

Picture Dorian Gray Oscar Wilde

A handsome, dissolute man who sells his soul for eternal youth is horrified to see the reflection of his degeneration in the distorted features of his portrait.

The Picture of Dorian Gray Dorian Gray is having his picture painted by Basil Hallward, who is charmed by his looks. But when Sir Henry Wotton visits and seduces Dorian into the worship of youthful beauty with an intoxicating speech, Dorian makes a wish he will live to regret: that all the marks of age will now be reflected in the portrait rather than on Dorian's own face. The stage is now set for a masterful tale about appearance, reality, art, life, truth, fiction and the burden of conscience. Oscar Wilde's only full-length novel, The Picture of Dorian Gray is a lasting gem of sophisticated wit and playfulness, which brings together all the best elements of his talent in a reinterpretation of the Faustian myth. Seminar paper from the year 2010 in the subject American Studies - Literature, grade: 2.0, University of Kassel, course: Anglo-American Literature, language: English, abstract: Oscar Wilde's only novel, The Picture of Dorian Gray, can be considered a revolutionary piece of literature not only because it broke out of the traditional value and belief pattern of the Victorian society but also because it replaced the traditional pattern with new concepts coined by Wilde and his former tutors. Several themes such as homoeroticism, an aesthetic lifestyle or influence and corruption, were issues that many had been afraid to address in the time before Wilde. In this research paper, I will place my main focus on the matter of aestheticism, the causes that it has and the consequences that result from an aesthetic lifestyle. In order to analyze these aspects, it is inevitable to have a closer look at Oscar Wilde's beliefs about art and morality which serve as a basis for understanding the main character's behavior in the novel. To begin my paper, I will outline Wilde's thoughts on art and aestheticism as presented in his famous selection, Intentions, which consists of a number of essays and dialogues on aesthetics as well as his preface to The Picture of Dorian Gray that has been regarded as Wilde's personal praise of aestheticism. This background information is essential to understanding the main character's motivations in the story, which can often be related to Wilde's life as an artist. I will then make a detailed analysis of the characters Basil Hallward, Lord Henry Wotton, Sibyl Vane and Dorian Gray and will explain how their aesthetic behavior and their moral beliefs can be linked to Wilde's thoughts. To end, I will attempt to summarize my findings referring to the statement that Wilde also included criticism of aestheticism in his novel. The term 'aestheticism' derives from Greek, meaning "perceiving through senses" and is a nineteenth-century European concept that rej

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The unabridged text is accompanied by a Glossary of Victorian and Literary terms produced for the modern reader.

The Picture of Dorian Gray by Oscar Wilde (Book Analysis)

The Picture of Dorian Gray by Oscar Wilde

Penguin Readers Level 3: the Picture of Dorian Gray

Oscar Wilde - Full Edition

Will Self's DORIAN is a "shameless imitation" of Oscar Wilde's The Picture of Dorian Gray that reimagines the novel in the milieu of London's early-80s art scene, which for liberated homosexuals were a golden era of sex, drugs and decadence before the AIDS epidemic struck later in the decade. It is "an age in which appearances matter more and more and more. Only the shallowest of people won't judge by them." Young Dorian Gray, just out of school, is a trust funded, impressionable Adonis-like blonde with none of the cynicism of the characters who end up corrupting his innocence even as they love him for it. He arrives in London to help socialite and philanthropist Phyllis Hawtree with her project of running a shelter for young drug addicts. He knows he is strikingly beautiful, that he could be a male model, but he tries not to get too caught up in the "looks thing." Basil Hallward, an artist friend of Phyllis's son Henry Wotton, meets Dorian and immediately falls for him, asking him to pose for a video installation called Cathode Narcissus, wherein Dorian is surrounded by nine television monitors which project images of himself looking into a mirror. In the book's final pages, we discover that Dorian is so taken by the images that he makes a wish that they will age while he remains eternally young. And indeed, Dorian soon swears he sees some faint traces of aging in the images. Meanwhile Dorian is so impressed with the witty, sophisticated banter between Baz and Wotton that he immediately wants to be part of their world (he is described as a social chameleon, easily slipping into the characteristics and fashions and mannerisms of those around him). Dorian, then, breaks up with his college girlfriend and takes up with Baz's friend Wotton, a rich, intelligent but affectless homosexual boozier and cokehead (and careless Jaguar driver) who has a loveless marriage of convenience with the socialite Lady Victoria, a somewhat batty woman who is fine to live in denial of her husband's sexuality so long as their marriage keeps bringing in a flood of party invitations. Jealous of Baz's affections for Dorian and eager to see Dorian "thoroughly pleasure this jaded century" via his unparalleled looks and money, he takes Dorian under his wing and Dorian soon grows to prefer the wild, devil-may-care Wotton over the earnest, somewhat pretentious Baz. ("Baz Hallward the wayward acolyte, seething with energy and bumptiousness; while the younger man [Wotton] played the part of his mentor, consumed with cool, eaten up with indifference.") "Dorian knew his own limitation: he had money but no real style. His upbringing had been here and there, on the fringes of film sets, in foreign hotelsâ€¦ It had given him polish but no shine. He lacked the deep lustre of someone like Wotton." But in truth, Wotton is no better himself: "Henry Wotton was subject to saying to anyone who would listen that the chameleon is the most significant of modern types." And while outer appearance would seem to belie this, the truth was that beneath the Planet of Wotton was a realm of complete flux." The characters to which Wotton introduces Dorian are no better: drug addicts who revere Dorian only for his looks and money. As Dorian gets caught up in this world he becomes every bit as superficial as these people: "Dorian had begun to display talents in the only two areas of life that are worth considering, he was becoming a seducer par excellence, and he was transforming himself into an artificer of distinction, a person who is capable of employing all of the objective world to gain his own end." He eventually falls for a junkie named Herman largely for his beautiful black skin. To celebrate the debut of

