

AD[D]RESS TO THE ANGRIONS

By his GRACE the DUKE of ZAMORNA¹⁾

MEN OF ANGRIA!

Six months ago WE (id est I and you) set out together on the path we are now [travelling; a cloudless sky and a brilliant expanse of sunlight shone all around us at the first start and every heart was cheered by the prospect. Never were a band of adventurers so high in hope, so firm in union, so ardent in feeling as ourselves at that period.²⁾

Gradually a very faint shade of darkness stole over the landscape; a fleece of pale, thin cloud gathered in our political heaven, and instantly there were boding faces, lowering brows, murmuring even the menacing tongues seen and heard along the whole sympathizing line of march; my fellow travellers turned round and looked darkly at me.

Did I speak in the past tense? Did I say *looked*? I should have spoken in the present; I should have said *look*. For at the hour when I now write, well do I know the eyes of the Adrianopolitan's³⁾ glance on the Zamorna Palace as they pass, with another expression than would have sparkled in them half a year since. I am not disheartened by this change. I am not astonished by it.

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- 1) []内の字は原稿にないが加えたもの。その他句読点とパラグラフの区切りに適宜変更を加えた。
 - 2) “My Angria and the Angrions” By Lord Charles Albert Florian Wellesley. (October 14, 1834) に Charlotte は Verdopolis から Angria への人々の脱出を叙述している。
 - 3) 新しい王国 Angria の, Calabar 河のほとりに建設された首都は, その王 Adrian 即ち Arthur Augustus Adrian Wellesley にちなんで Adrianopolis と名づけられた。

In the time of my proudest elevation, the moment of the hard-earned and triumphant success, as I stood with my then co-adjutor Lord Northangerland before assembled Africa, and heard and felt her warm, fervent, enthusiastic congratulation—at that dazzling moment, I was shaken by a sudden conviction that my triumph could not last, that to compensate for it, and to restore the balance of human enjoyment to its just equipoise, Futurity had black moments in store. Yes, I was shaken by anticipation of evil but fulfilment finds me firm as a rock.

Angrians! your present coldness, your present distrust, gives me no terror; it fills me with no doubts; it inspires no weariness in the great labour I have begun, but it touches my heart with deep grief. Underminers have been amongst you; from whence sent, it requires no oracle to reveal.

Lord Northangerland, enough far distant in the flesh, loves his adopted country too well to leave her without the solace of his spirit. The bowels of that great and good man yearn affectionately towards you. He would fain handle rebellious embers on your hearths with his own noble hands, and watch their progress with his own vigilant eyes and encourage it with his own persuasive tongue, but since that may not for the present be—ill health, blessed martyr preventing it, he *hires* men for the purpose.

Whilst he was yet with us, how incessantly he strove to benefit myself, my ministers and my subjects. Head and hands—pen and tongue were alike busied in the philanthropic task. I, however, expressed resentment instead of gratitude for the kindness. Somehow I could not believe that violent oral invective, and insinuating printed slander were calculated to advantage me and mine; they seemed the noxious weapons of an undisguised enemy. I told him so. The Patriot shook the dust from his feet and cried out, “let me depart.” Yet still the serpent haunts Paradise by proxy.¹⁾ Still the

1) 後述のように Charlotte は Milton の *Paradise Lost* や Byron の *Cain* に大きな影響を与えられたようである。Byron の *Cain* はモットーに「創世紀」

Toad personified by his delegates lies crouched at the ear of Eve.¹⁾ Have we an Ithuriel amongst us whose spear's touch can compel him to start up in his own likeness?²⁾

Angrians, the fruit of your Ex-premier's³⁾ labours has as yet displayed itself only in one shape and that a most absurd one. He has induced you to murmur against my partiality to foreigners, shown in the astonishing number of three instances, my choice of a friend, an ally and a servant. Give me leave to tell you my beloved subjects—that you are all specially humbugged. I will condescend (for in this case it *is* condescension) to answer your murmurs—though the departure from dignity which I shall incur in so doing will, I know, overcloud many a solemn brow “encircled with the round and top of sovereignty,”⁴⁾ and here let me once for all explain the situation which as the inditer of this ad〔d〕ress I now occupy.

