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（資料提供：長崎大学学術研究成果リポジトリ）
第一章

緒論

私は本年報商業と経済）（第十六領第冊特）

長崎高等商業学校創立三十周年記念論文集に於て

東印度会社と我國との交通貿易

又前稿の追録補再論

さて私は前稿の第一章緒論中において東印度会社又は

the India House

経済史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。」

と書いて置いた。又東印度会社関係の人は歴史家と称すべき人々ありジョン・ブリース（John Bruce）も共一人であつた事を述べた。

第一節

東印度会社との関係ある人々の中経済史史上其名の現れて居るものにはThomas Mun（1571-1641）；Sir

Josiah Child（1639-1699）；James Mill（1773-1836）；John Stuart Mill（1806-1873）等の外にWilliam Thomas Thornton
The East India House in Leadenhall Street
The Overley View (原図大英博物館所蔵) The United Company of Merchants
of England Trading to the East Indies と称し時代のものなるべし。

Will. Overley Joyner 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 Cages, and Cases of Bottles, & Boxes of all Sizes, Presses in Deal or Wainscot, & Ballad, Tables, Desks, Book Cases, Curious & Writing Desks, Letter holes, & Drawers for Shops, Allto 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. Ovely, 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. 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.

This Sir Josiah Child portrait is from Charles Harding Firth's biography, "The History of England, By Lord Macaulay, Edited by Charles Harding Firth" (Vol. V) and also from "Ledger and Sword, By Beckles Willson, Vol. I, p. 282" which contains illustrations of Sir Josiah Child, Bart.

However, in the context of economic history, the portrait of Sir Josiah Child is not frequently cited in academic literature. It seems that his image is not widely used in economic history studies as compared to other historians or figures.
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) の著書 A New Discourse of Trade (1633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巻第二号（三月発行）所載冊稿「ジョサイア、ナヤルド著新貿易論」並に第三号（三月発行）所載冊稿「再びジョサイア、ナヤルド著新貿易論に就て」に詳解して置いた。

この著述に就ては本年報掲載の他稿「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関係なく他史料ではない。ただ彼等の著述は経済學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えてある所

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

Josiah Child と John Child とは普通兄弟の如く考へるも多けれど賞は然らずと Mr. Oliver Strachey は論説した。 (The Cambridge History of the British vol. IV p. 102)

In 1866, Sir John Cotes published his Discourse on the Distress Prevailing among the Labouring Classes of the British Islands, and into the Views of Romedy.

Sir W. Foster & Co. The India House, 110, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

The India Office, East India House, 110, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

To Thornton, Mill was always a kind and considerate friend. When the Examinership was offered to him, he would only accept it on condition that Thornton was made an Assistant Secretary. A few of these was written by William Thornton, who had been an Assistant Secretary under Mill at the India House, and his close personal friend.

When, in 1873, Mill died at Avignon, several distinguished men united to wear a wreath to his memory in a...
By Peter Auber, Assistant Secretary to the Honorable Court of Directors, 1814 to 1818, the Constitution of the East India Company, Peter Auber.

Peter Auber entered the office at sixteen and quitted it at sixty-six, having drawn from the Company a pension of £20,000 a year, and lived until he was ninety-six, having received from the Company £60,000 in the shape of pension, besides what he had received as pay during his long period of service. (The East India House, by William Foster, p. 307-308.)

It is said that 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 Run.

John Hope and James Cobb (Secretary from 1814 to 1818 and another of many plays very popular at the time), a notoriety last. Lamb, the two Wills, and Peacock must be placed in the first rank; next, perhaps, may come Alexander Dalrymple in naval and military matters; Edward Thornton in both Geography and History — we have still John Hope and James Cobb (Secretary from 1814 to 1818 and another of many plays very popular at the time), a notoriety last. Lamb, the two Wills, and Peacock must be placed in the first rank; next, perhaps, may come Alexander Dalrymple in naval and military matters; Edward Thornton in both Geography and History — we have still
The leading authority is the History of the War in Afghanistan, by J. W. Kaye (pub. in 1881; 4 vols. 8vo.), to 1828, Chapter 3. Copies of the accounts of the military operations (Authorities) § 1 to § 16 E. Kaye & Co.

(2) R. Orme

The Oxford History of India. By Vincent A. Smith. Book VII. The Rule of the East India Company from 1819 to 1858. Chapter 3. Copies of the accounts of the military operations (Authorities) § 1 to § 16 E. Kaye & Co.

