

Chapter 1 : He betrayed Wilde. But that wasn't the worst thing Bosie did | Books | The Guardian

*Dear Lord, but once before I pass away  
Out of this Hell into the starry night  
Where still my hopes are set in Death's  
despite, Let one great man be good,  
let one pure ray Shine through the gloom  
of this my earthly day  
From one tall candle set upon a height.*

The 9th Marquess of Queensberry and his first wife, Sibyl Montgomery. Douglas was educated at Wixenford School , [4] Winchester College 1888 and Magdalen College, Oxford 1893 , which he left without obtaining a degree. At Oxford , he edited an undergraduate journal, *The Spirit Lamp* 1893 , an activity that intensified the constant conflict between him and his father. Their relationship had always been a strained one and during the Queensberry-Wilde feud, Douglas sided with Wilde, even encouraging Wilde to prosecute the Marquess for libel. In 1895 , Douglas had a brief affair with George Ives. In his grandfather, the 8th Marquess of Queensberry , had died in what was reported as a shooting accident, but was widely believed to have been suicide. In 1895 , he tried to abduct a young girl, and after that became ever more manic. In 1896 , Lord James married, but this proved disastrous. His uncle Lord Archibald Edward Douglas 1897 , on the other hand, became a clergyman. Douglas has been described as spoiled, reckless, insolent and extravagant. He would spend money on men and gambling and expected Wilde to contribute to funding his tastes. They often argued and broke up, but would also always reconcile. Beardsley complained to Robbie Ross: Wilde redid much of the translation himself, but, in a gesture of reconciliation, suggested that Douglas be dedicated as the translator rather than credited, along with him, on the title-page. Accepting this, Douglas, somewhat vainly, likened a dedication to sharing the title-page as "the difference between a tribute of admiration from an artist and a receipt from a tradesman. Douglas also gave his old clothes to male prostitutes, but failed to remove from the pockets incriminating letters exchanged between him and Wilde, which were then used for blackmail. He sent his son a letter, attacking him for leaving Oxford without a degree and failing to take up a proper career. He threatened to "disown [Alfred] and stop all money supplies". Alfred responded with a telegram stating: He also threatened to "make a public scandal in a way you little dream of" if he continued his relationship with Wilde. Queensberry was well known for his temper and threatening to beat people with a horsewhip. You must be demented". The Marquess of Queensberry thus embarked on a campaign to save his other son, and began a public persecution of Wilde. Wilde had been openly flamboyant, and his actions made the public suspicious even before the trial. The wording is in dispute 1895 the handwriting is unclear 1895 although Hyde reports it as this. Holland suggests that this wording "posing [as] The trials[ edit ] Main article: According to libel laws of the time, since his authorship of the charge of sodomy was not in question, Queensberry could avoid conviction only by demonstrating in court not only that the charge he had made was factually true, but that there was also some public interest in having made the charge publicly. Several highly suggestive erotic letters that Wilde had written to Douglas were introduced into evidence; Wilde claimed they were works of art. Based on the evidence raised during the case, Wilde was arrested the next day and charged with committing criminal sodomy and " gross indecency ", a charge only capable of being committed by two men and which covered sexual acts other than sodomy. Wilde gave an eloquent but counterproductive explanation of the nature of this love on the witness stand. The trial resulted in a hung jury. Douglas was forced into exile in Europe. Naples and Paris[ edit ] The meeting in Rouen was disapproved of by the friends and families of both men. During the later part of 1895 , Wilde and Douglas lived together in Naples, but because of financial pressures and for other personal reasons, they separated. Wilde lived the remainder of his life primarily in Paris, and Douglas returned to England in late 1895 The period when the two men lived in Naples would later become controversial. Wilde claimed that Douglas had offered a home, but had no funds or ideas. When Wilde died in 1896 , he was still bankrupt. Douglas served as chief mourner, although there reportedly was an altercation at the grave between him and Robbie Ross. This struggle would preview the later litigations between the two former lovers of Wilde. Olive Custance was in a relationship with the writer Natalie Barney when she and Douglas first met. They separated in 1896 , lived together for a time in the 1890s after Olive also converted, and then lived apart after she gave up Catholicism. The health of their only child further strained the marriage, which by the end of

