day of Madame Cigale

Museums / Fogg Museum, Cambridge, MA, enville L. Winthrop (1943-645)

s, grey wash (and gouache around first figures in procession) over pencil on over paper; 9½6 × 15½ inches

ONS: Recto inscribed by the artist in pper left: THE BIRTHDAY OF /
GGALE / [on hatbox at right]: Madame; if in another hand: 8% [illegible] / [in Stu[dio?]

unflower (dwarf, adoration; tall, false riches), cherry blossom (insincerity),

E: Sold by the artist to Charles Holme 3; Sotheby's (London) sale 10–11 3 (325); bt. Colnaghi; bt. Scott and December 1923; bt. Grenville L. Winthrop er 1924; bequeathed to Harvard

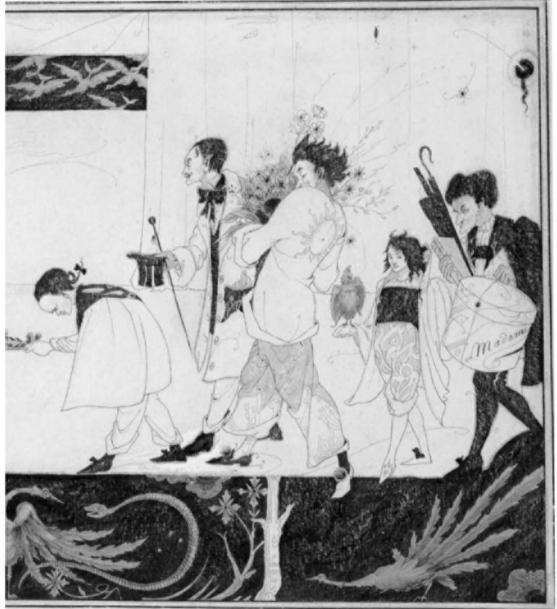
NS: London 1901 (658); Cambridge, MA 76-7 (2), 1983 (Part I), 1989.

E: Athemaeum 18 October 1890 (p. 520); ing and Dramatic News 17 October 1891 September 1893 (p. 259); Vallance 1897 (no. 57,1V); Hind 1925 (p. xix); Gallatin ; Birnbaum 1946 (p. 136); MacColl 1949 1967 (p. 333 n.260); Letters 1970 (pp. 27, 6 (p. 42), Clark 1979 (p. 19); Wilson 1983 eyd 1986 (pp. 138–9); Jones 1993 (p. 180); r 1995 (no. 16); Zatlin 1997 (pp. 85, 87).

s. 21); Clark 1979 (plate 12); Reade 1967 ilson 1983 (figure 4).

ceribed his work of this time to A. W. subjects were quite mad and a little mage hermaphroditic creatures wander-in Pierrot costumes or modern dress; world of my own creation' (Letters 1970, bruary 1893)). In an interior a processersonages approaches a scated woman conceals her chair but leaves exposed he raises her right hand in greeting; a









TARK!



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Woman examining a Sundial

Book IX, chapter xi

by 22 August 1893

PROVENANCE: J. M. Dent.

LITERATURE: Vallance 1897 (p. 202), 1909 (no. 59.XX); Gallatin 1945 (nos. 345-624); Samuels Lasner 1995 (no. 22).

REPRODUCED: Le Morte Darthur 1893-4 (p. 386).

Reproduced here from the book. Repeated in Book X, chapter lxxxvii, p. 635.

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Woman in the Snow holding Roses Book IX, chapter xiii

by 22 August 1893

Columbia University, New York, NY, Rare Book and Manuscript Library

Pen, brush and Indian ink on paper; $6\% \times 4\%$ s inches $(166 \times 113 \text{ mm})$

INSCREPTIONS: Verso in pencil: 38/89 / 47º /
reduce by % / [on verso of original mat in ink]: C 12
/ [in pencil]: 22–3-7 / no. 12

FLOWERS: Rose [ball type] and leaf (love, passion).

PROVENANCE: J. M. Dent; ...; Pickford Waller; by descent to Sybil Waller; Christie's (London) sale 12
November 1965 (43); bt. Agnew; Agnew sale 14 June-16 July 1966 (29); ...; Columbia University.

EXHIBITION: Tokyo 1997-8 (12).

LITERATURE: Vallance 1897 (p. 202), 1909 (no. 59.XX); Gallatin 1945 (nos. 345-624); Samuels Lasner 1995 (no. 22).

REPRODUCED: Le Morte Darthur 1893-4 (p. 389).

