De Profundis, The Ballad Of Reading Gaol & Other Writings

Librarian Note: Older cover of 9781840224016 De Profundis is Oscar Wilde's eloquent and bitter reproach from prison to his lover, Lord Alfred Douglas ("Bosie") In an extended letter, Wilde accuses Lord Alfred of selfishness, shallowness, parasitism, greed, extravagance, tantrums, pettiness, and neglect He contrasts this behaviour towards him with the selfless devotion of Robert Ross, who became Wilde's literary executor, gave the work its title (from the opening of Psalm 130) and who published a shortened version of it in 1905 The Ballad of Reading Gaol is a deeply moving and characteristically generous poem on the horrors of prison life It was published anonymously in 1898, signed only "C 3 3 ", Wilde's cell number in Reading Gaol Wilde himself, released from his two year prison sentence in 1897, was at the time living in France on the charity of friends and under the pseudonym Sebastian Melmoth This collection also includes the essay "The Soul of Men Under Socialism", Wilde's most outspoken defence of anarchy, and two of his Platonic dialogues, "The Decay of Lying" and "The Critic as Artist" in which he puts forward his provocatively witty ideas about art and this social role of the artist

De Profundis-Oscar Wilde 1999 Contains De Profundis, The Ballad of Reading Gaol, The Soul of Man under Socialism, The Decay of Lying and The Critic as Artist.

De Profundis and The Ballad of Reading Gaol-Oscar Wilde 1908

De Profundis and the Ballad of Reading Gaol-Oscar Wilde 1919

De Profundis and Other Prison Writings-Oscar Wilde 2013-01-03 De Profundis and Other Prison Writings is a new selection of Oscar Wilde's prison letters and poetry in Penguin Classics, edited and introduced by Colm Tóibín. At the start of 1895, Oscar Wilde was the toast of London, widely feted for his most recent stage success, An Ideal Husband. But by May of the same year, Wilde was in Reading prison sentenced to hard labour. 'De Profundis' is an epistolary account of Oscar Wilde's spiritual journey while in prison, and describes his new, shocking conviction that 'the supreme vice is shallowness'. This edition also includes further letters to his wife, his friends, the Home Secretary, newspaper editors and his lover Lord Alfred Douglas - Bosie - himself, as well as 'The Ballad of Reading Gaol', the heart-rending poem about a man sentenced to hang for the murder of the woman he loved. This Penguin edition is based on the definitive Complete Letters, edited by Wilde's grandson Merlin Holland. Colm Tóibín's introduction explores Wilde's duality in love,
politics and literature. This edition also includes notes on the text and suggested further reading. Oscar Wilde was born in Dublin. His three volumes of short fiction, The Happy Prince, Lord Arthur Savile's Crime and A House of Pomegranates, together with his only novel, The Picture of Dorian Gray, won him a reputation as a writer with an original talent, a reputation enhanced by the phenomenal success of his society comedies - Lady Windermere's Fan, A Woman of No Importance, An Ideal Husband and The Importance of Being Earnest. Colm Tóibín is the author of five novels, including The Blackwater Lightship and The Master, and a collection of stories, Mothers and Sons. His essay collection Love in a Dark Time: Gay Lives from Wilde to Almodovar appeared in 2002. He is the editor of The Penguin Book of Irish Fiction.

The Ballad of Reading Gaol-Oscar Wilde 1898
He did not wear his scarlet coat, For blood and wine are red, And blood and wine were on his hands When they found him with the dead, The poor dead woman whom he loved, And murdered in her bed. He walked amongst the Trial Men In a suit of shabby grey; A cricket cap was on his head, And his step seemed light and gay; But I never saw a man who looked So wistfully at the day. I never saw a man who looked With such a wistful eye Upon that little tent of blue Which prisoners call the sky, And at every drifting cloud that went With sails of silver by.

De profundis-Oscar Wilde (Schriftsteller) 1919

De Profundis and The Ballad of Reading Gaol-car Wilde 1908

De Profundis ; Ballad of Reading Gaol and Other Writings-Oscar Wilde 1999

De Profundis, the Ballad of Reading Gaol and Other Poetry-Oscar Wilde 1997-02-01
Oscar Wilde is considered one of the most brilliant and controversial social and literary figures of all time. Wilde's prison writings include his most celebrated essay DE PROFUNDIS, written to Lord Alfred Douglas, and his legendary epic poem THE BALLAD OF READING GAOL.

