

ディケンズ・フェロウシップ日本支部シンポジウム

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「イースト・エンドへの眼差し——ディケンズから世紀末へ」

「貧困地区を調べること」

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(1) **Self-knowledge** [...] is a precept not less appropriate to societies than to individuals. The physical and moral evils by which we are personally surrounded, may be more easily avoided when we are distinctly conscious of their existence: and the virtue and health of society may be preserved, with less difficulty, when we are acquainted with the sources of its errors and diseases. (Kay 17)

(2) The sensorium of the animal structure, to which converge the sensibilities of each organ, is endowed with a consciousness of every change in the sensations to which each member is liable; and few disease are so subtle as to escape its delicate perceptive power. Pain thus reveals to us the existence of evils, which, unless arrested in their progress, might insidiously invade the source of vital action. (Kay 17)

(3) “...the rich know nothing of the poor; the mass of misery that festers beneath the affluence of London and of the great towns is not known to their wealthy occupants. This arises not from want of kindly feeling or charity towards the poor; far from it, but from the absence of such institutions as should call the attention of the higher and of the wealthy classes to this subject.” (Gavin, 1848 3-4)

(4) “...no complete elucidation of the sanitary state of any one district has as yet been prominently brought forward for the purpose of securing the sympathy of the public. This attempt I have made in the following pages. I have greatly to regret that the difficulties thrown in my way in my endeavours to procure information have been very considerable. Nevertheless, I believe that the exposition which is made will be quite sufficient to secure for me the great end at which I aim, namely, on the part of the public, and of individuals, a more extended acquaintance with the state in which many thousands of their fellow-beings exist; a more correct knowledge of the causes which produce the mortality, pauperism, immorality, and crime which are the lot of so many of those born in suffering poverty; and a more profound conviction not only of the facility of removing many of the deteriorating and destructive influences, but of the absolute

necessity of actively and energetically setting about the work of their suppression.”
(Gavin, 1848 4)

(5)“And your husband is a brickmaker?”

“How do you know that, sir?” asked the woman, astonished.

“Why, I suppose so, from the colour of the clay upon your bag and on your dress. And I know brickmakers go about [...]” (Dickens 554-55)

(6)[...] I am more and more convinced that the sum of wretchedness, of misery, of destitution, of slow corroding care, of wasting disease, and early death, which they endure through a neglect of cleanliness — a neglect cruelly attributed to them, but which might be thrown back as a bitter taunt to those who really cause it, namely the middle and upper classes, — forms a most serious charge for which these last are answerable to Him who placed them in their various positions in society. As a people we deserve to be visited with pestilence, if we longer neglect the great social duties which we owe to the poorer classes congregated in our towns. (Gavin, 1848 79)

(7)**District I.** [...] The houses are scattered, and there is abundance of space. We are not therefore to look for those diseases which are peculiar to over-crowded districts. There are, however, two elements of a high mortality in the returns for this district; first, the workhouse, which shall be considered separately; and next, Dr. Warburton's lunatic asylum, which will follow it. The houses in the direction of Old Ford are remarkable for their great deficiency of drainage mid for their dirty streets, but there are, comparatively, few courts [*sic*], and still fewer alleys; where they do exist, however, they are in no respect superior to the filthy hovels and wretched abodes common to the third, fourth, and fifth districts. The gradual conversion of summer-houses, cabins, and wooden-sheds into human habitations is to be remarked, in its elementary stage, in Whisker's-gardens. (Gavin, 1848 6-7) (*Italics mine*)

District, No. 2.

This district contains very few good houses, with the exception of those in Bethnal-green-road, and Pollard's-row. The great majority of the other houses are the abodes of those a little above the poor, and the poor following every variety of occupation. A very considerable proportion of the inhabitants are weavers [...] (Gavin, 1848 17) (*Italics mine*)

District, No. 3.

In this district, a very great number of the houses are built on a level from 18-inches to 2-feet below that of the path-way. Dust and dirt, therefore, readily become deposited in the houses, and there is much difficulty in cleansing them. In the summer season, moreover, they are very liable to have the mud washed into them. At all times they are very damp, and become sources of much disease to the inhabitants; rheumatism is extremely prevalent, and forms a large proportion of the cases of sickness. Over-crowding takes place to a great extent in this district. Many of the houses in Nelson-street, which have only four moderate sized rooms, have a family in each floor. (Gavin, 1848 34) (*Italics mine*)

District, No. 4.

