<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>項目</th>
<th>内容</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>タイトル</td>
<td>舊(倫敦)東印度會社と我國との交通貿易再論 ⊕ ジョン・ブルース著東印度會社年代記</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>著者(s)</td>
<td>武藤 長蔵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>引用</td>
<td>商業と経済 16(2), pp.110-131; 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>発行日</td>
<td>1936-03-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://hdl.handle.net/10069/27052">http://hdl.handle.net/10069/27052</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NAOSITE: Nagasaki University’s Academic Output SITE

http://naosite.lb.nagasaki-u.ac.jp
第一章
緒論

私は本年報商業と経済（第16年第一冊特輯）長崎高等商業学校創立三十周年記念論文集に於て旧東印度

東印度と我国との交通貿易

又前稿の追補補稿である。

さて私は前稿の第一章緒論中に於て東印度商會又はthe India House経済史家のみならず英文学史上

の関係に就て一研究論文を草し度い念願も生じた。書いて置いた。又東印度商會関係の人々歴史家と称すべき人々ありジョン・ブリュー（John Bruce）も共一人であつた事を述べた。

東印度商會に関係ある人々の中経済学史上其名の現れて居るものは（Thomus Mun（1571-1641）；Sir

Josiah Child（1639-1699）；James Mill（1773-1836）；John Stuart Mill（1806-1873）等に於てWilliam Thomas Thornton
Willm. Overley Joynner at the Sign of the East India House in Leadenhall Street LONDON.

Makes all sorts of Sea Chests in Deal or Wainscot, Ruff or Smooth Packing Chests or Casks, and Cases of Bottles, & Boxes of all Sizes, Presses in Deal or Wainscot, & Ballast, Tables, Desks, Book Cases, Gun cases, Writing Desks, Letter Boxes, & Drainer for Shops, All fo Counters and all sorts of Joyners worke done at Reasonable Rates.
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 minute, 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. 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.

Sir Josiah Child

From an engraving in the Sutherland Collection
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也) に就ては大正六年上半期国民経済雑誌第二十二巻第二号(二月発行)所載雑誌「ショサイア、ナイヤルド著新貿易論」並に第三号(三月発行)所載雑誌「再びショサイア、ナイヤルド著新貿易論に就て」に詳論して置いた。

この著述に就ては本年報掲載の掲載「日英交通史」(十五)中にも遡べて置いた。但し其中にも遡べて置いた通此著述は直接日英交通史とは関係なく其史料ではない。たと彼及彼の著述は経済学史上又経済史上而して更に者等上原因学上重要文献である。これ The Cambridge History of British Empire 第四巻の文献目録にも加べてある所也である。

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けれども實は然らずと Mr. Oliver Strachey は論証した。 (The Cambridge History of the British vol. IV p. 102)

In 1849, Sir Thomas Nairne, Deputy Governor of the Company, published his Discourse of Trade from England to the East Indies (1849) with Sir George炳wood's Appendix. By Sir George炳wood, p. 177.

On the Old Records of the India Office with Supplementary Notes and Appendices, By Sir George炳wood, p. 177.

The East India House (1779–1840) of Sir William Henry Thornton (1779–1840), the author-

General Post Office, A P enable II: 11 H H House 6 The East India House 6 The Auditors
Sir W. Foster, in charge the India House, 17 May 1873. (The Star in the Nineteenth Century. Vol. II. The Examiner's Office, India House, Chapter XIV. The Examiner's Department. Vol. II. (Letters of John Smart.) Hill, Edward, Henry, and Thornton, J. Hill, John. (Hill's Life at Avignon.)}
By Peter Auber, assistant secretary to the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Peter Auber was the assistant secretary to the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company, and by Peter Auber, who was secretary from 1829 to 1836 and entered the office at sixteen, and was thirty-six, thus drawing from the Company £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 late Mr. Peter Auber, who was secretary from 1829 to 1836, entered the office at sixteen, and lived till he was ninety-six, thus drawing from the Company £6000 in the shape of pension, besides what he had received as pay during his long period of service.

