

旅路ゆく詩人

(前 篇)

——ロバート・バーンズの行くところ、
哀歎また哀歎——

富 田 光 行

☆

人は「人生を旅に譬へる」ことを好む。我々の詩人 Robert Burns についても、このやうなことが言へよう。彼がそのことに気がついてゐるか、どうか、にかかはらず、彼の人生はまさに、旅——然も、文字通りに、ユニークな旅であつた。さういふ訳であるから、我々が彼の一家が度重なる転住——好むと好まぬとに拘らず——を第一に、彼自身好んで東に西に、南に北にと、足の趣くままに異郷の空に歩み行く旅を第二に、その跡を辿ってみることにしよう。ここ、かしこ、に必ずや、哀歎また哀歎が待つてゐることであらう。

遠き昔に遡れば

Burns の先祖を、その家系図によって探ねてゐる間に、我々が第十六世紀初期まで、すでに遡つてゐるのに気がつくのである。1859年1月25日(詩人 Robert Burns 誕生百年祭の年月日)に、Robert Duthei, Stonehaven, Kincardine の編輯による家系図が次の如くに始まる。

Inchbreck に於ける Stuart 家の人達は詩人の先祖達が自分達で1547年に Mary 女王からそれを手に入れたとき、今はあの estate (廣大なる土地)をなしてゐる Brawlinmuir と Bogjordan

The Poet going on a Journey

(The First Part)

——Joys and Sorrows where Robert Burns goes——

Mitsuyuki Tomita

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One likes to 'compare life to a journey'. We may say such about the life of our poet Robert Burns, too. His life, whether he was conscious of it, was really a journey —— literally a unique journey. Such being the case, we shall trace his vestiges about the remvoral of all his family, whether he liked or not each of them, first, and then about his own journeys which he made as fancy led him on all sides in strange lands. There must be joys and sorrows waiting for the poet here and there.

Back in the Remote Past

While we are tracing the ancestors of Robert Burns, we find that we have already come as far back as the early part of the sixteenth century. The family tree compiled by Robert Duthei, Stonehaven, Kincardineshire(on 25th January 1859, which was the centenary of the poet Robert Burns's birth) begins as follows.

The Stuarts of Inchbreck found the poet's forefathers occupying the farms of Brawlinmuir and Bogjordan, which form that estate, when they obtained it from Queen Mary

との農場を詩人の先祖達が占有してゐるのを知った。

然し、以下に述べられ、1656年に生まれ、そして1743年に死んだ James の墓石にあるそれに先立つ日附について、彼らには、何ら信ずべき記録が一つも残ってはゐない。

——彼の兄弟三人に係る生死の日附について記録はないが、本表に於ける残余の人物は教区の登録簿その他確たる資料から編纂されてゐる。さういふ訳で、Burns 家の系図自身は1500年代の初期（さほど古くはないが）にまで遡る。そして、次に来るのは James Burness で、先述の如く彼は1656年に生まれ、Margaret Folconer と結婚し、Glenbervie にある Brawlinmuir の農場を借りて耕作に従事し、1743年に死ぬ。

さて、彼らの間には七人の子供があつた。それら子供達の中、三番目が Robert Burnes（詩人の祖父）で、Dunnottar 教区に於ける Crochnahill の農場を借り受け、そして Isabel Keith と結婚した。彼らの間には、十人の子供があつた。それら子供達の中、長子が James で、彼は1717年に生まれ、Margaret Grub と結婚した。そして、彼は1761年（詩人の誕生二年後）に死んだ。彼は Montrose の市長を勤めた。そして、第三子が William Burness（詩人の父）で、彼は1721年に生まれ、1758年に Agnes Broun と結婚し、1784年（詩人25才）に死ぬ。

我々がこの家系図から知り得るやうに、概略のところ、Burns の先祖達は、Montrose の市長 James Burnes を除いて、農場を借り受けて生活するところの農民であつた。当時、スコットランドで農地を地主から借り受けることによって生計を立てることは容易ならざることであつたのである。

Burns といふ名称は、政府の記録によれば、一千年代に遡れるのである。例へば、紀元後814年には、Kent の Burnes-stede が Caenulf による憲章の本人である。また、938年に、Athel-sian がデンマーク人とスコットランド人とを敗北させたのは、Burnes-burgh に於てであつて、

in 1547,

But no authentic record remains of them of anterior date to that on the tombstone of James undermentioned, who was born in 1656 and died in 1743.

——Of the dates of birth and death of his three brothers no record exists, but the rest of the Table is compiled from Paris Registers and other unquestionable sources. So the family tree itself dates back to the early 1500's (not so old). Next appears James Burnes: he was born in 1656, married Margaret Folconer, renting the farm of Brawlinmuir in Glenbervie, engaged in ploughing there, and died in 1743.

Now, there were seven children between them. The third of the children was Robert Burnes (the poet's grandfather), who rented the farm of Crochnahill, in the parish of Dunnottar, and married Isabel Keith. There were ten children between them. The first of the children was James Burnes; he was born in 1717, married Margaret Grub, and died in 1761 (two years after the poet's birth). He was Provost of Montrose. And the third was William Burnes (the poet's father); he was born in 1721, married Agnes Broun, and died in 1784 (the poet, 25).

As we may know by the family tree of Burnes, generally speaking, most of his ancestors, excepting James Burnes, Provost of Montrose, were peasants who lived on renting farms from the landlords. In those days, it was not so easy to make a livelihood by leasing land in Scotland.