Angrians, I speak to you not as a monarch but as a man. I have flung off the cumbrous robes of grandeur. I have cast aside the ornaments of official station. I have burst the cerements⁵⁾ with which kingship would fetter my limbs. I have scorned the subterfuges which other sovereigns employ as shields. I have put off every adventitious circumstance of birth and rank. I have rejected the

iii. 1. から “Now the Serpent was more subtil than any beast of the field which the Lord God had made.” を引いており, *Paradise Lost* にも “The serpent subtlest beast of all the field.” (bk. ix, 1. 86.) とある。

- 1) Cf. “Him there they found/Squat like a toad, close at the ear of Eve.” (*Paradise Lost*, bk. iv, 11.799-800.)
- 2) Cf. “Him thus intent Ithuriel with his spear/Touched lightly; for no falsehood can endure/Touch of celestial temper, but returns/Of force to its own likeness;” (*Ibid.*, 11. 807-810.)
- 3) Alexander Percy, Earl of Northangerland をさす。
- 4) Cf. “And wears upon his body brow the round/And top of sovereignty.” (*Macbeth*, IV.i. 88-89.)
- 5) Cf. “Why thy canoniz'd bones, hearsed in death/Have burst their cerements” (*Hamlet*, 1. iv. 47-48.)

mouths through which I might have if I had not preferred my own, and here I stand, disrobed because I possess no deformity which would require a superfluity of dress to conceal it. Udecked with artificial ornaments, because I am satisfied with those that nature gave me. Unswathed with grave clothes because I am alive and that my enemies shall quickly learn. Unaccompanied by subterfuge because I put confidence in the justice of my cause. Despising adventitious circumstances because God in his goodness gave me health, vigour, courage and intellect and what need I more? Employing no mouth save my own, because I think there is still a string in the heart of every Angrian which will vibrate to the voice of Arthur Wellesley. You see me followers of the Rising Sun.

Now, listen what I say. First on the list of accusations comes my friendship for Alexander, Marquis of Marseilles. You are dissatisfied because I have appointed him your Ambassador to Verdopolis; I would just whisper in your ears which at this moment seem to be excessively elongated, "Beware of Ingratitude." Is not the man a friend? Is he not a naturalized Angrian? Is he not a brave man? a talented man? an energetic man? and above all is he not an honourable and true-hearted man? And when a scion of nobility like this, the eldest son of the great French Marshall Dalmatia, comes forth from his own people, forsakes his native country, makes with you the covenant of brotherhood and offers to fling all his abilities, all his influence, all his renown into the balance on your side; when he devotes his warmest efforts to the furtherance of your interests, what blind brutal, biggoted insanity it would be to scorn his alliance merely because he could not boast of having drawn his first breath on the Warner-moors of the Sydenham's¹⁾ Hills, among the forests

1) Sydenham は Angria 王国の一つの州。"A National Ode for the Angrians" (July 17, 1834) には, 'The ancient hills of Sydenham' とある。

of Hawkscliffe¹⁾ or the savannahs of Arundel.²⁾

Joachim Murat³⁾ is your next objection and to him the same arguments extend. Good Heaven! your vain hearts ought to throb and bound with pride till the bosoms that contained them almost burst, at the bare idea of “Le Beau Sabreur” the flower of Gallic chivalry, springing in your behalf unsummoned to the saddle, stretching his mailed hand unsolicited to join it so generously with yours. Like a knight errant of the middle ages, forgetting former hostility and unsheathing his invincible weapon in the midst of that host opposite to which it blazed nine months since like the flaming sword of the cherubin. Angrians, I say that my liaison with this man merits your thanks and not your reproaches. I scorn to stand any longer on the defensive, and to your teeth I tell you that a hundred of the Grand Chevalier’s followers will ere long honour your shores by their presence.