It is said that Peter Auber, who was secretary from 1829 to 1836, entered the office at sixteen, and lived till he was ninety-six, thus drawing from the Company £6000 in the shape of pension, besides what he had received as pay during his long period of service.

Peter Auber

The East India House, by William Foster, p. 98.

By Peter Auber, assistant secretary to the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company, Peter Auber.

Peter Auber was the assistant secretary to the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company, and by Peter Auber, who was secretary from 1829 to 1836 and entered the office at sixteen, and was thirty-six, thus drawing from the Company £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 late Mr. Peter Auber, who was secretary from 1829 to 1836, entered the office at sixteen, and lived till he was ninety-six, thus drawing from the Company £6000 in the shape of pension, besides what he had received as pay during his long period of service.

It is said that Peter Auber, who was secretary from 1829 to 1836, entered the office at sixteen, and lived till he was ninety-six, thus drawing from the Company £6000 in the shape of pension, besides what he had received as pay during his long period of service.

Peter Auber

The East India House, by William Foster, p. 98.

By Peter Auber, assistant secretary to the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company, Peter Auber.

Peter Auber was the assistant secretary to the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company, and by Peter Auber, who was secretary from 1829 to 1836 and entered the office at sixteen, and was thirty-six, thus drawing from the Company £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 late Mr. Peter Auber, who was secretary from 1829 to 1836, entered the office at sixteen, and lived till he was ninety-six, thus drawing from the Company £6000 in the shape of pension, besides what he had received as pay during his long period of service.

It is said that Peter Auber, who was secretary from 1829 to 1836, entered the office at sixteen, and lived till he was ninety-six, thus drawing from the Company £6000 in the shape of pension, besides what he had received as pay during his long period of service.

Peter Auber

The East India House, by William Foster, p. 98.

By Peter Auber, assistant secretary to the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company, Peter Auber.

Peter Auber was the assistant secretary to the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company, and by Peter Auber, who was secretary from 1829 to 1836 and entered the office at sixteen, and was thirty-six, thus drawing from the Company £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 late Mr. Peter Auber, who was secretary from 1829 to 1836, entered the office at sixteen, and lived till he was ninety-six, thus drawing from the Company £6000 in the shape of pension, besides what he had received as pay during his long period of service.

It is said that Peter Auber, who was secretary from 1829 to 1836, entered the office at sixteen, and lived till he was ninety-six, thus drawing from the Company £6000 in the shape of pension, besides what he had received as pay during his long period of service.

Peter Auber

The East India House, by William Foster, p. 98.

By Peter Auber, assistant secretary to the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company, Peter Auber.

Peter Auber was the assistant secretary to the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company, and by Peter Auber, who was secretary from 1829 to 1836 and entered the office at sixteen, and was thirty-six, thus drawing from the Company £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 late Mr. Peter Auber, who was secretary from 1829 to 1836, entered the office at sixteen, and lived till he was ninety-six, thus drawing from the Company £6000 in the shape of pension, besides what he had received as pay during his long period of service.

It is said that Peter Auber, who was secretary from 1829 to 1836, entered the office at sixteen, and lived till he was ninety-six, thus drawing from the Company £6000 in the shape of pension, besides what he had received as pay during his long period of service.

Peter Auber

The East India House, by William Foster, p. 98.

By Peter Auber, assistant secretary to the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company, Peter Auber.

Peter Auber was the assistant secretary to the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company, and by Peter Auber, who was secretary from 1829 to 1836 and entered the office at sixteen, and was thirty-six, thus drawing from the Company £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 late Mr. Peter Auber, who was secretary from 1829 to 1836, entered the office at sixteen, and lived till he was ninety-six, thus drawing from the Company £6000 in the shape of pension, besides what he had received as pay during his long period of service.

