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该文档由长崎大学学术研究成果数据库提供。
(from William Overley's Trade Card, in the British Museum.)

この絵は Report on The Old Records of the India Office, with Supplementary Notes and Appendices, By Sir George Birdwood 所載の Plate IV. を再版したもので、Birdwood氏は1714年より1726年頃のものと推定されるものである。この絵は Charles Harding Firth 教授編纂の Macaulay の英国史 (The History of England, By Lord Macaulay, Edited by Charles Harding Firth, Vol. V. London, 1914) にも掲げられ、Macaulay の此の建物の説明文と相照応し居れど最も詳なる考証的説明は The East India House, by William Foster に載する虞のもので而して此の図には Macaulay の説明文も引用してある。依て其一部はこの絵の裏面に引用転載する事と
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 boxmaker,” 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 Macauley’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 merchants 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.

The East India House, by William Foster, (Page 127-129).
SIR JOSIAH CHILD

From an engraving in the Sutherland Collection

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も) に就ては大正六年上期国民経済雑誌第十二巻第二号（二月発行）所載掲載「ショサイア、チャイルド著新貿易論」並に第三号（三月発行）所載掲載「再びショサイア、チャイルド著新貿易論に就て」に誌論して置いた。

この著述に就ては大正六年上期国民経済雑誌（15）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。だが彼及彼の著述は経済学史上又経済史上として又東印度公司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 に次の加く書いてある。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 the example of the Dutch ... (p. 101)

Josiah Child と John Child とは普通兄弟の如く考へるものを多ければ然らずと Mr. Oliver Strachey は論議した。（The Cambridge History of the British, vol. IV p. 102）
General William Thomas Thornton (1779-1840) was a British army officer who served as the Governor of the East India Company's Madras Presidency. He was known for his contributions to the military and the East India Company. Thornton was also involved in the publication of several works, including reports on public works and the treatment of distress among the labouring classes of the British Islands.

In 1813, Thornton published his "Report on the Old Records of the India Office with Supplementary Notes and Appendices," which included the views of John Stuart Mill. This work was later expanded and published as "On Labour (1869; 2nd ed., 1870)" by Sir George Birdwood.

Thornton's work was influential in the field of political economy and provided insights into the distress among the labouring classes. His contributions helped shape the understanding of economic conditions and the need for policies to alleviate poverty and improve living standards.

V. T. Thornton's "On Labour (1869; 2nd ed., 1870)" was published in association with the views of John Stuart Mill, and it remains a significant work in the study of political economy.
Sir W. Foster to the India House, June 4th (XV), The Star.

July 17, 1873.

The Examiner's Department.

When Henry Thornton died in 1873, several distinguished men united to wear a wreath in his memory at Avignon. One of these was written by William Thornton, who had been an assistant under Mill at the India House and his close personal friend.

The Political Economist, who had been an assistant under Mill at the India House and his close personal friend...

When in 1873, Willll died at Avignon, several distinguished men united to wear a wreath in his memory in a st

Sir W. Foster to the India House, Chapter XIV.

The Examiner's Department.

The East India House.


[Letter of John Smart, Willill's life at Avignon, and Sir W. Foster to the India House, Chapter XIV.]

Henry
Peter Auber, Assistant Secretary to the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company, entered the Office at sixteen and quitted it at sixty-six, and during his long period of service, 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. (The East India House, by William Foster, p. 228.)

It is said that Peter Auber, who was Secretary from 1829 to 1836, entered the Office at sixteen, quitted it at sixty-six, and besides what he had received as pay during his long period of service, 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. (The East India House, by William Foster, p. 228.)

By Peter Auber, Assistant Secretary to the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company, Peter Auber ENTERED THE OFFICE AT SIXTEEN AND QUITTED IT AT SIXTY-SIX, AND DURING HIS LONG PERIOD OF SERVICE, 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, BEHINDS WHAT HE HAD RECEIVED AS PAY DURING HIS LONG PERIOD OF SERVICE. (THE EAST INDIA HOUSE, BY WILLIAM FOSTER, P. 228.)