How dare you accuse me of undue partiality to foreigners? Whence should I have derived it? Am I born of Aliens? Was my father’s blood expressed from the vines of France or Italy? Was my mother’s flesh formed from the earth of Spain or Portugal? Have I not fought in your own ranks against the God Napoleon, the Fiend Massena,⁴⁾ the MAN Murat? Was I not at the retreat of Angria, the slaughter of Velino; the bloody passage of the Guadima?⁵⁾ Was not my head bowed like yours with shame and agony when the children of Verdopolis were forced to leave their mother desolate? Who saw my

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- 1) Angria 内の地名。同上の詩には、‘Hawkscliffe’s bright and bowery glades’ とある。
 - 2) Angria 王国の一つの州。savannah は熱帯または亜熱帯の樹木や灌木のまばらな草原。
 - 3) フランスの将軍、(1767—1815)。騎兵の指揮官でナポレオンに協力した。Waterloo 戦の後処刑された。
 - 4) Massena, André (1758—1817)。フランスの将軍。
 - 5) Angria 国にある河の名。

leading-staff lowered at the storming and retaking? Who saw my bridle checked or my spur of my horse's flanks when we drove the Philistines from our streets and chased them like wild beasts from our violated homes? Finally, Angrians, in the last struggle on the plains of Northangerland and Zamorna,¹⁾ I ask you with solemn earnestness, was my arm slacker in the conflict than that of the mighty Ellrington?²⁾ Was my lance idle while his pistols were flashing?

I answer they were not, and my spirit darkens with grief and burns with indignation when I hear you in cold blood assert that I now love our common enemy better than my fellow-soldiers, than those who combatted and suffered as I did. You do yourselves wrong in promulgating so base a lie. Is it partiality to accept on your account the services of men so generous that though subdued they can still forgive? Thankless, unconfiding nation, I did not think my frank-souled Angrians were capable of so mean a sentiment. Can you bear malice against the man who after passing under your yoke and harrow can with superhuman disinterestedness offer to join your charging host against their former allies the savage aborigines? Can you look malignantly on them whilst the vulture Quasia³⁾ hovers over your frontiers and the carrion crow Ardrah⁴⁾ builds his nest in your very citadel?

Angrians, the Frenchman is not now your foe. It is the ferocious Ethiop, the scoundrelly Scot and shall I add the inscrutable Percy, against whom the frown of scorn and hatred and suspicion, which

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- 1) Northangerland も Zamorna も Angria 王国の州の名。
 - 2) Alexander Percy, Earl of Northangerland のこと。“The Pirate” (1833) において Branwell は、彼が Lady Zenobia Ellrington と結婚して、Viscount Ellrington の称号を得たことを語っている。
 - 3) The Twelves (12名の英雄) によって滅ぼされた原住民 the Ashantees の王の生き残った王子。成長して The Duke of Wellington に敵対する。[cf. “The Green Dwarf” (1833)]
 - 4) The Marquis of Ardrah. 彼は Percy の Zamorna への反逆に加わる。

every Angrian forehead can so well express, ought now to be bent. Turn your gloomy glances from me, turn them from my brave ally, Murat, from my noble friend Marseilles, and let all their darkness fall either on the hulk that blackens in your own bright Calabar,¹⁾ the sands that lie beyond the eastern bank of Etrei,²⁾ or the waves that roll southward to Stumps-land.³⁾

With reluctance did I pen the last sentence. It grieves my heart when I remember how Northangerland was one of ourselves here before, how he shared all the toils of the late struggle and nobly contributed to its glorious issue, how he and I went side by side through the long path of danger and difficulty which it was necessary to traverse before the pride we aimed at could be reached. Aye, when I think of these things and of what has come thereafter, through his own insane perversity of disposition, his morbid and unaccountable hatred of all his colleagues, when I reflect that he is at this instant exerting all his powers to alienate from me those men whom he once so materially contributed to attack, I could for the moment forget my manhood and in weary despair forsake the plough to which my hand has been laid. Only for the moment, Angrians, other and more permanent feelings quickly follow. I sit down a vacillating woman but I rise up a resolute man.

My people! Cease to regard me with distrust. Give me your hearts again. Close your ears to the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely. If you will do this, if you will swear to follow implicitly where I lead, then here in the very earliest pride of life, in the full maturity of mental and bodily energies, I dedicate myself wholly

1) 河の名。この河岸に Angria の首都が建設された。Branwell はこの河を ‘the wide, bright, ocean-like Calabar’ (“Coronation of Arthur, Augustus Adrian Wellesley, First King of Angria,” June—Sept. 1834) と述べている。

2) Etrei は Angria 王国の州の一つの名でこゝではその州にある河。“A National Ode for the Angrians” には ‘The sandy plains of Etrei’ とある。

3) Percy が亡命したところ。

and unreservedly to the task of earning for you a higher fame, a fairer wreath, a mightier realm, than any which the annals of history record since Alexander led his own Macedonians to victory. My heart's best blood shall be shed for your sakes and I will never grudge it. I'll freely stake my life, my honour, my happiness on the awful chances of war. I will consecrate my only son Ernest¹⁾ now, in his unripe childhood on the altar of Angrian Supremacy. He shall be bred a soldier, taught and nurtured in camps, experienced in battlefields before other children have left their nurse's guidance.

