



Schl.-H. Landesbibl.

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Cb 54.42

C654
Landesb.
KIEL
42:15.

Buch I. Capitel XI. 3ter Teil.

Abweichung betr. die Schwankungen des Silberwerts während der letzten 4 Jahrhunderte.

Erste Periode

1350 und einige Zeit früher scheint der Durchschnittspreis des Quantiers Weizen in England nicht niedriger gewährt worden zu sein, als 4 Unzen ^{12,6 Gr.} Silber (= 20 Sh. je Maß) Anfang des 17ten Jahrh. 2 " (= 10 Sh. ") ca. etwa 1570.

Vom 25sten J. Edwards III bis zum Beginn der Regierung der Königin Elisabeth war 6 Sh. 8 p. als der Durchschnittspreis des Quantiers Weizen (d) betrachtet worden. Die Quantität Silber in dieser Summe enthalten habe uns während dieses Zeitraums fortwährend vermehrt, aber der Markt des Silbers ^{hat} sich vergrößert.

Der Preis von Luxusartikeln steigt in Zeiten der Nothstandes, sinkt in Zeiten der Noth, mit dem von nöthiger Bedienung ist es umgekehrt. Korn gehört zu den letzteren, Silber zu ersteren.

Zweite Periode

Von 1570 bis ca. 1670 sank der reelle Wert des Silbers, steigt der Nominalpreis des Kornes - Aufdeckung der amerikanischen Silberminen.

Die Preise
Um 1630 scheint die Wirkung der Entdeckung der amerikanischen Silberminen aufgehört zu haben. Von 1637-1700 d. nur 1 s 1/2 d. feurer als in den 16 Jahren vorher. Während dieser 64 Jahre 2 Erzeugnisse, die von Korn vorthat in ungewöhnlicher Weise müssen voringert haben: der Bürgerkrieg und die Ausfuhrprämie von 1688. Nichts muss der Nominaltrümmer des für Korn bezahlten Silbers entgegen sein in Folge der Verabredungen der Silberminen während dieser Zeit nicht beschränkt der Silberminen - von 1700-1764 d = 2 s 0 s. 6 d 1/2, ungefähr 10 s 6 d (mehr als 25 p.c.) höher, als während der vorhergehenden 64 Jahre. Der Geldpreis der Arbeit ist im Laufe dieser Zeit gestiegen, dies nicht so sehr Wirkung einer Verringerung des Silberwerts am europ. Markt, als eines Wachstums in der Nachfrage nach Arbeit in Grossbritannien -

Schwankungen in dem Verhältnisse zwischen den resp. Werten von Gold und Silber.

Vor der Entdeckung der amerikanischen Minen 1: 10-12, nachher 1: 14-15 - Verhältnis zwischen der Quantität der jährlichen Importe in Europa nach England nahe 1: 22.

- Zu einer gewissen Zeit mag der jährliche Verbrauch an Gold und Silber dem jährlichen Import diese Metalle gleichkommen - Früher die Vermuthung dass der Markt des Silbers fortgesetzt, abzurufen

- Ausgewiesene Wirkungen der fortgesetzten Keltung auf die öffentlichen Einkünfte von Regierungen

to certainly change the sphere of influence
 and make influence of the British
 more ^{powerful} and to make English as the language
 of diplomacy and ^{science} ^{of} ^{the} ^{world} ^{at} ^{large}
 ready ^{to} ^{be} ^{used} ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{far} ^{east}
 No wonder ^{that} ^{the} ^{British} ^{government}
 supports the Colonial Office, ^{opposes}
 of the others and an active in support
^{of} ^{the} ^{present} ^{government} ^{of} ^{China}
 Hong-Kong is amongst the chief ^{of}
^{the} ^{British} ^{possessions} ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{far} ^{east}
^{and} ^{it} ^{was} ^{acquired} ^{the} ^{fact} ^{that} ^{the} ^{British} ^{Empire}
 and it was during the past few years ago,
 Tan Jen Ko mentioned some years ago,
 "The occident has ~~acquired~~ ^{the} ^{benefit}
^{of} ^{the} ^{British} ^{Empire} ^{and} ^{it} ^{was} ^{acquired} ^{the} ^{fact} ^{that} ^{the} ^{British} ^{Empire}
 which gave him the hope that the west would
 any of China had begun. And, more -

† Hong-Kong has the
 position between in the
 world as a shipping port

numbers also flow to Europe, mostly for the
 sake of studying medicine, a practical sci-
 ce, when the requirements of the West is
 & likely to be met even by the most conserva-
 tive eastern people, ^{the value of} and what are they are
~~not~~ far from desiring ^{improving} of themselves
 as individuals, may not be the number
 by hundreds in Europe and America, and by thou-
 sands in Japan. However the results of
 foreign education looks to have
 altogether ^{is} ~~is~~ ^{disproportionately} ~~disproportionately~~ ^{to their population.}
 might want ^{is} ~~is~~ ^{to} ~~to ^{drive} ~~drive~~ ^{the} ~~the ^{number} ~~number~~ ^{of} ~~of~~
 eastern learning, but this again needs
 with ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{most} ~~most ^{of} ~~of~~ ^{the} ~~the ^{modern} ~~modern ^{science} ~~science~~
 degrees here we seem likely to carry
 enough in Europe or American eyes. ^{which} ~~which~~
 good man, whether there can be any
 over a sufficiently numerous body of educated~~~~~~~~~~

