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<td>舊倫敦東印度會社と我國との交通貿易再論（一）ジョン・ブルース著東印度會社年代記</td>
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<td>武藤 長蔵</td>
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NAOSITE: Nagasaki University’s Academic Output SITE
http://naosite.lb.nagasaki-u.ac.jp
The East India House in Leadenhall Street
The Overley View (原作大英博物館所蔵) The United Company of Merchants
of England Trading to the East Indies と称し時代のものなるべし。

Willm. Overley Joyner at the Sign of
the East India House in Leadenhall Street LONDON.

Makes all sorts of Sea Chests in Deal or Wainscot,
Ruffs or Smooth Packing Chests or Cases, and Cases
of Bottles, & Boxes of all Sizes, Presses in Deal or
Wainscot, &ca. Sliding Tables, Desk, Book Cases, Bureau
& Writing Desks, Letter holes, &c. Drawers, Shops,
Allfo Counters and all sorts of Joiners workd 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, "Joiner, 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.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.

SIR JOSIAH CHILD

From an engraving in the Sutherland Collection

しかし経済学史又は経済史の著書論文等に於てこの Child の肖像を掲げて我學界に紹介された事無しと思はるが故に私は益に掲載する事とした。
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第十二両第十一巻第二号(二月発行)所載冊子「ジョサイア、チャイルド著新貿易論」並に第十五号(三月発行)所載冊子「再びジョサイア、チャイルド著新貿易論に就て」に評論して置いた。

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。ただ彼及彼の著述は経済学史上又経済史上面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べてある所以である。

Sir Josiah Child に就ては The Cambridge History of British Empire Vol. IV に次の一通り書いてある。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くけれど賞は然らずと Mr. Oliver Strachey は論議した。（The Cambridge History of the British vol. IV p. 102）
Introduction by Mr. R. E. Etheridge (1869; nd ed. 1870)


In 1840, William Thomason, Thornton (1813-1880) published his "Over-Population and Its Remedy," an inquiry into the extent and causes of the distress prevailing among the laboring classes of the British Islands and into the means of remedy.

In 1846, William Thornton published his "The East India House" book, which was later published with the help of Sir George Birdwood.

V. T. Thornton (1813-1880) was a prominent figure in the study of political economy, and his works continue to be studied and referenced in the field.

On Labour (1869; nd ed. 1870)

In 1870, W. T. Thornton published "On Labour," a work that explores the challenges faced by laborers and the economic policies that could help alleviate their suffering.

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V. T. Thornton's works on political economy have had a significant impact on the field, and his ideas continue to be studied and referenced in the study of political economy.

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Sir W. Foster to William Thornton. (The India House, London. 17th April, 1873.)

To Thornton, Mill was always a kind and considerable friend. When the Examinership was offered to him, he would only accept it on condition that Thornton was made an Assistant Examiner. A letter of advice published in the Examiner (May 17th, 1873) was one of those written by William Thornton to Sir William Fawcett, the Political Economist, who had been an assistant 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 in his memory in a town that to Sir William Fawcett was always the India House. Chapter XIV. The Examiners' Department. (Letters of John Smart. "Wills of Sir William Hay." Henry Mill's will.)
Peter Auber, Assistant Secretary to the Honourable Court of Directors from 1819 to 1836, was an influential figure in the East India Company, known for his work in both the domains of history and oriental learning. Alongside the likes of Brucc Auber and Kaye in the field of history, Wilkins and Wilson in oriental learning, and Dalrymple in nautical matters, Auber and his contemporaries were pivotal in shaping the East India Company's intellectual landscape.

Of particular note, Peter Auber entered the office at the age of sixteen and quitted it at sixty-six, having served the company for nearly sixty years. He was entitled to a pension of £2,000 a year and lived until he was ninety-three, during which time he received a total of £60,000 in the shape of a pension and pay during his long period of service. Auber's contributions were recognized through his work on the Constitution of the East India Company, which was published in the Nineteenth Century.

By William Foster, p. 248 (The East India House. By William Foster, p. 248).
The leading authority is the History of the War in Afghanistan, by J. W. Kaye (publ. in 1851; 4th ed., 3 vols. Allen,

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

Copious details of the Anglo-Persian wars in the Peninsula will be found in R. Orme, A History of the Millenary Wars.

The Oxford History of India, by Vincent A. Smith, Book VII. The Rule of the East India Company from 1819 to 1858, Chapter 3, especially p. 178.

The Administration of the East India Company, a History of Indian Progress, and prodncts: by Sir William Wilson Hunter, pp. 477-483. (Authorities)
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 complicated. The whole was published by Allen. Vols. i-iii are by J. W. Kaye who died in 1876. The remaining vols. are by G. B. Malleson. But his first vol. deals with the same period as Kaye's third, seen from a different point of view. Malleson's other two vols. finish the story. Details are:


Published for the Hakluyt Society, The Voyage of Captain John Sains to Japan 1613. Printed from Corresponding Records.

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 the Honorable East-India Company.

(Translation: "The Oxford History of India. By Vincent A. Smith. Appendix B."


The Renewal of the Company's Exclusive Privileges of Trade, For Twenty Years from March, 1794. By John Prince, Esq.