(3) Sir John William Kaye

The Administration of the East India Company; a History of Indian Progress. Copies of the accounts of the military operations (Authorities) § 1 to § 16 E. Kaye & Co.

Sir John William Kaye

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

Vincent A. Smith

The Oxford History of India. Book VII. The Rule of the East India Company from 1819 to 1858. Chapter 3.

R. Orme

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


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

...

Thomas Rundall
From his service in the East India Company, Frederick Danvers was appointed as Superintendent of Records of the India Office. The letters received by the East India Company's Secretaries of Indian (Home) Civil Service and their successors, including Sir William Foster and Sir George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, were stored in the Public Record Office.

Her Majesty's Indian (Home) Civil Service included officers such as Sir William Noel Sainsbury, Frederick Danvers, and Charles Dalvers. These officers were responsible for the management of records and correspondence, including the letters received by the East India Company.

Calendars of State Papers, East Indies, 1513-1634, was compiled by W. N. Sainsbury. The volumes were published in London in 1862-92. Copies of the calendars are available at the British Museum. The Calendars of State Papers, East Indies, 1761-1815, were compiled by Sir William Foster and Sir George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, and the Calendars of State Papers, East Indies, 1816-1861, were edited by Sir William Noel Sainsbury and Frederick Danvers. These calendars provide abstracts of documents from the East India Company's records.
Letters received by the East India Company from its Servants in the East.


The Cambridge History of the British Empire Vol. 1 with Thirty-Seven Illustrations. By William Foster, C.L. With Thirty-Seven Illustrations. London, 1924.


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.


Charles Lamb (1775-1834)

John Hoole, ...
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
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. And to a tea-eake which he had just fallen, as usual, mostly to the share.

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 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 out the indigo appendix; and to a tea-eake which he had just fallen, as usual, mostly to the share.

If 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. XI. Lamb, of the Accountant's Office. p. 185.)
In point of literary excellence, "The Great boast and panegyric of the India House," Lamb tells us (he was with...

James Cobb (1756-1818)

Ariosto Orlandi & Pirroso a Volta. 1746. 4to. London, 1746. 4to. London

Tasso's Gerusalemme Liberata I. 1 vol. 4to. London, 1746. 4to. London

Tasso's Gerusalemme Liberata II. 1 vol. 4to. London, 1746. 4to. London

Tasso's Gerusalemme Liberata III. 1 vol. 4to. London, 1746. 4to. London

Tasso's Gerusalemme Liberata IV. 1 vol. 4to. London, 1746. 4to. London

In 1797 was Mr. John Hoole;...
James Cobb (1756-1818) was a dramatist who entered the service of the East India Company in 1771. He rose to the post of secretary (1814). (Dictionary of National Biography, Vol. IV.)

He is known for his work on "The Pirates," a comic opera. His other notable works include "The Princess." He served as secretary to the Board of Control and was involved in various administrative positions, including the office of the East India Company, in which he served for many years.
the eye is larger than the belly. Just as the memory of the

Although I had fasted all day... I could not observe

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


But although the resemblance in ideas between the Japanese work and the work of Swift is very slight, the tone and manner of the English original is entirely different from those of his Oriental brother. (A History of English Literature. Vol. I. p. 312.)

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 edition that ever was written—"Gulliver's Travels."—(A History of English Literature. Vol. I. p. 312.)

Swift Gulliver's Travels (1726) put.

Lafcadio Hearn...

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


H. Chamberlain (Read April 10, 1879) read the Japanese Gulliver By B. H. Chamberlain (Read Society of Japan. Vol. VII. Yokohama 1879, p. 286.) Wasmuth's Japanese Gulliver By H. Chamberlain (Read H. Chamberlain and Social...
By J. D. Paul, P.R.I.M. 


Sumatra & The King of Aceh (J. J. M. de Groot) & Memorials of the Expedition of Japan to the Land of Sumatra. 

の比較に着目した人は未だない。私は英囯とKing of Dachemとの間に締結したものが一つの標本
(A Model) となって目指すの朱印の條項が定められたものではあるまいかと考える位類似点を見出すも
のである。詳しくは後章に條項を対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學研究法に所謂史料の等級と云ふ立場より後章に於
て論じたいと思う。

(附註) 私は英囯と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文には果して
treatyなる文字が使用して居るのではない乎と思ひ。