De Profundis and the Ballad of reading goal-Oscar Wilde 1908

De Profundis-Oscar Wilde 1964

De Profundis-Oscar Wilde 1909

De Profundis and the Ballad of Reading Gaol-Oscar Wilde 1930
De Profundis-Oscar Wilde 2008-08-08 Published posthumously in 1905 by Oscar Wilde's friend Robert Ross, De Profundis (1905) is a long letter written while the author was in prison on trial on charges of having illicit relations with his friend Alfred Douglas. Addressed to Douglas, the letter describes the events that led to Wilde's arrest and punishment and recounts the steps of his downfall. The letter also tells of the resentments and sufferings of his life in prison and provides profound insight into his emotional state.

The Ballad of Reading Gaol-Oscar Wilde 1901

De Profundis & the Ballad of Reading Gaol-Oscar Wilde 2009-06-01 Oscar Wilde is considered one of the most brilliant and controversial social and literary figures of all time. Wilde's prison writings include his most celebrated essay DE PROFUNDIS, written to Lord Alfred Douglas, and his legendary epic poem THE BALLAD OF READING GAOL.

De Profundis & The Ballad Of Reading Gaol-Wilde O. Oscar Wilde is considered one of the most brilliant and controversial social and literary figures of all time. Wilde's prison writings include his most celebrated essay "De Profundis", written to Lord Alfred Douglas, and his legendary epic poem "The Ballad Of Reading Gaol".

De Profundis by Oscar Wilde (Book Analysis)-Bright Summaries 2019-04-08 Unlock the more straightforward side of De Profundis with this concise and insightful summary and analysis! This engaging summary presents an analysis of De Profundis by Oscar Wilde, a letter addressed to his lover Lord Alfred Douglas, known as Bosie, and written during his imprisonment in Reading Gaol. Wilde had been sentenced to two years' hard labour for homosexual activity, and the letter is a poignant account of his spiritual journey while in prison and an evaluation of his turbulent relationship with Bosie. Oscar Wilde was one of the most fascinating authors of the 19th century, known as much for his witticisms as for his writing. His most notable works include the novel The Picture of Dorian Gray and the comic plays An Ideal Husband and The Importance of Being Earnest. Find out everything you need to know about De Profundis in a fraction of the time! This in-depth and informative reading guide brings you: • A complete plot summary • Character studies • Key themes and symbols • Questions for further reflection Why choose BrightSummaries.com? Available in print and digital format, our publications are designed to accompany you on your reading journey. The clear and concise style makes for easy understanding, providing the perfect opportunity to improve your literary knowledge in no time. See the very best of literature in a whole new light with BrightSummaries.com!

De Profundis and Other Writings-Oscar Wilde 1954 I have nothing to declare,' Wilde once told an American customs official, 'except my genius.' A good part of that genius is evident in the essays and poems included in this volume. There is the intellectual genius of The Soul of Man under Socialism, in which he clearly foresaw the dangers of economic bureaucracy and state-worship: for Wilde socialism meant liberation and individuality, not
enslavement. Then there is the emotional genius of De Profundis, the long, introspective and often hostile letter he addressed to Lord Alfred Douglas from prison. And there is the poetical genius of The Ballad of Reading Gaol, in which Wilde's generous nature could movingly express for another's misery the sorrow he found it hard to express for his own. This collection contains, too, many examples of that humorous and epigrammatic genius which captured the London theatre and which, by suddenly casting light from an unexpected angle, widened the bounds of truth.