It is said that Peter Auber, who was secretary from 1829 to 1836, entered the office at sixteen, and lived till he was ninety-six, thus drawing from the Company £6000 in the shape of pension, besides what he had received as pay during his long period of service.

Peter Auber

The East India House, by William Foster, p. 98.

By Peter Auber, assistant secretary to the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company, Peter Auber.

Peter Auber was the assistant secretary to the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company, and by Peter Auber, who was secretary from 1829 to 1836 and entered the office at sixteen, and was thirty-six, thus drawing from the Company £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 late Mr. Peter Auber, who was secretary from 1829 to 1836, entered the office at sixteen, and lived till he was ninety-six, thus drawing from the Company £6000 in the shape of pension, besides what he had received as pay during his long period of service.

It is said that Peter Auber, who was secretary from 1829 to 1836, entered the office at sixteen, and lived till he was ninety-six, thus drawing from the Company £6000 in the shape of pension, besides what he had received as pay during his long period of service.

Peter Auber

The East India House, by William Foster, p. 98.

By Peter Auber, assistant secretary to the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company, Peter Auber.

Peter Auber was the assistant secretary to the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company, and by Peter Auber, who was secretary from 1829 to 1836 and entered the office at sixteen, and was thirty-six, thus drawing from the Company £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 late Mr. Peter Auber, who was secretary from 1829 to 1836, entered the office at sixteen, and lived till he was ninety-six, thus drawing from the Company £6000 in the shape of pension, besides what he had received as pay during his long period of service.

It is said that Peter Auber, who was secretary from 1829 to 1836, entered the office at sixteen, and lived till he was ninety-six, thus drawing from the Company £6000 in the shape of pension, besides what he had received as pay during his long period of service.

Peter Auber

The East India House, by William Foster, p. 98.

By Peter Auber, assistant secretary to the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company, Peter Auber.

Peter Auber was the assistant secretary to the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company, and by Peter Auber, who was secretary from 1829 to 1836 and entered the office at sixteen, and was thirty-six, thus drawing from the Company £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 late Mr. Peter Auber, who was secretary from 1829 to 1836, entered the office at sixteen, and lived till he was ninety-six, thus drawing from the Company £6000 in the shape of pension, besides what he had received as pay during his long period of service.

It is said that Peter Auber, who was secretary from 1829 to 1836, entered the office at sixteen, and lived till he was ninety-six, thus drawing from the Company £6000 in the shape of pension, besides what he had received as pay during his long period of service.

Peter Auber

The East India House, by William Foster, p. 98.

By Peter Auber, assistant secretary to the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company, Peter Auber.

Peter Auber was the assistant secretary to the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company, and by Peter Auber, who was secretary from 1829 to 1836 and entered the office at sixteen, and was thirty-six, thus drawing from the Company £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 late Mr. Peter Auber, who was secretary from 1829 to 1836, entered the office at sixteen, and lived till he was ninety-six, thus drawing from the Company £6000 in the shape of pension, besides what he had received as pay during his long period of service.

It is said that Peter Auber, who was secretary from 1829 to 1836, entered the office at sixteen, and lived till he was ninety-six, thus drawing from the Company £6000 in the shape of pension, besides what he had received as pay during his long period of service.

Peter Auber

The East India House, by William Foster, p. 98.
The leading authority is the History of the War in Afghanistan, by J. W. Kaye (publ. in 1851; 3 vols., Allen), to 1852. Chapter 3 of Copy of the Anglo-Persian Wars in the Peninsula will be found in R. Orme, The Oxford History of India. Book VII. The Rule of the East India Company from 1819 to 1858, Chapter 3. Copy of the Anglo-Persian Wars in the Peninsula will be found in R. Orme, The Oxford History of India. Book VII. The Rule of the East India Company from 1819 to 1858, Chapter 3. Copies of the Anglo-Persian Wars in the Peninsula will be found in R. Orme, The Oxford History of India. Book VII. The Rule of the East India Company from 1819 to 1858, Chapter 3.

