What Did Swedish Mercantilists Think about Issues with the Swedish Fisheries Economy?  
Fisheries Economy, Maritime History, and Mercantilism

Takehiro SAITO (Hitotsubashi University, JSPS)  
mail: ed143002@hit.hit-u.ac.jp

1. Introduction

In Sweden, there were problems related to the economy of fisheries during the Early Modern Age.
1) Sweden was not able to domestically produce salt for preserving fish.
2) Sweden did not have abundant shipping for fisheries and transport of bulk goods during the age.

He expected Gothenburg for benefit of fishery.

2) What did he consider measures to develop Swedish mining: people, animal & woods

The development of the Swedish shipping was in progress (17th century).

5. Conclusion & Discussion

1) Nordencrantz examined the possibility to promote Swedish fishery economy through he considered the maritime and fishery situation:
   ➔paying attention to Gothenburg and fishery policy overseas.
2) Nordencrantz expected fishery.
   ➔Fishery is more profitable business than mining?

What and How did Swedish fisheries economy develop?

2) second coming of shal of herring Bohusulen
   <mid-18th century> before salt import volume < herring import volume after increased salt import & stop import herring

Gothenburg developed the large fish port in Sweden, < richest nation >
Bohusulen herring considered affected the Baltic area & North sea area. <Fig. 2>

4. Fishing Bank & Fishing Port

He expected Gothenburg for benefit of fishery.

1) Why??

Gothenburg is closer to North Sea than Stockholm.

⇒ City can export easily to southern countries.
2) Gothenburg could be unloaded without passing the sound (Öresund).

⇒was to risk of a shortage of important good.

Bibliography

Nordencrantz, Anders, Arcana oeconomiae et commercii, eller Handels- och hushållnings- skrifter hemligheter (1730).

Nordencrantz, Anders (1697-1772)  
Swedish Consular at Lisbon (1720-1738)

The presenter try to analyze two chapters:
1) About herring and cod fisheries around north in eastern seas.
2) About salt boiling and salt trade

1. Question and Purpose

In this situation, what did a Swedish mercantilist think about the maritime and fisheries situation around the North Sea and the Baltic Sea after the Great Northern War (Stora nordiska kriget)?

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3. Recognition of situation

What was any recognition for him about fisheries economy?

1) He emphasized on the potential for fishery, "not only the mining but also fishery.
2) mining; people, animal & woods
3) resource wasting
4) fishery; these resources = waste fishery resources are unlimited ??
5) I really?

The disappearance have an impact to a fish market.

(1) ⇒disappearance herring from Skåne (Denmark)

(2) ⇒disappearance herring from Yochi (Japan)

First half of the 20th century

Today, we try to do something to improve sustainable fishery (CPF, TAC etc.).

What did he consider measures to develop Swedish fishery?

He thought the need for freedom and privileges for the promotion of fisheries.
(ex. 1) focused on Royal fish company (England)

Sweden was dependent on imported salt from southern countries.

Problems⇒ the development of the Swedish shipping was in progress (17th century).