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第一章
緒論

私は本年報商業と経済」「第十六年第一冊特論」「長崎高等商業学校創立三十周年記念論文集に於て、東印度東印度會社との交通貿易

論

前稿の追録補稿である。さて私は前稿の第一章緒論中に於て、東印度會社と我国との交通貿易の関係に就いて一研究論文を草し、度い念願も立てた」と書いて置いた。又前稿の再論であり、東印度會社と我国との交通貿易の関係について研究した人々、ことにジョーン・ブリス（John Bruce）、と名を残す人物、及び東印度會社に於て居る人々の中、特に商業史家と称すべき人々、あたかもジョーン・ブリス（John Bruce）、も共一人であった事述べた。

東印度會社の関係者にして、東印度會社史史の関係の人に歴史家と称すべき人々中、特に商業史家と称すべき人々、あたかも東印度會社に於て居る人々、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特に商業史家中、特別
(from William Overley's Trade Card, in the British Museum).
Turning next to what we have designated the "Overley" engraving, we are confronted by a still greater difficulty in the matter of dates. The view appeared, as the reader will see, on the shop-bill of a certain William Overley, "Joyner, at the sign of the East India House, in Leadenhall Street," and its most interesting feature is the representation of the joiner himself, installed in a little shop close to the entrance (the shop, by the way, appears also in the Dutch view, but is there either closed or untenanted). The print bears in general a close resemblance to the "Dutch" view; but, on looking into minutiae, we note that the ships are of later date and appear to be carrying the Union flag, first introduced in the reign of Queen Anne; further, that the royal arms are different in style, and are in reality those of George I (1714-27). The latter is a very perplexing discovery, for how can we reconcile it with the fact that the Old Company's arms are shown as still in position, and that some other features distinctly indicate that the print is considerably earlier than the "Vertue" view of 1711? The only explanation that commends itself is that Overley did at one time occupy the little shop near the entrance (though no trace can be found of the matter in the Court Minutes); that while there he had a shop-bill prepared to advertise his wares; that after a while, as the Company's needs in the matter of accommodation increased, he was dispossessed and moved to other premises in Leadenhall street, retaining the East India House as his sign; and that, at some date during the reign of the first Hanoverian, he had a fresh bill prepared, in which the artist, while copying the old one in the main, inserted the new royal arms. This view is supported by the fact that in a scarce little book entitled New Remarks of London... collected by the Company of Parish Clerks (London, 1732) it is stated that the last house on the south side of Leadenhall Street within the bounds of the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft was that of "Mr. Ovely, a boxmaker," who is no doubt our worthy joiner. This would place him a little on the east side of Leadenhall, and four or five doors from his old premises at the India House.¹ It was, by the way, the representation on Overley's shop-bill, as reproduced in the Gentleman's Magazine for December, 1784, that furnished the materials for Macaulay's well-known description of the East India House as "an edifice of timber and plaster, rich with the quaint carving and lattice work of the Elizabethan age. Above the windows was a painting which represented a fleet of merchantmen tossing on the waves. The whole was surmounted by a colossal wooden seaman, who from between two dolphins looked down on the crowds of Leadenhall Street."

¹ This has since been confirmed by an examination of the deeds relating to a house in the position indicated which was acquired and pulled down by the Company in 1826. William Overley is named as one of the tenants previous to 1747.

しかし我経済史史は経済史の著書論文等に未だこの Child の肖像を掲げて我学界に紹介されたい事無しと思はるが故に私は益に転載する事とした。
He (Josiah Child) was chosen a Director of the East India Company in 1674 and annually re-elected to the governing body with the exception of one year until his death in 1699. The exceptional year was 1676, when an intimation of the King’s displeasure with both Child and Papillon (apparently arising out of a Government Contract) secured their exclusion. From that date Josiah Child turned his eyes toward royal favour, and was made a baronet in 1678, . . . . (A History of British India. By Sir William Wilson Hunter. Vol. II. p. 284)

Sir Josiah Child (1630-1699) の名著 A New Discourse of Trade (1693年版は改題後の初版) に就ては大正六年上巻同名経済雑誌第十二巻第二号（二月発行）所載拙稿「ショサイア、ナヤイルド著新貿易論」並に第三号（三月発行）所載拙稿「再びショサイア、ナヤイルド著新貿易論に就て」に詳説して置いた。