Downs, in Berlin West, himself one of the
 few Europeans who know the Chinese
 language (Shanghai) I pointed to the
 "Other school of thought", which, he said,
 was in a very small minority, but this
 growing. It accepts facts, recognizes
 that makes for change, opens its eyes
 to the life of other lands, asks what
 can be introduced from abroad and profit
 or China banks, and aims to modernize
 everything simply because they see now,
 or to modern things things much
 become they are foreign? It was
 at that very moment, that the Emperor
 Downes decided to push on reform and
 that the East cut out, which said,

T. M. Kennedy

The growth of learning which has been condense in the 2 previous centuries -
has reached the maximum development
in the course of the last century. Japan
has adopted the science and the technical
art of the West, with a striking re-
sult in the way of a
with a striking re-
sult in the way of a

and, which, by its consequences, may
be said to be a striking re-
sult in the way of a
with a striking re-
sult in the way of a

of Japan. The awakening of China
now draws the attention of all careful observers
of the East to itself. Some years ago,
you before the outbreak of the Boer war -
meat. In Alfred Dyall, in contradiction to
some several other writers, hints at the
possibility, of that the Japanese, in, that
he was to be a heavy point in Chinese
history, might lead toward a revival
rather of to discuss or disintegration
and, some years later, after the knowledge
which China underwent from the European

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In the history of Japan to become a modern
 Empire ~~needs only~~ is sufficiently known.
 Difference between the greater and the smaller
 than to some extent to Japan. But the
 that has the two parts of China, always

to which Europe and modern nations
 the words of the Great Empire, has confirmed
 knowledge of what has been so long, in
 means and methods. Nations, the
 character and achievement of this an-
 tiquity a catholic judgment ^{of the}
 that now makes us likely to
 up relating to all these subjects,
 an enormous literature has given
 the, the customs and usages of the Chinese,

not probably
 ? possibly

and very little probability of abandoning their own
 religion or moral code in favour of Europe.
 years. It is very much to the credit of
 Great Fathers, Jan, ^{Portuguese} ~~Portuguese~~ ^{Portuguese} ~~Portuguese~~ ^{Portuguese} ~~Portuguese~~
 Franks, that they have successfully ~~been~~
 to adopt themselves to Chinese manners and
 customs, and to their religious observance,
 and thereby have been able to gain a deeper
 insight into the true foundations of such
 customs; a knowledge which they have com-
 manded by elaborate works to amaze
 Europe. It is a the great propriety
 of, however, demonstrating and practical
 description of China at the dawn of history of
 Jean. Baptiste De Halde's opinions, which
 (in 1733) passed on it on by D'Argenson,
 Le Comte, de Montesquieu, and followed by
 the Memoirs of the academicians of Paris,
 concerning the Kingdom, the Sciences, the

They become teachers
 of Europe concerning China, as
 the character of qualities of science
 - to speak with the historians
 - they transmitted a feeling -
 of China: Political institutions
 have followed them in their way
 of bringing the governing science
 of the western world to them
 a the mind of China. As
 the other hand, Europe has
 ways of their her progress
 and enlightenment

our moral nature
true
The plot of ~~every~~ ^{any} relevant occasion.

~~It thus came to pass, that some of the~~
~~leading thinkers of that age recommended~~
~~China, as being a country~~

Christian Hoff and Voltaire pointed to China

is this spirit of admiration, ^{and} about and his
Attorney (often readily ^{took up the same argu-}

ment of rationalists ^{of his} were China
appear a model of spiritual and moral
government. If he mean ^{since the} back

of ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{last} century that
of ^{the} ^{most} ^{important} information concerning that

missionary ^{came} ^{of} ^{from} ^a ¹⁷⁻
found ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{same} ^{place}. In its competition for
long and ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{Roman} ^{Church}
and with its ^{best} ^{of} ^{the} ^{modern} ^{philos-}

ing. The missionary ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{last} ^{century} ^{has}
are a powerful stimulus towards the
the ^{most} ^{thorough} ^{investigation} ^{of} ^{peoples}, who she-

through-going

While Montaigne and
many others ^{expressed}
the ^{highest} ⁱⁿ ^{social}
good ^{of} ^{the}
Central Empire

prevailed with some amendment
by Luther ^{also} they discovered ^{the} advantage
of ancient institutions, very different from
our own, and ^{soon & came} ^{with} seen about finding
them their superiority in definite respects.
I see them that the Occident ~~has~~ ^{is}
is up again to the East, and it was
China, that gave them an emblem
my impression of a scholar and a
of highly refined and ratio.
The own thingy refined and ratio.

and culture. Rationalism was the
spirit of the age, and if philosophers
recommended the Nations, it was, because
Reason seemed to them to have the mission of
restoring natural institutions, based
upon natural liberty and equality,
freed from prejudices and superstition
and directed by a government
towards the goal of universal fr
happiness and peace

licity, which was ^{convinced} ^{to be} ~~to be~~ ^{by} ^{itself} ^{to be}

Religion itself was
not deemed any more
to be a truly separate
thing apart, to the
advantage of Christian
society. What long has
disappeared or pitied as heathen
ignorance, turned out to