(2) R. Orme

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

Sir John William Kaye

The leading authority is the History of the War in Afghanistan, by J. W. Kaye (publ. in 1851; 3 vols., Allen), to 1852. Chapter 3 of Copy of the Anglo-Persian Wars in the Peninsula will be found in R. Orme, The Oxford History of India. Book VII. The Rule of the East India Company from 1819 to 1858, Chapter 3. Copies of the Anglo-Persian Wars in the Peninsula will be found in R. Orme, The Oxford History of India. Book VII. The Rule of the East India Company from 1819 to 1858, Chapter 3.

(3) Sir John William Kaye

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

Sir John William Kaye

The leading authority is the History of the War in Afghanistan, by J. W. Kaye (publ. in 1851; 3 vols., Allen), to 1852. Chapter 3 of Copy of the Anglo-Persian Wars in the Peninsula will be found in R. Orme, The Oxford History of India. Book VII. The Rule of the East India Company from 1819 to 1858, Chapter 3. Copies of the Anglo-Persian Wars in the Peninsula will be found in R. Orme, The Oxford History of India. Book VII. The Rule of the East India Company from 1819 to 1858, Chapter 3.
1878) it is so carefully documented that little material change was made in the later editions.

The huge work by Kaye and Malletson, 6 large volumes, is too big and detailed for most people. Its bibliography is

John Bruce (1745-1826)


Collection of the British Nation in Indostan from MDCCXLV.


Vol. 1st ed. 1880; 2nd ed. 1881; &c. Vol. IV (Vol. 1) of Malletson's History of the


J. W. Kaye, who died in 1876, The remaining volumes, are by C. B. Malletson. But his first vol. deals with the same

period as Kaye's third, seen from a different point of view. Malletson's other two volumes finish the story.

Details are:


The huge work by Kaye and Malletson, 6 large volumes, is too big and detailed for most people. Its bibliography is

The huge work by Kaye and Malletson, 6 large volumes, is too big and detailed for most people. Its bibliography is

Narratives of Voyages towards the North-West in search of a Passage to Cathay and India, 1496 to 1631. London: Thomas Rundall, the Chief Assistant Examiner of early voyages (collection of early voyages) "..." Thomas Rundall (The Oxford History of India. By Vincent A. Smith. Appendix B)

The English Factories in India 1618-69. By W. Foster. 13 vols. Oxford 1906-27. Down to 1654 this series calendars of 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 1660-1712 has been published (London, 1928).


Sir George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M. D. K. C. I. E., C. S. I., LL. D., with Supplementary notes and Appendices.

"Court Minutes, etc., of the East India Company, 1639-79. By Miss E. Sainsbury, with introductions and notes by W. Foster, C. I. E., and Superintendent of Records, etc., of the East India Office, etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc."
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
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 with some degree of accuracy. (The East India House, By William Foster. XII. p. 138)

The nature of the work which thus harassed him is clear from the references in his letters. At the period of Lamb's service the Company was still a vast trading concern. Tea and indigo, drugs and piece-goods, poured in a great stream into its warehouses, and were disposed of periodically at the auctions held in the Sale Room of the East India House. The accounts relating to this multifarious business passed through the department of which Lamb was a member. Hence his references to auditing warehouse keeper's accounts: to "doing the deposits on cotton wool" to make the out warrants to the "indigo appendix"; and to a tea sale which he had just fallen, as usual, mostly to the share, under the caption to the "indigo appendix".

The accounts relating to this miscellaneous business passed through the department of which Lamb was a member. Hence his references to auditing warehouse keeper's accounts: to "doing the deposits on cotton wool" to make the out warrants to the "indigo appendix"; and to a tea sale which he had just fallen, as usual, mostly to the share, under the caption to the "indigo appendix".