この著述に就ては本年報掲載の拙稿「日英交通史論」（十五）中にも述べて置いた。但し其中にも述べて置いた通り此著述は直接日英交通史とは関係なく其史料ではない。但し彼等の著述は経済学史上又経済史上面して又東印度合社史上重要文献である。これ The Cambridge History of British Empire 第四巻の文献目録にも加へてある所でである。

Sir Josiah Child に就ては The Cambridge History of British Empire Vol. IV に次の如く書いてある。Now, however, came a change, mainly under the influence of Sir Josia Child, who after seven years' service in the directorate, became Governor in 1681, and continued to be the dominant force in the Company until his death (1699). He held firmly the view that the true line of action was follow the example of the Dutch . . . . (p. 101)

Josiah Child と John Child とは普通兄弟の如く考へ居るもの多くて實は然らずと Mr. Oliver Strachey は論議した。（The Cambridge History of the British vol. IV p. 102）


In 1815 Sir Thomas M'Kernan, Deputy Governor of the Company, published his Discourses on Trade from England to the East Indies. In 1813-1880 Sir George Brindwood, Secretary for Public Works to the India Office, published several works on public works to the India Office.
Sir W. Foster to the India House, May 17, 1873 (The Examiner). The Examiners' Department (Chapter XIV of 1987: 48-96).

In 1873, Neil died at Avignon, several distinguished men united to weave a wreath to his memory in a ceremony published in the Examiner (May 17, 1873). One of these was written by William Thornton, the Political Economist, who had been an assistant under Mill at the India House and his close personal friend.

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Peter Auber, assistant secretary to the Honorable Court of Directors of the East India Company, was one of the more notable figures in the field of oriental learning. He entered the office at sixteen and left it at sixty-five, during which time he received a pension of £6000 a year, and lived until he was ninety-six.

It is said that Peter Auber, who was secretary from 1829 to 1836, entered the office at sixteen, quitted it at sixty-five, and lived until he was ninety-six, thus drawing from the Company a total of £6000 in the shape of pension, besides what he had received as pay during his long period of service. The East India House, by the grace of William Foster, aside those whose works dealt mainly with India and were in a sense professional — Crime, Pruce, Aubert, Peter Auber, etc. — William Foster, p. 228.

By Peter Auber, assistant secretary to the Honorable Court of Directors of the East India Company, William Foster, p. 228.

The East India House, by William Foster, p. 228.

To the English reader, Alexander Dalrymple in naval and military affairs, Edward Thompson in both geography and history, and John Hogg and James Cobb (secretary from 1814 to 1818 and another of many plays very popular at the time) — to the English reader, the two Mills, and Peacock must be placed in the first rank; next, perhaps, may come a noteworthily list. Lamb, the two Mills, and Peacock must be placed in the first rank; next, perhaps, may come...
The leading authority is the History of the War in Afghanistan, by J. W. Kaye (pub. in 1851; 4 vols.).

Orme was corrupt and extortionate; see vestiges of Old Madras, Vol. II, especially p. 519.

Copious details of the Anglo-French wars in the Peninsula will be found in R. Orme, A History of the Southern Trans.

The leading authority is the History of the War in Afghanistan, by J. W. Kaye (pub. in 1851; 4 vols.).

(3) Sir John William Kaye

Orme was corrupt and extortionate; see vestiges of Old Madras, Vol. II, especially p. 519.

R. Orme
It is so carefully documented that little material change was made in the later editions.

Vincent A. Smith (1749-1826)


[Note 4] John Bruce (1745-1826)

Robert Orme, Solicitor of the East India Company from 1819-1858 (Authorities) (Book VIII) (The Rule of the East India Company from 1819-1858).

Thomas Rundall, the Chief Assistant Examiner (out of print) issued for 1852. Thomas Rundall (1754-1832) was an English geographer and historian. He was the Chief Assistant Examiner of the East India Office, and later became a Member of Parliament for Northbrook in 1811.

Rundall's works include:

3. "Narratives of Voyages towards the North-West in search of a Passage to Cathay and India," 1796.

Rundall's contributions to the field of India's history were significant, and his works are still consulted today for their historical accuracy and insight.

(End)
Sir George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood

Sir William Noel Sainsbury, Keeper, Records Division, (H.M. Indian Civil Service)
Letters received by the East India Company from its servants in the East. Each ed. by F. C. Danvers (vol. I) and W. Foster.