the s was all but over, although they never divorced. He was a defence witness in the libel case brought by Maud Allan against Noel Pemberton Billing in He had written a poem referring to Margot Asquith "bound with Lesbian fillets" while her husband Herbert , the Prime Minister, gave money to Ross. It regarded itself as the successor to The Academy , to which Douglas had been a contributing editor. Plain English ran until the end of Douglas would later admit that its policy was "strongly anti-Semitic". Douglas challenged the Jewish Guardian, published by the League of British Jews , to take him to court suggesting they would not as they were "well aware of the absolute truth of the allegations which we have made. In December the magazine would be the first to publish the secret constitution of the Irish Republican Brotherhood. From 25 December onwards it would begin publishing regularly its most notorious series of articles alleging that a "powerful individual in the Admiralty" had alerted the Germans at the Battle of Jutland that the British had broken their code, and that Winston Churchill had falsified a report in return for a large sum of money from Ernest Cassel who thereby profited; in May Douglas would also insinuate that Herbert Earl Kitchener had been murdered by the Jews. Its first issue would contain a letter from a correspondent in Germany telling the British about a " Herr Hittler " as spelt in original and " The German White Labour Party ". In he would, whilst recognizing "the Jewish Peril", noted that "Christian Charity forbids us to join in wholesale and indiscriminate abuse and vilification of an entire race". Douglas was either plaintiff and defendant in several trials for civil or criminal libel. In he was charged with libelling his father-in-law. Also in he accused Arthur Ransome of libelling him in his book Oscar Wilde: He saw this trial as a weapon against his enemy Ross, not understanding that Ross would not be called to give evidence. Douglas was bankrupted by the failed libel suit. Churchill had been accused as cabinet minister, of falsifying an official report on the Battle of Jutland in when, although suffering losses, the Royal Navy drove the German battle fleet off the high seas. The allegations were made by Douglas in his journal Plain English and later at a public meeting in London. A false report of a crushing British naval defeat had indeed been planted in the New York press by German interests but, by this time following the failure of his Dardanelles Campaign , Churchill was not connected with the Admiralty. Since the prison authorities would not allow Douglas to take the manuscript with him when he was released, he had to rewrite the work from memory. Douglas maintained that his health never recovered from his harsh prison ordeal, which included sleeping on a plank bed without a mattress. He said in Oscar Wilde: A Summing Up that "Sometimes a sin is also a crime for example, a murder or theft but this is not the case with homosexuality, any more than with adultery. Anthony Wynn wrote the play Bernard and Bosie: He attacked the poetry of T. He was decertified and discharged after five years, but suffered a subsequent breakdown and returned to the hospital. In February , when his mother died of a cerebral haemorrhage at the age of 70, Raymond was able to attend her funeral and in June he was again decertified. He had never married. He was buried on 23 March at the Franciscan Friary , Crawley , [39] where he is interred alongside his mother, who had died on 31 October at the age of A single gravestone covers them both. The elderly Douglas, living in reduced circumstances in Hove in the s, is mentioned in the diaries of Henry Channon and in the first autobiography of Donald Sinden , who, according to his son Marc , was one of only two people to attend his funeral. Later biographies were by Rupert Croft-Cooke, H. The most recent is Alfred Douglas:

**Chapter 2 : Alfred Douglas: A Poet's Life and His Finest Work Archives - Reading the End**

*Lord Alfred Douglas's apologia [Ernst Paulus Bendz] on calendrierdelascience.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Lord Alfred Bruce Douglas 22 October 1869 – 20 March 1920, nicknamed Bosie, was a British author, poet and translator, better known as the intimate friend and lover of the writer Oscar Wilde. Douglas was educated at Winchester College 1888 and at Magdalen College, Oxford 1893, which he left without obtaining a degree. At Oxford, Douglas edited an undergraduate journal *The Spirit Lamp*, an activity that intensified the constant conflict between him and his father. Their relationship had always been a strained one and during the Queensberry-Wilde feud, Douglas sided with Wilde, even encouraging him to prosecute his own father for libel. In 1895, Douglas had a brief affair with George Ives. In 1896, his widowed grandmother, Lady Queensberry, converted to Roman Catholicism and took her children to live in Paris. In 1897, he tried to abduct a young girl, and after that became ever more manic. In 1898, Lord James married, but this proved disastrous. Separated from Florrie, James drank himself into a deep depression, and in 1899 committed suicide by cutting his throat. Another of his uncles, Lord Francis Douglas 1847 had died in a climbing accident on the Matterhorn, while his uncle Lord Archibald Edward Douglas 1847 became a clergyman. Relationship with Wilde In 1895, Douglas met Oscar Wilde; although the playwright was married with two sons, they soon began an affair. Said to be a roman a clef based on the relationship of Wilde and Douglas, it would be one of the texts used against Wilde during his trials in 1895. He would spend money on boys and gambling and expected Wilde to contribute to his tastes. They often argued and broke up, but would also always reconcile. Beardsley complained to Robbie Ross: Wilde redid much of the translation himself, but, in a gesture of reconciliation, suggested that Douglas be dedicated as the translator rather than them sharing their names on the title-page. Accepting this, Douglas, in his vanity, compared a dedication to sharing the title-page as "the difference between a tribute of admiration from an artist and a receipt from a tradesman. Douglas also gave his old clothes to male prostitutes, but failed to remove incriminating letters exchanged between him and Wilde, which were then used for blackmail. He sent his son a letter, attacking him for leaving Oxford without a degree and failing to take up a proper career, such as a civil servant or lawyer. He threatened to "disown [Alfred] and stop all money supplies". Alfred responded with a telegram stating: Queensberry was infuriated by this attitude. In his next letter he threatened his son with a "thrashing" and accused him of being "crazy". He also threatened to "make a public scandal in a way you little dream of" if he continued his relationship with Wilde. Queensberry was well known for his temper and threatening to beat people with a horsewhip. You must be demented". The elder Queensberry thus embarked on a campaign to save his other son, and began a public persecution of Wilde. He and a minder confronted the playwright in his own home; later, Queensberry planned to throw rotten vegetables at Wilde during the premiere of *The Importance of Being Earnest*, but, forewarned of this, the playwright was able to deny him access to the theatre. Several highly suggestive erotic letters that Wilde had written to Douglas were introduced into evidence; he claimed that they were works of art. Wilde was closely questioned about the homoerotic themes in *The Picture of Dorian Gray* and in *The Chameleon*, a single-issue magazine published by Douglas to which he had contributed a short article. Based on the evidence raised during the case, Wilde was arrested the next day and charged with committing sodomy and "gross indecency", a vague charge which covered all homosexual acts other than sodomy. Wilde gave an eloquent but counterproductive explanation of the nature of this love on the witness stand. The trial resulted in a hung jury. The prosecutor opted to retry the case. Douglas was forced into exile in Europe. Naples and Paris This meeting was disapproved of by the friends and families of both men. During the later part of 1895, Wilde and Douglas lived together near Naples, but for financial and other reasons, they separated. Wilde lived the remainder of his life primarily in Paris, and Douglas returned to England in late 1895. The period when the two men lived in Naples would later become quite controversial. Wilde claimed that Douglas had offered a home, but had no funds or ideas. When Wilde died in 1900, he was relatively impoverished. Douglas served as chief mourner, although there reportedly was an altercation at the gravesite between him and Robert Ross. This struggle would preview the later litigations