I have many faults and not seldom has their number been reckoned over to you, but were they as the sands of the sea-shore for multitude, count them over and you will neither find treachery nor weakness in the tale. Trust me then, Angrians, be united, turn from the basilisk Percy, fix your eyes on my sun and standard, bill their glory cases to dazzle you, be ready at the sound "Arise" and fear not that erelong. Great deeds shall be wrought, wondrous changes accomplished in the earth. Act contrary to all this, suspect me, forsake me, rebel against me and shudder at the result. By my country's God I will visit it upon you bitterly! were dethronement, exile, death to blacken in the vista.

Remember Angria is not my only stay; I am the heir of all Wellingtonsland.²⁾ Let the wind carry westward a whisper of Zamorna's danger. Let it moan of such a rumour down the wood-country of the Senegal, the pasture-land of the Gambia, the corn-valley of the Rio Grande, and how fast would my father's vassals gather to the rescue.

Yet, my noble nation, do not think that by these words I mean to threaten you with more foreign interlopers. Do not again accuse me of partiality. How could *I* trust you, if you would trust me. How

1) "The Spell" (1834) に最初現われ、後の物語で Edward Ernest Gordon と名づけられる。Zamorna が Marian Hume と結婚する前 Helen Victoria を母として生れた、Zamorna の最初の息子。

2) Zamorna の父 The Duke of Wellington は Wellingtonsland の王。

fearlessly I could lean on your unassisted support—how confidently I could turn to you for counsel, if only you would again pronounce Arthur Wellesley¹⁾ to be your chosen leader. MEN OF ANGRIA, I sign myself your Guardian in peace, your General in war, your *Tyrant* in rebellions!

ZAMORNA

POSTSCRIPT AD[D]RESSED TO THE EARL
OF NORTHANGERLAND

MY LORD—I shall not ad[d]ress you with the imperiousness of a monarch because I never considered you in the light of a subject. All along, I have looked at you as a deadly, dangerous man, whose gigantic Genius, if united with Virtue, might have made him the benefactor of his kind but which, being unhappily associated with Vice, transformed him into a scourge so deadly, that had Sodom or Gommorrah²⁾ owned such an inhabitant they would have needed no fire from Heaven to punish their iniquity.

Knowing you to be such, men may reasonably ask, why I made Lucifer incarnated in you a principal conductor of the enterprise whose progress now fixes all Africa's attention. I answer distinctly and undisguisedly. I could not do without your talents, and had Satan in his own spiritual person instead of through the fleshly medium presented by his worthy agent offered himself as you did, I would have hazarded the evils his wickedness might possibly accomplish in order to secure the success his abilities were certain to achieve.

My Lord, I have little time to waste on you and what I have to say shall be comprised in as few words as may be. I understand certain

1) Zamorna 自身のこと。

2) Sodom も Gommorrah もともに、住民の罪悪のために、天からの火によって滅ばされたと伝えられる都市。(cf, *Gen.* 18-19)

delegates of yours are now in Angria, stirring dissaffection among the people, spreading reports of the unprincipled ambition prevalent in their ministry and of the well-meaning feebleness lately become apparent in their king. As it regards the first assertion, I beg my Lord that you will cease to trouble yourself about my counsellors. Were every man of them a finished copy of the four Cardinals, Wolsey,¹⁾ Richelieu,²⁾ Mazarin³⁾ and Alberoni,⁴⁾ they would fall far short of the profligate want of principles in which you pride yourself.

Your complaints against them, my lord, remind me of the reproaches with which on a certain occasion Belial⁵⁾ loaded Mam[m]on. As for what you say regarding myself it is somewhat too absurd to require contradiction. Nature and my birth gifted me with more than an average quantum of both personal and intellectual endowments. I have proved that. So I may safely trample your falsehood under foot, and turn my back both on it and its originator.