The name of Burnes can be traced by the State records for above a thousand years. For instance, in A. D. 814, Burnes-stede, in Kent, was the subject of a charter by Cœnulf. And in 938, it was at Burnes-burgh that Athelstan defeated the

またノルマン人の征服に当って、Richmondshire に於ける Burnes-ton はその所有者と関係がある一つの大きな地域であった。〔その他若干は以下で省略しよう。〕

もし、すべての同じ苗字が同じ先祖をもつとすれば、詩人の家系図はこれもそれらの一枝であるにちがひない。それにも拘らず、詩人はさういふことには無関心であるかのやうに、或ひは無関心であるかも知れないので、その自叙伝で、冒頭に、「私の父は北部スコットランドから出た、百姓の伴でして、早くから不運で、広い世間に投げ出されてしまつて……」と我々に語り始める。さういふ訳で、我々はこの「百姓」といふ表現を心に留めておかねばならない。何故ならば、彼の短い人生に於ける殆ど大部分も農地借用によるそれらの移住——一種の旅で過ぎたからである。

かの狭い国、スコットランドで、農地を、それも期限附で借り受けることは、それが肥沃の地であらうとなからうとに拘らず、百姓達にとっては甚だ困難なことであつた。その期限が切れる時、彼は、もしその農地が有望でなくとも、他にまた一つ別なものを手に入れることが出来ないならば、彼はその借地契約を更新せねばならなく、そしてその上で働きつづけるだらうことである。万一、彼がその気持になれなくて、他に少しましな農地があれば、勿論彼はそこへ移るであらうが、その場合は、その地代は、足許を見られて、前の場合よりは恐らく高くなつてゐるであらう。Burns 家の人々が前後五回にわたつて、それら未知の地へと移住せねばならなかつたのは、これら冷酷な条件のためであつた。

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夢は持ちつつ・足取り重く

Burns の父 William Burness (さう彼は自

Danes and Scots ; and at the Norman Conquest, Burnes-ton, in Richmondshire, was a large district bearing the name of its proprietor. (Some other events will be omitted below.)

If all the same family names belong to one and the same ancestor, the poet's must be one of the branches. In spite of this, as if he were indifferent to or as he may be indifferent to such a thing, he begins to tell us, at the beginning of the prologue of his autobiography, "My father was of the north of Scotland, the son of a farmer, and was thrown by early misfortunes on the world at large……", Such being the case, we must keep the expression 'farmer' in mind because almost all the parts of his short life also passed over with the removals for renting a farm—a kind of journey.

It was a very difficult thing for a farmer to rent a farm in the narrow country Scotland—with a time limit. When the term runs out, he must return it even if the farm is not promising, when another can not be obtained, he has to renew the lease with patience, whether the ground rent is raised or not, and he will go on with working on it. If he should not be inclined to do so and if there should be a little better farm somewhere else, he will, of course, move there ; but at that time, perhaps, the ground rent will, taken advantage of, have been higher than before. It was because of these pitiless conditions that the Burnes family moved to those strange lands one after another—five times from the first to the last.

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With a Heavy Step, having a Dream

William Burness [for so ess he spelt the

分の名前に語尾 *ess* と綴ったから)は Kincardineshire の土着人であった。Dunnottar のエステート (広大な土地) で育てられたが、それは 1716 年にかの Keith Marishal 家によって没収されてしまっていた。かういふ環境からか、或ひは何か他の家伝からか、に拘らず、彼の直系父祖達が積極的に Stuart 家の問題を振興させることに従事して来てゐたと考へて、詩人はうれしくなるのであった。詩人の弟 Gilbert によれば、家族の不運が William Burness と第一人とを駆ってその職業と糊口の道とを探すべく、夙に世襲の館を去らしむるのであった。「彼らが故郷の境界にある丘の頂で、各自が新なる冒険を探しに、行く手は数々、ほとんど何処とも知らずに、別れる時に感じた心の苦悶を私の父が説明するのを私はしばしば聞いたことがあるのです」とも Gilbert は言つてゐる。

William Burness はつひに Ayrshire に移民し、そしてそこで、彼は領主 Fairlie と Doonside の Crawford 氏とに、庭園師として仕へつつも、種苗園主としての業務を営まはうと計画してゐるのであった。彼はそれから Doon (かの有名な河) の橋近くに 7 エーカーの土地を借り受けた。彼はこの地 (エジンバラの南西凡そ 80 マイル) に自分の手で粘土「小屋」(biggin) を建て、そして 1757 年 12 月に、そこへ Carrick に住む一農民の娘 Agnes Brown (1732—1820) といふ名前の若い花嫁をつれて来た。この粗末な住宅内で、彼らの長男、つまり詩人 Robert Burns が生まれた。

詩人が生後、九日か十日たった頃の或る非常に激しい嵐の朝、吹き来た一陣の烈風で切妻壁の一部が吹き飛ばされ、また残りの部分も破壊されてゐるやうなので、母 Agnes はしっかりと彼を抱きかかへ、闇の中をくぐり抜けて、隣家に急ぎ駆け入り、そこで家屋の修理が完了するまで、凡

ending], the father of Burns, was a native of Kincardineshire. He had been reared on the estate of Dunnottar, which had been forfeited by the Keith Marishal family in 1716. Whether from this circumstance, or from some other family tradition, the poet was fain to think that his immediate forefathers had been actively engaged in promoting the cause of the Stuarts. Family misfortunes, we are told by Gilbert, the poet's younger brother, compelled William Burness and a younger brother to leave the paternal mansion of an early age in search of employment and subsistence. 'I have often,' says Gilbert, 'heard my father describe the anguish of mind he felt when they parted on the top of a hill on the confines of their native place, each going off his several ways in search of new adventures, and scarcely knowing whither he went.'

William Burness at length migrated to Ayrshire, where he successively served the laird of Fairlie and Mr Crawford of Doonside as gardener, designing to carry on business as a nurseryman. He then took a lease of seven acres of land near the Bridge of Doon. He built on this ground (about 80 miles south-west of Edinburgh) a clay 'biggin' with his own hands, and in December 1757 brought to it a young bride named Agnes Brown (aged 26), the daughter of a Carrick farmer. In this humble dwelling their eldest son, the poet Robert Burns saw the light thirteen months after.

One very stormy morning, when the poet was nine or ten days old, a part of the gable fell out by the blast which was blowing; and the rest appeared so shattered that his mother took him tightly in her arms and she ran through the storm to a neighbour's house, where they had to spend the days of anxiety and inconvenience for

那一週間、不安と不便との日々を過ぎねばならなかつた。詩人は後に、二十六才の時、この事件をかゝる短詩 *There was a lad was born in Kyle* の中で、我々に向つて語つてゐる。

王が崩ずる 一年前に
二十五日が 始まつたんだ
ロビンに年玉 くれたのはなあ
その時吹いた 一月の突風

そして、七年間、彼らはここで生活した。William Burnes 自身はその身分としては非凡な知識人であつたので、自分の子供達にはその境遇の許す最高の教育を受けさせようと熱心であつた。それ故に、Burnes は6才になつて、彼らの小屋から凡そ一マイル離れた Alloway Mill の小さい学校へ送られたのである。然し、彼はその家庭に住んでゐる老婆 (Betty Davidson) から受けることの伝説にのみよる知識と比較すれば、学校へ出席することは、これを度外視して、わづかにしか注目しなかつたと、彼自身の物語にある。