The trees lack foliage, and the white ground suggests snow. Traces of pencil reveal that Beardsley gave the figure of the woman less hair, a thinner neck, higher sleeves and shoulders and fuller sleeves at the elbow; her left hand was lower.

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Man and Woman facing Right

Book IX, chapter xvi

by 22 August 1893

Library of Congress, Washington, DC, Ros Collection

Pen, brash and Indian ink over pencil on $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2^{13}$ /6 inches (114 \times 75 mm)

INSCRIPTIONS: Verso laid down on br from which drawing has been partially tor pencil]: N [illegible] 6

FLOWERS: Bay tree (glory).

PROVENANCE: J. M. Dent; Frederick H. Anderson Galleries Frederick H. Evans sal 1919 (12); bt. Rosenbach Galleries, Rosenb Catalogue 48 May 1919 (10); ...; Lessing J. (possibly in 1924); given to Library of Coi

EXHIBITIONS: London 1909b (30–50); 1914–15 (33); Philadelphia 1919 (10); New (96); London 1966–8 (50, exhibited in US





5,37

LE MOR

a Tiny Top Hat and a Long Rear

E: J. M. Dent.

e; Vallance 1897 (p. 206), 1909 (no. 65.18); (nos. 645-771); Samuels Lasner 1995

D: Bon-Mots of Charles Lamb and Douglas by Walter Jerrold and published by J. M. er 1893 (p. 54).

here from the book. Repeated in Samuel Foote and Theodore Hook, edited errold and published by J. M. Dent, (p. 68). The figure's unruly hair and gest that it may be a caricature of , the drawing may relate to Charles mot on page 54 that ends. 'He then



turned his back on the poor man.' In what surely must be a coincidence, a self-caricature by Max Beerbohm, published in the Academy, 10 December 1898 (p. 409), shows Beerbohm in a similar posture: from the rear with feet splayed and a large top hat tipped to his left.

This drawing has been forged; one version in Pen, Indian ink, brush and wash over pencil on white pen and watercolour was exhibited in Italy, from where it was subsequently listed for sale on eBay as an 'enlarged copy', made by Beardsley as an advertisement for the Bon-Mots Series (see Appen-

A Seeress

Spring 1893

Bryn Mawr College Library, Bryn Mawr, PA, USA, Adelman Collection

Pen and Indian ink on off-white wove paper, laid down on beige card; 3% × 2% inches (91 × 67 mm)

INSCRIPTIONS: Verso laid down on brown-beige card stock: fin pencill 3

PROVENANCE: J. M. Dent; Frederick 14. Evans; Anderson Galleries Evans sale 20 March 1919 (37, where titled A Serres); bt. G. W. Plank; . . .; Seymour Adelman; given to Bryn Mawr College in 1976.

EXHIBITIONS: London 1909b (1-12); Brighton, UK 1914-15 (possibly 59-68); Bryn Mawr College Library 1976 (80); Kanagawa, Japan 1998 (34).

LITERATURE: Vallance 1897 (p. 206), 1909 (no. 65.111); Gallatin 1945 (nos. 645-771); Samuels Lasner 1995

REPRODUCED: Bon-Mots of Charles Lamb and Douglas Jerold, edited by Walter Jerrold and published by J. M. Dent, December 1893 (p. 62).

Titled thus by Frederick H. Evans. Repeated in Bon-Mots of Samuel Foote and Theodore Hook, edited by Walter Jerrold and published by J. M. Dent, March 1894 (p. 121). This design echoes Seated woman gazing at fetus in a bell jar (no. 343 above) and has been associated with it, although the woman's arm and posture are different and the fetus and table are absent. The two versions were probably made about the same time.

Man and Woman at a Café Table

Spring 1893

Private Collection, UK

wove paper; 3% × 3% inches (86 × 99 mm) through aperture to inner edge of mat

PROVENANCE: L.M. Dent: ...; Pickford Waller; by descent to Sybil Waller; ...; Sotheby's (London) sale 25 June 1980 (190); bt. Piccadilly Gallery; Gavin Henderson; bt. Clarendon and Parkin Galleries 1981 (4): bt. Phil Burns; Sotheby's (London) Burns sale 18 November 1999 (19); Christie's (London) sale 1 June 2010 (481); bt. private collector.

EXHIBITION: London 1983 (4, where listed incorrectly as 'illustration for p. 64').