Your Lordship has, I believe, retired to Stumpsland for the purpose of recruiting your broken-down and worn-out constitution. As a medical man I would advise in furtherance of this intent rest and a cessation from political intrigue. It is revolting to see a man on the borders of the grave so sourly bent on working misery to their world he is leaving as you appear to be.

Shake of this malignant inclination to dabble in bribed agency. Hire no more men to certain death. For, by my honour, such of your minions as I discover at their dirty work, shall be strung up with as little ceremony as an African caught thieving on the borders. Profit by my warning and excuse me if I can subscribe myself by no norm

1) Wolsey, Thomas (1475?—1530), 英国の枢機卿。Henry 8 世の宰相。

2) Richelieu (1585—1642), フランスの枢機卿。ルイ13世の宰相。

3) Mazarin, Jules (1602—61), イタリアに生れたフランスの枢機卿。ルイ14世の宰相。

4) Alberoni, Giulio (1664—1752), イタリアに生れたスペインの枢機卿。

5) 旧約聖書に出ていた悪魔の名。 *Paradise Lost* では墮落天使の一。

more familiar than that of your Lordship's country-man.

ZAMORNA

Given from the Zamorna Palace Sept^{br} 15th 1•34

この原稿は1834年9月15日、Charlotte が18才の時に書いたもので、“The Scrap-Book: a Mingling of Many Things. Compiled by Lord C. A. F. Wellesley. March 17, 1835.”¹⁾に含まれている小品で、現在 British Museum Library に所蔵されている。

p. 72 以後にのせたものは“The Shakespeare Head Brontë”の中の *The Miscellaneous and Unpublished Writings of Charlotte and Patrick Branwell Brontë*, Vol. 1. に載せられている facsimile をもとに判読したものである。

Charlotte の Juvenilia はきわめて小さな文字で記されているためもあって、大変読みにくいだが、その中ではこれは比較的読み易い。それでも解読不明の箇所もいくつかあり、気付かずに誤読しているところもありはしないかと恐れるが、この原稿はまだ活字にされていないようなので、あえて判読の結果を公表することにした。

1833—1834にかけての二年間は、Charlotte (17才—18才) が、Roe Head の Miss Wooler の学校生活を終えて、Haworth の牧師館で、外界から閉ざされてはいるが、きょうだい四人で身をよせあって、心豊かな日々を過した時期である。木製の兵隊人形ごっこから始まった夢想の世界での遊びを学校生活で一時中断された後、再びあかあかと燃え上った想像力をかけめぐらせて、‘a life of golden romance’²⁾を生きた時である。Charlotte のはてしなく豊かな想像力は弟の Branwell と共に、あらたに Angria の国を創設

1) この原稿の発見に関しては拙稿「Charlotte Brontë の Juvenilia (その一)」(『甲南女子大学英文学研究』第7号)参照。

2) “The History of Angria” by Fannie E. Ratchford in *Legends of Angria*, p.xxiv.

し、それをめぐってさまざまな人間模様を華麗に織り進めて行ったのであり、彼女の一生のうちでも最も多くを書き記した時であった。

アフリカの西海岸に創造した Glass Town の一王子にすぎないが、今や Charlotte の関心の中心になっている Arthur Wellesley, Marquis of Douro は Glass Town (Verdopolis) の東方にある肥沃だがほとんど人に知られていない国の王となることを議会で認められ、その国を Angria と名づけ、正式な名称として Duke of Zamorna, King of Angria and Emperor Adrian と呼ばれることになる。この Angria 王国の創設については、Branwell が “The Wool Is Rising. Or the Angrian Adventurer”¹⁾ で長たらしく、しかし詳細に語っている。がこの物語で、Branwell の反抗的破壊的精神の現われである Alexander Percy, Earl of Northangerland が、Zamorna と共に目立った存在になっていることが注目される。

この “Address to the Angrians” は、Angria の首都 Adrianopolis の新聞 *The Heart of Angria* に発表されたものとなっているが、Percy の悪魔的な黒い性格に対する Zamorna の挑戦状と見られる。Percy は初め Zamorna に協力して Angria 王国建設に手腕を発揮し、多くの困難を乗り越えるが、やがてその才能を見込まれて首相の地位を与えられると、「げい毒舌と遠曲な中傷の文字」などによって、王に閣僚たちへの嫉妬をたきつけたり、国民に王への不信を植えつけたりして邪悪な陰謀をたくらむ。これより前に Zamorna は Percy の娘 Mary Henrietta を妻としているので、その婚姻関係が Zamorna 王と首相 Percy との不和を一時的には收拾する役割を果たすが、それも長くは続かない。そして宮廷や国民に不和とあつれきを生じさせることによって新しい王国の実権を握ろうとたくらむ利己的で悪らつな奸計、邪智と権謀術数は王をはじめ人々に見抜かれることになり、更に Percy 自身健康をも害して、自ら進んで Stumps' Island に亡命する。