彼の父 William について言ふと、彼はその妻 Agnes と共にわが家業に励むのであつた。然し、6年間にわたつて、如何ほど働いても、その農場は見込がありさうにはならなかつた。今や、彼らはつひに忍耐の限界に達してしまつた。そこで、一年後、彼が七才になつた1766年に、彼の父は Alloway を去つて、そこから東南二マイルほど離れた Mount Oliphant の山地にある小さな農場に居を定めたのである。然し、彼の弟 Gilbert が後に言つてゐるやうに、「それは耕作の状態で私が知るまさに最も貧弱な土壌で」困つた代物となつた。それにも拘らず、彼とその弟とはもう二年間 Murdoch 先生の授業には続いて出席するのであつたが、この先生が何処か他所によりよい地位を占めることになつた。

そこで、父 William はこの時から、自分の子供達二人と他の子供達とを教へるといふ任務を引

about a week until their own dwelling was adjusted. The poet tells us about this event later, when he is twenty six years old, in the short poem 'There was a lad was born in Kyle.'

Our monarch's hindmost year but one
Was five-and-twenty days begun,
'Twas then a blast o' Janwar win'
Blew handsel in on Robin.

And they lived here for seven years. William Burnes, himself a man of uncommon intelligence for his situation in life, was anxious that his children should have the best education which their circumstances admitted of. Burnes was therefore sent in his sixth year to a little school at Alloway Mill, about a mile from their cottage. He, in his own narrative, passes over his school attendance with slight notice, in comparison with the legendary lore he derived from the old woman (Betty Davidson) who resided in the family.

As for his father William, he attended closely to his business together with his wife Agnes. But however earnestly he might work for six years, the farm did not come to seem promising. Now at last they reached the limit of their patience. Then, one year after this (in 1766), when he was seven years of age, his father left Alloway, and settled in the small upland farm of Mount Oliphant, about two miles south-east of it. But as his younger brother Gilbert states later, "it was almost the very poorest soil I know of in a state of cultivation." and it proved to be a bad bargain. He and his younger brother, nevertheless, continued to attend Murdoch's seminary, which was broken up in consequence of its master obtaining a superior situation elsewhere.

So his father William from this time took upon himself the duty of instructing

き受けたのである。然し、詩人の弟 Gilbert が
言っているやうに、「Mount Oliphant に於ける
我々一般生活様式以上に鄙びたものはあり得
なく、我々自身の家人達以外には殆ど滅多に会
うものがなかった。近所には我々と同年の又は
それに近い少年達が一人も居なかった。我々の
父が暫くの間は我々ももってある殆ど唯一の
仲間であった」。彼は我々が大人であるかのや
うにして、我々（七才前後の少年達）とあらゆる
問題について、親しく話し合ふのであった。彼
は我々に天文学と博物学とに関する或る程度
の知識を与えるために、また数学や文学や古
代史やをも理解させるため、出来るだけ多く
の本をどうにかして手に入れてくれた。

6年後の1772年秋、このころ Burns はす
でに十三才になってゐるが、例の先生 Murdoch
が都市学校に属する英語の先生として Ayr に
戻って来た。それで、Burns は農耕の仕事から
は充分なまでに解放はされなかったが、その翌
年夏、3週間そこへ出席したのである。彼は
Murdoch とベッドを共用し、彼らの時間は日
夜瞬時たりとて食事にも散歩にも共に過ぎ
られた。Murdoch は彼に文法とフランス語と
を教へたが、これらの学科を彼は大いに楽し
み、その書簡にしばしば、そのことが見受け
られる。

すでに秋（1773年）となって、収穫は刈り
入れられるのを待って、Burns は勉強にすぐ
取りかかる時間が殆どなかった筈である。そ
して、その年15才ともなれば、彼は彼の父と
して、いよいよ頼りな働手となってくる。彼
は野に出てその農場で収穫をする。これに加
へて、彼はその創造的な天稟を突然に発芽
させる経験を刈り入れた。それでは、それは
一体何であったか。それは彼の生涯を通じて
脈搏ちつづける「恋ごころ」と「歌ごころ」
とが Burns の上に焦点を合はせて烈しく
燃え出したことである。その火口（ほくち）こそ

his two sons and other children. 'Nothing',
says his brother Robert, 'could be more
retired than our general manner of living
at Mount Oliphant ; we rarely saw anybody
but the members of our own family. There
were no boys of our own age or near it
in the neighbourhood. My father was for
some time almost the only companion
we had'. He conversed familiarly on all
subjects with us (the boys about 7), as if
we had been men. He managed to get as
many books as possible to give us some
idea of astronomy and natural history,
and to let us understand mathematics and
literature and ancient history.

Six years afterwards, in the autumn of
1772, when Burns had already been thirteen
years old, the school master Murdoch
returned to Ayr as Englishmaster in the
Burgh school ; and although Burns could
ill be spared from labour, he attended
there for three weeks during the follow-
ing summer. He shared Murdoch's bed,
and every moment of their time was spent
together, day and night at their meals
and in their walks. Murdoch taught him
grammar and French ; and these subjects
he seemed to enjoy greatly, and that we
find frequently in his letters.

It had already been the autumn (1773),
the harvest had been awaiting to be reaped ;
and so Burns could have found little
immediate time for study. And that year
he, who was fifteen years old, came to be
his father's more reliable labourer. He
went out and reaped the harvest at the
farm. Besides this, he did reap the experi-
ence which suddenly caused his creative
gift to germinate. What on earth was it,
then ? It was the fact that Love and Poesy,
which kept throbbing all through his life,
took the focus on him and began to kindle
fiercely in him. The very tinder was a