De Profundis Illustrated - Oscar Wilde 2019-03-29
De Profundis (Latin: “from the depths”) is a letter written by Oscar Wilde during his imprisonment in Reading Gaol, to "Bosie" (Lord Alfred Douglas). In its first half Wilde recounts their previous relationship and extravagant lifestyle which eventually led to Wilde's conviction and imprisonment for gross indecency. He indicts both Lord Alfred's vanity and his own weakness in acceding to those wishes. In the second half, Wilde charts his spiritual development in prison and identification with Jesus Christ, whom he characterises as a romantic, individualist artist. The letter began "Dear Bosie" and ended "Your Affectionate Friend." Wilde wrote the letter between January and March 1897, close to the end of his imprisonment. Contact had lapsed between Douglas and Wilde and the latter had suffered from his close supervision, physical labour, and emotional isolation. Nelson, the new prison governor, thought that writing might be more cathartic than prison labour. He was not allowed to send the long letter which he was allowed to write "for medicinal purposes"; each page was taken away when completed, and only at the end could he read it over and make revisions. Nelson gave the long letter to him on his release on 18 May 1897.[1] Wilde entrusted the manuscript to the journalist Robert Ross (another former lover, loyal friend, and rival to "Bosie"). Ross published the letter in 1905, five years after Wilde's death, giving it the title "De Profundis" from Psalm 130. It was an incomplete version, excised of its autobiographical elements and references to the Queensberry family; various editions gave more text until in 1962 the complete and correct version appeared in a volume of Wilde's letters.

De Profundis and Other Writings - Oscar Wilde 1973-08-30 'I have nothing to declare,' Wilde once told an American customs official, 'except my genius.' A good part of that genius is evident in the essays and poems included in this volume. There is the intellectual genius of The Soul of Man under Socialism, in which he clearly foresaw the dangers of economic bureaucracy and state-worship: for Wilde socialism meant liberation and individuality, not enslavement. Then there is the emotional genius of De Profundis, the long, introspective and often hostile letter he addressed to Lord Alfred Douglas from prison. And there is the poetical genius of The Ballad of Reading Gaol, in which Wilde's generous nature could movingly express for another's misery the sorrow he found it hard to express for his own. This collection contains, too, many examples of that humorous and epigrammatic genius which captured the London theatre and which, by suddenly casting light from an unexpected angle, widened the bounds of truth.

The Soul of Man, and Prison Writings - Oscar Wilde 1999 'All limitations, external or internal, are prison-walls, and life is a limitation.' Presenting the less familiar, serious Wilde
before and after his fall, this volume includes The Soul of Man, a manifesto on Individualism, De Profundis, the self-analysing piece he wrote in gaol, two open letters to the Daily Chronicle on prison injustice, and The Ballad of Reading Gaol, inspired by the execution of a fellow-prisoner.

**De Profundis**-Oscar Wilde 2020-10-28 De Profundis is a letter written by Oscar Wilde during his imprisonment in Reading Gaol, to "Bosie" (Lord Alfred Douglas). In its first half Wilde recounts their previous relationship and extravagant lifestyle which eventually led to Wilde's conviction and imprisonment for gross indecency. He indict both Lord Alfred's vanity and his own weakness in acceding to those wishes. In the second half, Wilde charts his spiritual development in prison and identification with Jesus Christ, whom he characterises as a romantic, individualist artist. The letter began "Dear Bosie" and ended "Your Affectionate Friend". Wilde wrote the letter between January and March 1897, close to the end of his imprisonment. Contact had lapsed between Douglas and Wilde, and the latter had suffered from his close supervision, physical labour, and emotional isolation. Nelson, the new prison governor, thought that writing might be more cathartic than prison labour. He was not allowed to send the long letter which he was allowed to write "for medicinal purposes" each page was taken away when completed, and only at the end could he read it over and make revisions. Nelson gave the long letter to him on his release on 18 May 1897. Wilde entrusted the manuscript to the journalist Robert Ross (another former lover, loyal friend, and rival to "Bosie"). Ross published the letter in 1905, five years after Wilde's death, giving it the title "De Profundis" from Psalm 130. It was an incomplete version, excised of its autobiographical elements and references to the Queensberry family; various editions gave more text until in 1962 the complete and correct version appeared in a volume of Wilde's letters.

