

This new reading of Baudelaire's Le Spleen de Paris is a response to Baudelaire's own challenge to read his text as one in which 'everything... is head and tail, alternately and reciprocally'. Margery Evans proposes that Le Spleen de Paris serves to question the conventions of prose forms such as the novel and the moral fable, problematising such conventions as the unitary narrator, the extended plot and the artifice of beginnings and endings, and making use of intertextual parody and ironic inversion.

Baudelaire's text probes the relationship between individuality and conformity to pre-existing codes, both in literature and in the world, explicitly re-writing a traditional philosophical topos which contrasts mankind's reclusive and sociable impulses. The giant metropolis provides a symbol of that drama.

Dr Evans explores the interconnections between the prose poems which make up *Le Spleen de Paris* and their intertextual relations with other, mostly prose, works, and shows how this anomalous, hybrid work raises farreaching questions of general relevance to narratology.



Cambridge Studies in French 38

BAUDELAIRE AND INTERTEXTUALITY



Cambridge Studies in French

GENERAL EDITOR Malcolm Bowie

Recent titles in this series include

- 26 JOHN FORRESTER
 The Seductions of Psychoanalysis: Freud, Lacan and Derrida
- 27 JEROME SCHWARTZ
 Irony and Ideology in Rabelais: Structures of Subversion
- 28 DAVID BAGULEY
 Naturalist Fiction: The Entropic Vision
- 29 LESLIE HILL

 Beckett's Fiction: In Different Words
- 30 F. W. LEAKEY

 Baudelaire: Collected Essays, 1953-1988
- 31 SARAH KAY Subjectivity in Troubadour Poetry
- 32 GILLIAN JONDORF French Renaissance Tragedy: The Dramatic Word
- 33 LAWRENCE D. KRITZMAN

 The Rhetoric of Sexuality and the Literature of the French Renaissance
- 34 JERRY C. NASH
 The Love Aesthetics of Maurice Scève
- 35 PETER FRANCE
 Politeness and its Discontents: Problems in French Classical Culture
- 36 MITCHELL GREENBERG
 Subjectivity and Subjugation in Seventeenth-Century Drama and Prose:
 The Family Romance of French Classicism
- 37 TOM CONLEY
 The Graphic Unconscious: The Letter of Early Modern French Writing

 A complete list of books in the series is given at the end of the volume.



BAUDELAIRE AND INTERTEXTUALITY

Poetry at the crossroads

MARGERY A. EVANS

Lecturer, Department of French Studies, University of Warwick





CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS Cambridge, New York, Melbourne, Madrid, Cape Town, Singapore, São Paulo

Cambridge University Press
The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge CB2 2RU, UK

Published in the United States of America by Cambridge University Press, New York

www.cambridge.org
Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9780521365086

© Cambridge University Press 1993

This publication is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements, no reproduction of any part may take place without the written permission of Cambridge University Press.

First published 1993
This digitally printed first paperback version 2006

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloguing in Publication data

Evans, Margery A.

Baudelaire and intertextuality: poetry at the crossroads –

Margery A. Evans.

p. cm. – (Cambridge studies in French); 38 Includes bibliographical references and index. ISBN 0 521 36508 2 hardback

1. Baudelaire, Charles, 1821–1867. Spleen de Paris. 2. Prose poems. French – History and criticism. 3. Baudelaire, Charles, 1821–1867 – Prose. 4. Paris (France) in literature.

5. Intertextuality. I. Title. II. Series.

PQ2191.S63E9 1992 841'.8 – dc20 92-3404 CIP

ISBN-13 978-0-521-36508-6 hardback ISBN-10 0-521-36508-2 hardback

ISBN-13 978-0-521-02559-1 paperback ISBN-10 0-521-02559-1 paperback



For Michael, Helen and Laura



Contents

List of illustrations	page x
Preface	xi
Acknowledgements	xiv
Introduction	I
I The city	I 2
2 Exchange codes	21
3 Poetry and desire	41
4 Unsententious moralities	59
5 Poetry and madness	75
6 Poetic cookery	95
7 The poet as savage: rewriting cliché	110
8 Musicality	121
9 Straight lines and arabesques	139
Conclusion	150
Notes	161
Select bibliography	182
Index of names	193
Index of prose poems	195



Illustrations

(between pages 94 and 95)

From Goya's Los Caprichos, engravings presented to the Colgratia Nacional, Madrid, October 1803.

- I Capricho 43: 'The sleep of reason produces monsters'
- 2 Capricho 37: 'Might not the pupil know more?'
- 3 Capricho 38: 'Bravo!'
- 4 Capricho 40: 'Of what ill will he die?'
- 5 Capricho 41: 'Neither more nor less'
- 6 Capricho 42: 'Thou who canst not'
- 7 Capricho 63: 'Look how solemn they are!'



