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第一章 経緯論

私は本年報商業と経済（第十六年第一冊特輯）長崎高等商業学校創立三十周年記念論文集に論を寄せた。本稿は同一題の再論であり、又前稿の追録補稿である。

さて私は前稿の第一章緒論中に東印度会社又は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々に歴史家と称すべき人々ありジョン・ブルース（John Bruce）も其一人であった事を述べた。

第一節 東印度会社の関係者にして経済学史上其名の現れて居るもののは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武藤長蔵

(from William Overley's Trade Card, in the British Museum).

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 と題せし時代のものなるべし。
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 untenant). 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.


しかし我経済学者又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る事無しと思はるが故に私は茲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) in his New Discourse of Trade (1693年版は改正後の初版) 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)所載冊子「ヨサイア、ナウルド著新貿易論」並に第三号(三月発行)所載冊子「再びヨサイア、ナウルド著新貿易論に就て」に詳説して置いた。

この著作に就ては本年報掲載の掲載「日英交通史論」(十五)中にも違えて置いた。但しその他に違えて置いた通り此著作は直接日英交通史とは関係なく其史料ではない。彼等が著者は経済学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えてある所である。

Sir Josiah Child に就ては The Cambridge History of British Empire Vol. IV に次のごと作ってある。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られるも多ければ然らずと Mr. Oliver Strachey は論議した。 (The Cambridge History of the British vol. IV p. 102)
Introduction by Hugh S. R. Elliot. (1807-1840) and the Letters of John Stuart Mill. United with an


On labour (1869). By Sir John Herschel. New & Enlarged


Sir W. Foster, Past President of the India House, Past India Office, Past India Office.

Only accept it on condition that Thornton was made an Assistant Secretary. When the Examinership was offered to him, he would have to resign, and there was always a kind and considerable friend. When the Examinership was offered to him, he would have to resign, and there was always a kind and considerable friend. When the Examinership was offered to him, he would have to resign, and there was always a kind and considerable friend. When the Examinership was offered to him, he would have to resign, and there was always a kind and considerable friend. When the Examinership was offered to him, he would have to resign, and there was always a kind and considerable friend. When the Examinership was offered to him, he would have to resign, and there was always a kind and considerable friend. When the Examinership was offered to him, he would have to resign, and there was always a kind and considerable friend. 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When the Examinership was offered to him, he would have to resign, and there was always a kind and considerable friend. When the Examinership was offered to him, he would have to resign, and there was always a kind and consider
Peter Auber (1829 to 1836) entered the Office at the age of sixteen and, by long and devoted service, became one of the most esteemed members of the Company. He was Secretary for nearly thirty years, during which time he was a constant source of information and aid to the Court of Directors. His name is inscribed on the roll of Honour, and he was held in the highest esteem for his integrity and ability. He was succeeded by Joseph Naylor, who continued the work of Auber with equal skill and fidelity.

The East India House: By William Foster. P. 938.


By Peter Aubert, of whom the late Mr. Peter Aubert, the last of the line of the Secretary to the Honourable Court of Directors, in 1829 to 1836, was the last survivor. He was a man of great ability and integrity, and his services to the Company were highly valued. He died in 1853, and his name is still remembered with respect and affection by those who knew him. He was succeeded by John Huckle, who continued the work of Aubert with equal skill and fidelity. His name is inscribed on the roll of Honour, and he was held in the highest esteem for his integrity and ability. He was succeeded by James Cobb, who continued the work of Huckle with equal skill and fidelity. His name is inscribed on the roll of Honour, and he was held in the highest esteem for his integrity and ability. He was succeeded by Charles D'Oyly, who continued the work of Cobb with equal skill and fidelity. His name is inscribed on the roll of Honour, and he was held in the highest esteem for his integrity and ability. He was succeeded by John Huckle, who continued the work of Aubert with equal skill and fidelity. His name is inscribed on the roll of Honour, and he was held in the highest esteem for his integrity and ability. He was succeeded by James Cobb, who continued the work of Huckle with equal skill and fidelity. His name is inscribed on the roll of Honour, and he was held in the highest esteem for his integrity and ability. He was succeeded by Charles D'Oyly, who continued the work of Aubert with equal skill and fidelity. His name is inscribed on the roll of Honour, and he was held in the highest esteem for his integrity and ability. He was succeeded by John Huckle, who continued the work of Aubert with equal skill and fidelity. His name is inscribed on the roll of Honour, and he was held in the highest esteem for his integrity and ability. He was succeeded by James Cobb, who continued the work of Huckle with equal skill and fidelity. His name is inscribed on the roll of Honour, and he was held in the highest esteem for his integrity and ability.

(2) R. Orme

A History of the Military Trans. &c. (London, 1783); Orme was corrupt and extortionate; sec vestiges of Old Madras Vol. ii, especially p. 519.

(3) Sir John William Kaye


(2) R. Orme

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

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 in the Office of the Company.

Appended is an Appendix B (Appendix B).


Revels the Company's Exclusive Privileges of Trade, For Twenty Years From March, 1794. By John Bruce. Esq. M. P. F.

The Renewal of the Company's Exclusive Privileges of Trade, For Twenty Years Between the Honorable East-India Company and the Publick, respecting the Negotiation, between the Honorable East-India Company and the Publick Testament...
from his services in the East India Company. Her Majesty's Indian (Home) Civil Service; letters received by the East India Company for Frederick Danvers, Frederick Danvers, Sir George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, and Sir William Foster. Letters received by the East India Company for William Noel Sainsbury and Frederick Danvers for Sir George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood.