THIS district exceeds all those which have gone before it in filth, disease, mortality, poverty, and wretchedness; it abounds with the most foul courts, and is characterised by the prevalence of the greatest nuisances, and perennial foulness. Unlike the last district, there are several gardens in it resembling those already described, but infinitely surpassing them in everything degrading to our civilization. (Gavin, 1848 42) (*Italics mine*)

District, No. 5.

This district is by far the most respectable of the five medical parochial districts. It contains the main road and the streets branching from it. The unhealthiest parts are Cambridge Circus, Chapman's-gardens, Bath-street, and part of Old Bethnal Green-road; there are no nuisances in it except the remarkable one referred to under the head of Anne's-place; the drainage in the best part is pretty good, though still capable of great improvement,—there are comparatively few weavers occupying this district. These two elements tend to reduce the mortality and amount of disease; the remarkable exemption of the chief parts of this district from fever and the other epidemic diseases, is no doubt to be attributed to the comparative cleanliness and good drainage; this last is chiefly to be attributed to the natural levels of the district. (Gavin, 1848 56) (*Italics mine*)

(8) WILLOW-WALK, 1.—There is one stand-tap to four houses in this court, but there is no receptacle for refuse; there is a cow-shed in it. The houses are two-roomed, and let at 3s. a week. None of the inhabitants earn 10s. a week.

STROUT-PLACE, 4.—This place is always very dirty, from cattle going and returning to a cow-shed, the smell from which is frequently very offensive, and is much complained of.

CRESCENT-PLACE, 5.—One pump in the centre of the crescent, communicating with a sunk tank supplied from the main, supplies all the 25 houses.

SOMERSET-BUILDINGS, 6.—The drainage is imperfect, the drains being stopped. A tap supplies every two houses, which are two and three-roomed.

TRAFALGAR-PLACE, NICHOLS-ROW, 9.—In this street the privy and the water-barrel are in juxtaposition. Water is laid on to each house, A quantity of refuse of every description is piled against the wall in front; the surface-drains are choked up, and the place, consequently, very dirty.

AUSTIN-ST., 10.—This street is one of the filthiest in the metropolis, and is contiguous to Shoreditch Church-yard. There is a new cow-yard in it, which is very clean.

OLD CASTLE-ST., 11.—Garbage is thrown all about the street, there to decompose.

OLD CASTLE-COURT, 12.—This court is abominably filthy; it has never been cleaned in 16 or 17 months; the yard and gutters are full of fntid [*sic*] fluid, arising from the drainage of collections of garbage and foul heaps, and from the inundations of the overflowing privies. 5s. 9d are paid for these dilapidated three-roomed houses. Ten houses, containing 28 families, have two stand-pipes in the yard to supply them with water. The inhabitants complained loudly, deeply and bitterly, of the state of their court, and would willingly contribute 4d. per week for relief.

(9) "To describe a house as "ill-furnished" or "uncleanly," after all, is to assume some (class-specific) standard of furnishing and hygiene [...]" (Poovy 83)

(10)[...] we can understand the use of the maps as a way of examining perceived and conceived social space and attempting to enforce a closer match between them. That is to say, social mapping, especially the sanitary and medical mapping [...] enabled mappers to both represent what they perceived to be before them and, by implication, an ideal to which the territory represented could hopefully be made to conform. (Gilbert xv)

(11)[...] the conversion of spaces did not only imply a physical change to the built environment, but a moral and social change to the population mapped onto and held by it. Part of that of process was bringing the general population's *perception* of space into closer alignment with medic's *conception* of space—that is, sanitary education sought to make the general population view as desirable the light, dryness, cleanliness, and openness of circulation that mappers viewed as desirable. (Gilbert 9)

(12) All maps are rhetorical. That is, all maps organize information according to system of priority and thus, in effect, operate as arguments, presenting only partial views, which construct rather than simply describe an object of knowledge. (Gilbert 16)

(13)

DISTRICTS.		Males.	Females.	Total
Green	Deaths	335	325	660*
	Births.	343	349	692†
Church	Deaths	196	188	384
	Births.	359	334	693
Town	Deaths	269	244	513
	Births.	431	374	805
Hackney-road ..	Deaths	206	237	443
	Births.	395	405	800
Sum Total of	Deaths	1006	994	2000
	Births.	1528	1462	2990

(14) The pecuniary loss and misapplication of money which the inhabitants of London are calculated to sustain annually from a neglect of sanitary measures, amounts (according to a detailed estimate of Dr. Lyon Playfair, for Manchester) to £ 3,264,531. (Gavin, 1847 64)

(15)

