<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</td>
<td>武藤長藏</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>キーワード</td>
<td>商業と経済</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>インデックス</td>
<td></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
Joseph Child (1630-1699); James III (1573-1586); John Stuart III (1806-1883); Sir William Thornton

He was the third son of the famous writer and poet Sir Thomas Munro (1571-1641). Sir Thomas Munro

and his brother Sir James Munro were both prominent figures in Scottish literature and politics.

The Munros were a notable family in Scotland, with a long history of involvement in politics and culture.

Sir William Thornton was a well-known architect and designer, known for his contributions to the

field of architecture and his work on the Capitol Building in Washington, D.C.

Thomas Munro (1571-1641); Sir James Munro (1571-1641); Sir William Thornton

The Munros were a notable family in Scotland, with a long history of involvement in politics and culture.

Sir William Thornton was a well-known architect and designer, known for his contributions to the

field of architecture and his work on the Capitol Building in Washington, D.C.

Thomas Munro (1571-1641); Sir James Munro (1571-1641); Sir William Thornton

The Munros were a notable family in Scotland, with a long history of involvement in politics and culture.

Sir William Thornton was a well-known architect and designer, known for his contributions to the

field of architecture and his work on the Capitol Building in Washington, D.C.

Thomas Munro (1571-1641); Sir James Munro (1571-1641); Sir William Thornton

The Munros were a notable family in Scotland, with a long history of involvement in politics and culture.

Sir William Thornton was a well-known architect and designer, known for his contributions to the

field of architecture and his work on the Capitol Building in Washington, D.C.
Willm. Overley Joyner at the Sign of the East India House in Leaden-hall Street LONDON.

Makes all sorts of Silk Cloths in Deal or Wainscot, Ruff or Smooth Picking Cloths or Cages, and Cages of Bottles, & Boxes of all Sizes, Presses in Deal or Wainscot, & Bedsteads, Tables, Doors, Book Cases, Glor-ious & Writing Desks, Letter holes, & Drawers for Shops.

Allfo Counters and all sorts of Joyners worke done at Reasonable Rates

(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. Ovel, a box-maker," 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.

しかし我経済学史又は経済史の著者論文等に未だこの Child の肖像を掲げて我学界に紹介されたる事無しと思はるが故に私は益に轉載する事とした。
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) the author 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号第二号（ニ月発行）所載物語「ヨサイア、チャイルド著新貿易論」並に第三号（三月発行）所載物語「再びヨサイア、チャイルド著新貿易論に就て」に論述して置いた。

この著述に就ては本年報掲載の掲載「日英交通史料」（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料に關係なく其史料ではないこだ彼及び彼の著述は経済学史上又経済史上而して又東印度会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 Josiah 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貞は然らずと Mr. Oliver Strachey は論証した。 (The Cambridge History of the British vol. IV p. 102)

1. The East India House.

2. The public works department.

3. The East India House.


5. In 1840 Sir Thomas Wilson, Deputy Governor of the Company, published his Despatches of Trade from India in the East Indies.


Peter Auber, assistant secretary to the Honourable Court of Directors, was one of the few who worked mainly with Indian matter. Mr. Hunter and Mr. W. W. Hunter were the analytics of the Constitution of the East India Company.

Peter Auber (1829-1836) entered the Office at sixteen, and left it at sixty-six, having served the Company for 40 years. He received a pension of £2,000 a year, and lived until he was ninety-six, thus drawing from the Company £60,000 in the shape of pension, besides what he had received as pay during his long period of service.

John Hoole and James Cobb (secretary from 1814 to 1818 and another of many plays very popular at the time) were Thomas Fisher and Thomas Runge.

William Foster's two volumes of history, "The Indian Empire: its peoples, their habits, and the history of early voyages," and those of Charles Bunsen, "The Indian House, by William Foster," by Peter Auber, who was secretary from 1829 to 1836, entered the Office at sixteen, quitted it at sixty-six, and below them a number of lesser men not yet entirely forgotten. Such were Thomas Fisher and Thomas Runge, Alexander Dalrymple in naval and military matters, Edward Thornton in both geography and history — we have still

and Kaye in the domain of history; Helliwell and the two librarians, Williams and Wilson, in that of Oriental learning.
The leading authority is the History of the War in Afghanistan, by J. W. Kaye (published in 1851; 4 vols., 2nd ed.).