は齡十四の可愛く甘美で丸ぼちゃな少女——
Nelly Kilpatrick(1760—1820)であった。

もしも、Burns をして語らしめると、次の如くであらう。「ご存知のやうに、私達の国では、収穫の労働をする際に、相棒として男と女とを一組にする習慣があるのですよ。私が十五才になった秋に、私の相手が私より一才年下の婉な子でした。English(Scottish と対応して)の力が乏しいので、それで彼女のことをうまく言へないが、Scottish の方言によると、bonnie, sweet, sonsie (可愛く、甘美で、丸ぼちゃな)といふのが当るんですよ。なぜ、彼女の音調がイオリア琴のやうに、わが心の琴線を震動せしめたのか、また特に、彼女のかはいいい手にささった残忍なイラクサの刺とアザミとを摘み出さうと、その小さな手の上を見て、指をふれたとき、なぜ私の動悸があんなに激しく続けざまに大鼓を打ち鳴すやうに高ぶってゐたことか、私自身にも判りませんでした。この子は「或る小さな領主の伴が自分の恋に落ちてゐて父に仕へる侍女達の一人に、寄せて作曲したと言はれてゐる歌」をうたつたのですけれども、彼が私以上に学芸があつた訳ではないから、彼と同様に詩作は出来まいといふ理由がわかりませんでした。かくして、私には、「恋ごころ」と「歌ごころ」とが始まつたのです」と。彼が作詩作曲した最初の歌は、彼をしてスコットランドの歌聖たらしめた詩要素が存在するところのもので、詩題 Handsome Nell で始まる最初の一節は次の如くである。

bonnie, sweet, soncie lass at the age of fourteen——Nelly Kilpatrick(1760—1820)

If we let Burns tell us what he has to, it will be as follows : “You know our country custom of coupling a man and woman together as partners in the labours of Harvest. In my fifteenth autumn, my Partner was a bewitching creature, one year younger than myself. My scarcity of English (corresponding to Scottish) denies me the power of doing her justice in that language ; but you know the Scottish idiom : she was a “bonnie, sweet, sonsie lass.” I did not know myself why the tones of her voice made my heart-strings thrill like an Eolian harp ; and particularly why my pulse beat such a furious ratann, when I looked and fingered over her little hand, to pick out the cruel nettlestings and thistles. My girl sung a song which was said to be composed by a small country laird’s son, on one of his father’s maids with whom he was in love ; and I saw no reason why I might not rhyme as well as he, who had no more Scholar-craft than I had. Thus with me began Love and Poesy.” The first song which he rhymed was of the elements which made him the supreme master of Scottish song, and its first stanza beginning with the title ‘Handsome Nell.’

きれいなネル

おお かはいこを 　　いつか愛した
　　いまだに 僕は 　　愛してゐるよ
おかげで 胸が 　　あつい間は
僕は 愛さう 　　きれいなネルを

〔旋律「僕は妻ある男だよ」による。〕

Handsome Nell

Oh once I loved a bonnie lass,
Ay, and I love her still ;
And whilst that honour warms my breast,
I’ll love my handsome Nell.

〔Tune “I am a married man.”〕

Burns 家の人々は Mount Oliphant の不適な農場で、十二年間を細々と生きながらへた。そして、それ故つひに、1777年の聖霊降臨日に、思ひ出多いこの農場を去ることに決めた。それでは、その行く手は何処であったか。

☆

Lochlea は招く

単なる噂と淡い希望とをもって、あたかも藁をもつかむやうにして、彼らがやって来る Lochlea とはどんな土地であったか。それは Tarbolton の町北東二・三マイルにある。この地方は、ここで、Ayr 河の右側、つまり北側の堤から高くなって行き、一般に海拔300マイルから500マイルまであって、荒蕪で景色も美しくなく、起伏の多い高地から成り立ってゐる。然し、あたりの丘から得られる眺望は、展開してもゐるし、また美しくもある。その農場はその名称をその近傍にある小さい湖から得たものであると見える。

それは酸性湿質の130エーカーから成ってゐて、それに対して William は1エーカーにつき1ポンドといふ過大な地代を支払ふことになった McLure は寛大な地主ではなく、後に二人の間に悶着を次々と巻き起すのであった。]

悲惨な環境にありながら、その家人達全部が全力をつくして働いたので、これまでの二箇所できより以上に、Lochlea ではまあまあといふ程度であつたらしく、最初の四年間は恐らく Burns 家がいつかは知ることのあれば、それが最も幸福なものであつたであらう。

彼の妹(Isabella)がもつ記憶によれば、Burns が暫時ダンスの勉強に出かけたのは、この時期であつて、[それは自分のマナーを矯正するためであつた]、このことに対して、彼の父が測り知れない反感を抱いたことは勿論である。また、この

The Burns family lingered out twelve years in the ungenial farm of Mount Oliphant, and so at last they decided to leave this place, full of memorials, at Whitsunday 1777. What was their destination, then ?

☆

Lochlea Beckons.

What sort of a land was it to which they came over, according to a mere rumour and slight hope, as if they had been catching at a straw ? It lies a few miles north-east of the town of Tarbolton. This country is here composed of an undulating upland, rising from the right or north bank of the river Ayr, generally from three to five hundred feet above the level of the sea, and of bare and unattractive aspect. The views, however, which are obtained from some of the braces, are at once extensive and beautiful. The farm seems to have obtained its name from a small lake in its neighbourhood.

It consisted of a hundred and thirty sour and swampy acres, for which William was to pay the exorbitant rent of a pound an acre. [McLure was not a generous land-owner, but afterwards he caused many troubles between them two one after another.]

Even under miserable circumstances, as all the family members worked to the extent of their ability, they seemed to be more tolerable at Lochlea than at the two other previous places, and the first four years were perhaps the happiest the Burns family were ever to know.

It was, according to the recollection of his sister (Isabella, at this time that Burns went for a short time to learn dancing [to give his manners a brush], against which his father naturally had an uncountable

ころ、彼の「恋ごころ」はその「歌ごころ」と更に両立して行き、 Tarbolton の綺麗な乙女達の大半に寄せて作詩作曲し、つひに彼女らを全部魅了するが、ここではそれらの詞曲やその対象となつた彼女らの氏名やは、これを省略する。

彼はかくも「それら二つの熱情」にとりつかれてはゐるものの、出来るだけ多く有名な書物をよむことによって、自分の知識と教養とを高めることに力めたことは、彼の読んだ書名が示すことで明らかとなる。そして、彼はすでに、自分が周囲の者達以上に教育を身に付けてゐることに気がついてゐたにちがひない。とにかく、彼は今や若さにもちかけてゐる二十三才となつてゐる。「恋愛をジャンジャンやれ、駄作もジャンジャンやれ」といふのが彼にとって、唯一の行動原理であつた。

さうかうしてゐる間に、1784年がやつて来た。寒冬二月十三日の朝、久しい過労と苦しい病氣とで憔悴し切つた父 William をその病床に Burns とその妹 Isabella とが交互に見守つてゐたが、将来の行動について、家族の一人だけを自分は心配してゐると父が語るのを聞いた彼女がこのことを Burns に話すと、枕頭にふらりとやつて来た彼が「お父さん、——僕だとおっしゃるんですか？」と問うと、「さうなんだ！」と父が答へると、未来の詩人は窓の所へ引き返し、涙はその頬から流れ落ち、彼の胸は自らに負はせたまさにその我慢からして破れんばかりに一杯となつたのである。二・三時後に、William Burness はその息を引き取つた。それは時に六十三才、そして、Burns は二十五才であつた。その瘦せ衰へた遺体は彼らの故郷 Alloway の古い墓地に安置された——かの「小屋」近く。

☆

'antipathy'. At this time, again, 'his Love going together with his Poesy' further, he composed songs on most of the handsome girls in Tarbolton, and finally came to embrace them all ; but here we omit the names of the compositions and of the girls as the objects.