Peter Auber

(The East India House, by William Foster, p. 228.)
The leading authority is the History of the War in Afghanistan, by J. W. Kaye (publ. in 1851, 4 vols., 3rd ed.)

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


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

Copious details of the Anglo-French wars in the Peninsula will be found in R. Orme, A History of the Military Trans.

The leading authority is the History of the War in Afghanistan, by J. W. Kaye (publ. in 1851, 4 vols., 3rd ed.)
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)
With a Commentary by Thomas Rundall (out of print) (issued for 1852)


Thomas Rundall, the Chief assistant Examiner & the principal Examiner of early voyages (editions of early voyages)

(The Oxford History of India. By Vincent A. Smith. Appendix B, pp. 9-10.)


from his selections in the Past & Present Cites to His India (to 1616) British Museum, relating to all parts of the East India Office, India Office (Court Minutes and Original Correspondence only), and of documents in the Public Record Office, India Office (Court Minutes and Original Correspondence only), and in the Records of State Papers, East Indies, 1513-1634. By W. N. Sainsbury. 5 Vols. London, 1862-92. These give abstracts of Calendars of State Papers, East Indies, 1513-1634. By W. N. Sainsbury. 5 Vols. London, 1862-92. These give abstracts of documents and extracts from documents to 1616. Sir William Poster

Sir George Christopher Moleworth Birdwood M.
Sir William Foster's


Everyone 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 with some degree of accuracy. (The East India House. By William Foster. XII. p. 135)

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 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 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. Hence his reference to auditing book-keeping 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.

(II) John Hooce

(The East India House. By William Foster. XII. p. 176)

John Hooce received a bill from William Foster for the East India House, Chapter XI. Mr. Auditor Hoole is the person to whom William Foster.

In 4 of the February 1840, the book-keeping with some degree of accuracy. (The East India House. By William Foster. p. 176)
In point of literary excellence, "The Great boast and panegyric of the India House," Lamb tells us: "He was with
James Cobb (1736-1818)

...; Tasso's Gerusalemme Liberata (4 vols. Parigi 17--).

John Hoole (Accountant's Office at the East India House) ~ to ~

W. Foster (The East India House) ~ to ~
James Cobb (1756-1818) was a dramatist who entered in 1771 the secret office of the East India Company in which he rose to the post of secretary (1814). (Dictionary of National Biography, Vol. IV.)

Dr. Jonathan Swift wrote The East India House, p. 49 (foot note) a Journal to Stella in November 1711.

Edited by John Haywood for the Nonesuch Press.

Dr. Swift's Journal to Stella 49 November 1711.

William Temple, Jonathan Swift, and Dr. Swift, from Stella's Journal.

The East India House, Chapter II. The Purchase of Craven House, p. 49 (foot notes) to Stella.

Jonathon Swift to Stella November 1711.
Dr. Jonathan Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* is a boy's book, and I suppose that you must have read part of it when you were still young in English studies. The full text 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.

But although the resemblance in idea between the Japanese work and the work of Swift is very great, there is another point that you must have read part of it when you were still young in English studies. The full text 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.

Now he took for his subject not one class of country, but all humanity, and produced one of the most awful books ever written—"Gulliver's Travels." You know something about that book—because in an expurgated edition that ever was written—"Gulliver's Travels." You know something about that book—because in an expurgated edition
Swift Gulliver's Travels

Laputa

Swift's method of teaching by Parable and simile. (Trans.

Chapter XIX. The Secret


Second Edition London H.

H. Chamberlain

H. Chamberlain

H. Chamberlain

H. Chamberlain

H. Chamberlain

H. Chamberlain

Trade to the East Indies as recorded in the Court Minutes of the East India Company 1759–1603. By Henry Stevens


Swift, William Temple (1628–99) & Sir William Temple, 2nd Earl of Plymouth
By J. D. Paul, 17th of July 1860. The East India Company a Study of its Early Trading Organization and Commerce in the East Vol. I 1802–1613. The Original Correspondence Section of the East India Company's Records. 6

Articles set down by the King of Dacca and delivered to Sir James Lancaster, 3rd of August 1661.

The Original Privileges Granted A.D. 1613 (The Original Privileges Granted A.D. 1613)

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