In 1891 Wilde began an intimate friendship with Lord Alfred Douglas, a young, vain aristocrat. As the two grew closer, family and friends on both sides urged Wilde and Douglas to lessen their contact. Lord Alfred's father, the Marquess of Queensberry, often feuded with his son over the topic. Especially after the suicide death of his eldest son, the Viscount Drumlanrig, Queensberry privately accused them of improper acts and threatened to cut off Lord Alfred's allowance. When they refused, he began publicly harassing Wilde. In early 1895 Wilde had reached the height of his fame and success with his plays An Ideal Husband and The Importance of Being Earnest on stage in London. When Wilde returned from holidays after the premieres, he found Queensberry's card at his club with the inscription: "For Oscar Wilde, posing sodomite ". Unable to bear further insults and encouraged by Lord Alfred (who wanted to attack his father in every possible way), Wilde sued Queensberry for criminal libel. Wilde withdrew his claim as the defence began, but the Judge deemed that Queensberry's accusation was justified. The Crown promptly issued a warrant for his arrest and he was charged with gross indecency with other men under the Labouchere Amendment in April 1895.

**The Plays of Oscar Wilde**-Oscar Wilde 1905

**De Profundis and the Ballad of Reading Gaol**-Oscar Wilde 2018-01-17 De Profundis is Oscar Wilde's eloquent and bitter reproach from prison to his lover, Lord Alfred Douglas
In an extended letter, Wilde accuses Lord Alfred of selfishness, shallowness, parasitism, greed, extravagance, tantrums, pettiness, and neglect. He contrasts this behaviour towards him with the selfless devotion of his close friend, Robert Ross, who became Wilde's literary executor, gave the work its title (from the opening of Psalm 130) and who published a shortened version of it in 1905. The Ballad of Reading Gaol is a deeply moving and characteristically generous poem on the horrors of prison life. It was published anonymously in 1898, signed only "C.3.3.", Wilde's cell number in Reading Gaol. Wilde himself, released from his two-year prison sentence in 1897, was at the time living in France on the charity of friends and under the pseudonym Sebastian Melmoth.

**De Profundis**-Oscar Wilde 1905 De Profundis (Latin: "from the depths") is a letter written by Oscar Wilde during his imprisonment in Reading Gaol, to "Bosie" (Lord Alfred Douglas). In its first half Wilde recounts their previous relationship and extravagant lifestyle which eventually led to Wilde's conviction and imprisonment for gross indecency. He indicts both Lord Alfred's vanity and his own weakness in acceding to those wishes. In the second half, Wilde charts his spiritual development in prison and identification with Jesus Christ, whom he characterises as a romantic, individualist artist. The letter began "Dear Bosie" and ended "Your Affectionate Friend". Wilde wrote the letter between January and March 1897, close to the end of his imprisonment. Contact had lapsed between Douglas and Wilde and the latter had suffered from his close supervision, physical labour and emotional isolation. Nelson, the new prison governor, thought that writing might be more cathartic than prison labour. He was not allowed to send the long letter which he was allowed to write "for medicinal purposes"; each page was taken away when completed, and only at the end could he read it over and make revisions. Nelson gave the long letter to him on his release on 18 May 1897. Wilde entrusted the manuscript to the journalist Robert Ross (another former lover, loyal friend and rival to "Bosie"). Ross published the letter in 1905, five years after Wilde's death, giving it the title "De Profundis" from Psalm 130. It was an incomplete version, excised of its autobiographical elements and references to the Queensberry family; various editions gave more text until in 1962 the complete and correct version appeared in a volume of Wilde's letters.

**De Profundis. With Notes by Rupert Hart-Davis, an Essay by W.H. Auden, and The Ballad of Reading Gaol**-Oscar Wilde 1964

**The Picture of Dorian Gray and Other Writings**-Oscar Wilde 2012-05-09 Flamboyant and controversial, Oscar Wilde was a dazzling personality, a master of wit, and a dramatic genius whose sparkling comedies contain some of the most brilliant dialogue ever written for the English stage. Here in one volume are his immensely popular novel, The Picture of Dorian Gray; his last literary work, "The Ballad of Reading Gaol," a product of his own prison experience; and four complete plays: Lady Windermere’s Fan, his first dramatic success, An Ideal Husband, which pokes fun at conventional morality, The Importance of Being Earnest, his finest comedy, and Salomé, a portrait of uncontrollable love originally written in French and faithfully translated by Richard Ellmann. Every selection appears in its entirety—a marvelous collection of outstanding works by the incomparable Oscar Wilde,
who’s been aptly called “a lord of language” by Max Beerbohm.

