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PROFUNDIS



OSCAR WILDE

# De Profundis

**Oscar Wilde**



## **De Profundis:**

**De profundis** Oscar Wilde, 1974 Written during his time in Reading Gaol De Profundis is Oscar Wilde's moving letter to Lord Alfred Douglas whose relationship with Wilde led to the poet's imprisonment Here Wilde repudiates Lord Alfred and reflects on his ordeal acknowledging how the depths of his sorrow have helped liberate him toward a fuller freer wisdom Brimming with beautiful passages De Profundis is a profound and inspiring treatise on the meaning of suffering De Profundis is introduced by Oscar Wilde's grandson Merlin Holland *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: (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* (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 he 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.

**De Profundis** Oscar Wilde, 1979      De Profundis Oscar Wilde, 2020-02-05

*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

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**De Profundis (Annotated)** Oscar Wilde,2020-02 Differentiated book It has a historical context with research of the time In case you do not know what De Profundis is about you should warn them that it may not be suitable for anyone to read Unless they have an extremely curious spirit and want to read it because they do De Profundis is the letter that Oscar Wilde wrote for Alfred Douglas or Bosie in other places you can say it was the letter to his lover and things like that but for me it is the letter for the culprit of his ruin from Reading jail As I said at the beginning I do not see that it is something of general interest yet they usually publish letters from recognized writers But for someone who like me loves Oscar Wilde and his work De Profundis is essential Let s see the letter begins by exposing and remembering all the things Oscar did for the stupid Bosie It becomes somewhat jagged and recriminating and does not fail to point out to the recipient all its failures and defects He does a review of specific events and sometimes includes dates and places we find out what his relationship was like from Wilde s own perspective The whole first part caused me anger and frustration I could not believe that someone as exceptional as Oscar has ended up interacting with a person as immature stupid and capricious as Bosie was The same writer realizes that but was already too involved to cut the problem at the root He tells us how he was involved in the critical relationship between Douglas son and father and how that mutual hatred they had ended up finding him guilty and sending him to jail He tells us about love and hate he does not stop mentioning suffering and pain He talks to us about art and has a few moments of pride in this regard although coming from him they are completely justified He tells us how he felt his material artistic and spiritual ruin he has a theological moment in which he reflects on religion and on Christ and towards the latter he tells us about the transformation he had in his experience in prison how pain and suffering opened his eyes to other types of beauty that he had not previously known or wanted to appreciate How all this he lived made him a new person

**De Profundis (Annotated)** Oscar Wilde,2020-07-11 Annotated Book De Profundis is a letter written by Oscar Wilde during his imprisonment In the letter Wilde considers events leading to his conviction and discusses his spiritual development in prison and identification with Jesus Christ whom he characterises as a romantic individualist artist

**De Profundis Oscar Wilde Annotated Edition** Oscar Wilde,2021-08-25 Written during his time in Reading Gaol De Profundis is Oscar Wilde s moving letter to Lord Alfred Douglas whose relationship with Wilde led to the poet s imprisonment Here Wilde repudiates Lord Alfred and reflects on his ordeal acknowledging how the depths of his sorrow have helped liberate him toward a fuller freer

wisdom Brimming with beautiful passages De Profundis is a profound and inspiring treatise on the meaning of suffering De Profundis is introduced by Oscar Wilde s grandson Merlin Holland      **De Profundis (Illustrated)** Oscar Wilde,2021-11-20 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      **De Profundis (Esprios Classics)** Oscar Wilde,2022-05-23 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 begins Dear Bosie and ends Your Affectionate Friend      *De Profundis* Oscar Wilde,2015-04-21 De Profundis Latin from the depths is a letter written by Oscar Wilde during his imprisonment in Reading Gaol to Lord Alfred Douglas During 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 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 physical labour and emotional isolation a new warden thought that writing might be more cathartic than prison labour Wilde s work was closely supervised and he was not allowed to send the letter but took it with him upon release whereupon he entrusted the manuscript to an ex lover the journalist Robert Ross with instructions to have two copies made one to be sent to the author himself and the other to Douglas 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 various editions gave more text until 1962 when the complete and correct version appeared in a volume of Wilde s letters      *De Profundis Oscar Wilde Annotated Edition* Oscar Wilde,2021-05-30 Written during his time in Reading Gaol De Profundis is Oscar Wilde s moving letter to Lord Alfred Douglas whose relationship with Wilde led to the poet s imprisonment Here Wilde repudiates Lord Alfred and reflects on his ordeal acknowledging how the depths of his sorrow have helped liberate him toward a fuller freer wisdom Brimming with beautiful passages De Profundis is a profound and inspiring treatise on the meaning of suffering De Profundis is introduced by Oscar Wilde s grandson Merlin Holland      **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.

**De Profundis Annotated Illustrated** Oscar Wilde, 2020-05-31 *De Profundis* is a letter written by Oscar Wilde during his imprisonment in Reading Gaol. 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.

*De Profundis: by Oscar Wilde Book Hardcover* Oscar Wilde, 2020-08-06 *De Profundis* (Latin for '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 - Scholar's Choice Edition** Wilde Oscar, 2015-02-19 This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore you will see the original copyright references, library stamps as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries.

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*De Profundis (Coycoy)* Oscar Wilde, 2017-11-20 *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 Coycoy brings great works of literature from the past centuries holding the highest standards and reproduce the text as its earliest readers would have encountered it Look for more titles in the Coycoy s collection to build your own and best library coycoy editorial

*De Profundis* Oscar Wilde, 2021-03-31 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



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**De Profundis** Oscar Wilde, 2018-01-11

*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: a Facsimile Edition of the Original Manuscript** Oscar Wilde, 2000-11-01

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

## The Enigmatic Realm of **De Profundis**: Unleashing the Language is Inner Magic

In a fast-paced digital era where connections and knowledge intertwine, the enigmatic realm of language reveals its inherent magic. Its capacity to stir emotions, ignite contemplation, and catalyze profound transformations is nothing in short supply of extraordinary. Within the captivating pages of **De Profundis** a literary masterpiece penned with a renowned author, readers embark on a transformative journey, unlocking the secrets and untapped potential embedded within each word. In this evaluation, we shall explore the book's core themes, assess its distinct writing style, and delve into its lasting affect on the hearts and minds of those that partake in its reading experience.

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