The nature of the work which thus harassed him is clear from the references in his letters. At the period of Lamb's service the Company was still a vast trading concern. Tea and indigo, drugs and piece-goods, poured in a great stream into its warehouses, and were disposed of periodically at the auctions held in the Sale Room of the East India House. The accounts relating to this multifarious business passed through the department of which Lamb was a member. Hence his references to auditing warehouse keeper's accounts: to "doing the deposits on cotton wool" to make the out warrants to the "indigo appendix"; and to a tea sale which he had just fallen, as usual, mostly to the share, under the caption to the "indigo appendix".
In point of literary excellence, "The Great boast and panegyric of the India House," Lamb tells us (he was with

James Cobb (1756-1818)


La Gerusalemme Liberata 1 vol. 4 to. Calf. London, 1745

John Hoole (the Secretary Office at the East India House)
James Cobb (1756-1818) was a dramatist entered in 1771 the secretory office of the East India Company in which he rose to the post of secretary (1814). (Dictionary of National Biography. Vol. IV.)

James Cobb, dramatist, entered in 1771 the secretory office of the East India Company in which he rose to the post of secretary (1814). (Dictionary of National Biography. Vol. IV.)

The Pirates, a Comic Opera, by Dr. Swift, was one of the most successful plays of the season. (The Pirates, a Comic Opera, by Dr. Swift, was one of the most successful plays of the season.)

Dr. Swift, in his Journal to Stella, p. 109 & 110 (foot notes), refers to Stella as a fine woman. (Dr. Swift, in his Journal to Stella, p. 109 & 110 (foot notes), refers to Stella as a fine woman.)

Dr. Swift, in his Journal to Stella, p. 109 & 110 (foot notes), refers to Stella as a fine woman. (Dr. Swift, in his Journal to Stella, p. 109 & 110 (foot notes), refers to Stella as a fine woman.)

Dr. Swift, in his Journal to Stella, p. 109 & 110 (foot notes), refers to Stella as a fine woman. (Dr. Swift, in his Journal to Stella, p. 109 & 110 (foot notes), refers to Stella as a fine woman.)

Dr. Swift, in his Journal to Stella, p. 109 & 110 (foot notes), refers to Stella as a fine woman. (Dr. Swift, in his Journal to Stella, p. 109 & 110 (foot notes), refers to Stella as a fine woman.)

Dr. Swift, in his Journal to Stella, p. 109 & 110 (foot notes), refers to Stella as a fine woman. (Dr. Swift, in his Journal to Stella, p. 109 & 110 (foot notes), refers to Stella as a fine woman.)

Dr. Swift, in his Journal to Stella, p. 109 & 110 (foot notes), refers to Stella as a fine woman. (Dr. Swift, in his Journal to Stella, p. 109 & 110 (foot notes), refers to Stella as a fine woman.)

Dr. Swift, in his Journal to Stella, p. 109 & 110 (foot notes), refers to Stella as a fine woman. (Dr. Swift, in his Journal to Stella, p. 109 & 110 (foot notes), refers to Stella as a fine woman.)

Dr. Swift, in his Journal to Stella, p. 109 & 110 (foot notes), refers to Stella as a fine woman. (Dr. Swift, in his Journal to Stella, p. 109 & 110 (foot notes), refers to Stella as a fine woman.)

Dr. Swift, in his Journal to Stella, p. 109 & 110 (foot notes), refers to Stella as a fine woman. (Dr. Swift, in his Journal to Stella, p. 109 & 110 (foot notes), refers to Stella as a fine woman.)

Dr. Swift, in his Journal to Stella, p. 109 & 110 (foot notes), refers to Stella as a fine woman. (Dr. Swift, in his Journal to Stella, p. 109 & 110 (foot notes), refers to Stella as a fine woman.)