**The Annotated Prison Writings of Oscar Wilde**—Oscar Wilde 2018 "And I? May I say nothing, my lord?" With these words, Oscar Wilde’s courtroom trials came to a close. The lord in question, High Court justice Sir Alfred Wills, sent Wilde to the cells, sentenced to two years in prison with hard labor for the crime of "gross indecency" with other men. As cries of "shame" emanated from the gallery, the convicted aesthete was roundly silenced. But he did not remain so. Behind bars and in the period immediately after his release, Wilde wrote two of his most powerful works—the long autobiographical letter De Profundis and an expansive best-selling poem, The Ballad of Reading Gaol. In The Annotated Prison Writings of Oscar Wilde, Nicholas Frankel collects these and other prison writings, accompanied by historical illustrations and his rich facing-page annotations. As Frankel shows, Wilde experienced prison conditions designed to break even the toughest spirit, and yet his writings from this period display an imaginative and verbal brilliance left largely intact. Wilde also remained politically steadfast, determined that his writings should inspire improvements to Victorian England’s grotesque regimes of punishment. But while his reformist impulse spoke to his moment, Wilde also wrote for eternity. At once a savage indictment of the society that jailed him and a moving testimony to private sufferings, Wilde’s prison writings—illuminated by Frankel’s extensive notes—reveal a very different man from the famous dandy and aesthete who shocked and amused the English-speaking world.

**De Profundis**—Oscar Wilde 1998-05-01 Oscar Wilde wrote "I don’t defend my conduct, I explain it," when he was imprisoned in Reading Gaol in 1895 for his violation of England’s stringent laws against homosexuality. Wilde’s notorious liaison with the Marquess of Queensberry’s son, Lord Alfred Douglas (“Bosie”), had so inflamed the Marquess that he made public attacks on Wilde’s character and morals. In return, Wilde sued for slader, an action which, to Wilde’s bitter astonishment, led to a series of scandalous trials and convictions. From his cell in prison, Oscar Wilde wrote "De Profundis," the detailed and unsparing revelation of his love and tragedy.

**In Praise of Disobedience**—Oscar Wilde 2020-11-10 Works of Wilde’s annus mirabilis of 1891 in one volume, with an introduction by renowned British playwright. The Soul of Man Under Socialism draw on works from a single miraculous year in which Oscar Wilde published the larger part of his greatest works in prose -- the year he came into maturity as an artist. Before the end of 1891, he had written the first of his phenomenally successful plays and met the young man who would win his heart, beginning the love affair that would lead to imprisonment and public infamy. In a witty introduction, playwright, novelist and Wilde scholar Neil Bartlett explains what made this point in the writer’s life central to his genius and why Wilde remains a provocative and radical figure to this day. Included here are the entirety of Wilde’s foray into political philosophy, The Soul of Man Under Socialism; the complete essay collection Intentions; selections from The Portrait of Dorian Gray as well as its paradoxical and scandalous preface; and some of Wilde’s greatest fictions for children. Each selection is accompanied by stimulating and enlightening annotations. A delight for
fans of Oscar Wilde, In Praise of Disobedience will revitalize an often misunderstood legacy.

