その相違を踏まえ、物質性と精神性（「自己」の概念を含む）に対する認識の移行を検討した。

研究発表第十二室 [司会・丹治竜郎、丹治 愛]
1. A Reading of E. M. Forster’s ‘Eternal Moment’: How Italy Appears in Travel Writing 1880’s–1900’s ~ The Transformation of A Northern Italy Town Called ‘Vorta’ ~(青山学院女子短期大学講師 石田美穂子)

For the late Victorian and the Edwardian writers, Northern Italy has long been ‘a place to visit and write about’, and Northern Italy provided considerable material for both tourist fiction and travel writing. The subject matter of a novel, however, is the personal development of English hero/heroine in most fiction, and the representation of the foreign place visited by tourists remains marginal to the domestic plot, which has recently been blamed as the latent sign of ‘Englishness’. This paper offers a close reading of E. M. Forster’s short story, ‘The Eternal Moment’ (1904) to show how space and events are closely intertwined in this exceptional narrative. Located in an alpine town on the border between Italy and Austria, this narrative describes internal rivalries in Europe at the turn of the century, and questions the modernized tourism that the cosmopolitanism paradoxically helped to prevail.

2. The Spinster’s Plot: Forster’s Subversive Spinsters in Where Angels Fear to Tread and A Room with a View

（英国ヨーク大学大学院 長島佐恵子）

In their attempts to analyse the ‘queer’ aspects of E. M. Forster’s fiction, critics appear to experience a difficulty: taking into account the writer’s biographical background, their foci tend to be upon the existence of homoeroticism between men; therefore their ‘queer’ readings often turn out to be rather ‘gay’ readings, i.e., simply pointing out the existence of hidden male homosexuality, or converting heterosexual-oriented plots into disguised homosexual narratives.

In this paper, by focusing on the spinster characters in Where Angels Fear to Tread (1905) and A Room with a View (1908), I proposed a way out of such a tendency. The spinster at the time was problematic because her sexuality was regarded as surplus, extra, and not sufficiently regulated: she was also a queer being whose marginality was based on sexual transgression. In the Forster novels, the spinster characters, namely Miss Caroline Abbott and Miss Charlotte Bartlett, are marginal yet powerful beings with their hidden desire to manipulate the heterosexual romances on the surface. By examining the recurrent love triangles that involve spinsters in those texts, light is shed on the queer aspects of