between the two former lovers of Oscar Wilde. They married on 4 March and had one son, Raymond Wilfred Sholto Douglas 17 November - 10 October who was diagnosed with a schizo-affective disorder at the age of 24, and died unmarried, in a mental hospital. He was a defence witness in the libel case brought by Maud Allan against Noel Pemberton Billing in . He had written a poem referring to Margot Asquith "bound with Lesbian fillets" while her husband Herbert, the Prime Minister, gave money to Ross. During the trial he described Wilde as "the greatest force for evil that has appeared in Europe during the last three hundred and fifty years". Libel actions Douglas started his "litigious and libellous career" by obtaining an apology and fifty guineas each from the Oxford and Cambridge university magazines *The Isis* and *Cambridge* for defamatory references to him in an article on Wilde. He was a plaintiff and defendant in several trials for civil or criminal libel. In he accused Arthur Ransome of libelling him in his book *Oscar Wilde: He saw this trial as a weapon against his enemy Ross, not understanding that Ross would not be called to give evidence. Ransome did remove the offending passages from the 2nd edition of his book. In the most noted case, brought by Winston Churchill in , Douglas was found guilty of libelling Churchill and was sentenced to six months in prison. Kitchener had died on 5 June , while on a diplomatic mission to Russia: In spite of this libel claim, Douglas wrote a sonnet in praise of Churchill in . Since the prison authorities would not allow Douglas to take the manuscript with him when he was released, he had to rewrite the entire work from memory. Douglas maintained that his health never recovered from his harsh prison ordeal, which included sleeping on a plank bed without a mattress. He said in *Oscar Wilde: Throughout the s and until his death, Douglas maintained correspondences with many people, including Marie Stopes and George Bernard Shaw. Anthony Wynn wrote the play Bernard and Bosie: He attacked the poetry of T. He was decertified and released after five years, but suffered a subsequent breakdown and returned to the hospital. When his mother, Olive Douglas, died of a cerebral hemorrhage at the age of 67, Raymond was able to attend her funeral and in June he was again decertified and released. Death Douglas died of congestive heart failure at Lancing in West Sussex on 20 March at the age of . He was buried on 23 March at the Franciscan Monastery, Crawley, West Sussex, where he is interred alongside his mother, Sibyl, Marchioness of Queensberry, who died on 31 October at the age of . A single gravestone covers them both. The elderly Douglas, living in reduced circumstances in Hove in the s, is mentioned in the Diaries of Chips Channon and the first autobiography of Sir Donald Sinden, both of whom attended his funeral. Writings Douglas published several volumes of poetry; two books about his relationship with Wilde, *Oscar Wilde and Myself* ; largely ghostwritten by T. There are six biographies of Douglas. Later biographies were by Rupert Croft-Cooke, H. The most recent is Alfred Douglas:**

Chapter 3 : 8: Oscar Wilde and Lord Alfred Douglas - 10 Career-ending Affairs | HowStuffWorks

*Lord Alfred Douglas (Bosie), as you may or may not know, was the most famous of Oscar Wilde's boyfriends, and is generally considered to have been a rather unpleasant, baselessly vain, self-centered little twerp.*