LITERATURE: Vallance 1897 (p. 206), 1909 (no. 65.111); Gallatin 1945 (nos. 645-771); Samuels Lasner 1995 (no. 19); Sturgis 1998b (p. 131).

REPRODUCED: Bon-Mots of Charles Lamb and Douglas Jerrold, edited by Walter Jerrold and published by J. M. Dent, December 1893 (p. 67).







Traces of pencil show that the chair was originally larger and tilted left instead of, as it now is, to the viewer's right. The male figure might be a caricature of the translator Andrew Lang, who parted his hair in the middle, the novelist Fiona Macleod (pseudonym of William Sharp), who wore his hair brushed up, or most likely the poet, author, journalist and book reviewer Richard le Gallienne. Like Waiting (no. 828 below), this drawing pays homage to Degas' L'Absinthe (1875-6, Musée d'Orsay, Paris) and is the first of Beardsley's drawings to capitalise on the contemporary furor that Degas' picture created when it was exhibited at the Grafton Gallery in February and March 1893 (Sturgis 1998b, p. 131). Unlike Degas' figures, the woman in this drawing sits on a chair similar to one designed by W. E. Godwin.

Jointed Lay Figure smelling a Rose

Pen and Indian ink with traces of pencil on paper; $3\% \times 1\%$ inches (95 × 68 mm) sight measurement INSCRIPTIONS: Verso; not seen by me.

FLOWERS: Rose [ball type] (love, passion).

PROVENANCE: J. M. Dent, bt. Pickford Waller; by descent to Sybil Waller; Christie's (London) Waller sale 12 November 1965 (47); bt. Brian Reade; bequeathed to Margaret (Mrs Brian) Reade; Bloomsbury Auctions (London) sale 25 April 2013 (20); bt. Chris Beetles Gallery.

EXHIBITIONS: London 1966-8 (246); Kanagawa, Japan 1998 (28).

LITERATURE: Vallance 1897 (p. 206), 1909 (no. 65.III); Gallatin 1945 (nos. 645-771); Reade 1967 (p. 330 n.221); Samuels Lasner 1995 (no. 19); Zatlin 1997 (pp. 203-4),

REPRODUCED: Bon-Mots of Charles Lan Jeroid, edited by Walter Jeroild and publish Dent, December 1893 (p. 69); Reade 1967

Repeated in Bon-Mots of Samuel Foote Hook, edited by Walter Jerrold and publi Dent, March 1894 (p. 77). The female la horns and pointed ears holding a re longing and accompanies an anecdote comic playwrights Jerrold (the editor's and Selby talk about adapting French of English stage. Claiming that some of were original, Selby offers a 'Baroness' t argument, to which ferrold punningly r think I ever saw a piece of yours w struck by your barrenness? Jerrold's pun talent caustically. The figure's horns a joints incarnate a wooden inability, emb rold's form of humour, to smell the rowith human compassion. Her forlorn ex allels Selby's longing to create an origi (Zatlin 1997, pp. 203-4). Moreover, B mates something inanimate, here a la

B 0 H - 1

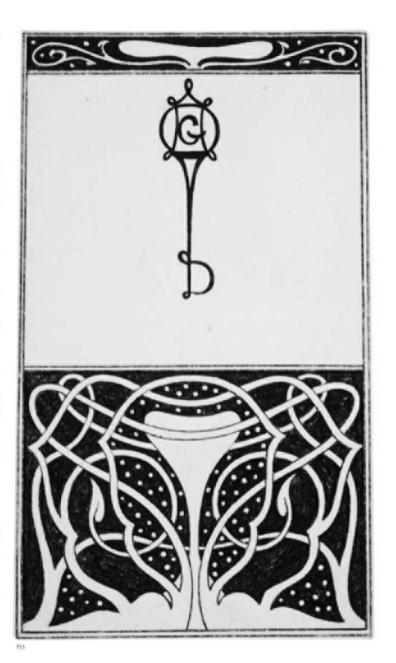
IRDSLET

r: Vallance 1897 (p. 205), 1909 (no. 69.XIV); (no. 809); Reade 1967 (p. 339 n. 306); r 1995 (no. 38); Snodgrass 1995 (p. 71). LD: Front cover and title page for the Farm by Gertrude Dix, volume XIV

es Series, published by John Lane on 20 by Work 1899 (110); Reade 1967 (310). spine, verso of title page and back cover.

