

1: Oscar Wilde Trial - HISTORY

Three Trials of Oscar Wilde () Old Bailey, the main courthouse in London, had never presented a show quite like the three trials that captivated England and much of the literary world in the spring of

The events that would bring Oscar Wilde to Old Bailey began four years earlier in the summer of when Wilde, then thirty-eight years old, met a promising twenty-two-year old poet named Lord Alfred Douglas "Bosie" at a tea party. The two became extremely close. Douglas took great pleasure in the interest shown in him by Wilde, already a major literary figure. Douglas called his elder companion "the most chivalrous friend in the world. Wilde made no secret of his interest. Douglas later said, "He was continually asking me to lunch and dine with him and sending me letters, notes, and telegrams. Wilde and Douglas at Oxford in The first serious problem for Wilde, growing out of his relationship with Douglas, came when Douglas, still a student in Oxford, gave an old suit to a down-and-out friend named Wood. Wood discovered in a pocket of the suit letters written by Wilde to his youthful friend. Wilde later described the money as a gift to enable Wood to start a new life in America. Two other would-be blackmailers were given smaller amounts of money after returning the remaining letters. Queensberry was an arrogant, ill-tempered, eccentric and perhaps even mentally imbalanced Scottish nobleman best noted for developing and promoting rules for amateur boxing the "Queensberry rules". Wilde charmed Queensberry over a long lunch with many cigars and liqueurs. By early Queensberry concluded the Wilde was most likely a homosexual and began demanding that his son stop seeing Wilde: He threatened restaurant and hotel managers with beatings if he ever discovered Wilde and his son together on their premises. An angry conversation ensued, ending when Wilde ordered Queensberry to leave saying, "I do not know what the Queensberry rules are, but the Oscar Wilde rule is to shoot on sight. Wilde arranged to have the theater surrounded by police. His plan blocked, Queenberry prowled about outside for three hours before finally leaving "chattering. On the card he had written: Returning that night to the Hotel Avondale, Wilde wrote to Douglas asking that he come and see him. The tower of ivory is assailed by the foul thing. On the sand is my life split. On March 2, Queensberry police arrested Queensberry and charged him with libel at the Vine Street police station. Before accepting the case, Clarke said to Wilde, "I can only accept this brief, Mr. Wilde, if you assure me on your honor as an English gentleman that there is not and never has been any foundation for the charges that are made against you. Douglas, who was also present at the luncheon with Shaw and Harris, objected. On April 3, , the first trial of Oscar Wilde--with Wilde in this case cheering the prosecution--began at Old Bailey. Queensberry, wearing a blue hunting stock, stood alone, hat in hand, in front of the dock. Wilde, wearing a fashionable coat with a flower in his button-hole, chatted with his attorney. Meanwhile, in another room in the building, a group of young men--gathered by Queensberry to substantiate his charge--laughed and smoked cigarettes. Clarke admitted that the letter "might appear extravagant to those in the habit of writing commercial correspondence," but said it must be remembered that Oscar Wilde is a poet, and the letter should be read as "the expression of true poetic feeling, and with no relation whatever to the hateful and repulsive suggestions put to it in the plea in this case. He began by lying about his age, which he said was thirty-nine he was actually forty-one. Under questioning by Clarke, Wilde, with easy assurance, described his earlier encounters with--and harassment by--Queensberry. The cross generally broke into two main parts: The views of Philistines on art are incalculably stupid. And so it went. Wilde did his best to turn the proceedings into a joke with flippant answers. Always the artist, he seemed to be reaching for creative, witty answers, even if they contradicted earlier ones. Rather, one senses that Carson enjoyed toying with his old rival. When Carson began to ask Wilde about his relationships with named young men, Wilde became noticeably uncomfortable. The jury appeared astonished when Carson produced items ranging from fine clothes to silver-mounted walking sticks that Wilde admitted giving to his young companions. Wilde tried to explain: Did Wilde kiss him? Why then did he mention his ugliness? That afternoon the prosecution closed its case without calling, as was widely expected, Lord Alfred Douglas as a witness. Lord Alfred Douglas When Carson announced, in his opening speech in defense of Queensberry, that he intended to call to the witness box a procession of young men with whom Wilde had been sexually associated, the atmosphere in the