On 18th, Chapter 3 & 4, see excerpts from The History of the War in Afghanistan (Authority). On 18th, see also The History of the War in Afghanistan (Authority).

The leading authority is the History of the War in Afghanistan, by J. W. Kaye (published in 1851; 4 vols., 2nd ed.).

(2) R. Orme


(3) Sir John William Kaye

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

(2) R. Orme

1878) it is so carefully documented that little material change was made in the later editions.

Vincent A. Smith (The Rule of the East India Company from 1819-1858)

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

John Bruce (1745-1826)


John Bruce (1745-1826)

Sir William Noel Sainsbury, Salisbury

Sir George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood
Letters received by the East India Company from its servants in the East Indies. By F. C. Danvers (vol. I) and W. Foster (vol. II-VI). This series gives the text of the first portion of the original correspondence. Ed. by P. C. Danvers (vol. I) and W. Foster.


The documents to be found in the India Office, Public Record Office, 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. In Princondo, in Japan, the end of December, 1614, a vessel bound for Cochin, Wodiam, aboard the Sea Adventure, at Cochin.


Seven Illustrations, London, 1924, 8vo, paper covers.

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 dear and unmistakable, others

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

...
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. 183)

The nature of the work which thus harassed him is dear 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 making out warrants to the indigo appendix; and to a tea sale which he had just fallen, as usual, mostly to the share.
In point of literary excellence, "The Great boast and ornament of the India House," Lamb tells us (he was with

James Cobb (1756-1818)

As you can see, the text continues from here.

In the context of literary merit, John Hoole is lauded as the great boast and ornament of the India House. Lamb tells us (he was with...
James Cobb (1756-1818)

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.)

(foot notes) Dr. Swift's Journal to Stella, November 1, 1711.
Gulliver's Travels, or the History of a Pint-Sized Traveller, to Foreign Parts, with a Description of the Animals, Customs, and Manners of the Inhabitants of Those Regions, which He Visited on His Journey (1726)

Dean Jonathan Swift: (1667-1745) Gulliver's Travels (1726), afsp. af tvært til.

Gulliver's Travels is a satirical novel by Jonathan Swift, published in 1726. It is a parody of the travels of the protagonist, Lemuel Gulliver, who visits four imaginary realms: Lilliput, Brobdingnag, Laputa, and Glubbdubdrib. The novel is written in verse, and it satirizes the political and social norms of the world of Swift's time.

The novel is a critique of the human condition, with Gulliver encountering various cultures and customs that reflect the absurdities of human society. The book was a success and is considered a classic of English literature.
n 2.0 (Physiological Measure) \( \text{HGO} \) nm

Die Obererhöhungswerte nach dem in Kap. 32 behandelten Wassertest werden klinische zum Schluss sein. Hinweise war

\( \text{HGO} \) nm

Die Obererhöhungswerte nach dem in Kap. 32 behandelten Wassertest werden klinische zum Schluss sein. Hinweise war

\( \text{HGO} \) nm

Die Obererhöhungswerte nach dem in Kap. 32 behandelten Wassertest werden klinische zum Schluss sein. Hinweise war

\( \text{HGO} \) nm
Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" is a book that has been made into a boy's book. You know something about that book—because it has been translated into Japanese. A History of English Literature, by Lafcadio Hearn, Vol. I, p. 83.

The resemblance in idea between the Japanese work and the work of Swift is very great, and I may therefore make some remarks about it. You know that a book very much of the same kind as to its story was written in Japanese by a clever Japanese author long ago. But although the resemblance in idea between the Japanese work and the work of Swift is very great, the tone and manner of the English work is entirely different from those of the Oriental brother. A History of English Literature, by Lafcadio Hearn, Vol. I, p. 83.
Swift Gulliver’s Travels (Laputa).]

Lafcadio Hearn...


Chapter XIX. The Secret of Life

の比較には着眼した人は未だない。私は以前とKing of Dachemとの間に締結したものが一つの標本である。詳しくは後章に條項を参照して論じたいと思う。

附記
私は英語とKing of Dachemとの條約（treaty）なる文字を使用して居るからそれに従ったのであるが原字には果してtreatyなる文字が使
用であるか否かを私は疑問とする。Prussianなる文字を使用して居るではないかと思う。

（略）