

## 『ハーパーズ・ウィークリー』における『大いなる遺産』

### 《要旨》

本発表では、アメリカにおけるディケンズ作品の文化的意義について、『大いなる遺産』と『ハーパーズ・ウィークリー』の関係に注目して考えていきたい。アメリカ内部の対立が激化し南北戦争が始まった頃、『大いなる遺産』は、米国内で多くの読者を抱えていた週刊政治雑誌『ハーパーズ・ウィークリー』に連載されていた。この政治雑誌は、アメリカのナショナリズムの形成の観点からも重要な意味をもっており、また、この雑誌と掲載された文学作品の関係が批評的関心となっている。『ハーパーズ・ウィークリー』自体に影響があることを踏まえると、この雑誌の中で読まれるディケンズ作品は、アメリカの読者にとって、英国国内とは別の意義があったのではないだろうか。

本発表が特に注目するのは、南北戦争の記憶との関連である。『大いなる遺産』の掲載時期の『ハーパーズ・ウィークリー』は、戦争色に染まり、戦争関連の記事に溢れていた。つまり、『大いなる遺産』は、それらの記事に囲われるようにしてこの雑誌に掲載されていたのだ。本発表は、作品の奴隷制との間接的な関連も踏まえた上で、読者の戦争の記憶が『大いなる遺産』と結びつきえたことを当時の読者の事例を基に検討していく。そして最後に、その記憶の結びつきがどのような意義を投げかけるのかを展望も含め述べたい。

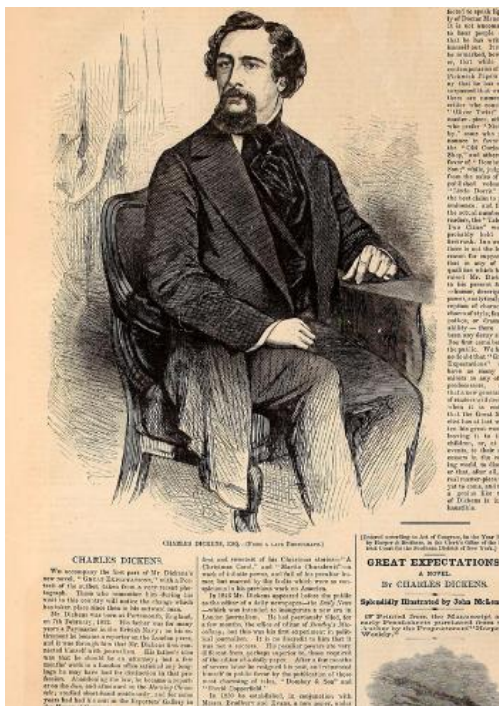
### 《本発表内容》

- I. 初めに：『ハーパーズ・ウィークリー』と『大いなる遺産』
- II. 南北戦争中の『大いなる遺産』の読者
- III. 『大いなる遺産』と奴隷制
- V. 『大いなる遺産』と南北戦争の記憶の関連の意義について (トウェインへの影響を例に)

### 《注 引用・図等》 (下記の引用における下線は発表者)

(I. 初めに：『ハーパーズ・ウィークリー』と『大いなる遺産』)

1.



(左図)

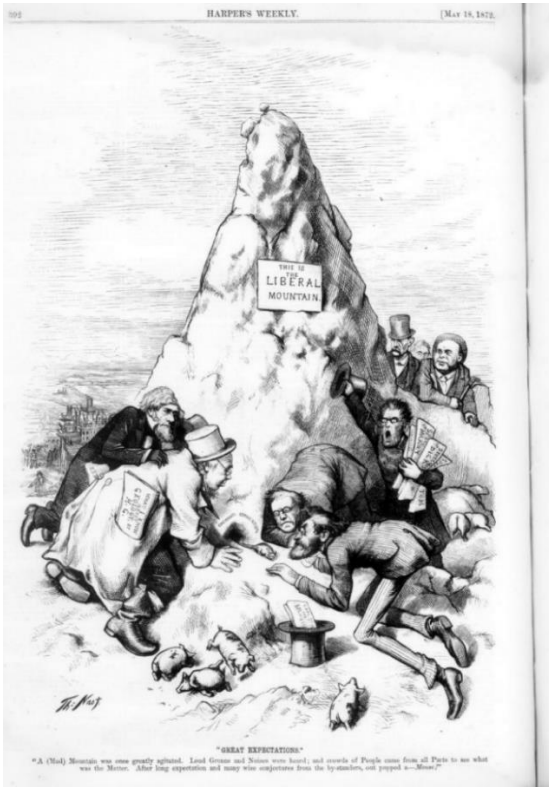
*Harper's Weekly*, November 24, 1860, p. 740.

Source: Internet Archive,

<https://archive.org/details/harpersweeklyv4bonn/page/n739>

(accessed October 2, 2022).