Although he was thus possessed of the 'two passions', it is obvious through the books which he read that he made efforts to highten his own knowledge and culture by reading as many books as possible : he must have already been aware that he possessed more education than those who were around him. Anyway, he is about to be full of youth, when he is twenty-three years old. 'Vive l'amour, et vive la bagatelle' were his sole principles of action.

In the meanwhile, the year 1784 came; on the morning of 13th February, when it was the cold winter, Burns and his sister Isabella were in turn keeping watch over their father William, who was quite exhausted with the long overwork and the painful disease, when she heard her father telling that there was but one member of the family about whose future behaviour he was troubled, and she told Robert this ; then he came up to the bedside and asked the father, saying "Father,—is it me you mean ?" When his father answered, "Yes, it is.", the future poet turned to the window, tears streaming down his cheeks, his bosom swelling as if it would burst from the very restraint he put upon himself. A few hours later William Burness breathed his last. It was at his age of 63, and Burns was 25 at that time. His wasted body was laid to rest in the old Kirk yard at their native land Alloway——near the 'biggin'.

☆

次は何処へ

一般に言つて、スコットランドでも、地主と小作人との間に於ける関係はまことにきびしいものであったことは、すでに見てゐるところである。

Burns 一家は更新の年と地主の出方とは、気になりつづけてゐた。そのやうな訳で、Lochleaの地主が極端な行動を取る場合には、わが家の隠れ場として、Burns とその弟 Gilbert とが1783年、Martinmas (十一月十一日) に、Lochlea から、わづか二・三マイルはなれたもう一つまた別な農場を年90ポンドの割で約束しておいた。ここに於ける Burns の生活は、その弟 Gilbert によると、儉約と節酒との態であつた。何故ならば、彼は如何ほど熱心に働いても、年に7ポンド以上には収入がなかつたからである。

かくして、Lochlea に於ける七年後、同年三月に幾多の事件と追憶とを残して、この家族はすでにその借地が横はるところの Mossgiel へと移り入つたのである。それは Gavin Hamilton の所有にかかはり、不毛の高地に横はる冷寒粘土質の118 エーカーから成り立つてゐた。それ故に、以前の二箇所より期待できるものでもなんでもなかつた。

「第一年は悪い種を買ひ入れるといふ不幸なことから、第二年は収穫の遅延することから、私達は自分らの収穫を半分失つたのです」と彼は我々に告る。然し、「歌ごころ」と「恋ごころ」とは、彼に於て、決して止むことはなかつた。その人生に於ける一つの最も悲しくドラマティックな転換期を劃きしめたのは、Mary Campbell との婚約とその後間もない彼女の夭折とのことであつた。彼は彼女の夭折と他に若干の困窮とで、まづ Jamaica へ移民すること、それからその船賃を支払ふことを決め、そしてこの一か八かの企図を引き受けてくれたのが、Kilmarnock (Ayr の北凡そ16マイル) の書店主人 John Wilson 氏であつたので、これが Kilmarnock Edition と称せられる所以である。

Where to Next

The relation was, generally speaking, as we have already seen, indeed severe between a land-lord and a tenant in Scotland, too. The Burns family had been worrying themselves about the year of the renewal and the attitude of the land-lord. Such being the case, as a refuge for the family in case of the Lochlea landlord proceeding to extremities, Burns and his brother Gilbert had engaged at Martinmas (11th November) 1783 another farm at the rent of L. 90 per annum only two or three miles distant from Lochlea. Burns's life here, according to his brother Gilbert, was frugal and moderate ; for he did not earn more than seven pounds a year, however earnestly he might work.

Thus, after the seven years, this family moved into Mossgiel, where the rented land had already lain, leaving the many events and recollections behind in March in the same year. It was Gavin Hamilton's property, which consisted of 118 acres of cold and clayey soil lying in a bare upland. Therefore it was no more promising place than the previous ones.

“The first year, from unfortunately buying bad seed, the second, from a late harvest, we lost half of our crops”, he tells us. But Poesy and Love never ceased in him. It was his engagement with Mary Campbell and her dying young shortly afterwards that marked a most dramatic turning point in his life. He made up his mind to emigrate to Jamaica first and then to pay for his passage by publishing his poems ; it was John Wilson, a bookseller at Kilmarnock (about sixteen miles north of Ayr), that undertook this riskful enterprise. This was because the edition was called ‘Kilmarnock Edition’.

幸ひにも、Kilmarnock Edition はすでにエヂンバラの文壇で、最も好意的に評価されてゐて、万人こぞってこの新な詩的天才を迎へ遇さうと大騒ぎになつてゐる。〔さういふ訳で、無疵なものならば、1冊2000ポンド以上に売れる（1959年、即ちその生後200年現在）、〕〔Mary Campbell との美しくロマンティックな物語は前巻の「高原の乙女」を参照されたい。〕

☆

ようこそ——エヂンバラへ

そこで、彼を待つエヂンバラへと、その旅は始まる。一頭の「小馬」を借りて乗り、Mossgiel から、野を通り、丘を越へ、川を渡り、凡そ60マイルをどンドンと進んで行った。それは、時に1786年（その27才）11月27日・日曜日のことであつた。彼は旅をしながら、一つの古い民謡の風変わりな面白い詩行を吟むのであつた。