Preface

Le Spleen de Paris has enjoyed increasing popularity both inside and outside France over a number of years now, to the extent that it has come to rival, even to eclipse, the success of Les Fleurs du mal. But it is a text which has always presented its audience with a major problem of reading strategy. This does not apply just to the French, who Claude Pichois engagingly suggests are handicapped by their Cartesian love of definitions and classifications.¹

The problem arises partly from the difficulty of finding a reference point by which to situate a work which is so resolutely hors série. In his dedication Baudelaire cites Aloysius Bertrand's Gaspard de la nuit as a source of inspiration, but, traditionally, critics have not found this statement very fruitful and have shied away from a comparison which they suspect is couched in perplexing layers of irony. In any case, it is argued, Baudelaire states plainly that he has done something singularly different from Bertrand. This is clearly true, although some studies of Bertrand's use of parody and cliché suggest that he may have afforded Baudelaire some important examples of the poème-lecture.²

Baudelaire's comments on prose poetry in his 1859 Salon imply that he saw the genre as being in some respects closer to the novel than to verse poetry ('la fantaisie est d'autant plus dangereuse qu'elle est plus facile et plus ouverte; dangereuse comme la poésie en prose, comme le roman'). Le Spleen de Paris invites comparison with other specifically Parisian prose works such as Diderot's equally excentric, non-conformist Neveu de Rameau, with Hugo's Notre-Dame de Paris or with Balzac's vast,



xii Preface

interconnected Parisian novels. Also, the invocation of Sterne as a possible muse in 'Les Bons Chiens' provokes comparisons with *Tristram Shandy*, another rhapsodic or *fantaisiste* production. In this book I shall look at aspects of the intertext of the prose poems and these and other prose works alluded to in *Le Spleen de Paris*.

Despite Baudelaire's own admiration for 'la gravité, la beauté et le côté infini' of the novelist's art, and despite Michel Butor's talk of the 'roman inconnu' inherent in Le Spleen de Paris, the collection of prose poems is generically distinct from the novel and indeed from almost all the many earlier prose texts to which it refers.4 Since it has always been difficult to find analogous prose works, one line of approach to the Petits Poèmes en prose has been to explore their degree of divergence from the norms of traditional lyric poetry. Here Barbara Johnson's lively study of the prose poems as a remise en question of Baudelaire's verse poetry offers a useful means of access. 5 However, I hope to show how Le Spleen de Paris, a self-consciously 'monstrous' or hybrid work, also sets itself up for comparison with the novel and with classic texts by the great moralists, calling into question the codes governing those genres, just as it calls into question the conventions of lyric poetry.

Whether one situates the prose poems in terms of their difference from traditional lyric poetry or of their relationship with a certain prose tradition, one is first inevitably drawn into deciding which basic reading approach to adopt towards the Petits Poèmes en prose as a collection. Do we read them as discrete entities, loosely grouped together within the 'album' of Le Spleen de Paris, or do they invite reading as an inter-related whole? The two ways of reading which Roland Barthes describes in his approach to La Rochefoucauld, and which are on offer with most collections of maxims and reflections, are also available in this instance: one can read the short units (maxims, reflections, or here prose poems) individually in isolation or one can read them all together. The difference between Le Spleen de Paris and many of the edifying texts to which it alludes, either directly or indirectly, is that with the prose poems the reader is presented with 'une œuvre ouverte' and with the collections of maxims,



Preface xiii

moral tales or portraits, in most cases 'le discours cassé reste un discours enfermé' (Barthes).⁷

Baudelaire describes Le Spleen de Paris in the Dedication to Arsène Houssaye as a 'tortueuse fantaisie' and reinforces this suggestion of a sinuous, or convoluted, continuum when he goes on to describe the collection as a snake. It is true that he writes that each of the fragments which make up this serpentine structure can exist separately, but this is not to say that we are encouraged to read the poems as autonomous pieces; indeed the insistence that 'tout y est à la fois tête et queue' seems to imply the reverse. Is it possible that Baudelaire's emphasis on the singularité of the collection ('singulièrement différent' from Gaspard de la nuit, more 'singulier' than Les Fleurs de mal) signals not only their exceptional status but also the potential oneness concealed behind an apparent plurality? How does the collection reveal itself as one in which 'tout est à la fois tête et queue'? How can we interpret the poet's comparisons of his work with music and with great cities ('le croisement de leurs innombrables rapports')?8 These are some of the questions which must form the starting point for our study of Le Spleen de Paris as a collection.



Acknowledgements

I should like to thank the university of Warwick for financing the later stages of my research for this book.

I am grateful to friends and colleagues at Warwick for their part in creating a climate of interest and commitment which helped to give this project meaning. Special thanks are owing to Christopher Thompson, Leslie Hill and Mark Treharne for helpful discussions over a number of years. I would also like to thank my Ph.D. supervisor, David Kelley, whose rigorous criticism was of immense value when I was writing the original thesis from which this book evolved. Finally, and not least, the encouragement and advice of Malcolm Bowie helped me through the last stages of the project.

The occasion of this publication allows me the opportunity to thank my parents, not just for their enthusiastic interest in this project, but for a lifetime of encouragement and example.

It is equally difficult to acknowledge adequately the great debt which I owe to my husband, Michael, whose patience and support sustained me through every stage. His comments and suggestions on points of theory helped to clarify much of my early thinking on *Le Spleen de Paris*, and his influence on my approach to literary criticism as a whole has been very great. The writing of this book was a part of his life as well as mine.

The preparation of the final version of the script for the press was made easier for me by the word-processing expertise and professionalism of Anne Lakey. Lastly, I want to express my gratitude to my friend and childminder, Ros Johnson, whose excellent and cheerful care of my younger daughter, Laura, was enormously important and greatly valued.

xiv