**De Profundis: (Annotated Edition)**-Oscar Wilde 2021-03-23 The eighty-page manuscript of this letter rests in the British Museum. It was written in Reading Gaol on prison paper during the last months, from January to March, of Oscar Wilde's two-year sentence for "unnatural practices," or homosexuality. It was addressed to Lord Alfred Douglas, but when Wilde was not allowed to send it from prison he handed it to his friend Robert Ross the day after he was released on May 19, 1897, with instructions to type a copy and send the original to Lord Alfred, who always claimed he never received it. Part of the work was first published under Ross's title, De Profundis, in 1905 and again in 1908. A typescript was given by Ross to Vyvyn Holland, Wilde's younger son, who published it in 1949. Rupert Hart-Davis demonstrated that this first complete edition contained hundreds of errors, and he published the manuscript after it was released by the British Museum from the fifty-year restriction Ross placed on it when he deposited the manuscript in 1909. As a letter, it becomes the center of the definitive edition of Wilde's letters; in the shorter form edited by Ross it is both an apologia and a literary essay. Nevertheless, in its entirety it has a unity and a unique value as Wilde's testament to his life as an artist. Since it is cast in the form of an epistle, the work needs some contextual reference to Wilde's life and works before and after his imprisonment and the composition of the letter. The prison sentence marked the end of his marriage, his income, and his life in England; thereafter he lived in exile as Sebastian Melmoth. One link with the past, however, was not broken: the association with Lord Alfred Douglas. Wilde's return to the young man, the cause of his imprisonment, divorce, and bankruptcy, and to the kind of associates whose evidence had convicted him, seems to invalidate the promise to lead a new life with which De Profundis closes. Wilde claimed, however, that while, on one hand, the conditions of exile, disgrace, and penury drove him to those acquaintances, on the other, they were the creations of his art and not the conditions of his life. Wilde's one conviction was that he was an artist, and he doggedly transposed the terms of life and art. His term for the new life was Dante's La vita nuova (c. 1292). Similarly, Wilde's The Picture of Dorian Gray (1890) was to be the parable of his life; it was more true to his life because of its artistry than was his biography. The strain of maintaining this paradox ended his life three years after his release and finished his writing career shortly after the composition of De Profundis. The resolution of the paradox is the intention of the long letter: This epistle is therefore connected both with Wilde's biography (in which sense it is autobiography) and with his literary canon. In the letter, he suggests that his sentence and fate are "prefigured" in works such as The Picture of Dorian Gray. The immediate artistic fruits of the "new life" are the two letters to the Morning Chronicle and The Ballad of Reading Gaol (1898), his only writing after De Profundis; parts of the last amount to a prose poem falling somewhere between the prose of the two letters and poetry of the ballad, Wilde's longest and most effective poem. The two letters are included in Ross's 1908 edition and show plainly the real conditions under which De Profundis was written. Wilde sums them up as constant hunger, diarrhea from the rotten food, and insomnia from the diarrhea and the plank bed in his cell. His description of prison life is vivid and awful; out of his experience, immediately after his release, he showed courage in writing letters to defend a discharged warder and to plead for decent treatment of child prisoners. Perhaps he could have played a prominent role in prison reform had not exile intervened; yet it is difficult to see Wilde in that role unless he really meant what he said in De Profundis. As it
was, events showed...

**The Age of Shiva**-Manil Suri 2009-08-17 India, 1955. As the scars of Partition are beginning to heal, seventeen-year-old Meera sits enraptured: in the spotlight is Dev, singing a song so infused with passion that it arouses in her the first flush of erotic longing. But when Meera's reverie comes true, it does not lead to the fairy-tale marriage she imagined. Meera has no choice but to obey her in-laws, tolerate Dev's drunken night-time fumblings, even observe the most arduous of Hindu fasts for his longevity. A move to Bombay seems at first like a fresh start, but soon that dream turns to ashes. It is only when their son is born that things change and Meera is ready to unleash the passion she has suppressed for so long.

**De Profundis. Balada de la cárcel de Reading**-Oscar Wilde 2011-10-01 En 1895 Oscar Wilde (1854-1900) está en la cumbre de su fama y de su popularidad. Todo lo que hace parece tocado por la varita del triunfo. Sin embargo, el proceso que ese mismo año entabla por difamación contra el marqués de Queensberry a instancias del hijo de éste, Lord Alfred Douglas, Bosie -su joven amante-, se volverá en pocas semanas en su contra, de forma que acabará condenado a prisión por homosexualidad, arruinado y repudiado por la misma sociedad que meses antes lo aclamaba. Poco antes de salir de la cárcel, en 1897, escribió “De profundis” -larga carta dirigida a Bosie en la que rememora su relación y, aunque desengañado, se reafirma en sus sentimientos y en sus actos- y poco después, ya en libertad, la “Balada de la cárcel de Reading”, poema que sobrevuela la relación entre el amor y las convenciones sociales, entre la vida y la muerte. Traducción de Arturo Agüero Herranz

**The Poems of Oscar Wilde**-Oscar Wilde 1906

**De Profundis**-Oscar Wilde 2000 One of the most deeply moving of Oscar Wilde's works is "De Profundis," his letter written from Reading Gaol. This autograph manuscript of "De Profundis" has been reproduced as a facsimile. Addressed to Lord Alfred (Bosie) Douglas, it is a defence of Wilde's opinions and conduct.

