

### The Virginians にみる Englishness—— “Germanism” との対照において

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I : 序論— *The Virginians*(1857-59)について

- ①低い評価 ②Henry Esmond とのつながり ③題材の目新しさ ④研究経緯 ⑤問題点

II : 濃厚な英国描写 Part1 (story と text より)

- ①双子の主人公の関係性 ②出発点と帰着点の対照性 ③英国で“クロス”する story と text
- ④英国の暗部と明部

III : 濃厚な英国描写 Part2 (作品構成と語りより)

- ①二人の語り手の立ち位置と視野の違い ②頻出する “home” という単語

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- ①概略 ②サッカーと Germanism ③作品刊行当時のサッカーの対 Germanism 態度

V : *The Virginians* にみる German Background のある人物 / ドイツ人の表象

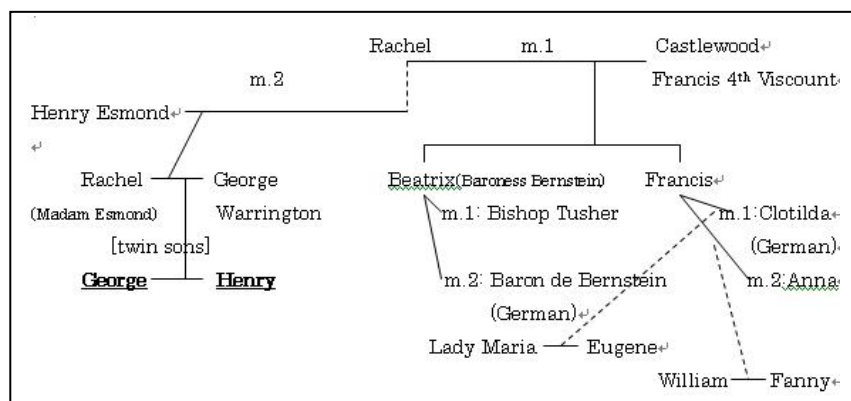
- ①Lady Maria ②Baroness Bernstein ③George II

VI : 結論— “Englishness” という言葉 (ドイツ的なものとの関連から)

#### 【資料】

##### ① *The Virginians*

【主な登場人物相関図】



##### ② “CHIASMUS”

～【カイスマス】について～

交差対句法は、ギリシャ文字のカイ (χ=chi) にちなんで名付けられた。交差対句

法とは、修辭的な交差のことであり、対になった句において最初の句の統語法や意味が第二の句で逆になることを指す。(『コロンビア大学 現代文学・文化批評用語辞典』より)

例) Love’s fire heats water, water cools not love. (Shakes., *Sonnets*)

Love’s fire heats water

~~water cools not love~~

#### 【引用】

1. This note if I go on I feel will be very glum. *The Virginians* is no doubt not a success. It sadly lacks story, and people wont care about old times, or all the trouble I take in describing them.

(Thackeray “To W. F. Synge”)

2. a) To say that his novel[*The Virginians*] will not rank with Mr. Thackeray’s best works is very slight blame; to say that it will rank with those of his works which are less good is no slight praise. (Smith Rev. of *The Virginians*)