2. Thomas Nast. "Great Expectations."



Nast, Thomas. "Great Expectations." *Harper's Weekly*, May 18, 1872, p. 392.

[https://archive.org/details/sim\\_harpers-weekly\\_1872-05-18\\_16\\_803/page/n7](https://archive.org/details/sim_harpers-weekly_1872-05-18_16_803/page/n7) (accessed October 2, 2022).

3. John McLenan's illustration for *Great Expectations* - along with specific articles, images, and other pieces of fiction that appeared in juxtaposition with the novel's installments - played a substantial role in both Americanizing the novel and romanticizing it. (Dillard and West 202)

4. A comparison of a selection of Stone's with McLenan's plates demonstrates not merely these artists' differences in style and approach, but also their very different (one may say, "transatlantic") readings of the novel itself. (Allingham 113-14)

(Ⅱ. 南北戦争中の『大いなる遺産』の読者)

5. THE PERIOD of the American Civil War was not one in which belles lettres flourished, but it did produce a remarkable literature which mostly consists of speeches and pamphlets, private letters and diaries, personal memoirs and journalistic reports. Has there ever been another historical crisis of the magnitude of 1861-65 in which so many people were so articulate? (Wilson ix)

6. Monday 26. [November 26, 1860]

One of our banks, "The Manufacturers," has "caved in," but promises to pay up after a while and the money passes in trade somewhat yet but most persons are rather shy of it unless they are indebted to the bank in some way which a good many indeed are. Tonight I read aloud the first instalment of "Great Expectations" a new novel by Dickens in Harpers Weekly. (Richards 37-38)

7. Mr. Murray says Floyd has defeated Rosecrans - another victory at Missouri.

John Chesnut writes capital letters home; if his life is spared he will return vastly improved. I told old Mr. C so - & he answered. "When your husband goes-my family ends." I wonder what he meant.

Suppose his Grandsons are grown now & he sees what stuff they are made of.

He is no saint - my in law aged P - but after a while he gives you a hint that he is not fooled. (Chesnut 155-56)

8. "Wemmick's term of endearment for his father in Charles Dickens' *Great Expectations* (1861)." (Woodward and Muhlenfeld, 156)

9. Ellen (William's wife) died in 1888. When her husband (William T. Sherman) was called to her bedside, he came running upstairs, calling out, "Wait for me, Ellen: No one ever loved you as I love you!" He fell immediately after her death into one of his abysmal depressions and survived her only three years. He died in February, 1891; he (Sherman) had collapsed just after his seventy first birthday, which he had spent in the room in which Ellen had died. He had been sitting in a rocking chair in front of the fire, rereading *Great Expectations*. (Wilson 210)

10. 『大いなる遺産』が連載された時期（1860年11月から1861年8月）の南北分裂に関わる出来事

年月	出来事	『大いなる遺産』 (HWでの掲載チャプター)
1860年11月	共和党のリンカーンが大統領に選出。	1 2 3 (途中)
12月	奴隷州であるサウスカロライナ州が連邦脱退。翌年4月まで11の奴隷州が脱退。	3 (残り) ~ 10
1月		10 ~ 14
1861年 2月	奴隷州により南部連合国が結成。ジェファソン・デイビスが大統領に選出。	15 ~ 20 * 2月23日号の19章より Second Stage
3月	リンカーン、大統領に宣誓就任。	21 ~ 28
4月	連合軍のサムター要塞の攻撃により南北戦争が勃発。	29 ~ 36
5月	北部連邦派と南部連合派が諸州で小競り合い・戦い。 (5月のキャンプ・ジャクソン事件[ミズーリ州]や6月のフィルーパー[バージニア州]の戦い等)	37 ~ 41 * 5月18日号の39章より Third Stage
6月		42 ~ 51
7月	最初の大会戦 第一次ブルランの戦い。	52 ~ 56
8月		57、58

\*HW版では、チャプター10が二回あるため（誤植?）、AYR版などよりチャプターが一つずれる。

## 11. 大統領選の記事と『大いなる遺産』の宣伝の並置

(1) Mr. Dickens's new tale of "GREAT EXPECTATIONS" will begin in *Harper's Weekly* next week, and its brilliant opening will satisfy us all that the genius of the author was never happier in its play.

"Our Bill of Fare." *Harper's Weekly*, November 17, 1860, p. 722.

(2) AT least half the returns of the popular vote for President have yet to come in, and no reliable statement of the work of 6th November can yet be made. It is certain, however, that Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, have been elected by the people President and Vice-President of the United States respectively.

