

taken. In view of the fact that Botticelli never married, and that such liaisons with pupils (*garzoni*) were common, as shown by similar accusations lodged, among others, against Donatello and Leonardo, it seems unwise to dismiss the incident, as some modern scholars, in their zeal to preserve Botticelli's "purity," have done.

In the last decade of his life Botticelli had the misfortune of seeing his art come to be regarded as old fashioned, and he painted little. On his death his artistic reputation fell into a decline that lasted some 250 years. The triumphant revival of Botticelli, which was made possible in the light of more inclusive nineteenth-century taste, owes much to two homophile writers: the aesthete Walter Pater, who included an essay on the painter in his immensely popular *The Renaissance* (1868), and the scholar Herbert Horne, who published his great monograph on Botticelli in 1908.

Wayne R. Dynes

BOTTO, ANTONIO
See Pessoa, Fernando.

BOWLES, JANE
(1917–1973)

American writer. Born Jane Auer to a middle-class Jewish family of New York City, she early had a sense of a powerful imagination together with a awareness of standing apart from others. A childhood brush with tuberculosis resulted in an operation that made her lame, increasing her alienation. In 1937, at a party in Harlem, she met the bisexual American writer and composer Paul Bowles. They soon traveled to Mexico together, and in the following year were married. Jane began work on her novel *Two Serious Ladies*, which was published by Knopf in 1943. In 1947 Paul left for Morocco, where Jane joined him the following year. Tangiers was to be her home for the rest of her life.

Jane had had lesbian relationships before her marriage and was to have a number afterwards, often with Europeans

visiting Morocco. In 1948 Paul introduced her to an illiterate, but charismatic young woman of Fez, Cherifa, with whom Jane was to have a stormy relationship over the years. She suffered intermittently from a writing block, complicated by troubles with drinking. During their stay in Morocco Jane and Paul Bowles became acquainted with many visiting gay literary figures, including William Burroughs, Truman Capote, Allen Ginsberg, and Tennessee Williams.

Jane Bowles' last years were difficult, and she converted to Catholicism. She was hospitalized on several occasions in a clinic at Málaga, where she died on May 4, 1973. Her husband Paul continued to live and work in Morocco, devoting himself to translating the work of local writers.

In the view of the poet John Ashbery, Jane Bowles was "one of the finest modern writers of fiction, in any language." Her work stands outside the mainstream of American fiction, and some have likened it to the Jewish mystical tradition of the Kabbala. She had a powerful sense of women's independence from men, which she strove to incarnate in the force and quality of her writing.

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Evelyn Gettone

BRAND, ADOLF
(1874–1945)

German book dealer, publisher, and writer. Brand is chiefly remembered for editing *Der Eigene: Ein Blatt für männliche Kultur* [The Exceptional: A Magazine for Male Culture] between 1896 and 1931—a publication that has been claimed as the world's first homosexual periodical. It began to appear in April 1896 with the subtitle *Monatsschrift für Kunst und Leben* [Monthly for Art and Life], and only in July 1899—that is to say, after the found-