- b) *The Virginians*, though it hardly deserves [Douglas] Jerrold's apocryphal joke about its superlative badness, is Thackeray's worst major novel. (Sutherland 89)
3. Thackeray began *The Virginians* in May, 1857, but the idea of the novel had been much in his mind since he wrote the preface to *Esmond* nearly six years before. During his two visits to the United States he examined with great interest the scenes of his projected narrative and was assiduous in gathering materials for it [...]. (Ray 381)
4. I [Rachel] know the fatal differences which separated them [George and Henry] in politics never disunited their hearts; and as I can love them both, whether wearing the king's colours or the Republick's, I am sure that they love me, and one another. (*HE* 8)
5. While he was in Richmond, the consul there happened to be G. P. R. James, [...]. According to contemporary report, the two conversed several times over cigars, but unfortunately what they talked about is not on record. [...]perhaps now Thackeray was reminded of James's historical romance *Henry Masterton*, reprinted earlier in the decade, centering on two brothers of an antithetical temperaments who, like George and Harry Warrington of *The Virginians*, find themselves on opposite sides in a revolution. (Colby 394)
6. a) On the library wall of one of the most famous writers of America, there hang two crossed swords, which his relatives wore in the great War of Independence. The one sword was gallantly drawn in the service of the king, the other was the weapon of a brave and honoured republican soldier. (1)
- b) In disposition, they[George and Henry] were in many points exceedingly unlike; but in feature they resembled each other so closely, that but for the colour of their hair it had been difficult to distinguish them. ...Howbeit alike in form, we have said that they differed in temper. The elder was peaceful, studious, and silent; the younger was warlike and noisy. (30)
7. a) George was a demure, studious boy, and his senses seemed to brighten up in the library, where his brother was so gloomy. [...] Harry, on the other hand, was all alive in the stables or in the wood, eager for all parties of hunting and fishing [...]. (32)
- b) [...] I [George] visited my brother at his new house and plantation, I found him and his wife at stanch Americans as we were British. (919)
8. 'The elder brother not dead?' says my lord[Eugene].  
[William] 'No more dead than you are. Never was. It's my belief that it was a cross between the two.'

'Mr. Warrington[Henry] is incapable of such duplicity!' cries Maria. (574, emphasis added)

9. a) There was no friendship in this cursed, cold, selfish country [Britain]. He [Henry] would leave it. He would trust no Englishman, great or small. He would go to Germany, and make a campaign with the king; or he would go home to Virginia, bury himself in the woods there, and hunt all day [...]. (487)

b) The macaronis and fine gentlemen at White's and Arthur's continued to show poor Harry Warrington such a very cold shoulder, that he sought their society less and less.... He was stricken down and dismayed by the fickleness and heartlessness of the world in its treatment of him. (605-606)

10. a) And as he [George] and the Lambert ladies [Theo and Hetty] were alike strangers in London, they partook of its pleasures together, and, no doubt, went to Vauxhall and Ranelagh, to Marybone Gardens, and the play, and the Tower, and wherever else there was honest amusement to be had in those days. Martin Lambert loved that his children should have all the innocent pleasure which he could procure for them, and Mr. George, who was of a most generous, open-handed disposition, liked to treat his friends likewise [...]. (610)

b) With all the passion of his heart Mr. Warrington loved a play. He had never enjoyed this amusement in Virginia, [...] No wonder that he was eager to take his friends [Theo and Hetty Lambert] to the theatre, and we may be sure our young countryfolks were not unwilling. Shall it be Drury Lane or Covent Garden, ladies? (610-611)

11. a) [...] don't you acknowledge that the sight of an honest man [Martin Lambert], with an honest, loving wife by his side, and surrounded by loving and obedient children, presents something very sweet and affecting to you? (221)

b) Ah, how happy we [George and Theo] were! how brisk and pleasant the winter! How snug the kettle by the fire [...] how delightful the night at the theatre, for which our friends brought us tickets of admission [...]. (837)

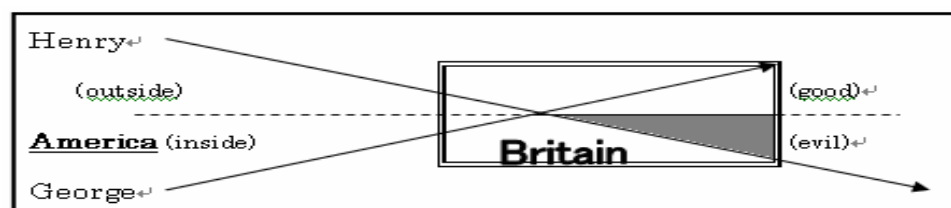


Fig. 1

12. a) A century ago and our ancestors, the most free or the most strait-laced, met together at a score of such merry places as that where our present scene lies, and danced and frisked, and

gamed, and drank at Epsom, Bath, Tunbridge, Harrogate, as they do at Hombourg and Baden now. (313)

b) And so Mr. Reynolds, a most perfect and agreeable gentleman, would have painted my wife [Theo]; but I [George] knew what his price was, and did not choose to incur that expense. I wish I had now, for the sake of the children, that they might see what yonder face was like some five-and-thirty years ago. (839)