"The Presidential Election." *Harper's Weekly*, November 17, 1860, p. 722.

him. She accompanied him to Italy in 1848, and was with him throughout the siege of Rome and the terrible retreat to Ancona. The fatigue and exposure of this retreat killed her. She died before Garibaldi sailed for Genoa. About Garibaldi's second wife, from whom he is now separated, much mystery exists. She is the daughter of a Marquis Raimondi, a wealthy nobleman, and is said to have attracted Garibaldi's attention by offering to carry dispatches during the war of 1859 through the enemy's lines. Why he left her, the public can only conjecture; the following story from a Paris letter to the papers is, however, generally credited:

"The wife of Garibaldi, about whom so many strange reports have been circulated, is now at Marseilles, intending, it is said, to cross over to Civita Vecchia. She is a daughter of the Marquis Raymond, an Italian nobleman of immense wealth, and was married a short time ago to Garibaldi. Some reports state that before the marriage was consummated such damning evidence was placed in Garibaldi's hands that he immediately quitted her. Others say that, about three weeks after the marriage, the lady was caught intriguing with a courtier. There is evidently some strange mystery with which the world is not generally acquainted, and the lady's present intention of going over to Italy may not be so indicative of a reconciliation or refutation of calumny as is generally supposed. If the evil reports be true, what a glorious position has this silly woman abandoned! Who would not be the wife of such a hero, and sit—if only for one hour—on the throne of Naples?"

## HARPER'S WEEKLY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1860.

### THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

AT least half the returns of the popular vote for President have yet to come in, and no reliable statement of the work of 6th November can yet be made. It is certain, however, that Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, have been elected by the people President and Vice-President of the United States respectively.

At the last Presidential election 4,054,513 votes were cast—1,838,232 for Mr. Buchanan, 1,341,514 for Mr. Fremont, and 874,707 for

### OUR BILL OF FARE.

A POLITICAL campaign blights nothing more than literature. Lives of candidates, speeches, circulars, song-books, and party pamphlets are the only literary drift-wood upon that turbulent stream. But when it has roared itself by, the waifs are of a more permanent and attractive character. The great novelists have been for some time silent—waiting and resting, and making ready. Mr. Trollope's "Framley Parsonage" has been coursing through the *Cornhill*, and Mr. Lever's "Day's Ride" has been laid before our readers every week. But as the winter comes, and the long evenings and leisure days begin—the peculiar season of story-telling—the great story-tellers begin again; and by a felicitous fortune, which we mean always to secure, it is in our columns that these stories will be first told in America. Mr. Dickens's new tale of "GREAT EXPECTATIONS" will begin in *Harper's Weekly* next week, and its brilliant opening will satisfy us all that the genius of the author was never happier in its play. For a novel by Dickens seems to be the exuberant play of intellectually creative power. There is no effort, no creak of any kind; and if the humor has sometimes seemed extravagant, it never seems forced. His last tale published in these columns, "A Tale of Two Cities," was entirely unique. It showed a vein he had not hitherto worked; and it will hold its place in our literature as one of the most vivid and impressive of all literary illustrations of history. It combined the romance, the terror, the pathos of the French Revolution as no other book, except Carlyle's History. The new tale will doubtless strike a livelier key. Dickens is one of the most sagacious as well as fertile of novelists, and he understands how to vary the strain. The readers of "Great Expectations" may depend upon a rare delight.

Thackeray, too, is preparing another work. He has been peculiarly roused and stimulated by the recent attacks upon him in the London *Saturday Review* and other journals, and we may look for some resounding blows. He feels himself to be put upon his muscle. He is, as it were, challenged to justify his reputation—and he will do it. No living writer holds a more trenchant pen than he.

12. 戦争勃発後の表紙（サムター要塞の攻撃について）



“The House-tops in Charleston during the Bombardment of Sumter” *Harper's Weekly*, May 4, 1861, p. 273.

(Frontpage of Harper's Weekly)

<https://archive.org/details/harpersweeklyv5bonn/page/272> (accessed October 2, 2022).

13. 最初の大会戦第一次ブルランの戦い（見開き 2 ページ）



“Colonel Hunter Attack at the Battle of Bull Run.” *Harper's Weekly*, August 4, 1861, pp. 488-89.

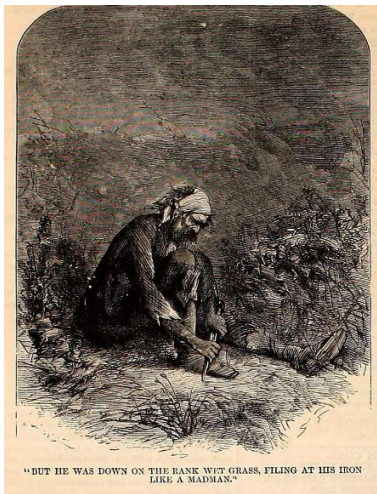
<https://archive.org/details/harpersweeklyv5bonn/page/488> (accessed October 2, 2022).

