

『ハード・キャッシュ』における「事実に基づいたロマンス」

——精神病院制度をめぐる社会的不安と文学表象——

早稲田大学 教授 関田朋子

1) Since Charles Reade's books are published in cheap editions one can assume that he still has his following, but it is unusual to meet anyone who has voluntarily read him. . . (Orwell)

2) . . . [I] exclaim against the vile Practice now so much in vogue among the better Sort, as they are called, but the worst sort in fact, namely, the sending their Wives to Mad-Houses at every Whim or Dislike, that they may be more secure and undisturb'd in their Debaucheries: Which wicked Custom is got to such a Head, that the Number of private Mad-Houses in and about London, are considerably increased within these few Years. (Defoe 30)

3) The facts which have been alluded to in the foregoing Inquiry, show, that the present regulations regarding the insane are at once inefficient for the protection of the insane themselves, and dangerous to the public;—that it results from them that some are improperly confined, and others improperly at large; — that whilst the eccentric are endangered, those actually mad are often allowed a dangerous liberty; — that the public are dissatisfied, and medical men harassed and perplexed. (Conolly 478; emphasis added)

4) . . . legal safeguards [of Lunacy Act 1845] did not calm the fears, and in the same year John Perceval's Alleged Lunatics' Friends Society was founded, achieving sufficient credibility to present evidence of abuse of the system to the 1858 Select Committee. At the same time, and for some years to come, stories of fictional and documentary cases continued to publicise the issue of wrongful or unjustified confinement. (Pedlar 82; emphasis added)

5) 私立精神病院への不当収容をめぐる主な事件と社会的論争

収容年等	収容者名等	あらまし
1829	Edward Davies	家族（母親等）によって精神病院に収容され、精神状態をめぐる審理と医師の診断が新聞等で大きく取り上げられた。
1838	Richard Paternoster	父親によって私立精神病院に収容され、6週間後に解放。解放後も不当監禁として精神病院制度を批判した。
1838	Lewis Phillips	精神病院への収容を不当として訴え、その経験が新聞や後(1845年)の議会審議でも取り上げられた。
1846	Louisa Nottidge	宗教的信念を精神異常とみなされて収容。18か月後に解放。不当監禁を訴えた裁判後（1849）も数年にわたり雑誌等に取り上

		げられた。
1858.6	Rosina Bulwer Lytton	夫との激しい対立のなかで精神病院に収容され、新聞報道と世論の注目を集めた。
1858.8	Lawrence Ruck	精神病院への収容後、Commission of Lunacy で精神状態が審理され、大きく新聞報道された。
1858.8-12 告発の手紙	Edward Fletcher	資産を目的としたとされる親族（叔父等）によって収容され、脱走。Reade に匿われる。同年 8 - 12 月に、Reade が精神病院における人権侵害や制度上の問題を“ <i>Our Dark Places</i> ”のタイトルで新聞・雑誌上で告発した。1859 年 7 月勝訴。
1858-59	Lunacy Panic	不当な精神病院収容への恐怖が新聞・雑誌等で広まり、精神病院制度をめぐる社会的不安が高まった。
1862	Richard Hall	妻の無断の借金などを追及中に、妻からの訴えにより収容。医師の診断書の妥当性が裁判で争われ、新聞でも報じられた。
1863	<i>Hard Cash</i>	Reade が精神病院への不当収容を主要な社会問題として描き、“a fiction built on truths” と位置づけた。

6) It was for the jury to say whether there was a conspiracy or not against Mr. Hall; but to our minds it is more alarming to find that there has been no conspiracy, and that two medical men, not in league with each other, have been guilty of such reckless misconduct. It makes one's blood boil to think that a prerogative greater than that which the law intrusts to magistrates, or judges, or great officers of State, is wielded and may be prostituted by any two persons, however worthless or interested, who may have passed a medical examination, and can be got to take a side in a family quarrel. . . . This is a state of things which ought not to go on. If we allow people to be dragged from their homes and locked up in cells without judicial investigation, the order should rest entirely upon affidavits of facts within the deponent's personal knowledge, subject to the penalties of perjury. (“When We Commented” 8; emphasis added)

7) Unhappily, the materials for such excitement are not scanty, and an author who condescends to make use of them need have little difficulty in selecting the most available. Let him only keep an eye on the criminal reports of the daily newspapers, marking the cases which are honoured with the especial notice of a leading article, and become a nine-days' wonder in the mouths of quidnuncs and gossips; and he has the outline of his story not only ready-made, but approved beforehand as of the true sensation cast. Then, before the public interest has had time to cool, let him serve up the exciting viands in a réchauffé with a proper amount of fictitious seasoning; and there emerges the criminal variety of the Newspaper Novel. . . . (Mansel 501; emphasis added)

8) The novel [*Hard Cash*] is a monument of Reade's documentary practice, involving no fewer than 614 sources from which Reade compiled 37,000 words of notes and 70,000 words of newspaper clippings on

topics ranging from joint-stock banking to insanity, and from religious autobiography to contemporary slang. (Grass 140)

9) We went first to Dr. Dickinson, who has great experience, and has effected some remarkable cures of mania. . . . He laughed to scorn the very notion that the man was mad. "He is as sane as we are," said Dr. Dickinson. . . .