tation of this design has changed with n the twentieth century, the drawing d as a design of 'unrelieved coldness', of which stands 'a frozen wineglass, a snow bed [while] bare tendrils weave bout in spiral dance' (Lane sale cata-4). At mid-century, the dots had no constituted an 'intellectual' failure , p. 339 n.306). Later in the century, the sexuality of the design predomidars of the 1980s began to explore the nth century's burgeoning women's women's desire to become educated ofessional careers, and many novelists' e women from the home. Like most written by men and published in this bject of this one by a woman thinly nale constitutional inability to blend work. The stylised sexuality of Beardis in keeping with the subject of the nan's value is motherhood. The drawing male genitalia is a pun on the title of h 'curving vines [of the farm that] rise white female torsos' (Snodgrass 1995, itic's further contention, however, that ape at the right has a nipple, proves, f the drawing, incorrect. The influence of internal female genitalia, complete fallopian tubes and eggs, that Beardsley ated in this title page is reflected in shape on the frame of Frances Mactumn (1898) and the more abstract d phallic shapes on Talwin Morris's arles Rennie Mackintosh's Part Seen, (1896).

I key is one of the few drawn on the the cover design and of which, therebe certain that Beardsley drew,



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Cover, title page and initial The Mirror of Music

Spring-Summer 1895

Princeton University Library, Princeton U Princeton, NJ, Aubrey Beardsley Collection

Pen, brush and Indian ink over traces of p white wove paper; $7^{13}/\omega \times 4^{2/\omega}$ inches (19)

INSCRIPTIONS: Recto inscribed by art [key monogram for Stanley Makower]; Ven ink: Design for title page of / The Mirror Stanley Makower / John Lane Keynotes So / [in pencil]; [3] + key / Mirror of Music [in blue crayon]; 33 [circled and crossed ou crossed out in red crayon] / [in red crayor crossed out in blue crayon] / [sketch in red

FLOWERS: Daisy type (innocence), stylis
PROYENANCE: John Lane; bequeathed t
(Mrs John) Lane; Anderson Galleries (New
sale 22 November 1926 (35); bt. Scott and
bt. A. E. Gallatin on 20 January 1945; give
Princeton University in 1948.

EXHIBITIONS: Berlin 1903-4 (97); Pari London 1909b (78); New York 1911-12 (st Brighton, UK 1914-15 (possibly 69-72); Lt (13); New York 1923-4 (59); Milwaukee, W New York 1945 (21); Princeton, NJ 1949 (1966-8 (307b),

ETTERATURE: Vallance 1897 (p. 205), 196 Gallatin 1945 (no. 810); Gallatin and Wains (38); Reade 1967 (p. 339 n.307; key p. 340 1990 (pp. 28–9); Samuels Lasner 1995 (no.

REPRODUCED: Front cover and title pa The Minor of Music, a novel by Stanley V. I volume XV in the Keynotes Series, publis Lane in August 1895; Eurly Work 1899 (111 (plate 308). Initial key on spine, back cove preliminary page; Eurly Work 1899 (124); R (plate 311).

The novel describes a talented young of Kaftal who is determined to become imusician. On the evening of her however, she succumbs to madness Makower demonstrates, because she lational strength to persevere in her of

REYM

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IRDSLEY



drawing, suggests the breadth of Western artists' fascination with Japanese prints of courtesans. The power of this Beardsley drawing, however, ensured its subsequent adaptation. The sweep of the peacock skirt influenced Frances Macdonald's pencil and watercolour The Sleeping Princess (c.1895-6, sold Christie's London 14 June 2005, lot 20) and Jessie M. King's illustrations, particularly the frontispiece and title page drawings for the 1904 edition of William Morris's The Defence of Guenevere. In addition, King's pen and ink drawing on vellum The Little Princess and the Peacock (c.1902, reproduced in White 1989, p. 41; see also Studio August 1902, pp. 176-88) has strong echoes of this drawing. In October 1921, Vanity Fair featured photographs of a set of black and white designs by Robert Locher for The Beardsley Ballet in the John Murray Anderson review The Greenwich Village Follies. In addition to a costume based on this drawing, Locher based one on The Black Cape and one on the Abbé in Under the Hill and, in a scene called 'In Silver and Black', other Beardsley figures included black peacocks and a silver peacock (p. 47). In the 1960s in the United States the drawing was adapted for upholstery material (intermittently sold on e-Bay), cotton fabric and polyester material from which at least one dress is extant (collection of the present writer). It may have been the material that gave rise to the comment that Beardsley 'impudently makes lokanaan young and gowned like a fashion model' (Hodnett 1982, p. 234).