If you are not interested in Oscar Wilde and his life and friends and everything, and you do not want to read this post, I totally understand. But do yourself a favor if that is the case, skip to the end of it and read the poem in block quotes. The full title of this book is really Alfred Douglas: Actually, here is what Winterman thinks: One cannot wholly rid oneself of the impression that the mud which over the years has been slung at Lord Alfred derives in part, consciously or unconsciously, from this feeling. After all, most of us are not really beautiful. Most of us are not of noble birth. Most of us are not so charming as to be capable of charming charming people like Oscar Wilde – if we ever meet them, that is. And then we cannot write poetry – at least not as well as to gain the praise of masters like Stephane Mallarme. Wintermans seems to think Bosie is justified, or nearly, in every dreadful thing he does. When we point out that numerous distinguished contemporaries of Douglas – also expressed themselves in an uncomplimentary way about the Jewish race, this is only to draw attention once more to the unpalatable fact that anti-Semitism was a widespread phenomenon in Europe around which had taken root in intellectual circles as well. The observation that in this respect Bosie was a child of his age is not, of course, advanced in excuse of his attitude [cause I feel like it kind of is], although it should be borne in mind [uh-huh] that his strictures [in the paper he edited] were directed at individuals rather than Jews as such. The nice thing about this is that it all sounds so sanitary. We never have to read any of the ugly things Bosie published about the Jews, or the still uglier things he said in his private correspondence. And then Wintermans goes on to say that the article Bosie wrote claiming that Winston Churchill was part of a big Jewish conspiracy to assassinate Lord Kitchener swear to God was written in good faith, because that apparently makes it okay. Frankly there is a point at which believing in idiotic stories spun by mentally ill bigots teeters into bigotry its own self. Although apparently, says Wintermans, who I cannot necessarily trust because of how shady he was in reporting events that might have reflected badly on Bosie, apparently Bosie was really sweet to his little niece Violet. Apparently he took her in when her father died, and read her stories and took her to nice lunches and made up silly songs for her. And that is the official nicest thing I know about Lord Alfred Douglas. And here is my official favorite thing from this book. Usual it goes that way between two people. Like in that case the one mend it more than the other. Love is always so fragile like you have chosen. Alas, Douglas had the bad character. Now he is buried alone en lonesome at the graveyard Pere Lachaise, Where I yet came several times. I want to have that embroidered on a pillow.

Chapter 4 : Salome: A Tragedy in One Act - Oscar Wilde, Aubrey Beardsley - Google Books

*Lord Alfred Bruce Douglas (22 October - 20 March ), nicknamed Bosie, was a British author, poet, translator, and political commentator, better known as the friend and lover of Oscar Wilde.*

Although "in a very simplistic way" Oscar Wilde has been presented as some kind of martyr of the gay movement, the truth is that his homosexuality went along with a longing for God and a particular attraction towards the Roman Catholic Church which have been rarely discussed. The current article presents the spiritual itinerary of the Irish writer, which concluded with his being received in the Roman Catholic Church when he was on his deathbed. Besides, information regarding his life, his stay at Oxford University, his family, his relationship with lord Alfred Douglas and the trial after which resulted in his being sent to prison. Oscar Wilde, trial, conversion, Roman Catholic Church. Y, aunque Entre la multitud de citas y aforismos a los autores hay que juzgarlos por su obra, de Oscar Wilde, es especialmente famoso no por su vida, en ocasiones, resulta interesante como de pasada por un personaje estudiando esta para comprobar que, je, Lord Darlington, en la obra de teatro El con frecuencia, se manipula la historia con abanico de lady Windermere: Cyril y su testamento para que estos pagos conti- Vyvyan. El segundo episodio tiene lugar cuando do tanto por su homosexualidad como por Constance decide escribir una larga carta a haber desaiado a una sociedad, al desaiar su hijo Vyvyan, interno en un colegio de je- a uno de sus notables. El proceso se vuelve sueltas. Entre otras cosas, Constance le pide contra Wilde y el inal es el que conocemos. Y, haya hecho lo que haya hemica. Cuando la gente me con otros varones. El hecho es que era yo. La primera, se lee en la dedicatoria. En ella le recrimina su temas religiosos, como en la vida de Wilde. A lo largo de la carta, una estuvo a punto de convertirse en el invierno joya de la literatura, Wilde relexiona sobre de Los un ramo de lirios con un mensajero. Era griegos pensaban que eso era imposible. No obstante, se da la circunstancia de que Lo que se dice de un hombre no es nada. Es interesante- Wilde, Ross te de Wilde. A mediados de octubre, en la Iglesia. Ross no acaba de convencer- ges de una gran universidad. The Final estar internamente consciente. Oscar Wilde, Londres, intentando durante un tiempo, aunque no Penguin.

