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John Bruce (1773–1838); John Stuart Mill (1806–1873); William Thomas Thornton (1797–1853); James Minor (1711–1783); James Stirling (1719–1771).

The India House is a building in London, England, located on the south bank of the River Thames. It was designed by architect John Wood the Younger and completed in 1770. The India House was originally built as a warehouse for the East India Company, which traded with the Indian subcontinent. The building is now owned by the Crown Estate and is used for various purposes, including as a venue for events and exhibitions.

The India House has a rich history, having been the site of many significant events and meetings, including the signing of the Treaty of Amritsar in 1813 and the declaration of war on the United States in 1812. It has also been the location of numerous notable figures, including Sir Thomas Mun (1571–1641), Sir Joaici U Child (1630–1699), and Sir James Mill (1773–1838).

The India House is an important example of early 18th-century architecture and is a Grade I listed building. It is located in the City of London and is open to the public as a museum and event venue.
(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 untenant). The print bears in general a close resemblance to the "Dutch" view; but, on looking into minute details, 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


しかし我経済學史又は経済史の著作論文等に未だこのChildの肖像を掲げて我學界に紹介されたい事を無しと思うるが故に私は茲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)’s book A New Discourse of Trade (1693年版は改題後の初版) に就ては大正六年上半月国民経済雑誌第二十二卷第二号（二月発行）所載冊稿「チョサイア、チャイルド著新貿易論」並に第三号（三月発行）所載冊稿「再びチョサイア、チャイ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「日英交通史事」（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。此番彼時代の著述は経済学史上又経済史上而して又東印度合同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以である。

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も鈍は然らずと Mr. Oliver Strachey は論識した。 (The Cambridge History of the British vol. IV p. 102)
Introduction, by Hugh S. R. Elliott (1179-1840), to the Letters of John Stuart Mill. Edited, with an

W. T. Thornton (1824-1890) to the Letters of John Stuart Mill. (1879-1840). The East India House


In 1846, Sir Thomas Binlow, Deputy Governor of the Company, published his Despatches from England to the East India Office. (1846). In 1813, Sir William T. Thornton, Deputy Governor of the Company, published his Despatches from England to the East India Office. (1846).

Sir W. Fostcr to the Secretary of thc India House, 1873.

The Star in the Nineteenth Century is the symbol of the East India House. Sir Henry Thornton was 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. When the Examinership was offered to him he would

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When in 1873, Sir Henry Thornton died at Avignon, several distinguished men united to wear a wreath in memory of a kind and considerate friend. In the East India House, Chapter XIV, the Examiners Department 11 11 11 11.

Sir W. Foster to the Secretary of the India House, 1873.

The Star in the Nineteenth Century is the symbol of the East India House. Sir Henry Thornton was 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. When the Examinership was offered to him he would only accept it on condition that Thornton was made an Assistant. William Thornton, the Political economist, who had been an Assistant under Mill at the India House and his close personal friend.
Peter Auber

Peter Auber, assistant secretary to the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company, was born in 1762. He entered the Office at sixteen and quitted it at sixty-six, having been Secretary from 1829 to 1836. His services were rewarded by a pension of £2,000 a year, and he lived until he was ninety-six. He was one of the leading men of his time and is remembered for his contributions to the study of Indian history.

John Hooe and James Cobb (secretary from 1814 to 1818 and another of many players very popular at the time) were also notable in their fields. Hooe was a prominent figure in naval and military matters, while Cobb was involved in both geography and physiology. They were part of a larger group of scholars who contributed to the study of India and its history.
The leading authority is the History of the War in Afghanistan, by J. W. Kaye (publ. in 1851; 4 vol., 3 vols., Allen,)

which contains the best account of the Afghan War of 1842.

By 1858, Chapter 3, we have the completion of the struggle (Authorities) in which Sir John William Kaye (publ. 1851; 4th ed. 1876) and Vincent A. Smith (The Oxford History of India, Book VII). See also Kaye's History of the Administration of the East India Company.