courtroom became tense. Edward Clarke understood his client was in serious personal danger. An Act, the Criminal Law Amendment Act, had made it a crime for any person to commit an act of "gross indecency. After trial that evening, Edward Clarke met with his famous client, Wilde," Clarke later recalled, "I told him that it was almost impossible in view of all the circumstances to induce a jury to convict of a criminal offence a father who was endeavoring to save his son from what he believed to be an evil companionship. Bridge adjourned the court for an hour and a half, apparently to give Wilde time to make his escape from England on the last train to the Continent. Wilde, however, had lapsed into "a pathetic state of indecision. Wilde and Alfred Taylor, the procurer of young men for Wilde, faced twenty-five counts of gross indecencies and conspiracy to commit gross indecencies. A parade of young male witnesses for the prosecution testified regarding their roles in helping Wilde to act out his sexual fantasies. Although Wilde was not prosecuted for sodomy, there was little doubt by the end of the trial that he might have been. Almost all of them expressed shame and remorse over their own actions, and Wilde seemed to be left conflicted by their testimony. Later Wilde compared his encounters with "feasting with panthers. His arrogance of the first trial was gone. He answered questions quietly, denying all allegations of indecent behavior. It is that deep, spiritual affection that is as pure as it is perfect. It dictates and pervades great works of art like those of Shakespeare and Michelangelo, and those two letters of mine, such as they are. It is in this century misunderstood, so much misunderstood that it may be described as the "Love that dare not speak its name," and on account of it I am placed where I am now. It is beautiful, it is fine, it is the noblest form of affection. There is nothing unnatural about it. It is intellectual, and it repeatedly exists between an elder and a younger man, when the elder man has intellect, and the younger man has all the joy, hope and glamour of life before him. That it should be so the world does not understand. The world mocks it and sometimes puts one in the pillory for it. Clarke closed by asking the jury to "gratify those thousands of hopes that are hanging on your decision" and "clear from this fearful imputation one of our most renowned and accomplished men of letters of today and, in clearing him, clear society from a stain. The jury deliberated for over three hours before concluding that they could not reach a verdict on most of the charges the jury acquitted Wilde on charges relating to Frederick Atkins, one of the young men with whom he was accused of having engaged in a gross indecency. On May 7, Wilde was released on bail to enjoy three weeks of freedom until the start of his second criminal trial. It was shortly after Francis Douglas was "killed in a hunting accident" probably a suicide, that Queensberry went on the rampage against Oscar Wilde. There is plausible evidence in the form of ambiguous letters to conclude that Rosebery was threatened with exposure by Queensberry or others if he failed to aggressively prosecute Wilde. Although the trial resembled in many ways the first, the prosecution dropped its weakest witnesses and focused more heavily on its strongest. Wilde swayed slightly in the dock; his face turned gray. Some in the courtroom shouted "Shame! The Wilde trials caused public attitudes toward homosexuals to become harsher and less tolerant. Whereas prior to the trials there was a certain pity for those who engaged in same-sex passion, after the trials homosexuals were seen more as a threat. The Wilde trials had other effects as well. They caused the public to begin to associate art with homo eroticism, and to see effeminacy as a signal for homosexuality. Many same sex relationships seen as innocent before the Wilde trials became suspect after the trials. People with close same sex relationships grew anxious, concerned about doing anything that might suggest impropriety. Wilde served two years in prison, the last eighteen months being spent at Reading Gaol. He came out chastened and bankrupt, but not bitter. He told a friend that he "had gained much" in prison and was "ashamed on having led a life unworthy of an artist. He died on November 30, in Paris. The first time I left the box to be arrested, the second time to be led back to the house of detention, and the third time to pass into prison for two years. Society as we have constituted it, will have no place for me, has none to offer; but Nature, whose sweet rains fall on just and unjust alike, will have clefts in the rocks where I may hide, and secret valleys in whose silence I may weep undisturbed. She will hang with stars so that I may walk abroad in the darkness without stumbling, and send the wind over my footprints so that none may track me to my hurt:

2: Andrew Elfenbein, "On the Trials of Oscar Wilde: Myths and Realities" | BRANCH

The Trials of Oscar Wilde also known as *The Man with the Green Carnation* and *The Green Carnation*, is a British film based on the libel and subsequent criminal cases involving Oscar Wilde and the Marquess of Queensberry.