1) “The Wool is Rising. Or the Angrian Adventurer. A Narrative of the Proceedings of the Foundation of the Kingdom of Angria. By the Right Honourable John Baron Flower and Viscount Richton ...P.B. Brontë. June 26, 1834.

そして “Address to the Angrians” において Zamorna から公然と非難を受けると Percy は, “Letter to the Men of Angria”¹⁾ を Verdopolis の新聞 *The Glory of Africa* にのせて Zamorna 王に抗議し自己弁護を試みる。

Zamorna と Percy——この両者の確執はこの後の Angria 物語にも重要なテーマとして描き続けられるが、ここで注目すべきは後者の悪魔的性格である。Percy の前身は, ‘deceitful, bloody, and cruel’²⁾ と評された Rogue で、その黒い性格は多くの物語に, Alexander Rogue または Percy として描き出されている。³⁾ しかしこの頃 Charlotte と Branwell は Milton の *Paradise Lost* や Byron の *Cain*⁴⁾ を読み, Percy の性格描写に一層深みを増して来たように思われる。

Charlotte はこの3カ月ばかり前に書いた “A Peep into a Picture Book”⁵⁾ においても Percy の悪を描き出している。作者は Percy の肖像画を見て、その容姿の美に感嘆しながらも、見る人の血を氷らせるようなまなざしの Percy の頭を見て思う——

In my opinion this head embodies the most vivid ideas we can

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- 1) Addressed from Palm Grove House, Stumps' Isle, on September 12, 1834.
 - 2) “Characters of Celebrated Men”(1929). 拙稿「Charlotte Brontë の Juvenilia (その一)」参照。
 - 3) 例えば Charlotte の “The Green Dwarf” (1833) では Colonel Percy は Lady Emily Charlesworth を誘惑し、策略によって Lord St. Clair に謀反の罪を着せて除こうとするが、不実が暴露し追放される。
 - 4) Sir Walter Scott はこの作を *Paradise Lost* にたとえている。また Charlotte は Ellen Nussey への手紙 (July 4, 1834) で、これを ‘a magnificent poem’ だとしながらも、この詩を *Don Juan* とともに、読まない方がいいとすゝめている。温順な Ellen の理解を越えていると思ったためであろう。
 - 5) “Corner Dishes, Being a Small Collection of Mixed and Unsubstantiated Trifles in Prose and Verse By Lord Charles Albert Florian Wellesley. Begun May 28th, 1834. Finished June 16th 1834.” の中の最初のもの。

conceive of Lucifer, the rebellious archangel: there is such a total absence of human feeling and sympathy; such a cold frozen pride; such a fathomless power of intellect; such passionless yet perfect beauty ...

ここでは Percy の頭が反逆の天使 Lucifer の肉体化だとし、はかり知れない知力と美を具えていながら、暖かい人間感情が欠如していて冷たい高慢さが見られるとしている。

またその目については――

... in his eye there is a shade of something, words cannot express what. The sight may catch, but not fix it. A gleam, scarcely human, dark and fiend-like, it steals away under the lash, quivers sometimes with the mysterious tremor of a northern light, fixes stedfastly on some luckless bystander, who shrinks from the supernatural aspect, and then is all at once quenched....