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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

Authorities

J.W. Kaye

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

and ed. 1876; 1870; 1874; 1877. 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:


John Bruce (1749-1826)

The huge work by Kaye and Malleson, 6 large vols., 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 the East India Company (editing of early voyages) and editor of the "Oxford History of India."

The Oxford History of India. By Vincent A. Smith. London: Appendix B. (The)


from its servants in the East. Copies of these are deposited in the Public Record Office, London, and are available for inspection by the public.

Sir George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood

Sir William Noel Sainsbury, President, Charlecote Danvers

(Sir William Nost Sainsbury (1825-1899) was a historian and assistant keeper of records, 1887-91.)
Letters received by the East India Company from its Servants in the East.

Vol. II-VI. This series gives the text of the first portion of the original Correspondence.

Published (London, 1928).

Sir William Foster (1863-1934). 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 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 1660-1700 has been published (London, 1928).


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Sir William Foster
Miss E. B. Sainsbury

Court Minutes, etc., of the East India Company, 1635-79. By Miss E. B. Sainsbury. 8 vols. Oxford, 1897-29. (In progress.)


Charles Lamb (1775-1834)

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.

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

Jams's formal petition to the Company for employment has not been preserved; but we know from other documents that Lamb addressed several letters to his colleagues in the Accounts Department—"Your Honours" that he had been educated in writing.

Several of the most charming of his letters are based upon incidents of office life; and one of the best known of his essays—deal with the Superannuated Man—deals directly with his retirement from the East India House. (The East India House. By William Foster. p. 175.) Lamb's formal petition to the Company for employment has not been preserved; but we know from other documents that he had been educated in writing.

from the East India House. (The East India House. By William Foster. p. 175.) Lamb addressed several letters to his colleagues in the Accounts Department—"Your Honours" that he had been educated in writing.
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. 189)
In point of literary excellence, "The Great boast and panegyric of the India House," Lamb tells us (he was with James Cobb)...

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

For more information, see William Temple's "The East India House" Chapter II, p. 49 of November 1711. Dr. Swift's "Journal to Stella," and Jonathan Swift's "The Voyage of Stella."
(Gervaise’s Travels & Gulliver’s Travels & Balzac’s Notes, especially for the Middle Ages)
Daron in Nogashiki Gehört ihren (Geschichte der japanischen Literatur. Von Dr. Karl Fritzen. S. 228).

Die Geschichten der Person, durch die sich einige ophirshliche Kunde von Cultures Riesen vertrete, und cr mage

werden zu deutsch durch Dr. Fritzen mit dem in Kap. 23 behandelten Wasaburo Werdn kenne zulliegen sein, Hingara war

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Swift, the Japanese Gulliver's Travels, was written in Japanese by a clever Japanese author long ago. Although the resemblance in idea between the Japanese work and the work of Swift is very great, the tone and manner of the English original are very different from those of his Oriental brother. (A History of English Literature. By Lafcadio Hearn. Vol. I. p. 51.)

Now he took for his subject not one class of 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.
Swift Gulliver's Travels (London, 1726) and Gulliver's Travels into Several Remote Nations of the World (1735). The Secret of Life and the Philosophy of Chuang Tzu, while the two remaining characters form as it were a termination indicating the name, the author indicates by his title the nature of the work, a Japanese adaptation of Chinese philosophy, translated by B. H. Chamberlain (Read Society of Japan, vol. 71, Yokohama, 1879, p. 285). Washington, the Japanese Gulliver, by B. H. Chamberlain (Read Society of Japan, vol. 71, Yokohama, 1879), p. 282.


of Vermont with an introduction by Sir George Bridwood, &c. The first edition
Trade in the East Indies was recorded in the Court Minutes of the East India Company 1599–1603. By Henry Steers


(See diagram)
By I. D. Paul, 

A Study of the East India Company’s Records and Correspondence in the East India Company’s Records, 1602–1613. The Original Correspondence Section of the East India Company’s Records, 1602–1613, The King of Dacca, 1613.

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