われグレナブを 過るとき
とある老婆に われ会ひぬ
勇気を出せと われに言ふ
我がいとよき日 来ればなり

詩人は Lanarkshire の Biggar に近い Covington Mains で Prentice 氏といふ人と礼讃者達のサークルと一緒に、非常に惜みない格好で飲食して過すといふ「間に挟まる一夜」を明かしたので、その翌日夕刻、エヂンバラの Grassmarket へ、とぼとぼと入つた時には、その乗手（Burns）とその馬とは、同じやうに疲れ切つてしまつてゐた。

そこで、彼が出迎へられたのは、旧友 John Richmond と John Sampson とであつた。Richmond はその友情から、また Burns が彼の所に滞在することになつてゐることからで、彼を出迎へに来てゐたのである。Sampson はその翌日、自分を Ayrshire へ、その退屈な小馬に、連れ帰ってもらひたいので、来てゐたのである。

Burns が到着したこの日・11月28日は Palmer

Fortunately the Kilmarnock Edition had already been most favourably reviewed by the literary circles of Edinburgh, and all were agog to meet and entertain this new poetic genius. [Such being the case, a perfect copy today fetches over L. 2000 in the year 1959 (two hundred years after his birth).] [vide the beautiful romantic story about 'The Highland Lassie Mary Campbell' in the previous volume.]

☆

Welcome——to Edinburgh

So, to Edinburgh waiting for him, on a borrowed 'pownie', he set off Mossgiel, travelling about 60 miles past the fields, over the hills, and across the rivers, he went on and on. It was on Sunday 27th November 1786 (aged 27). As he travelled he crooned the quaint lines of an old ballad:

As I cam o'er by Glenap
I met an aged woman,
Who bad me keep up my heart,
For the best of my days were comin'.

The poet spent the intervening night with a Mr Prentice and a circle of admirers at Covington Mains, near Bigger in Lanarkshire, where he was wined and dined in a style so lavish that the rider was as jaded as his steed when they jogged into Edinburgh's Grassmarket the following evening.

There he was met by his old friend John Richmond and John Sampson. Richmond had come to meet Burns out of friendship and because Burns was to stay with him, and Sampson had come because he wanted the weary Pony to take him back to Ayrshire next day.

That day, the 28th November, when

氏の郵便馬車が開通し、それによって手紙が60時間といふ当時としては、驚くほどの時間で、当国の首都二つの間で配達されることになった史上注目すべき日であった。丘上高く聳ゆる壮麗なエジンバラ城を中心として、全都是 Burns が曾て想像したことがあるかも知れないより以上、彼には賑々はしく映じ驚かせたにちがひない。

Richmond は今首都内の或る作家の事務所にゐて、Baxter's Close に粗末な一室を占有し、毎週3 シリングを支払つてゐた。この下宿へ、彼はエイルシアの詩人を進んで迎へ入れたのである。彼は自ら我々に語るやうに、紹介状を唯の一本も持たずに、またそのポケットに極わずかな金しか入れずに、やつて来たことを我々は疑ふことが出来ない。

彼は耕地から詩歌の国へと踏み込み、そして犁を捨てて堅琴を持ったのであるが、数日間は、それ以前の生活に於けるやうに、目的ちがひな感じをして、Arthur の座から見下しながら、あたりを逍遙し、宮殿を観察したり、城を凝視したり、或ひはそれら本屋の窓々を熟視したりしてゐた。彼はまた Fergusson のみそぼらしい墓に到着するとひざまづき、その芝生に接吻をした。また、彼は Allan Ramsay の家を探し出して、その中へ入るや否や、その帽子をぬいだ。……」と Allan Cunningham は、明らかに或る博学の筋から、物語る。

Burns は時間を殆ど空費してゐなかつたことは明らかである。彼は自分で有力な支援者達の関心を獲得してしまつてゐた。彼らは、例へば、Gordon (1751—93) 第四代公爵夫妻、Glencairn 第四代伯爵 (1749—91)、Monboddo 卿 (1714—99)、Henry Erskine (1746—1817)、その他であつた。Orangefield にゐる Dalrymple の書簡を身に

Burns reached Edinburgh, was a day remarkable in the history of the city as that on which Mr Palmer's mail carriages were started, by which letters were to be conveyed between the two capitals of the island in the then surprisingly brief space of sixty hours. The whole capital centering around the splendid Edinburgh Castle rising high up on the hill must have impressed and surprised him more than he might ever have imagined in its gayety and merriment.

Richmond was in a writer's office in the capital, occupying a humble room in Baxter's Close and paying at the time three shillings a week for it. Into this lodging he was willing to receive the Ayrshire poet. He came, as he tells us, without a single letter of introduction, and, we cannot doubt, with very little money in his pocket.

Allan Cunningham relates, apparently from some well-informed source:— 'Though he had taken a stride from the furrowed field into the land of poetry, and abandoned the plough for the harp, he seemed for some days to feel, as in earlier life, unfitted with an aim, and wandered about looking down from Arthur's Seat, surveying the Palace, gazing at the Castle, or contemplating the windows of the booksellers' shops,..... And he found his way to the lowly grave of Fergusson, and kneeling down, kissed the sod; he sought out the house of Allan Ramsay, and on entering it, took off his hat'.

Clearly, Burns had wasted little time. He had gained for himself the interest of powerful patrons. They were, for example, the 4th Duke of Gordon (1751-93) and his Duchess, the 4th Earl of Glencairn (1749-91), Lord Monboddo (1714-99), Henry Erskine (1746-1817), and so on. It was the Earl,

着けてエヂンバラに現はれたとき、直ちに彼を温く迎へてくれたのはこれら大立物中の一人・伯爵であった。これら人々の中で、特に、自分は Burns がわが友と考へてゐることを知られてもよいとすることによって、 Erskine はエヂンバラの社交界によって、 Burns が受け入れられることに対する道を敷いたのであるし、そしてこの首都に於ける Burns の成功は、彼が特にその潑刺たる Gordon 伯爵夫人 (1749—1812) の協賛を得たときに、保証されたのである。

さて、首都のこれら顕著な名士達の力で、社交界や文壇やへの紹介は比較的容易に行はれた。彼らは彼の詩を称讃したが、また彼の人的魅力、その風貌、その対話によって、悩殺されてしまった。Gordon 公爵夫人やエヂンバラのそれら華麗な淑女達は挙つて彼の対話が彼女達を熱狂させてしまふと言ひ、また彼をよく知つてゐる Principal Robertson も自分が彼の詩の卓越してゐることに甚だ驚嘆させられてゐると同時に、彼の散文(単調な話)がそれより以上にさへも、自分を驚嘆させてゐると語つた。彼の外貌について言へば、人を最も強く惹き附けるものとなると、それは彼のあれらすばらしい漆黒な眼であつて、それについては、Sir Walter Scott (1771—1832) [当時16才] が「私は現代に於て、最も優れた人物をこれまで見てはゐるが、人間の顔にあのやうな眼を他に見たことは決してない」と言つた。