13. There are few things to me more affecting in the history of the quarrel which divided the two great nations than the recurrence of that word Home, as used by the younger towards the elder country. (7, emphasis added)

14. Now my country is England, not America or Virginia: and I[George] take, or rather took, the English side of the dispute. My sympathies had always been with home, where I was now a squire and a citizen. (918, emphasis added)

15. In spite of false starts, like the short-lived cult of German plays around 1790, and the idiosyncracies of those mediating between Germany and Britain, there was an important continuity of interest during the period between 1800 and 1850. (Ashton 25)

16. To lay down the pen, and even to think of that beautiful Rhineland makes one happy. [...] Yes, they [William Dobbin and Amelia Sedley] were very happy. They went to the Opera often of evenings—to those snug, unassuming, dear old operas in the German towns, where the noblesse sits and cries, and knits stockings on the one side, over against the bourgeoisie on the other. (VF718-719)

17. a) The correspondence with [Karl Christian Phillipp] Tauchnitz, which revolved mainly about reprints of Thackeray's writings in their original language, also touched on translation occasionally; notably in a letter of 7 December 1857, in which the novelist admitted that he had empowered someone to translate *The Virginians* into German, but that he could not remember who that was. (Prawer 421)

b) Holding my promise may be in a condition to deprive Germany of the benefits of *The Virginians*! What a queer state of things! What a loss for the German nation! (LPPS ii 834)

18. a) Goethe is a noble poet, & as interesting an old man to speak to & look upon as I ever saw, but alas that I must say it—I believe he is little better than an old rogue—It was a character which I was very unwilling to give him, but it is the strict & uncomfortable truth [...]. (LPP I: 148)

b) I fancied Goethe must have been still more handsome as an old man than even in the days of his youth. His voice was very rich and sweet. [...]in truth I can fancy nothing more serene, majestic, and *healthy* looking than the grand old Goethe. (*LPP*III: 444-45)

19. What, then, happened to soften the image of Weimar between the letters written from the spot in 1830 and 1831 and the letter to Lewes written a quarter of a century later? One factor that counts for much here is the increasing esteem for Goethe, and for the society that sustained him, due to Carlyle and a host of British admirers. Thackeray was always sensitive to currents of this kind, and the acquaintance and correspondents whose views he respected—Carlyle, Lewes, Monckton Milnes, Anna Jameson and many more. (Prawer 409)

20. a) Maria was Will's half-sister. She and my lord were children of the late Lord Castlewood's first wife, a German lady, whom, 'tis known, my lord married in the time of Queen Anne's wars. Baron Bernstein, who married Maria's Aunt Beatrix, Bishop Tusher's widow, was also a German, a Hanoverian nobleman, [...]. (159)

b) 'Ah! yes! The letters have been lost—ach, lieber Himmel!' And Maria, as she would sometimes do, when much moved, began to speak in the language of her mother. (367)

c) [Jack] '[...] I mean the late lamented husband. Do you know who he [Baron Bernstein] was?'

[A Baron] 'Intimately. A more notorious villain never dealt a card. At Venice, at Brussels, at Spa, at Vienna--the gaols of every one of which places he knew. I knew the man, my lord.' (260, emphasis added)

21. 'If he [George II] does not want us, we had better not come again, that is all,' said Harry, simply. 'I never, somehow, considered that German fellow a real King of England.'

'Hush! For Heaven's sake, hold your confounded colonial tongue!' cries out my lord [Eugene].

(443)

22. 'Englishness' is a relatively modern invention. Dictionaries place it no earlier than 1805, its first occurrence apparently being attributable to William Taylor of Norwich, the radical poetaster who is credited with bringing German romanticism to the attention of a British audience. It is pleasantly ironic that he should also have been accused by contemporaries of 'employing words and forms of construction which are not sanctioned or not current in our language'. In this respect Taylor cheerfully admitted to his own un-Englishness, boasting to Southey that his taste was 'moulded on that of a foreign public'. Perhaps it was his immersion in German that induced him to coin a word that has something of a Germanic feel about it.

(Langford 1-2)

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