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| Decadence |
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| Decadence was a word used to refer, often disparagingly, to late-nineteenth-century European writers and artists whose credo of ‘art for art’s sake’ (Dictionary of Art Historians) went hand in hand with an open disdain for morality and for the values of their own societies. Often associated with modern French literature and its influence, decadent tendencies were observed in many different countries. In England, its main representatives were Oscar Wilde (1854-1900) and various figures who were inspired by French examples and by the aestheticism of Walter Pater (1839-1894). Its main features were a cult of beauty, refinement and artificiality; a fascination for the paradoxical, the bizarre, the exotic and the perverse; and an iconoclastic attitude towards dominant values. While manifestations of decadence did earn a place in *fin-de-siècle* London culture, the phenomenon did not survive the spectacular fall of Oscar Wilde in 1895, but some of its ideas and attitudes point forward to modernism. |
| File: Decadence1.jpg  Decadence was a word used to refer, often disparagingly, to late-nineteenth-century European writers and artists whose credo of ‘art for art’s sake’ (Dictionary of Art Historians) went hand in hand with an open disdain for morality and for the values of their own societies. Often associated with modern French literature and its influence, decadent tendencies were observed in many different countries. In England, its main representatives were Oscar Wilde (1854-1900) and various figures who were inspired by French examples and by the aestheticism of Walter Pater (1839-1894). Its main features were a cult of beauty, refinement and artificiality; a fascination for the paradoxical, the bizarre, the exotic and the perverse; and an iconoclastic attitude towards dominant values. While manifestations of decadence did earn a place in *fin-de-siècle* London culture, the phenomenon did not survive the spectacular fall of Oscar Wilde in 1895, but some of its ideas and attitudes point forward to modernism.  The terms ‘decadence’ and ‘decadents’ were first applied to French writers who proclaimed the absolute independence of art from all but purely artistic criteria. Writers like Théophile Gautier (1811-1872), Charles Baudelaire (1821-1857), and Gustave Flaubert (1821-1880) became notorious for their pursuit of formal perfection at the expense of morality. Their use of scandalous subject matters reinforced a suspicion that the ‘decadents’ were not so much amoral as immoral artists who wanted to *épater le bourgeois* [shock the middle classes]. The first stirrings of decadence in England were found in the poems and essays of A. C. Swinburne (1837-1909), who championed Baudelaire’s work in the 1860s. Decadence later flourished as a new generation of writers and artists also came under the influence of Walter Pater’s aestheticism between the late 1870s and the close of the nineteenth century. Figures like the Irish-born Oscar Wilde used Pater’s writings as a guide and devoted their time to an ostentatious pursuit of beauty at the expense of all other considerations.  While aestheticism and decadence are sometimes used as near synonyms, one can draw a distinction between aestheticism as a philosophy and decadence as a practice: when the reclusive Walter Pater died, Wilde commented, ‘Was he ever alive’ (Ellmann 52)? Wilde himself was a very visible public figure whose dandyesque poses and witty talk became the sensation of London *soirées*; the fact that his persona is almost better known than his writings illustrates the decadent ambition to turn art into life. Other so-called decadents included various poets associated with the Rhymers’ Club in the 1890s (including Arthur Symons, Lionel Johnson and John Gray). Their associate W. B. Yeats later characterised them as a ‘tragic generation’ (Yeats 219) owing to their personal failures and early deaths — a clear echo of the French *poète maudit* embodied by Arthur Rimbaud and Paul Verlaine. Some of their poems were marked by experiments with then-unusual subject matters like modern urban life, which were partly inspired by Charles Baudelaire.  In the visual arts, the American-born James McNeill Whistler’s impressionist experiments with form were met with the strong disapproval of those who linked realist art, morality, and social responsibility. The Victorian sage and art critic John Ruskin famously accused Whistler of ‘flinging a pot of paint in the public’s face’ (Fors Calvigera Letter 79 p. 160). The illustrator Aubrey Beardsley later caused a similar scandal with his highly stylised, morbid, and sexually suggestive black-and-white drawings, partly inspired by Japanese woodcuts. Looking at Beardsley’s work, the leader of the Arts and Crafts movement William Morris felt as if ‘a subtle corruption had invaded a pure ideal, as if beauty had lost its soul and, retaining outward fairness, seemed yet the more fiendish’ (Gaunt 136).  Oscar Wilde produced something of a decadent manifesto in his preface to *The Picture of Dorian Gray* (1890/91), a novel wherein the protagonist enters a Faustian bargain in order to preserve his youthful beauty. If the novel’s ending was rather moralistic by Wilde’s standards, the preface flaunted the absolute independence of art: ‘there is no such thing as a moral or an immoral book. Books are well written, or badly written. That is all,’ he wrote, and ‘all art is quite useless’ (Wilde The Picture of Dorian Gray 5, 6). Despite Wilde’s scorn for utilitarian considerations, his promotion of art sometimes had social implications, as when he toured America to preach the gospel of beauty or gave lectures on interior design to wider audiences. Wilde also advocated a form of socialism as the path to truly self-fulfilling individual lives. The success of his comedies, filled with paradoxical dialogues and plots lines that blithely ignored conventional morality, further suggests that his decadent wit was not so very shocking to the London theatre-going crowds. The cult of beauty also proved congenial to an emerging form of consumerism that could turn the beautiful into a saleable commodity. But both Wilde’s social consciousness and his popularity were eventually overshadowed by his sulphurous reputation. Dorian Gray’s decadent lifestyle, partly modelled on that of the protagonist of the French decadent writer Joris-Karl Huysmans’ *A Rebours* [*Against Nature*], amplified the rumours that gathered around Wilde’s own ‘immoral’ behaviour. The homosocial coteries where decadent dandies met were regarded with much suspicion, as was their fascination for Greek art and all things ‘unnatural.’ In 1895, at the end of a highly publicised trial, Oscar Wilde was convicted of homosexual acts and sent to prison for two years; in the backlash that ensued, decadence and its aestheticist underpinnings became anathema.  The associates of decadence who managed to survive the debacle took their aestheticist principles into safer parallel directions, like Symbolism (see e.g. Arthur Symons’s 1899 survey of modern French literature entitled *The Symbolist Movement in Literature*) or the Celtic Twilight, through Yeats’s involvement in the Irish literary renaissance. Yeats’s own later career went on to bridge chronological gaps between *fin-de-siècle* decadence and twentieth-century modernism. The decadent insistence on the autonomy of art, its flouting of middle-class morality, the cosmopolitan outlook of leading decadents, their experiments with pure form and with modern subject matters — all these features recur in modernist aesthetics. If the decadent Wilde was too tainted or too compromised a figure for many modernists to acknowledge as a model, he still remains the icon of a movement that paved the way for several aspects of modernist art. |
| Further reading: Primary Texts (Beckson)  (Wilde)  (Wilde, The Picture of Dorian Gray) Works on Decadence (Bernheimer)  (Charlesworth)  (Denisoff)  (Dictionary of Art Historians)  (Ellmann)  (Fors Calvigera Letter 79)  (Gagnier)  (Gaunt)  (Gilman)  (Ledger and McCracken)  (MacLeod)  (Sherry)  (Sturgis)  (Weir)  (Yeats) |