Beardsley complicated the drawing sufficiently so that it, like the others in this suite, indeed most of his work, distinguishes itself from direct narratives in Victorian paintings. The male character may be the young Syrian captain of the guard, the page or Iokanaan (Snodgrass in Langenfeld 1989, pp. 29–37; Fletcher 1987, pp. 78–9). Whether Beardsley shows Salome charming the captain or having gotten her way and facing Iokanaan, the scene accentuates 'the profound subversiveness of one of the play's themes: that the catastrophic potential of desire and egoistic arrogance recognizes no boundaries' (Snodgrass 1995, p. 87).

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John and Salome

late Summer 1893

Harvard Art Museums / Fogg Museum, Cambridge, MA, bequest of Grenville L. Winthrop (1943.651)

Pen, brush and Indian ink with traces of pencil on heavy off-white wove paper; 9\% × 6\% inches (233 × 164 mm); signed

INSCRIFTIONS: Recto inscribed by artist in reserve: [signature device lower right corner]; Verso in pencil: John and / Salome / from "Salome" / 11 [circled] / [in blue crayon]: 6 [circled]

FLOWERS: Rose [ball type] (love, passion), briar (severity, envy).

PROVENANCE: John Lane; bequeathed to Annie (Mrs John) Lane; Anderson Galleries Lane sale 22 November 1926 (47); bt. Scott and Fowles; bt. Grenville L. Winthrop on 7 June 1927; bequeathed to Harvard University in 1943.

EXHIBITIONS: Brussels 1894 (36-49); Berlin 1903-4 (79); London 1904a (32); Paris 1907 (29); London 1909b (22), 1914a (14); Paris 1914 (1418); New York 1923-4 (34); Milwaukee, WI 1924 (34); Cambridge, MA 1961-2, 1976-7 (20), 1983 (Part I), 1989; Tokyo 2002 (48-5).

LITERATURE: Pater 1873 (p. 111); Vallance 1909 (86.xn); Gallatin 1945 (no. 891); Life Magazine 24, February 1967 (p. 47A); Reade 1967 (p. 338 n.290); Bourdon, Life Magazine May 1971 (pp. 45–46); Gilbert 1983 (pp. 148, 153); Elliott 1985 (p. 228); Fleyd 1986 (pp. 103–4); Fletcher 1987 (pp. 81–2, 86); Dellamora 1990 (p. 259); Zatlin 1990 (p. 119); Samuels Lasner 1995 (no. 59b); Wikon in Wilson and Zatlin 1998 (p. 235 n.96). REPRODUCED: Early Work 1899 (no. 40, incorrectly listed in table of contents as no. 39); Salome 1904, 1907;

John Lane suppressed this drawing from the first edition, perhaps because of Salome's nude breasts and navel. Nevertheless, the attraction between the two figures, visually linked by their rapt absorption

Best of Beardsley 1948 (plate 6); Reade 1967 (plate 290).

two figures, visually linked by their rapt absorption in each other, makes it a singularly powerful drawing. Some of its power emanates from a current of repulsion and attraction, based in the play initially

on Salome's desire:

SALOME: I am amorous of thy bo Thy body is white, like the liles of the mower has never mowed... like clusters of grapes, like the clugrapes that hang from the vine-tin the land of the Edomites.....T like a band of scarlet on a tower will kiss thy mouth, Iokanaan. I mouth.

(pp. 21-4; c

lokanaan refuses Salome's overtures, when she persists, he curses her and returns to his prison in the cistern, were beyond his control, lokanaan incl towards Salome who reveals her pa hunched shoulders and her head, it towards him. Hinting (in the drawing play) at John's unwilling attraction, the seem extraneous actually serve to linl (Zathin 1990, p. 119).

This drawing, Fletcher believes, is a of eyes, as Salome attempts to overco with a hypnotic glare, the leaning rose spidery hairs on her belly reinforcing h (1987, p. 86). The two are frozen in a repulsion relationship' represented by tl tion of symmetrical profiles, facial sir the merging of their robes (p. 86). Al responds slightly to Salome, he inclir and becomes off-balanced, His androg is well within the iconographical tra lished by Leonardo da Vinci, as seen th Pater's description of Leonardo's imag the Baptist (1513-16, Louvre, Paris) wit brown flesh and woman's hair...and smile' (Pater 1873, p. 111; quoted in F p. 86). The hairy lines on John's robe resent the bristles of a wild animal : suggest corruption and disease (Fletc 81-2). Looking at each other the two own human natures, Salome embrace tion; John turns away from it, a confi recognition revealed in a tense unwaver alludes to Gustave Moreau's Oedipus a (1864, Musée Gustave Moreau, Paris; I pp. 81, 86; Heyd 1986, p. 104). Beard 'exists for her own pleasure and not to or reproduce for the benefit of male in fore, shell threatens the stability of no



to escape balances on the back of a sparrow as Lysistrata's disembodied arm reaches over the top of the wall to grasp her hair. The woman climbing down the rope is remarkable for its outline, whose varying thickness 'indicates a quivering mass of flesh' (Fletcher 1987, p. 170).