さういふ訳であるから、この首都に於ける最も学識あり、高位にある社会の人々でさへも、彼を無骨で・内気な・無知の田舎者と思ふうらはらに、彼が自分達と席を同じくすることが出来るし、またその心構へがあるのを知り、また知性に関するところでは、或る点で、自分達と対等であつて、他の点では自分達を遙かに超越してゐるのが分り、甚だ驚愕したのである。そして、Burns 自身については、自分の虚飾な連中に「磨きをかける」ため、彼との交際をかくまでも熱心に求め

one of these figures, that at once warmly welcomed him when he presented himself in Edinburgh, armed with Dalrymple of Orangefield's letter. Especially out of these people, Erskine paved the way for Burns's acceptance by Edinburgh Society by allowing it to be known that he considered Burns his friend, and his success in the capital was assured when he won the approval of his vivacious Duchess (1749—1812) of Gordon.

Now, through the influence of these prominent personalities in the capital his introduction to social and literary circles was comparatively easy. They admired his poetry, and were captivated by his personal charm, his appearance and his conversation. The Duchess of Gordon and all the fine ladies of Edinburgh maintained that his conversation carried them off their feet, and Principal Robertson, who knew him well, stated that he was much surprised by the excellence of his poems, but his prose surprised him even more, while his conversation surprised him most of all. Regarding his personal appearance, what struck one most forcibly were those wonderful coalblack eyes of his, concerning which Sir Walter Scott (1771—1832) [aged 16 then] said "I never saw such another eye in human head, though I have seen the most distinguished men of my time".

Such being the case, the most learned and exalted circles in the Metropolis were surprised when, instead of finding him a clownish, bashful, ignorant rustic, they found that he was able and ready to take his place by their side, and that, where intellect was concerned, he was in some respect their equal and in others greatly their superior. And as for Burns, it is easy to understand why he should have valued

てゐるそれら貴族達の多くとより以上に高く Dugard Stewart (1753—1828) のやうな知的な人々との知己を尊重するやうになった理由を了解することは容易である。

さうかうしてゐる間に、Burns は「エジンバラに寄せる詞」といふ八箇の韻節から成る詩を書いた。これには、次のよやな事件が要因の一つとなつてゐる。この首都に到着して一ヶ月以内に、彼は Monboddo 卿の歓待する食卓に一度ならずしばしば向つてゐた。或る日、その公爵邸を初めて訪問して帰るや否や、その友人 Mr Geddes が Burns に向つて、「え—と、それから君はあの若い淑女を惚れ惚れと眺めたかね?」と聞いたところ、「僕は前にも増して、全能の神を讃美するね。Burnet 嬢はそのあらゆる御業中一番神々しいものだよ」と彼は言った。そして、詩人は、この「女性の美しく愛らしいこと」の典型に寄せて、当都の驚異に於ける一つにかぞへて、その「エジンバラに寄せる詞」で、特別な言及をほどこしてゐる。その第三韻節前半を含めて、第四韻を次の如く引用しよう。

エディナ、懇切・柔和の^な汝が息子らは
 両手を開き未知の男を迎へる
 広き見地・惜まらず与う心根は
 狭き田舎の^{あい}谷間に優りてあり

^な汝が娘らは 歩道を明るく飾る
 華かなり 金色の夏空に似て
 乳露白き サンサジのごと美はし
 いとしきなり こよなき身震へにも似て
 みめよきパーネットは 愛慕の眼を突く
 天の美女らは わが想像に輝く
 われ見る 高き所に愛の父をば
 また我は言ふ その業げに絶妙と

his friendship with a man of such intelligence as Dugard Stewart (1753—1828), more highly than with many of the aristocrats who so eagerly sought his company to make their frippery parties 'complete'.

In the meanwhile, Burns wrote the poem titled 'Address to Edinburgh' composed of eight stanzas. The following incident is one of the factors. Within a month of his arrival in the capital, he had been more than once at the hospitable table of Lord Monboddo. One day, on returning from a first visit to his lordship's house, his friend Mr Geddes said to him, 'Well, and did you admire the young lady?' Then 'I admired God Almighty more than ever! Miss Burnet is the most heavenly of all his works.' he said. And to this paragon of female loveliness the poet makes special allusion in his 'Address to Edinburgh' as rating her among the wonders of the capitals. We shall quote the fourth stanza, including the first part of the third stanza, as follows :

Thy sons, Edina, social, kind,
 With open arms the stranger hail ;
 Their views enlarg'd, their liberal mind,
 Above the narrow, rural vale :

Thy daughters bright thy walks adorn,
 Gay as the gilded summer sky ;
 Sweet as thy dewy milk-white thorn,
 Dear as the raptured thrill of joy !
 Fair Burnet strikes th' adoring eye,
 Heaven's beauties on my fancy shine ;
 I see the Sire of Love on high,
 And own his work indeed divine !

如何に偉大な人物でも、いづれいつかは、人気の浮沈に遭遇するものである。Burns についても、またさうであった。Burns は当地に於ける最も高貴な人々の多くと飲食を共にしてしまつてゐることほど、それほどまでな人気であつたが、然し露骨な失礼になる腹藏のない言葉を吐いたり、また下層な人々の間にあつて、歓楽の「のんべい達」と友達になり始めたりもして、後にエヂンバラの貴族夫人にとっては、彼が「とてもいやなもの」となるやうなことになる様々な特性になつて、「エヂンバラの社交界」から彼自身が後に一部身を退く種を播いてしまつてゐた。然し、彼はまた如何にして糊口の道を開くべきかの問題を解決してしまつてはゐなかつた。

☆

改新エヂンバラ版現はる

この首都で生活費を得る予想について、社会的に有力な Mrs Dunlop が詩人のエヂンバラへ出発する以前に、「エヂンバラ大学での農業講座に申し込んでよい」とか、或ひは多分軍隊の将校職を買ふことに熱を入れて考へることさへもやってみるやうにとか、示唆してくれた。然し、前者の地位には、わが資格の不足を、あまりにもよく心得てゐた。然し、後者の提案は軍隊生活に関するその昔からのロマンティックな観念を掻き立てるのであつた。然し、彼はその両者を丁重に断つた。