Cathode Narcissus, Dorian invites Herman over for an orgy with Wotton, Baz, and the others although not as jaded as Dorian has become (and apparently not a homosexual), Herman's craving for drugs is such that he agrees, and at the party he shares a needle with the other attendees and unwittingly infects them with AIDS. After the party, perhaps because he is ashamed of what he has sunk to, he kills himself in the street.

PART TWO: TRANSMISSION Ten years have passed, and Henry Wotton now lies in a hospital bed on the AIDS ward. He knows he is dying, as is his friend Baz who visits him now for the first time in years, but unlike Baz, Wotton has continued to live the life that brought him down, bribing the hospital employees to let his dealer visit him. His wife is in absolute denial, calling Wotton's infection a "bug." Baz becomes angry that Wotton is not taking care of himself (having been clean for five years, Baz has recovered his soul). He tells Wotton about his move to New York City in the early eighties, when Manhattan was "at the very peak of a great mountain of depravity." His drug habit drove him to poverty and homelessness and he eventually ended up an errand boy for three transvestite cabaret acts who housed him in their squalid apartment. Dorian found him here and "saved" him by cleaning him up and taking him shopping so that Baz might introduce him to some of his downtown connections (Warhol, Mapplethorpe, Burroughs, etc.) This doesn't really happen, but Dorian does manage to "put himself at the center of every season," ever-popular for his looks, fake refinement, and money. "His social promiscuity and his sexual promiscuity have had the same bewildering effect" that of making him incomprehensible, unknowable. Is he gay or straight? Is he nob or yob? And incidentally, how old is he exactly? Dorian discovers gay nightlife, sleeping with hundreds (maybe thousands) of men and in one brutal instance he later recalls with glee, beating a man to death as he sodomizes him in the basement of the Mineshaft nightclub. Eventually, however, when the AIDS scare begins, Dorian popularity lessens when many suspect that he is knowingly transmitting the disease. When Wotton returns from the AIDS ward, a dinner party is thrown and Dorian shows up unexpectedly. Wotton and Baz are shocked to see that he looks exactly as he did ten years ago "he hasn't aged a bit and apparently doesn't have AIDS. During the party Baz tells Dorian that he would like to photograph Cathode Narcissus for an upcoming retrospective and Dorian invites Baz back to his mews home to see it. There, Dorian offers Baz oral sex and his first hit in five years. He tells Baz of the wish he made when he first saw Cathode Narcissus and reveals that ever since then, the images have indeed been aging while he stays young. When Baz refuses to believe it Dorian reveals the monitors and sure enough they play horrifying images of an AIDS-stricken Dorian "concentration camp victims forced to dance by some insane Nazi doctor. When Baz refuses to copy the tapes for Dorian so that he can continue to preserve his youth, Dorian brutally stabs Baz several times, killing him without compunction. "Baz joined the wraithlike Dorians, who had stepped down from their monitors to meet him and in the null space in the middle of the null room, the ten of them linked hands, formed a ring, and commenced a stately dance." **EPILOGUE** As it turns out, everything up until this point is the text of a novel written by Henry Wotton, who is now dead of AIDS and has left the book for Dorian and Victoria. Dorian is hurt and indignant about the way he is portrayed: he insists that he never killed anyone, he is not a shallow narcissus but rather someone who genuinely cares about the good of others, he is not a free-loading model but has worked hard as the publisher of a fashion/design magazine. He brushes the book off but as he tries to go on with his work of preserving the now-famous work of Baz, the cynical narrative voice of Henry Wotton's book keeps intruding into his thoughts until finally, as Dorian visits the