It concludes by speculating on future directions for work on Wilde and sexuality. Download this page in PDF format

Figure 1: Wilde was a rich, glamorous, aristocratic celebrity, famous for his wit and funny plays. Yet when his homosexuality came to light, Victorian society was shocked. Wilde was hunted down, prosecuted for his homosexuality, and thrown into prison; he died soon after his release. The scandal made his name unspeakable and works unsalable. Only after decades did it become possible to mention him. His trials made homosexuality even more invisible than it had been before. This sketch has the seeds of a great story. Unfortunately, although some parts of this story are true, others are not. By turning Wilde into the archetypal gay martyr, it washes out the contingencies, surprises, and sheer strangeness of his trials. All their events become the seemingly inevitable consequence of homophobia. Without denying the potency of the image of Wilde as martyr or the justifiable outrage that many still feel about the trials, I want to focus on Wilde the individual, not Wilde the archetype. Homophobia or, more specifically, revulsion at anal sex mattered in the Wilde trials, but no single cause explains the complex, disastrous events. Even after volumes of writing, much about the trials remains cloudy. For example, transcripts of the second two trials have disappeared, so historians have to use biased, incomplete newspaper reports. Nevertheless, mysterious as the trials may be, some common mistakes can be fixed. My goal is less to give new information than to correct misimpressions sometimes found in popular writing about Wilde. Oscar Wilde was an aristocrat. Those titles are misleading. Wilde came from a squarely middle-class background: Although he wrote about aristocrats and thrived in aristocratic company, he himself was from a significantly lower social rung than his lover, Lord Alfred Douglas; moreover, Wilde had the added burden of being Irish, a fact that reviewers sometimes used against him. Although Wilde would have loved to have been rich, his father left him virtually nothing Ellman For most of his life, Wilde scrambled for money, and complained frequently about his poverty in his letters. He wrote to earn, but for him, as for so many others, living by the pen was precarious; even far more prolific writers than he lived on the verge of financial ruin. The trials bankrupted Wilde, and he died poor. Those belonging to the upper classes were not above the law but were more immune from persecution than those outside of the charmed circle. When the issue of prosecuting him arose, his aristocratic status protected him, as well as his youth. Charles Gill, the prosecuting counsel in the first criminal trial, wrote to Hamilton Cuffe, the Director of Public Prosecutions, about Douglas: As Charles Upchurch has documented, upper-class families became powerful units in protecting their own when charges of sodomy were raised: The Wilde trials proved that the aristocracy still had clout. Even though the idea that Wilde seduced Douglas had no basis in fact, it was a potent myth that Queensberry could use against Wilde. Victorians knew nothing about homosexuality. Several scandals involving sex between men received wide publicity in late Victorian England. In , the Boulton and Park trial turned the spotlight on men who, cross-dressing as women, had become the center of a network of similar men. In , the Cleveland Street scandal focused on a brothel of young men, many of whom also worked as telegraph boys; several prominent members of the aristocracy were rumored to be customers. While these two scandals were particularly salient moments in public awareness of sex between men, historians have produced several books, all worth reading, describing just how widespread sex between men was in nineteenth-century Britain Cook; Cocks; Upchurch; Kaplan. The scandals were familiar enough that a reviewer of *The Picture of Dorian Gray* could casually refer to the Cleveland Street Scandal as if everyone would know what he or she was describing: Yet scandals were not the only source of knowledge about sex between men. However more recent commentators have read these biblical passages, Victorians took them as blanket condemnations of same-sex eroticism. For the educated elite who knew classical literature, same-sex eroticism in classical poetry, art, and drama was familiar. Especially at Oxford, the Hellenic revival fostered a multi-faceted appreciation of classical Greece, which for some men provided a rich vocabulary of same-sex eroticism Dellamora; Dowling. London had networks of places for men to hook up, from theaters and clubs to