Sir William Noel Sainsbury, Frederick Danvers, and Sir George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood.


The Embassy of Sir Thomas Roe to the Great Mogul, Etc. 1616-1618. Etc.

Sir William Foster (1863-1928), etc.

Mr. C. Fuller of the Record Department of the India Office, etc. Mr. W. N. Wallis. etc. etc.

In England, in Japan, the 3rd of December, 1614. An American Correspondence in India, etc.

William Foster, London, 1928.) (This series gives the text of the English Correspondence in India, 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. 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. XII. Lamb of the Accountant's Office. 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 great stream into its warehouses, and were disposed of periodically at the auctions held in the Sale Room of the East India House into his warehouses, and were disposed of periodically at the auctions held in the Sale Room of the East India House. The accounts relating to this multiform 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 warrants to the "indigo appendix"; and to a tea sale which he had just fallen, as usual, mostly to his share.

(II) John Hoolie

(The East India House. By William Foster. XII. Lamb of the Accountant's Office. P. 183)
In point of literary excellence, "The Great boast and ornament of the India House," Lamb tells us (he was with John Hoole).
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.)

The Pirates
Comic Opera

Dr. Swift's Journal to Stella

Dr. Swift's Journal to Stella November 1, 1711.

...the eye is bigger than the belly. As if a man lived by eat- ing ginseng...
Das interessante Raumverhältnis, das durch die räumliche Ordnung der Kulturen gekennzeichnet ist, zeigt, dass eine derartig komplexe Erscheinung wie das Japansche Schulbuch nicht in einem zeitlichen oder räumlichen Kontext isoliert zu sehen ist. Es ist ein Produkt vieler kultureller und historischer Einflüsse, die sich über die Jahrhunderte hinweg entwickelt haben.

Die Entwicklung der japanischen Buchform hat einen engeren Zusammenhang mit der Geschichte der japanischen Kultur und sprachlichen Entwicklung. Die ersten Buchstaben und Formen, die zur Schrift in Japan beitragen, stammten aus chinesischen Abbildungen und Schriftzeichen, die von den frühen buddhistischen Mönchen nach Japan gebracht wurden. Die erste Schriftzeichen, die in Japan gefunden wurden, sind chinesische Zeichen, die auf Papier aufgezogen wurden.

Die Entwicklung der Schriftzeichen in Japan war ein langer Prozess, der von der Übertragung von chinesischen Schriftzeichen in eine japanische Schriftform und von der Entwicklung von eigenen Schriftzeichen zeugte. Die Schriftzeichen, die in Japan entwickelt wurden, waren in der Regel von einfachen Zeichen zu komplexeren Formen geworden, die sich in verschiedene Stile und Schreibweisen aufteilten.


Die Entwicklung der Schriftzeichen in Japan war auch ein Prozess der Evolution der Schriftform. Die Schriftzeichen wurden in der Regel von einfachen, linearen Formen zu komplexeren, runden Formen geworden, die sich in verschiedene Stile und Schreibweisen aufteilten.

Die Entwicklung der Schriftzeichen in Japan war auch ein Prozess der Entwicklung von eigenen Schriftzeichen. Die Schriftzeichen wurden in der Regel von einfachen, linearen Formen zu komplexeren, runden Formen geworden, die sich in verschiedene Stile und Schreibweisen aufteilten.

Die Entwicklung der Schriftzeichen in Japan war auch ein Prozess der Entwicklung von eigenen Schriftzeichen. Die Schriftzeichen wurden in der Regel von einfachen, linearen Formen zu komplexeren, runden Formen geworden, die sich in verschiedene Stile und Schreibweisen aufteilten.

Die Entwicklung der Schriftzeichen in Japan war auch ein Prozess der Entwicklung von eigenen Schriftzeichen. Die Schriftzeichen wurden in der Regel von einfachen, linearen Formen zu komplexeren, runden Formen geworden, die sich in verschiedene Stile und Schreibweisen aufteilten.
Swift’s Gulliver's Travels 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. That a book, very much of the same kind, as to mere story, was written in Japanese by a clever Japanese author long ago, and although the resemblance in idea between the Japanese work and the work of Swift is very great the tone and meaning have been taken 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 appendix of the full text is not so similar; and I may therefore make some remarks about it. 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.
Swift Gulliver's Travels


H. Chamberlain.


By I. D. Paul, F.R.H.S. A Study of the Early Indian Company. In the East India Company's Records, Records of the East India Company from its Settlement in the East, Vol. I. The King of Dacca is a letter received by the East India Company from the King of Dacca. The King of Dacca is a letter received by the East India Company from the King of Dacca.

The King of Dacca is a letter received by the East India Company from the King of Dacca.

The King of Dacca is a letter received by the East India Company from the King of Dacca.
の比較に着眼した人は未だない。私は、東印度会社との間に締結したものが一つの標本

（Model）となって日英間の朱印の条項が定められたものではあるまいと脳に感じる。次に又John Bruce著東印度会社年代記を史學研究に所要史料の等級と云ふ立場より後章に於

て論じたいと思う。

（附記）私は、EnglandとKing of Dachemとの条約（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

用してある是否否を私に疑問とする。Principesなる文字を使用して居るのではないかと思ふ。