**Oscar's Ghost**-Laura Lee 2017-08-15 The dramatic story of the legal and emotional battle that raged between two of Oscar Wilde's closest friends - both former lovers - following the playwright's death

**A Preface to Oscar Wilde**-Anne Varty 2014-07-15 A Preface to Oscar Wilde provides a detailed study of the cultural, personal and political influences that shaped Wilde's writing. The study concentrates primarily on his fiction, critical dialogues and plays that were published between 1890 and 1895, and detailed accounts of Wilde's lesser known works such as his poetry, journalism and letters are also presented. The first section places his
work in a variety of cultural contexts: Wilde's family life and his Irish inheritance are examined, the impact of his sexuality on his writing and reputation is considered, and a description is provided of how Wilde became a legendary figure in the arts. Major innovations and successes, such as The Picture of Dorian Gray, Salome and The Importance of Being Earnest are related to avant garde movements of their day such as aestheticism, decadence, and symbolism. Reference sections provide supporting material such as a Wilde chronology, a glossary of terms and a bibliography for further study. Anne Varty sets out in this study to bring to life the work of Wilde, and to make his writing accessible to readers who are unfamiliar with his achievements. In so doing, she confronts the ethical drive of his work, and demonstrates the coherent evolution of his work from the aestheticism of the early poetry, through the sophisticated handling of theatre, to the dark self-scrutiny of autobiography. The comprehensive and accessible approach makes this a useful reference work to all who are studying Oscar Wilde, both at A Level and undergraduate level. The content will also appeal to the general reader who is seeking to gain a greater understanding and appreciation of Wilde's work.

**INSIDE: ARTISTS AND WRITERS IN READING PRISON.** - James Lingwood 2016 'In the great prison where I was then incarcerated, I was merely the figure and the letter of a little cell in a long gallery. One of a thousand lifeless numbers, as of a thousand lifeless lives.' - Oscar Wilde, De Profundis

Inside: Artists and Writers in Reading Prison brought together works by 23 artists and writers installed inside the empty Reading Prison, where Oscar Wilde was incarcerated between 1895-97, and the extraordinary extended letter De Profundis which he wrote in his prison cell. This book includes extensive excerpts from De Profundis alongside new letters by Ai Weiwei, Tahmima Anam, Anne Carson, Joe Dunthorne, Deborah Levy, Danny Morrison, Gillian Slovo, Binyavanga Wainaina and Jeanette Winterson reflecting on real and imaginary separations. Also featured are colour photographs of works installed inside Reading Prison by artists including Vija Celmins, Marlene Dumas, Richard Hamilton, Nan Goldin, Felix Gonzalez-Torres, Roni Horn, Steve McQueen, and Wolfgang Tillmans. Includes and introduction by James Lingwood and Michael Morris. Published alongside an exhibition at Reading Prison, 4 September - 4 December 2016. Photo caption: Marlene Dumas, Oscar Wilde (2016)

**The Essential Oscar Wilde** - Oscar Wilde 2013-08-20 Collected her in one omnibus edition are Oscar Wilde's most important works including The Importance of Being Earnest, The Picture of Dorian Gray, Salome, Selected Poems of Oscar Wilde, The Soul of Man Under Socialism, The Happy Prince and Other Tales, and The Canterville Ghost. These works of poetry, fiction, drama, and prose encompass Wilde's entire career and they display his range of style and wit. Wilde is one of the most important writers in the history of the English language. Wilder Publications is a green publisher. All of our books are printed to order. This reduces waste and helps us keep prices low while greatly reducing our impact on the environment.
De Profundis, The Ballad Of Reading Gaol & Other Writings

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