scene of his friend Princess Diana's fatal crash, Wotton reappears and cuts his throat. In this graphic novel adaptation of Oscar Wilde's classic story, Dorian Gray hides a monstrous secret in his attic--a portrait that ages and shows the results of his hedonistic and selfish lifestyle while he remains ever-youthful and handsome. "First published in 1890 in Lippincott's Monthly Magazine, *The Picture of Dorian Gray* was released as a revised book in 1891. This Norton Critical Edition includes both the 1890 and 1891 editions. As a work of fiction, the novel is an exploration of artistic hedonism, inspiration, and intensity. This edition allows readers to compare the two texts of *Dorian Gray* and better understand the book's contemporary reception, debate, and criticism. "Backgrounds" allows readers to consider the correspondence between Oscar Wilde and his critics, and the heated public debate over art and morality that the novel engendered. "Criticism" includes essays on the aesthetics, modernity, characters, and subplots within the novel--and demonstrates the changing interpretations of the novel over time. A Chronology and Selected Bibliography are also included"--

Basil Hallward, an artist, meets Dorian Gray and paints his portrait. The artist is so infatuated with Dorian's beauty that he begins to believe it is the reason for his quality of art. Dorian becomes convinced that beauty is all-important and wishes his portrait could age instead of him. Beware of what you have wish for! Each time Dorian commits a sin his portrait ages, showing him what is happening to his soul.

Oscar Wilde: *The Picture of Dorian Gray* (English Edition)

B2.2-niveau ERK

The Picture of Dorian Gray by Oscar Wilde (Illustrated Classics)

A Graphic Novel

The handsome appearance of dissolute, young Dorian Gray remains unchanged while the features in his portrait become distorted as his degeneration progresses.

Classic / British English An artist paints a picture of the young and handsome Dorian Gray. When he sees it, Dorian makes a wish that changes his life. As he grows older, his face stays young and handsome. But the picture changes. Why can't Dorian show it to anybody? What is its terrible secret?

The Picture of Dorian Gray by Oscar Wilde from Coterie Classics All Coterie Classics have been formatted for ereaders and devices and include a bonus link to the free audio book. "Those who find ugly meanings in beautiful things are corrupt without being charming. This is a fault. Those who find beautiful meanings in beautiful things are the cultivated. For these there is hope. They are the elect to whom beautiful things mean only Beauty. There is no such thing as a moral or an immoral book. Books are well written, or badly written. That is all." — Oscar Wilde, *The Picture of Dorian Gray* A man sells his soul for eternal youth and scandalizes the city in Oscar Wilde's *The Picture of Dorian Gray*.

MYSTERY & HORROR When the superbly handsome Dorian Gray sees his portrait he makes a terrible wish: that the portrait will grow older and that he will remain young forever. But what happens to the portrait that no one ever sees? A brilliant and disturbing story of a man who is willing to sell his soul for eternal youth, while he pursues pleasure and passion. Dossiers: The Aesthetic Movement Oscar Wilde's London

The Picture of Dorian Gray : Om Illustrated Classics

The Picture of Dorian Gray: A Gothic and Philosophical Novel by Oscar Wilde

THE PICTURE OF DORIAN GRAY (The Original 1890 'Uncensored' Edition & The

Revised 1891 Edition)

Adorn the lines of this classic cautionary tale with fresh insights of your own. Published in 1890, *The Picture of Dorian Gray* is Oscar Wilde's only novel, and at first, it was considered too salacious to publish. In this story of greed, sin, and arrogance, a young, handsome man makes a devil's bargain to have his portrait age instead of his body. A cautionary tale of innocence sacrificed for the sake of vanity, *The Picture of Dorian Gray* is a time-honored story that remains relevant today. In *A Novel Journal: The Picture of Dorian Gray*, the famously insightful novel serves as the lines of this journal in tiny type. With this journal in hand, writers can rest assured that the pages are graced with greatness and write with abandon, whether they use Wilde's words as inspiration for their own unique stories or simply enjoy the reminder of his classic each time they sit down to write. Packaged with a deluxe Svepa cover, brilliant endpapers, colored edges, and matching elastic band to close pages tight, this book is a great gift or collectible for admirers of Wilde's work. And the compact size makes this journal easy to slip into a purse, briefcase, or backpack so you can record and revisit your thoughts on the go.