Beardsley's sources were Eastern and Western. Inspiration from the East arose from Japanese woodblock prints, notably portraits of acrobats and actors placed in blank space without a ground line. The position of the Athenian tightly clasping the rope compares with Totova Hokkei's muscled acrobat who ascends or descends in glaring concentration as he arcs away from his rope (for Kyoka and Suikoden Portraits, Kyoka Suikoden Gazu Shu, 1829). The same concentration can be seen in a Western drawing Beardsley would have known, Max Klinger's 'Rescues of the Ovidian Victims' (1879, British Museum, London). In contrast, the Beardsley woman's movement is languid. Her forefingers and thumb hold but do not grip the rope. Her feet hang on it almost freely, and her body dangles, leaving the viewer uncertain whether she is leaving the Acropolis, using the rope for stimulation or returning after a sexual encounter. Beardsley implies that she uses her rope in the fashion of one who has never attempted such an action before, certainly the case for most Victorian women. This woman and the one riding the sparrow's back 'seem to be casually but inexplicably suspended in mid-air, an effect encouraged by the woman's falling slipper, the rope attached to nothing in the drawing and the sleeved arm dramatically cut off. By removing the solid ground, Beardsley denies that there is a bottom to the picture, creating a type of interpretational vertigo, and forces the viewer to question the women's direction - are they moving up or down - and think about what Beardslev excised from the picture, perhaps the woman "picking open the hole where the cave of Pan is" (Lysistrata 1896, p. 36)]. Although these floating figures disorient the viewer in terms of place, space, direction and sequence of events, in fact the drawing corresponds closely to Aristophanes' description of the escape of some Athenian women. Such disorientation of the viewer allowed Beardsley to create a dramatically ambiguous effect' (Zatlin 1997, pp. 130-1). A third source was the motif of women with birds, as in

the work of Felicien Rops, which Beardsley knew (for example, the soft ground etching, Le beau Puon [reproduced in Exsteens, 1928, Vol. IV, plate 794]). Rops inherited this traditional representation of a dildo from eighteenth— and nineteenth-century European pornography, where it symbolised male virility and dominance. In this drawing, however, Beardsley's allusive bird in flight symbolises the sexual satisfaction of the woman at the left. She stands on the bird but, with a masturbatory gesture, disawows men. Unlike Rops, who integrated his scorn for women into his treatment of content, in this drawing, Beardsley's sexual allusions refer to women's sexual choices rather than mark female inferiority (Zatlin in Langenfeld 1980, p. 184).

When reproduced in Later Work, this drawing was renamed An Athenian Woman and it included only the head of the female figure on the left and the arm dangling above her. Like the other drawings for this series in Later Work, it is enclosed in a double border repeated twice, A few copies were printed in dull mauve (WA).

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Cinesias entreating Myrrhina to Coition

c.26 lune 1896

Victoria & Albert Museum, London (E.299–1972) Pen, brush and Indian ink over traces of pencil on white wave paper secured to backing with slotted hinges; 10% × 7½ inches (264 × 182 mm)

INSCRIPTIONS: Verso in pencil: E. 299-1972 / 23

FLOWERS: Rose [Bourbon type] (love, passion), daisy type (innocence).

PROVENANCE: Leonard Smithers; bt. Herbert Jerome Pollitt; bt. [sale brokered by R. A. Walker] Sir Gerald E. Kelly and Morton H. Sands (sole owner by 1958), by descent in 1960 to Sands's nephew, Colonel Sands; offered [with the assistance of Colnaghi Ltd.] to R. A. Harari; bt. private collector; bt. Richard Hughes Hallett (art dealer); offered to B. Rota Ltd. on 20 January 1961; bt. R. A. Harari in 1962, by descent to Michael Harari; bt. Victoria & Albert Museum in 1972 with the aid of a contribution from the National Art-Collections Fund.



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