the train stations, parks, and museums. In Sheffield, Edward Carpenter, inspired by Victorian socialist ideals and the poetry of Walt Whitman, had become a prophet of gay rights and even published a major defense of love between men, *Homogenic Love and Its Place in a Free Society* (1884). Yet Carpenter could be ignored because his writings about sexuality had a small circulation, while Wilde was in the glare of London publicity. Although the Wilde trials may look like an originary moment for the public response to homosexuality, they were part of a much longer history of the surveillance and policing of sex between men. Wilde was put on trial for being a homosexual. He started legal proceedings himself, in response to harsh provocation, and the charge he brought was one of libel, though it arose in relation to claims about his sexual behavior. A loud atheist who attacked Christianity, he was a terrible husband; his miserable first marriage ended in divorce, and his second marriage was annulled when his second wife claimed that he was impotent and had a deformed penis. Moreover, as a Scottish peer, Queensberry was not automatically a member of the House of Lords, as British peers were; instead, his fellow Scottish peers had to elect him. In a major snub, the Scottish peers turned him down, a strong sign that they loathed his lack of Victorian respectability. Before the Wilde trials, a series of events had made Queensberry hypersensitive to sexual relations between men. The most important was the death of his oldest son and heir, Francis, Viscount Drumlanrig, in 1892. Drumlanrig was rumored to have had an affair with Lord Rosebery, the Prime Minister. Supposedly threatened with exposure, he killed himself, although his death was recorded as a shooting accident. What Queensberry wrote was, perhaps unintentionally, more suggestive. If he ignored the insult or confronted Queensberry, Queensberry would escalate the fight. If he fled, he as good as admitted guilt, cut himself off from his acquaintances, and lost the publishing connections that earned him his money. Notably, Wilde, Carson, and Queensberry all shared some outsider status: Wilde endured relentless questions from Carson for hours and hours. Just reading them is exhausting. In a strategy resembling that used for years to oust gay men and women from the American military, Carson had to show that Wilde supposedly had a propensity for such activities, even though Carson never accused Wilde directly of sodomy. Although Carson was a brilliant, relentless interrogator, Wilde met him point for point and refused to acknowledge that his writings should be read autobiographically. This part of the trial was, at best, a draw. In the event, deals were cut. After Carson interrogated Wilde about various working-class youths all of whom were seventeen or older, he mentioned that one of them, Charles Parker, was ready to give evidence against Wilde. To the surprise of many, Clarke never even called Lord Alfred Douglas to defend himself; Wilde claimed that he prevented Douglas from doing so. Near the end, Clarke tried and failed to get Carson to agree to a modified charge, and Wilde lost the case. Clarke made one move that seems to have had repercussions he did not predict, although exact details are vague. Whatever Queensberry meant by this insult either letting his son sit in the House of Lords, while he could not, or the supposed homosexual scandal, his letters put the prime minister, the queen, and William Ewart Gladstone, the elder statesman of the Liberal Party, in the trial. The mere fact of their mention suddenly raised the stakes of the trial because it made it more difficult for high-ranking administrators to quiet the scandal. Ellman points to evidence that even Rosebery tried to help Wilde, but was told to stop. The scandal of his trials had spread too high for Wilde to get off easily. Once Wilde was on trial, his conviction was inevitable. France was the established destination in such cases because it had no explicit legal penalties against sex between men; these had been dropped from the legal code at the French Revolution. Having lost the libel case, Wilde could potentially be prosecuted for the felony of sodomy, and fleeing seemed a better alternative than prison. Whereas a sodomy conviction was a felony and required proof of penetration, gross indecency was a misdemeanor and did not. Sodomy was still a blurry category, while gross indecency was specifically about sex between men. Taylor received a deal to do the same, but refused. Douglas, who had been eager to testify at the first trial, left the country. Wilde denied having had sex with any of the men and claimed that the graphic evidence of the hotel staff about the sheets in his room could not be trusted. The judge, Sir Arthur Charles, was meticulous and relatively sympathetic; at the end, he went over the evidence, sorted what the jury should attend to from what they should ignore, and gave them four questions to answer. Despite fierce press against Wilde and supposed government pressure to convict him, when he was initially prosecuted for gross indecency, he was not found guilty. Even with a string of men who had testified to their relations with him,