A Mortality of	
One in fifty-four	One in fifty
Produces:—	
474.	Unnecessary Deaths 352
13,272.	Preventible cases of sickness 9,856
£ 13,272.	Expense of excessive of sickness £ 9,856
£ 66,123.	Loss of productive labour £ 48,220
£ 2,370.	Extra expense of funerals £ 1,766
81,765	Total
	59,830

(16)

No.				No. of persons.	Death in
1				6	9 · 27
2				1	56 · 42
3	6-feet 9-inches—height.	10-feet 5-inches—length.	9-feet 10-inches—breadth.	3	18 · 54
4				3	18 · 54
5				9	6 · 18
6				7	8 · 6
7				6	9 · 27
8				8	7 · 6

(17) [...] the population is very dense, as many as 30 persons residing in a single house— 57 houses had a population of 580 persons. In about half a mile square of these houses and streets 30,000 persons are congregated; the houses are generally of the worst class, and four-roomed, but great numbers resemble, in many respects, those in the worst parts of the Old Town of Edinburgh [...] the houses are, without exception, let out in rooms; each room contains a family, with a bed common to all; generally it is a work-room as well as a dwelling-room. Ventilation in these rooms is in the most defective state; the atmosphere is most oppressive, and loaded with unhealthy emanations; it is a common practice to retain the foecal remains in the rooms, in order to avoid exposure, and the perfect nastiness of, the common privies. [...] All the tenements in Greengate-gardens are unfit for human habitation; they are much under the level of the neighbouring road, and are very damp; they smell most offensively. There are great numbers of low public-houses and beer-shops in this district; all these are crowded with lodgers, and thus become great nuisances, and sources of disease and immorality. Since several streets have been pulled down by the Railway Company, there has been much overcrowding; so much so, that not a habitation or lodging can be had in the neighbourhood, and some persons are, even now, in opposition to the law, residing in cellars, because they can find no place else to reside. The poor inhabitants generally prefer any kind of abode to the workhouse. (Gavin, 1848 42)

(18) [...] I would hope to come to the knowledge of the value of the said commodities, and consequently the value of the land, by deducting the hire of the working people upon it. And this brings me to the most important consideration in political œconomies, viz. how

to make a par and equation between lands and labour, so as to express the value of anything by either alone. To which purpose, suppose two acres of pasture—land inclosed, put thereunto a weaned calf, which I suppose in twelve months will become one hundred heavier in eatable flesh; then one hundred weight of such flesh, which I suppose fifty days food, and the interest of the value of the calf, is the value or the years rent of the land. (Petty 343-344)

(19)Believing that the natural tendency of unrestricted commerce, (unchecked by the prevailing want of education, and the incentives afforded by imperfect laws to improvidence and vice,) is to develop the energies of society, to increase the comforts and luxuries of life, and to *elevate the physical condition* of every member of the social body ... (Kay 77-78)

(20)The increase of intelligence and virtue amongst the mass of the people, will prove our surest safeguard, in the absence of which, the possession of the higher orders might be, to an ignorant and brutal populace, like the fair plains of Italy, to the destroying Vandal. (Kay 96)

(21)[...] if they [*i.e.* the higher classes] will not endeavour to promote domestic comfort, virtue, and knowledge among them [*i.e.* the lower classes], their misery, vice, and prejudice will prove volcanic elements, by whose explosive violence the structure of society may be destroyed. (Kay 112)

(22)Moral debasement and physical decay, naturally enough, accompany the utter defiance of all the laws of health, and the complete disregard of all the characteristics of civilization. Such a population always supply our courts with criminals, our gaols with convicts, our charities with paupers, and our hospitals with the sick and diseased; and impoverish the honest, labouring poor, by the heavy poor-rates to which they give rise. (Gavin,1848 43)

(23)I hold it to be established from the foregoing observations:-

Firstly.—That an enormous amount of physical distress and of demoralization and waste of life takes place from the existence of the present state of things.

Secondly.—That the Reports of Sanitary Commissions, and the publications of the Health of Towns and other associations have proved such sacrifices to be unnecessary and avertible.

Thirdly.—That no hope can possibly be entertained of the necessary charges being

effected by the local authorities.

Fourthly.—That the knowledge of the most economical and effectual means of carrying out the necessary works, must be provided for the local authorities, and that the manner of executing them, must be supervised, by a central power; so as to prevent a wasteful expenditure of the money of the parishioners in works, irregular, imperfect, and inefficient, without any comprehensive plan or unity of design. (Gavin, 1848 115)

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