**Chapter 5 : Oscar Wilde denounced as the devil by his lover - Telegraph**

*Dozens of Douglas's own poems, with the first, "Apologia", being in repudiation of some of his earlier work. pp. This scarce book of his own poetry is signed by Lord Alfred Douglas, the intimate companion and lover of the writer Oscar Wilde.*

I dreamed of him last night, I saw his face All radiant and unshadowed of distress, And as of old, in music measureless, I heard his golden voice and marked him trace Under the common thing the hidden grace, And conjure wonder out of emptiness, Till mean things put on beauty like a dress And all the world was an enchanted place. And then methought outside a fast locked gate I mourned the loss of unrecorded words, Forgotten tales and mysteries half said, Wonders that might have been articulate, And voiceless thoughts like murdered singing birds. And so I woke and knew that he was dead. Zola, Copee, Sardou and others who refused to compromise their spotless reputations or imperil their literary exclusiveness by signing a merciful petition in favour of Oscar Wilde. Not all the singers of a thousand years Can open English prisons. Though hell Opened for Tracian Orpheus, now the spell Of song and art is powerless as the tears That love has shed. And did you ask who signed the plea with you? It was signed already with the sign Of great dead men, of God-like Socrates, Shakespeare and Plato and the Florentine Who conquered form. And all your pretty crew Once, and once only, might have stood with these. Impression de Nuit See what a mass of gems the city wears Upon her broad live bosom! I see her breasts, Pricked out with lamps they stand like huge black towers. I think they move! I hear her panting breath. And in her brain, through lanes as dark as death, Men creep like thoughts The lamps are like pale flowers. The City of the Soul: II What shall we do, my soul, to please the King? Seeing he hath no pleasure in the dance, And hath condemned the honeyed utterance Of silver flutes and mouths made round to sing. Along the wall red roses climb and cling, And oh! Think how the hidden things that poets see In amber eyes or mornings crystalline, Hide in the soul their constant quenchless light, Till, called by some celestial alchemy, Out of forgotten depths, they rise and shine Like buried treasure on Midsummer night. Sonnet on the Sonnet To see the moment holds a madrigal, To find some cloistered place, some hermitage For free devices, some deliberate cage Wherein to keep wild thoughts like birds in thrall; To eat sweet honey and to taste black gall, To fight with form, to wrestle and to rage, Till at the last upon the conquered page The shadows of created Beauty fall. This is the sonnet, this is all delight Of every flower that blows in every Spring, And all desire of every desert place; This is the joy that fills a cloudy night When bursting from her misty following, A perfect moon wins to an empty space. The Green River I know a green grass path that leaves the field, And like a running river, winds along Into a leafy wood where is no throng Of birds at noon-day, and no soft throats yield Their music to the moon. The place is sealed, An unclaimed sovereignty of voiceless song, And all the unravished silences belong To some sweet singer lost or unrevealed. So is my soul become a silent place. Oh, may I wake from this uneasy night To find a voice of music manifold. Let it be shape of sorrow with wan face, Or Love that swoons on sleep, or else delight That is as wide-eyed as a marigold.

**Chapter 6 : THE WILDE DOUGLAS PROJECT - About**

*Bosie: A Biography of Lord Alfred Douglas Douglas Murray Hodder & Stoughton £20, pp In , as the storm clouds gathered over the already tempestuous affair between Oscar Wilde and Lord.*

**Chapter 7 : Full text of "The collected poems of Lord Alfred Douglas"**

*Lord Alfred Douglas () Lord Alfred Douglas was born in and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford. He was the editor of The Academy from to and was at one time the intimate friend of Oscar Wilde.*

**Chapter 8 : Oscar Wilde cigarette case to be auctioned - BBC News**

## DOWNLOAD PDF LORD ALFRED DOUGLAS APOLOGIA.

*Alfred Douglas's Apologia," above.] Benkovitz, Miriam J. "Notes Toward a Chapter of Biography," "Lord Alfred Douglas and Ronald Firbank," BULLETIN OF THE NEW YORK.*

Chapter 9 : Apologia de Oscar Wilde | Jos© Gabriel Rodríguez Pazos - calendrierdelascience.com

*Rupert Croft-Cooke's Bosie is an admitted apologia for Douglas, a detailed, thoroughly researched and finely detached study of the one friend of Wilde who has been for the most part vilified for his conduct before, during, and after Wilde's imprisonment.*