Dr. Swift, in his Journal to Stella, p. 109 & 110 (foot notes), refers to Stella as a fine woman. (Dr. Swift, in his Journal to Stella, p. 109 & 110 (foot notes), refers to Stella as a fine woman.)

Dr. Swift, in his Journal to Stella, p. 109 & 110 (foot notes), refers to Stella as a fine woman. (Dr. Swift, in his Journal to Stella, p. 109 & 110 (foot notes), refers to Stella as a fine woman.)

Dr. Swift, in his Journal to Stella, p. 109 & 110 (foot notes), refers to Stella as a fine woman. (Dr. Swift, in his Journal to Stella, p. 109 & 110 (foot notes), refers to Stella as a fine woman.)

Dr. Swift, in his Journal to Stella, p. 109 & 110 (foot notes), refers to Stella as a fine woman. (Dr. Swift, in his Journal to Stella, p. 109 & 110 (foot notes), refers to Stella as a fine woman.)

Dr. Swift, in his Journal to Stella, p. 109 & 110 (foot notes), refers to Stella as a fine woman. (Dr. Swift, in his Journal to Stella, p. 109 & 110 (foot notes), refers to Stella as a fine woman.)

Dr. Swift, in his Journal to Stella, p. 109 & 110 (foot notes), refers to Stella as a fine woman. (Dr. Swift, in his Journal to Stella, p. 109 & 110 (foot notes), refers to Stella as a fine woman.)
the eye is longer than the belly. it is a fact, I have learned all day... ...and... ...and... ...and... ...and... ...and... ...and... ...and... 

Although I had fasted all day, I did not observe the hungry and vulgar property that my stomach so good. Although I had fasted all day... ...and... ...and... ...and... ...and... ...and... ...and...

The Old English Proverb, that he doubted my eyes were longer than my belly, for he did not observe anything. 

Die Geschicthe der Japanischen Literatur
von Dr. Kant Porems. 559

... (Lesen in Nangask Getzur Hibben, (geschichte der Japanischen Literatur von Dr. Kant Porems. 559.)
By the English author is entirely different from those of his Oriental brother, A History of English Literature. By that a book, very much of the same kind, as to mere story, was written in Japanese by a clever Japanese author long ago. The full text is not so similar; and I may therefore make some remarks about it. You know that a book very much of the same kind as to mere story was written in Japanese by a clever Japanese author long ago. 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 expurgated ed.

Among Culliver's Travels, Dr. Jonathan Swift, Vol. I., p. 313.

Swift Gulliver's Travels

Laff. Hearn

Lafcadio Hearn

Standring

for any and for the name of the philosopher Chuang Tzu, while the two remaining characters form as it were a termination indicating a name, the author indicates by his title the nature of the work, a Japanese adaptation of Chuang Tzu's method of teaching by Parable and simile. (Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan, vol VII Yokohama 1879, p. 285.)

Chuang Tzu


Chapter XIX. The Secret of Life


Dr. Swift is a writer, a terminologist indicating a name, the author indicates by his title the nature of the work, a Japanese adaptation of Chuang Tzu's method of teaching by Parable and simile (Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan, vol VII Yokohama 1879, p. 285.)

Specimen Text

A specimen text

Text:

A specimen text

Trade in the East Indies as recorded in the Court Minutes of the East India Company.

The Dawn of British

の比較に着目した人は未だない。私は、英国とKing of Dachemとの間に締結したもののが一つの標本（Model）となって日英間の条約の条項が定められたものではあるまいかと翻身位類似点を見出すものである。詳しくは後飊に条項を對照して論じたいと思う。

次に又John Bruce著東印度會社年代記を史学研究法に所谓史料の等級と云ふ立場より後章に於て論じたいと思う。（附説）私は、英国とKing of Dachemとの条約（treaty）なる条項を使用して居るからそれに従ったのであるが原文には果してtreatyなる条項が使用して居るのではないかと疑問とする。