explicit details about his hotel room, the complete unwillingness of highly-placed friends to help him, and a second-rate counsel, the jury could not reach a verdict. I stress this point because it complicates the sense often found in writing about Wilde that his decision not to flee to France was necessarily a gesture of suicidal self-destruction. According to British law, what should have happened next was not clear: Wilde could have satisfied the law by walking out from this trial a free man, and many would have liked just that. Carson, who had been relentless against Wilde in the first libel trial, thought that he had suffered enough Ellman ; others felt that unseemly activities had already received too much publicity Foldy At the least, the outcome of the second trial gave Wilde another opportunity to flee. Once again, he refused. Little new evidence appeared in the third trial. Perhaps in response to the weakness of the case, the prosecution by Sir Frank Lockwood was tough on Wilde, and the judge, Sir Alfred Wills, far less impartial than Charles had been in the second trial. The case against him was not strong because all witnesses against him had cooperated with the prosecution to save themselves, and their testimony could be portrayed as self-interested. Although no records of jury deliberations survive, it took three hours to reach a guilty verdict, so there must have been at least some debate. Nevertheless, the jury convicted him of gross indecency. The vehemence with which the judge, Justice Wills, denounced Wilde may have reacted against the weakness of the prosecution: Wilde received the maximum sentence of two years; Wills had the option of including hard labor or not, and he made sure that it was included. After the trials, Wilde disappeared. The publicity surrounding the trial may explain a particularly high ratio of prosecutions to arrests for gross indecency in , although this pattern did not last into Cook

3: The Trials of Oscar Wilde

Ken Hughes film 'The Trials of Oscar Wilde' may at first appear to be one of those cheesy Technicolor costume dramas when in fact it is a gripping and finely acted account of the appalling treatment Oscar Wilde received at the hands of the English justice system at the end of the 19th century.

When the church was closed, the records were moved to the nearby St. She then asked Father Fox to baptise her sons. After a few weeks I baptized these two children, Lady Wilde herself being present on the occasion. Henry Wilson, born in , and Emily and Mary Wilde, born in and , respectively, of different maternity to Henry. Sir William acknowledged paternity of his illegitimate children and provided for their education, but they were reared by his relatives rather than by his wife or with his legitimate children. Isola died aged nine of meningitis. Trinity, one of the leading classical schools, placed him with scholars such as R. Mahaffy who inspired his interest in Greek literature. He presented a paper titled "Aesthetic Morality". Magdalen College, Oxford[edit] At Magdalen, he read Greats from to , and from there he applied to join the Oxford Union , but failed to be elected. Neither his father, who threatened to cut off his funds, nor Mahaffy thought much of the plan; but mostly Wilde, the supreme individualist, balked at the last minute from pledging himself to any formal creed. On the appointed day of his baptism, Father Bowden received a bunch of altar lilies instead. Wilde retained a lifelong interest in Catholic theology and liturgy. This attitude resulted in his being rusticated for one term, when he nonchalantly returned to college late from a trip to Greece with Prof. Pater gave Wilde his sense of almost flippant devotion to art, though it was John Ruskin who gave him a purpose for it. Ruskin admired beauty, but believed it must be allied with, and applied to, moral good. Sheppard of the Original Christy Minstrels made it famous and other performers sang it for decades afterwards. She became engaged to Bram Stoker and they married in He had been publishing lyrics and poems in magazines since entering Trinity College, especially in Kottabos and the Dublin University Magazine. In mid, at 27 years old, Poems collected, revised and expanded his poetic efforts. It was bound in a rich, enamel, parchment cover embossed with gilt blossom and printed on hand-made Dutch paper; Wilde presented many copies to the dignitaries and writers who received him over the next few years. The librarian, who had requested the book for the library, returned the presentation copy to Wilde with a note of apology. Wilde journeyed on the SS Arizona , arriving 2 January , and disembarking the following day. Higginson , a cleric and abolitionist, wrote in "Unmanly Manhood" of his general concern that Wilde, "whose only distinction is that he has written a thin volume of very mediocre verse", would improperly influence the behaviour of men and women. While there he met Robert Sherard , whom he entertained constantly. He reportedly entertained the other passengers with " Ave Imperatrix! She happened to be visiting Dublin in , when Wilde was lecturing at the Gaiety Theatre. The couple had two sons, Cyril and Vyvyan Wilde often liked to appear idle, though in fact he worked hard; by the late s he was a father, an editor, and a writer. He enjoyed reviewing and journalism; the form suited his style. He could organise and share his views on art, literature and life, yet in a format less tedious than lecturing. Buoyed up, his reviews were largely chatty and positive. When Charles Stewart Parnell was falsely accused of inciting murder Wilde wrote a series of astute columns defending him in the Daily Chronicle. Two pieces of fiction were usually included, one to be read to children, the other for the ladies themselves. Wilde worked hard to solicit good contributions from his wide artistic acquaintance, including those of Lady Wilde and his wife Constance, while his own "Literary and Other Notes" were themselves popular and amusing. Whilst Wilde the journalist supplied articles under the guidance of his editors, Wilde the editor is forced to learn to manipulate the literary marketplace on his own terms. Wilde published The Happy Prince and Other Tales in , and had been regularly writing fairy stories for magazines. The only evidence for this is two supposed puns within the sonnets themselves. Though containing nothing but "special pleading", it would not, he says "be possible to build an airier castle in Spain than this of the imaginary William Hughes" we continue listening nonetheless to be charmed by the telling. The Soul of Man under Socialism , The Decay of Lying , and The Critic as Artist Sheet music cover, s Wilde, having tired of journalism, had been busy setting out his aesthetic ideas more fully in a series of longer prose pieces which were published in the major