14. What is the essential literary convention of the newspaper? If we were to look at a sample front page of, say, *The New York Times*, we might find there stories about Soviet dissidents, famine in Mali, a gruesome murder, a coup in Iraq, the discovery of a rare fossil in Zimbabwe, and a speech by Mitterrand. Why are these events so juxtaposed? What connects them to each other? Not sheer caprice. Yet obviously most of them happen independently, without the actors being aware of each other or of what the others are up to. The arbitrariness of their inclusion and juxtaposition (a later edition will substitute a baseball triumph for Mitterrand) shows that the linkage between them is imagined...The novelistic format of the newspaper assures them that somewhere out there the ‘character’ Mali moves along quietly, awaiting its next reappearance in the plot. (Anderson 33)

(Ⅲ. 『大いなる遺産』と奴隷制)

15. In McLenan’s image of Magwitch as an escaped convict (1 Dec. 1860, p. 765, fig. 11), surrounded by rank vegetation instead of the cemetery, a disheveled figure, blackened by mud from the marshes, squats on the ground in the semi-darkness, his clothes mere rags, as he files away at a leg-iron (not clearly depicted). American readers would likely have made the connection between the image of the escaped convict here, his long file replacing the spear or walking stick of eighteenth-century posters and his bandana head covering replacing the traditional African hat, and the images of escaped slaves that had been very much a part of antebellum popular and abolitionist literature. (Allingham 166)

16. マグウィッチの挿絵



(左図)

McLenan, John. “But He Was Down on the Rank Wet Grass, Filing at His Iron Like a Madman.” *Harper’s Weekly*, December 1, 1860, p. 764.

<https://archive.org/details/harpersweeklyv4bonn/page/n764>

(accessed October 2, 2022).

17. [Compeyson] got me into such nets as made me his black slave. I was always in debt to him, always under his thumb, always a working, always a getting into danger. (*Great Expectations* 262).

18. The slave narrative later emerges in Magwitch’s first-person account of his life, which Pip describes as the “book of his remembrance” (GE. 364) and which emphasizes the contingent nature of his freedom. (Lee 118)

19. マグウィッチの吸うタバコが「黒人の頭」という意味深長な名称を有すること、さらにすでに見たように、彼が自分自身を卑下して自分を「黒人奴隷」と呼ぶことなどから、マグウィッチと黒人（奴隷）のイメージが緊密な照応関係を示す傾向があることがわかる。（「中村」 164）

20. [the slavery] is very nearly interchangeable with imprisonment and transportation...Pip and Joe empathize with Magwitch when he is recaptured as if he were a runaway slave. (Freedgood 97)

(V. 『大いなる遺産』と南北戦争記憶の意義について[トウェインへの影響を例に])

21. (the Civil War) push me ahead another stage or two toward the literary profession. ("The Turning-point" 461)

22. I am an ardent admirer of those nice, sickly war stories in Harper's Weekly. ("Lucretia Smith's Soldier" 137)

23. With a two-horse wagon, loaded with eighteen hundred pounds of provisions and blankets- necessities of life — to which the following luxuries were added, viz: Ten pounds of Killikinick, two dogs, Watt's Hymns, fourteen decks of cards, "Dombey and Son," a cribbage board.... (*Letters* 147)

24. She was a big one, and she was coming in a hurry, too, looking like a black cloud with rows of glow-worms around it; but all of a sudden she bulged out, big and scary, with a long row of wide- open furnace doors shining like red-hot teeth, and her monstrous bows and guards hanging right over us. There was a yell at us, and a jingling of bells to stop the engines, a powwow of cussing, and whistling of steam—and as Jim went overboard on one side and I on the other, she come smashing straight through the raft. (*Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* 115)

25. She was nearing us very fast, and the beating of her peddles grew louder and louder. I felt as if her shadow were absolutely upon us...This caused great confusion on board the steamer, and I heard them calling to us, and heard the order given to stop the paddles, and heard them stop, but felt her driving down upon us irresistibly... (Pip) heard a great cry on board the steamer, and a loud splash in the water, and felt the boat sink from under me. (*Great Expectations* 330-31)

26. [T]he similarities between these two pairs of passages suggest at least the possibility that "the worst literary thief in the world" may have gotten himself into difficult waters in part because he was basing his own plot movement, "without knowing it," on that which had worked so successfully for Dickens. (Ridland 288-90)

27. In this section (the middle section, chapters 16-22) we come upon the South as a place, a people, a nationality. Of the sections, it is the riskiest. It exposes Huck up his tree, keeps him in constant jeopardy, puts him in that hard place where he must finally choose sides. At these points, *Huckleberry Finn* intersects with *Life on the Mississippi*, with Mark Twain's reminiscences of his Civil War experience[.] (Schimitz 84)

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## 謝辞

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