Report on the Negotiation, between the Honorable East-India Company and the Public Respective
Interests in the Past & Present of India's History. Indian Civil Service under the East India Company.

Sir William Sainsbury, Frederick Charles Danvers, Sir George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood.

Sir William Poster

Sir George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood & Sir William Poster, Frederick Charles Danvers.

The history of British Indians, relating to all parts of the East, and documents in the Public Record Office, India Office (Court Annals and Official Correspondence only), and Calendars of State Papers, East Indies 1513-1634. By W. N. Sainsbury, 2 vols. London, 1862-92. These give abstracts of documents of State Papers, East Indies 1825-1895.

Sir William Poster

Published (London, 1928).


Down to 1654 this series calendars give the text of the first portion of the Original Correspondence, from that date it is in narrative form, based on similar materials. A supplementary volume covering the period 1660-1690 has been added.


Richard Cocks to Richard Wickham aboard the Sea Adventure at Cochin in Firando in Japan the 3rd of December, 1614. A manuscript letter in Richard Wockham's handwriting, unbound. The Embassy of Sir Thomas Roe to the Great Mogul, 1615-1616.


Of the Register of Letters of the E. India Co., 1600-1619. By W. Foster.


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and Superintendent of Records

Sir William Foster

Miss E. B. Sainsbury

Court Minutes, etc., of the East India Company, 1635-79. By Miss E. Sainsbury, with introductions and notes by Sir William Foster. 8 vols. Oxford 1907-29. (In progress.)

With An Introduction and Notes by W. T. Ottewill. 8 vols. Oxford, 1907-29. (In progress.)

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. Any reference 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 with some degree of accuracy. (The East India House, By William Foster, p. 182.)

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 flood 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 the indigo appendix; to the tea sale which he had just fallen, as usual, mostly to the share of his own department. His own warrant, to the "indigo appendix" and to the tea sale which he had just fallen, as usual, mostly to the share of his own department.

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In point of literary excellence, "The Great boast and ornament of the India House," Lamb tells us (he was with James Cobb (1756-1818))
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. J.)
CHAPTER 1

The eye is larger than the belly. 64 to 74 and 109, 6-11 and 13-14. 169 to 202. The honey and vinegar proved that my stomach was so good, although I had fasted all day. ... 10 to 15, 164 to 210, 1.1, 22. The Old English Proverb, that he doubted my eyes were bigger than my belly, for he did not observe things.


(Continued from the previous page)
Die Ciceronerschuminen mit den in Kap. 32 behandelten Wasabrose werden keine Zulieferen sein. Hingera war

Shidken) π δόκιμοι βιβλίον (Hima Garcia) 25 γράμματα ἡμέρα (Das Purino Shidkin Ken-den, Leben des degasian


Dr. Jonathan Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* is a book written in English literature. By the history of English literature, a history of English literature, the English author is entirely different from those of his Oriental brother. A History of English Literature. By Dr. Jonathan Swift. *Gulliver's Travels* (1726) was written in Japanese by a clever Japanese author. Long ago, that a book, very much of the same kind as to mine story, was written in Japanese by a clever Japanese author. Long ago, that a book, very much of the same kind as to mine story, was written in Japanese by a clever Japanese author. Long ago, that a book, very much of the same kind as to mine story, was written in Japanese by a clever Japanese author. Long ago, that a book, very much of the same kind as to mine story, was written in Japanese by a clever Japanese author. Long ago, that a book, very much of the same kind as to mine story, was written in Japanese by a clever Japanese author.

Now the book for this subject, not one class of country, but all humanity, and produce one of the most awful books. Dr. Jonathan Swift & Gulliver's Travels (Switzerland).
Swift's Travell Gulliver's Travels

Lafcadio Hearn

Chuang Tzu

Laurence P. Chamberlain

Standing for Japan and for the Name of the Philosophy of Chuang Tzu...

Trade to the East Indies as recorded in the Court Minutes of the East India Company 1599–1605. By Arthur Stevens.
私はまた、長年に活発に通商の朱印（The Original Privileges granted A.D. 1613）の条項とそれより前
にQueen ElizabethがSunna de the King of Dachem（Acheen, Achin）との間に締結した条約（treaty）即ち
約史研究上重要であると信ずる。未だ西洋及我國の歷史家商業政策を研究する内に發達史上東印度
法学者等の此點を指摘したる学者なきを遺憾とし敢て先鞭をつけんとする次第である。慶長
の条項と英国とKing of Dachemとの条約（treaty）と

しかし私の主張する日英間の朱印（Privileges）
条項と英国とKing of Dachemとの条約（treaty）と

By J. D. S. Paul, p.19に見ると重要なる条項を掲げて居る。
の比較に着眼した人は未だない。私は、英国の
King of Dachemとの間に結びたものの一つの標本
（Model）を次に示す。次に取り上げたのが、前章
に論じたものである。詳細は後章にて論じたたいと
思い、次の章に又たべた途に、これに論じたたいと
思う。このことは、英国のKing of Dachemとの
"Verification"なる文字を使用して居るかそれらに従うのであるが、本文には果して
treatyなる文字が使用して居るものではない」と思われる。