Enthralled by his own exquisite portrait, Dorian Gray exchanges his soul for eternal youth and beauty. Influenced by his friend Lord Henry Wotton, he is drawn into a corrupt double life; indulging his desires in secret while remaining a gentleman in the eyes of polite society. Only his portrait bears the traces of his decadence. The novel was a *succos de scandale* and the book was later used as evidence against Wilde at the Old Bailey in 1895. It has lost none of its power to fascinate and disturb.

Publishes for the first time the author's original, uncensored typescript, in an annotated edition with 60 color illustrations.

Wilde's only novel, first published in 1890, is a brilliantly designed puzzle, intended to tease conventional minds with its exploration of the myriad interrelationships between art, life and consequence. From its provocative Preface, challenging the reader to belief in 'art for art's sake', to its sensational conclusion, the story self-consciously experiments with the notion of sin as an element of design. Yet Wilde himself underestimated the consequences of his experiment, and its capacity to outrage the Victorian establishment. Its words returned to haunt him in his court appearances in 1895, and he later recalled the 'note of doom' which runs like 'a purple thread' through its carefully crafted prose. - Illustrated

Oscar Wilde - *the Picture of Dorian Gray*

The Picture of Dorian Gray (B2.2)

Aestheticism in Oscar Wilde's *the Picture of Dorian Gray*

Picture of Dorian Gray The

"As he was turning the handle of the door, his eye fell upon the portrait Basil Hallward had painted of him. He started back as if in surprise. Then he went on into his own room, looking somewhat puzzled. After he had taken the button-hole out of his coat, he seemed to hesitate. Finally, he came back, went over to

the picture, and examined it. In the dim arrested light that struggled through the cream-coloured silk blinds, the face appeared to him to be a little changed. The expression looked different. One would have said that there was a touch of cruelty in the mouth. It was certainly strange." Dorian Gray is the subject of a full-length portrait in oil by Basil Hallward, an artist who is impressed and infatuated by Dorian's beauty. Understanding that his beauty will fade, Dorian Gray expresses the desire to sell his soul, to ensure that the picture, rather than he, will age and fade. The wish is granted, and Dorian Gray pursues a life of amoral experiences, while staying young and beautiful. All the while his portrait - the picture of Dorian Gray - ages and records every sin. "The Picture of Dorian Gray" by Oscar Wilde was first published in 1890. The young bohemian Dorian Gray is the subject of a full-length portrait in oil by Basil Hallward, an artist who is impressed and infatuated by Dorian's beauty. Through Basil, Dorian Gray meets Lord Henry Wotton, and he soon is enthralled by the aristocrat's hedonistic world view: that beauty and sensual fulfilment are the only things worth pursuing in life. "The Picture of Dorian Gray" is the only novel written by Oscar Wilde.

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 artist is the creator of beautiful things. To reveal art and conceal the artist is art's aim. The critic is he who can translate into another manner or a new material his impression of beautiful things. The highest as the lowest form of criticism is a mode of autobiography. Those who find ugly meanings in beautiful things are corrupt without being charming. This is a fault. Those who find beautiful meanings in beautiful things are the cultivated. For these there is hope. They are the elect to whom beautiful things mean only beauty. There is no such thing as a moral or an immoral book. Books are well written, or badly

written. That is all.

The publication in 1890 of Wilde's only novel led to a furious public debate over art and morality. Dorian Gray's double life in elegant high society and in London's most degraded slums express the essence of aestheticism and fin de siècle decadence and shows up the hypocrisies of Victorian society.

The Picture of Dorian Gray - Oscar Wilde

The Picture of Dorian Gray (Collins Classics)

The Complete Works of Oscar Wilde: The picture of Dorian Gray : the 1890 and 1891 texts

Authoritative Texts, Backgrounds, Reviews and Reactions, Criticism

Over 120 years after Oscar Wilde submitted *The Picture of Dorian Gray* for publication, the uncensored version of his novel appears here for the first time in a paperback edition. This restores material, including instances of graphic homosexual content, removed by the novel's original editor, who feared it would be "offensive" to Victorians.