This man [Fletcher] . . . says the keeper of the madhouse told him he should never go out of it. . . .

The law is too silly, and *one-sided*, and *slow*, to protect him against the prompt and daring men who are even hunting him. (Reade, *Readiana* 115; emphasis added)

10) "Well, then, sir, I have not as yet had the advantage of examining your son personally, but, from the diagnostics, I have no doubt whatever he is labouring under the first fore-shadowings of cerebro-psychical perturbation. To speak plainly, the symptoms are characteristic of the initiatory stage of the germination of a morbid state of the phenomena of intelligence." (Reade, *Hard Cash* 204–05)

11) Urged by that terror of a madhouse which is natural to a sane man, and in England is fed by occasional disclosures, and the general suspicion they excite, he leaped on to a piece of stone no bigger than one's hat, and then whirled himself round into the tree, all eyes to see and claws to grasp. (Reade, *Hard Cash* 263–64; emphasis added)

12) "Julia! Julia!" he cried, with a loud heart-broken cry. . . . At that he struggled, he writhed, he bounded: he made the very room shake, and lacerated his flesh; but that was all. No answer. No motion. No help. No hope. . . .

For then rolled over that young head hours of mortal anguish that no tongue of man can utter, nor pen can shadow. Chained sane amongst the mad; on his wedding-day; expecting with tied hands the sinister acts of the soul-murderers who had the power to make their lie a truth! We can paint the body writhing vainly against its unjust bonds; but who can paint the loathing, agonised soul in a mental situation so ghastly? For my part I feel it in my heart of hearts; but am impotent to convey it to others; impotent, impotent.

Pray think of it for yourselves, men and women, if you have not *sworn* never to think over a novel. Think of it for your own sakes: Alfred's turn to-day, it may be yours to-morrow. (Reade, *Hard Cash* 267; emphasis added)

13) ". . . I have been entrapped illegally into a madhouse."

"Illegally, Mr. Hardie! you deceive yourself; Mr. Baker told me the order was signed by a relation, and the certificates by first-rate lunacy doctors."

"What on earth has that to do with it, madam, when I am as sane as you are?"

"It has everything to do with it. Mr. Baker could be punished for confining a madman in this house

without an order and two certificates; but he couldn't for confining a sane person under an order and two certificates."

Alfred could not believe this, but she convinced him that it was so.

Then he began to fear he should be imprisoned for years: he turned pale, and looked at her so piteously, that to soothe him she told him sane people were never kept in asylums now; they only used to be.

"How can they?" said she. (Reade, *Hard Cash* 271)

14) . . . when we read, as in the novel "Very Hard Cash," now publishing in *All the Year Round*, that any man may, at any moment, be consigned to a fate which to sane man would be worse than death . . . as part of regular organized system, in all compliance with the laws of the land – when we read this, a thrill of terror goes through the public mind. If what Mr. Charles Reade says be possible, who is safe? (Bushnan 6)

15) In matters of lunacy I am not only a novelist; I am also that humble citizen, who not long ago, with the aid of the press, protected a sane man who had been falsely imprisoned in a private lunatic asylum; hindered his recapture, showed him his legal remedy, fed, clothed, and kept him for twelve months. . . . (Reade, "Private Asylum" 2)

16) If Mr. Reade, by his horrible descriptions, can stir up the public to demand any guarantee beyond those already required, he has our hearty sympathy. But can he? . . . the majority will believe his accounts coloured for an artistic purpose. Mr. Reade affirms that every detail he has given can be proved . . . and we can well believe him. . . . The mingling of fiction with fact in the style of these volumes too often throws a cloud over the truth. . . . ("Hard Cash" 2920)

17) "HARD CASH" . . . is a matter-of-fact Romance—that is, a fiction built on truths; and these truths have been gathered by long, severe, systematic labour, from a multitude of volumes, pamphlets, journals, reports, blue-books, manuscript narratives, letters, and living people, whom I have sought out, examined, and cross-examined, to get at the truth on each main topic I have striven to handle. (Reade, *Hard Cash* i)

18) * This slang term [sensation novelist] is not quite accurate as applied to me. Without sensation there can be no interest: but my plan is to mix a little character and a little philosophy with the sensational element. (Reade, *Hard Cash* i)

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