Burns と William Creech とは、十二月の初までにはもう詩集の出版を決定することに同意し合つてゐた。そして、翌年(1787年)の三月二十二日までにはもう校正の仕事が済まされてしまつてゐることを報ずる書簡を Mrs Dunlop に出した。今日、彼の詩集で、「新版又はエヂンバラ版」と呼ばれてゐるものが Glencairn 伯爵、Graham 侯爵、Montague 公爵、Portland 公爵、その他 Glencairn が「スコットランド詩人

However great a person one may be, one will meet some time or other one's vicissitudes of sensation. Such was Burns's sensation that he had wined and dined with many of the greatest of the land. And he had sown the seeds of his own later partial rejection from Edinburgh Society by bursts of outspokenness which amounted to plain rudeness, and by beginning to make friends with convivial toppers amongst the humbler orders; characteristics which later led to his being found 'impossible' by Edinburgh's patrician hostesses. He had not, however, settled the question of how he was to earn his living.

☆

The New or Edinburgh Edition Appears.

Mrs Dunlop, a social leading person, concerned with his prospects of earning a livelihood in the Capital, had suggested to him before he set out for Edinburgh that he might apply for the chair of Agriculture at Edinburgh University, or perhaps even consider buying a commission in the Army. He was too well aware of his deficiencies for the former position; but the other proposal caused a stirring of his old romantic conception of the military life. But he politely declined the two.

By the beginning of December, Burns and William Creech (1745-1815) had agreed on publishing the poems, and he (Burns) wrote Mrs Dunlop a letter telling that the task of proof-correcting had been completed by 22nd May (1787). What is now called 'the New or Edinburgh Edition' of his poems was proceeding satisfactorily by dint of the Earl of Glencairn, the Marquis of Graham, the Duke of Montague, the Duke of Portland, and all the others whose interest Glencairn had stimulated

の予約出版」のために、その関心を刺戟しておいた面々によって、順調に進捗してゐて、同年四月二十一日に出版された。

その売行は予想外に絶好であった。その価格は予約者には5シリング、一般人には6シリング、であった。そして、その価格は、これまでスコットランド人によって曾て支払はれた最大金額であった。このやうな結果は詩人の首都に於ける生活に関する Mrs Dunlop の心配をして杞憂とならしめ、そして恐らく彼を日々快適に過ぎさせたことであらう。然し、Burns と William Creech との間には、金銭問題に関する後者によって生じた若干のトラブルがあったことは惜しいことである。

Burns はこのエヂンバラ版を若干部、カレドニア・ハントの面々に献呈した。そして、1787年9月号の Scotland Magazine はこのカレドニア・ハントへの献辞——「尊大と知性と、過敏ではあるが、その絶頂に於て、一個の気高い莊重にまで上昇する自尊心と、の一個非凡なる混合体——」を引用してゐる。次の如くである。

わが祖国の詩神は予言の詩人エリアを見てしたのと同じやうに、鋤とる私を見て、私の上に靈感のマントを掛けてくれたのです。……彼女は、皆様の手厚い擁護の下、ここカレドニアの古い首都へ来て、自分の言ひたいこと言ってみるやうにと、私に囁いてくれたのです。……私は鋤をとるやうにと育てられ、それで今は自主独往なのです。……

その他にも、Universal Magazine(1787年5月号)、Monthly Review (1787年12号)、等 Burns を温く讃へてくれた。そして、彼に対する称讃の声が海外にまで鳴り渡ると、——海賊版が二・三ヶ月にして、アイルランドとアメリカとで、現はれたのである——、Burns は今やエヂンバラを訪問した主要目的を達成してしまつてゐた。彼はそれ故に、その名称がスコットランドの

on behalf of the 'Scottish Bard's Subscription', and appeared on 21st April of the same year.

It was sold unexpectedly best. The price was five shillings to subscribers and six shillings to the general. The price was the largest sum ever paid by Scots people to a Scottish author. Such a result as this made Mrs Dunlop's anxiety about the livelihood of the poet in the Capital an imaginary fear, perhaps causing him to live agreeably day after day. But it is a pity that there were some troubles about money matters between Burns and William Creech which had been caused by the latter.

Burns dedicated some copies of the Edinburgh Edition to the members of the Caledonian Hunt. And the 'Scots Magazine' for September 1787 quoted the dedication to the Caledonian Hunt an extraordinary mixture of pomposity, perception, and touchy pride, rising, however, to a noble dignity at its climax. It runs as follows ;

The poetic genius of my country, found me as the prophetic bard Elijah did Elisha——at the plough, and threw her inspiring mantle over me……She whispered me to come to this ancient metropolis of Caledonia, and try my say, under your kind protection……I was bred to the plough and am independent……

Besides this, the 'Universal Magazine' (for May 1787), the 'Monthly Review' (for December 1787), and the like praised Burns warmly. And with his praises sounding abroad——pirated editions appeared with in a few months in Ireland and in America——Burns had now achieved the main purpose of his visit to Edinburgh. He there-

歴史と歌とに於て有名である場所を出来るだけ多く訪問しようとする熱烈な願望を満足させようと決心した。

彼が Mossgiel の農場からエヂンバラの首都へ来てから、すでに五ヶ月以上たつてゐたが、その間は彼にとって必ずしも快適な物事ばかりがなかったのではなかった。然し、結局それが彼の人生に於ける最も華麗にしてまた最も得意なる時であったことは言ふまでもあるまい。

我々は Burns が首都への旅上に、吟んでおいたあの韻節をここでもう一度おもひ出して見ようではあるまいか：——

われグレナブを 過ぎるとき
とある老婆に われ会ひぬ
勇気を出せと われに言ふ
我がいとよき日 来ればなり

(未 完)

fore decided to gratify his ardent wish to visit as many as possible of the places whose names were celebrated in Scottish history and song.

It had already been more than five months since he had come to the Capital of Edinburgh from the farm of Mossgiel, during which there were not always agreeable things to him. It may go without saying that it was, after all, the most gorgeous and the most triumphant time in his life.

Let's recollect here the stanza which Burns had crooned on his journey to the Capital :

As I cam o'er by Glenap
I met an aged woman,
Who bad me keep up my heart,
For the best of my days were comin'.

(to be continued)