The English Factories in India, 1618-69. By W. Foster. 13 vols. Oxford 1906-27. Down to 1654 this series calendars to the documents to be found in the India Office, Public Record, Indian Record Office, and British Museum; from that date it is in narrative form, based on similar materials. A supplementary volume covering the period 1660-90 has been added.

Sir William Foster (1863-1928). Joint Editor of the Register of Letters of the E. India Co., 1600-40. The Embassage of Sir Thomas Roe to the Great Mogul, etc., etc. (India Office). The English Factories in India, 1618-69. By W. Foster. 13 vols. Oxford 1906-27. Down to 1654 this series calendars to the documents to be found in the India Office, Public Record, Indian Record Office, and British Museum; from that date it is in narrative form, based on similar materials. A supplementary volume covering the period 1660-90 has been added. (This series gives the text of the first portion of the Original Correspondence.) By William Foster; London, 1897. P. 217 Letters received by the East India Company from its servants in the East Vol. II. 1613-1615. With an introduction. Letters received by the East India Company from its servants in the East. Each ed. by F. C. Danvers (vol. I) and W. Foster.

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Sir William Foster.

Miss E. B. Sainsbury.

William Foster's Documents & Correspondence, etc., 4to. By Miss E. B. Sainsbury, with introductions and notes by Sir W. Foster. 8 vols.

Report on the Old Records of the India Office with Supplementary notes and Appendices. By Sir George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood.


The East India House. History and Associations. By William Foster, 8vo.


of the first volume of the Court Minutes, 1834.

The dawn of British trade to the East Indies. Ed. by Sir George Birdwood. London, 1886. This contains the text

of the first volume of the Court Minutes. 1600-19.
Every one knows that the author of the Essays of Elia was for the greater part of his life a clerk in the service of the Honourable East India Company. Many references to his employment—some clear and unmistakable, others naturally or willfully obscure—are found in his writings, especially in the numerous letters which have been collected of the Honourable East India Company. Many references to his employment, some clear and unmistakable, others

Lamb's formal petition to the Company for employment has not been preserved; but we know from other documents that in it he would probably assure "Your Honours" that he had been "educated in writing from the East India House. (The East India House. By William Foster. P. 175)"

Several of the most charming of his letters are based upon incidents of official life; or addressed to his colleagues there:

".........................."

with such paragraphs zeal by his various editors.
It is amusing to note that in one case the teacher could say no more than that it was his belief that the applicant understood the theory of book-keeping to some degree of accuracy. (The East India House. By William Foster. XII. Lamb of the Accountant's Office. p. 182)
In point of literary excellence, "The Great boast and ornament of the India House" Lamb tells us (he was with James Cobb (1756-1818))


...in 1797, was Mr. John Hoole;
James Cobb (1756-1818) entered in 1771 the secretariat of the East India Company, in which he rose to the post of secretary (1814). (Dictionary of National Biography. Vol. IV. p. 358.)

the eye is larger than the belly. It is as if we were looking through a magnifying glass. The honey and violet prove that my smother is not good. Although I had tasted all day... the Old English proverb, "The honest foot is better than my belly, for he did not observe things."
Die Coercitionsbehaupten mit dem in Kap. 33 beendeten Wasboor Werden kärne zuhilfegen sich. Hierzu war Schildken.) ḇ x .texture ḇ x. texture. (Das Putin Schild ken-deu. Lebten des Deutschen

o.


But although the resemblance in ideas between the Japanese work and the work of Swift is very great, the tone and manner of the English author is entirely different from those of his Oriental brother.

Now he took for his subject not one class or country, but all humanity, and produced one of the most awful books that ever was written—"Gulliver's Travels." You know something about that book—because in an exaggerated calf.


of Vermont with an Introduction by Sir George Brothwood & Company, 1699–1603

Trade in the East Indies as recorded in the Court Minutes of the East India Company, 1602–1610. By Henry Stevens

By I. D. Paul, 1919, and in the East India Company's Records: A Study of its Early Trading Organization and Commerce in the East Vol. I 1602–1613. The Original Correspondence Section of the East India Company is comprised in letters received by the East India Company from its servants at a Synopsis of the King of Dacca (Calcutta) and Governor of the Rajah of Dacca. A. (The Original Privileges Granted V. D. 1613) & Letters to the King of Dacca (Calcutta) and Governor.