literary-intellectual journals of the day. In January, *The Decay of Lying*: Having always excelled as a wit and raconteur, he often composed by assembling phrases, bons mots and witticisms into a longer, cohesive work. There lies its immense value. For what it seeks is to disturb monotony of type, slavery of custom, tyranny of habit, and the reduction of man to the level of a machine. At the same time, he stressed that the government most amenable to artists was no government at all. Wilde envisioned a society where mechanisation has freed human effort from the burden of necessity, effort which can instead be expended on artistic creation. George Orwell summarised, "In effect, the world will be populated by artists, each striving after perfection in the way that seems best to him. Intentions packaged revisions of four essays: *The Picture of Dorian Gray*[edit] Main article: *When Gray*, who has a "face like ivory and rose leaves", sees his finished portrait, he breaks down. Distraught that his beauty will fade while the portrait stays beautiful, he inadvertently makes a Faustian bargain in which only the painted image grows old while he stays beautiful and young. For Wilde, the purpose of art would be to guide life as if beauty alone were its object.

4: Oscar Wilde - Wikipedia

Wilde believed in his way of life so strongly that he eventually spent several years in jail after his attempts to defend it. At issue was Wilde's relationship with Lord Alfred ("Douglas"). Wilde was forty years old at the time of the trials; Lord Alfred was sixteen years his junior but no child, at.

5: Gross Indecency: The Three Trials of Oscar Wilde

The first criminal trial of Oscar Wilde opened at Old Bailey on April 26, Wilde and Alfred Taylor, the procurer of young men for Wilde, faced twenty-five counts of gross indecencies and conspiracy to commit gross indecencies.

6: Oscar Wilde on trial

Original essays, images, trial transcript, letters, and other materials relating to the three trials of Oscar Wilde. Check-out the new Famous Trials website at www.enganchecubano.com: The new website has a cleaner look, additional video and audio clips, revised trial accounts, and new features that should improve the navigation.

7: The Trials of Oscar Wilde by Oscar Wilde

Using transcripts from the actual trials, Wilde's own writings, and excerpts from autobiographies and other historical documents, this play reconstructs the three trials that Oscar Wilde endured.

8: The Trials of Oscar Wilde () - IMDb

*The Trials of Oscar Wilde also known as *The Man with the Green Carnation* and *The Green Carnation*, is a British film based on the libel and subsequent criminal cases involving Oscar Wilde and.*

9: Oscar Wilde is sent to prison for indecency - HISTORY

The trial in April was in a way a re-run of the trials of Oscar Wilde. The trial resulted from Douglas's rivalry with Robbie Ross for Wilde (and his need of money).

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