It all began with cursed words directed at a painting and ended with a life drowned in darkness and despair. Dorian had no idea that his life would spiral out of control when he agreed to the famous painter, Basil Hallward. But it did. Dorian accepted his fate for many years - until he met her. Who knew that a chance encounter could irrevocably alter one's existence for ever? Will Dorian have the courage to do the right thing and find his happiness? Or, will he continue with his deal with the devil and truly become one himself?

A Study Guide for Oscar Wilde's "The Picture of Dorian Gray," excerpted from Gale's acclaimed *Novels for Students*. This concise study guide includes plot summary; character analysis; a biography; study questions; historical context; suggestions for further reading; and much more. For any literature project, trust *Novels for Students* for all of your research needs.

When Dorian Gray has his portrait painted, he is captivated by his own beauty. Set in fin-de-siècle London, this novel traces a path from the studio of painter Basil Hallward to the opium dens of the East End. Combining elements of the supernatural, aestheticism, and the Gothic, this is a masterpiece of fiction.

An Annotated, Uncensored Edition

Dorian

An Inquiry Into Oscar Wilde's Revisions of *The Picture of Dorian Gray*

Detailed Summary, Analysis and Reading Guide

The story begins in the art studio of Basil Hallward, who is discussing a current painting with his witty and amoral friend Lord Henry Wotton. Henry thinks that the painting, a portrait of an extraordinarily beautiful young man, should be displayed, but Basil disagrees, fearing that his obsession with the portrait's subject, Dorian Gray, can be seen in the work. Dorian then arrives, and he is fascinated as Henry explains his belief that one should live life to the fullest by indulging one's impulses. Henry also points out that beauty and youth are fleeting, and Dorian declares that he would give his soul if the portrait were to grow old and wrinkled while he remained young and handsome. Basil gives the painting to Dorian.

The Picture of Dorian Gray, the only novel by Oscar Wilde, was first published in 1890. A substantially revised and expanded edition was published in April 1891. For the new edition, Wilde revised the content of the novel's existing chapters, divided the final chapter into two chapters, and created six entirely new additional chapters. Whereas the original edition of the novel contains 13 chapters, the revised edition of the novel contains 20 chapters. The 1891 version was expanded from 13 to 20 chapters, but also toned down, particularly in some of its overt homoerotic aspects.

Also, chapters 3, 5, and 15 to 18 are entirely new in the 1891 version, and chapter 13 from the first edition is split in two (becoming chapters 19 and 20). The novel tells of a young man named Dorian Gray, the subject of a painting by artist Basil Hallward. Dorian is selected for his remarkable physical beauty, and Basil becomes strongly infatuated with Dorian, believing that his beauty is responsible for a new mode of art. The Picture of Dorian Gray is considered one of the last works of classic gothic horror fiction with a strong Faustian theme. It deals with the artistic movement of the decadents, and homosexuality, both of which caused some controversy when the book was first published. However, in modern times, the book has been referred to as "one of the modern classics of Western literature. Oscar Wills Wilde (1854 – 1900) was an Irish writer and poet. After writing in different forms throughout the 1880s, he became one of London's most popular playwrights in the early 1890s. Today he is remembered for his epigrams, his only novel (The Picture of Dorian Gray), his plays and poetry, and the circumstances of his imprisonment and early death.

A handsome dissolute man who sells his soul for eternal youth is horrified to see the reflection of his degeneration in the distorted features of his portrait, in a text that is in graphic novel format. Dorian Gray is the subject of a full-length portrait in oil by Basil Hallward, an artist who is impressed and infatuated by Dorian's beauty; he believes that Dorian's beauty is responsible for the new mode in his art as a painter. Through Basil, Dorian meets Lord Henry Wotton, and he soon is enthralled by the aristocrat's hedonistic worldview: that beauty and sensual fulfilment are the only things worth pursuing in life. Newly understanding that his beauty will fade, Dorian expresses the desire to sell his soul, to ensure that the picture, rather than he, will age and fade. The wish is granted, and Dorian pursues a libertine life of varied and amoral experiences; all the while his portrait ages and records every soul-corrupting sin. This case laminate collector's edition includes a Victorian inspired dust-jacket.