暖かい人間性の通わないうす気味悪い暗さや、北国の冷たい不可解な光のおのきを思わせ、見る人をちぢみこませるまなざしの、言葉では表現しがたい悪魔性が指摘される。

Angria 国民へ与えたこの“Address”においても、Percy は「不可解な」とか、その呼気に触れたりにらまれたりするとすぐ死ぬと伝えられている怪物 basilisk とかの形容語をつけて呼ばれ、傲慢な反逆的魔王 Lucifer の化身とされたりしている。また「彼自身の狂気じみたゆがんだ性格、同僚のすべてに対する病的で説明しがたい嫌悪」が指摘され、そのたぐいまれな才能を正常に働かすことをせず、他を常に敵視して遠ざけ、互いに和合することのできない曲んだ性格が Zamorna の非難をあげる。“Postscript”の冒頭において Zamorna は「ずっと私はお前を命とりの危険な者と見て来た。お前の巨大な才能は、もし美德と結べばお前を仲間の恩恵者にしたかもしれないが、不幸にも邪悪と結合したため、お前を命とりのたたりに変えた」と Percy の悪を徹底的に糾弾する。

Charlotte は、この “Address” に続いて、Angria の最初の議会の開会における Zamorna の演説¹⁾で Percy を再び攻撃するが、それが反ばくされるると、更に議会で Percy を弾劾する――

What I hate most in all your conduct ... is the tone of pretended candour and partiality you have chosen to assume towards me. Am I not aware, my Lord, that the man never breathed whom you could regard with one feeling of friendship? Do I not know that you are unable to tolerate your fellow creatures, that your soul is too cold and vitiated for sympathy with them?²⁾

Percy が公正で Zamorna のみを重視しているかのように見せかけても、その冷たい性格のため他に共感をもち融合することのできないことに対する嫌悪を、Zamorna はここでも表明する。そして一年前に彼が黒い謀反者だと告げる者があったら、その告げ口をする者を刺し殺しただろうと云うほど Percy を信頼しその力量を高く評価していた Zamorna は、彼との訣別を嘆きながらも、今は共に行動はできないとして、断乎として首相の職を解く。

Charlotte がこのように「悪」を描く深さをもち得たことは、1833年1月1日付の Ellen Nussey への手紙からもうかがえる。その中で彼女は、Scott の *Kenilworth* における徹底した悪漢 Varney の性格を Ellen が嫌悪していることに対し、次のように記している。

...I am glad you like ‘Kenilworth’; it is certainly a splendid production, more resembling a Romance than a Novel, and in my opinion one of the most interesting works that ever emanated from the great Sir Walter’s pen. I was exceedingly amused at the characteristic and

1) “Speech of his Grace the Duke of Zamorna, at the Opening of the First Angrian Parliament.” (September 20, 1834.)

2) *Verdopolitan Intelligencer* にのせたとされ、March 16, 1835 に書いたと Charlotte は記している。 *Miscellaneous and Unpublished Writings of Charlotte and P.B. Brontë*, Vol. II, pp. 94~95. に facsimile がのせられている。

naïve manner in which you expressed your detestation of Varney's character, so much so, indeed, that I could not forbear laughing aloud when I perused that part of your letter; he is certainly the personification of consummate villainy, and in the delineation of his dark and profoundly artful mind, Scott exhibits a wonderful knowledge of human nature, as well as surprising skill in embodying his perceptions so as to enable others to become participators in that knowledge....

ここにはいかにも素朴で温和な Ellen らしい見方に微笑をうかべながら、「人間性についての素晴らしい知識」をもち、それを読者に共感させるように描き出す Scott への賛美が、何のためらいもなく語られている。わずか18才の Charlotte が、どこまで「悪」を理解していたか、またどのようにして「悪」への理解を得たかについては推測の域を出ない。恐らく弟の Branwell が彼女の人間性理解への大きな鍵になったのであろうと思われるけれども、ともかくも、Charlotte の人間性についての洞察は深さと広さを加えて行き、特に Alexander Percy, Earl of Northangerland の性格を追求することによって、Zamorna との人間関係に複雑な要素を導入し、Angria 物語の展開も更に多様化して行ったのである。Percy に見られる「悪」に対する Charlotte のしつような追求は、弟 Branwell に対する彼女の姿勢を理解する上で大きな光を投げかける。がそれのみでなく、例えば *The Professor* における主人公の兄 Edward や特にさかんに策略をめぐる女学校の校長 Zoraïde Reuter, あるいは *Villette* における Madame Beck など、いわゆる悪の要素をもつ人物の描写への接近の助けとなっている。

“Address to the Angrians” はそれ自体としてはすぐれたものとは云えないかもしれないが、「悪」の追求に向けられた Charlotte の目の動きを示すものとして、換言すれば Angria 物語全体の展開を暗示するものとして意義をもっていると云えよう。