C1/C2-niveau ERK

A Novel Journal: The Picture of Dorian Gray (Compact)

York Notes Advanced

The Uncensored Picture of Dorian Gray

Unlock the more straightforward side of The Picture of Dorian Gray with this concise and insightful summary and analysis! This engaging summary presents an analysis of The Picture of Dorian Gray by Oscar Wilde, a fascinating novel in which a beautiful young man, under the poisonous influence of an older dandy, makes a bargain with the devil, according to which he stays young and charming while his portrait becomes a reflection of his conscience. When first written, the story was considered indecent and was heavily censored. Despite this, it quickly gained a large readership, and continues to enjoy success today; it has been adapted for the screen and stage many times, as well as inspiring various characters and even a medical syndrome. It is Wilde's only novel, and the author spent more time writing plays and epigrams up until his tragic early death. Find out everything you need to know about The Picture of Dorian Gray 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 in 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!

Penguin Readers is a series of popular classics, exciting contemporary fiction, and thought-provoking non-fiction written for learners of English as a foreign language. Beautifully illustrated and carefully adapted, the series introduces language learners around the world to the bestselling authors and most compelling content from Penguin Random House. The eight levels of Penguin Readers follow the Common European Framework and include language activities that help readers to develop key skills.

Presents an annotated edition of the novel about Dorian Gray, a handsome youth who is corrupted into a

life of terrible evil by Lord Henry Wotton; and includes backgrounds, reviews and reactions, and a selection of critical essays.

Dorian Gray is the subject of a full-length portrait in oil by Basil Hallward, an artist impressed and infatuated by Dorian's beauty; he believes that Dorian's beauty is responsible for the new mood in his art as a painter. Through Basil, Dorian meets Lord Henry Wotton, and he soon is enthralled by the aristocrat's hedonistic world view: that beauty and sensual fulfilment are the only things worth pursuing in life. Newly understanding that his beauty will fade, Dorian expresses the desire to sell his soul, to ensure that the picture, rather than he, will age and fade. The wish is granted, and Dorian pursues a libertine life of varied amoral experiences while staying young and beautiful; all the while, his portrait ages and records every sin. The Picture of Dorian Gray is a Gothic and philosophical novel by Oscar Wilde, first published complete in the July 1890 issue of Lippincott's Monthly Magazine. Fearing the story was indecent, the magazine's editor deleted roughly five hundred words before publication without Wilde's knowledge. Despite that censorship, The Picture of Dorian Gray offended the moral sensibilities of British book reviewers, some of whom said that Oscar Wilde merited prosecution for violating the laws guarding public morality. In response, Wilde aggressively defended his novel and art in correspondence with the British press, although he personally made excisions of some of the most controversial material when revising and lengthening the story for book publication the following year. Oscar Fingal O'Flahertie Wills Wilde (16 October 1854 - 30 November 1900) was an Irish poet and playwright. After writing in different forms throughout the 1880s, he became one of London's most popular playwrights in the early 1890s. He is best remembered for his epigrams and plays, his novel The Picture of Dorian Gray, and the circumstances of his criminal conviction for "gross indecency", imprisonment, and early death at age 46.

Oscar Wilde

The Picture of Dorian Gray (Royal Collector's Edition) (Case Laminate Hardcover with Jacket)

A Study Guide for Oscar Wilde's "The Picture of Dorian Gray"

The Picture of Dorian Gray and Other Writings

Here is a collection of this witty and irreverent author's works--all in their most authoritative texts. Includes The Picture of Dorian Gray, The Importance of Being Earnest, and other stories and essays.

HarperCollins is proud to present a range of best-loved, essential classics.

The Picture of Dorian Gray is Oscar Wilde ' s classic story of a young man whose beauty prompts a painter to paint a life-like portrait of him. However, all is not what it seems...Dorian expresses the desire to sell his soul, to ensure that the picture, rather than he, will age and fade. A must-read for children and adults alike! The novel is a social satire as well as a key explorer of Victorian norms. We are made to observe human emotions like love, jealousy, hate and the forces of evil and good. Oscar Wilde propagates his ' art for art ' s sake ' theory, even as he weaves a narrative around a beautiful young man (Dorian Gray) and his friends (Lord Henry and Basil). The book is a classic in the true sense of the word, as it appeals to the universal instincts of Man.

The classic of gothic horror is accompanied by three short stories--"Lord Arthur Savile's Crime," "The Happy Prince," and "The Birthday of the Infanta"--and a new introduction by Gary Schmidgall, author of The Stranger Wilde. Original.

Oscar Wilde's The Picture of Dorian Gray
A Retelling of the Picture of Dorian Gray by Oscar Wilde
Penguin Readers
The Picture of Dorian Gray (C1/C2)