

Chapter 1 : Hudibras/The Life of Samuel Butler - Wikisource, the free online library

*Butler was the son of the Reverend Thomas Butler and grandson of Samuel Butler, headmaster of Shrewsbury School and later bishop of Lichfield. After six years at Shrewsbury, the young Samuel went to St. John's College, Cambridge, and was graduated in*

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Reviews Peter Raby, Samuel Butler: University of Iowa Press, According to Samuel Butler, his father was his "most implacable enemy. He never liked me, nor I him; from my earliest recollections I can call to mind no time when I did not fear him and dislike him. As Peter Raby argues in this engrossing new biography, the first such in many years, Butler remains one of the great unclassifiable minds of the nineteenth century, with a reputation that seems to rise and fall but obstinately resists definition. His intellectual virtuosity led him into many disciplines: He was at the same time a lover and hater of the contemporary, admiring Oscar Wilde and Meredith, while inspiring in literary disciples contempt of his own age. For the Bloomsbury writers it was Butler, not G. Moore, who was the high priest of revolt, though few have noticed this, and even Mr. Raby in the present study gives the subject inadequate attention. The other weaknesses of this otherwise admirable volume may be quickly mentioned. Throughout his life, and during all periods of it, Butler had a tendency to fall in love with young men, and to surround himself exclusively with male company. He never married, had no interest in women. And there are some things missing, things which a biographer is expected to provide. This serious omission is gratuitous and annoying. Most serious of all: We are told nothing of his grandmothers; reference is made only to the Butler men. Readers of a serious biography have a right to expect more than this. You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

**Chapter 2 : Samuel Ryan Butler - Biography - IMDb**

*Samuel Butler (4 December - 18 June ) was the iconoclastic English author of the Utopian satirical novel Erewhon () and the semi-autobiographical Bildungsroman The Way of All Flesh, published posthumously in*

But his impulse to escape the constraints of the church, education, law and the patriarchal family led him to decline ordination and persuade his somewhat imperious father to finance his emigration to New Zealand. He sailed on the Roman Emperor on 1 October. Only a month before departure his preference had been for western Canada, and his passage to Lyttelton was originally booked on the *Burmah*, which disappeared without trace. He attained an almost equal distinction in New Zealand exploration by discovering and crossing the Whitcombe Pass on 3 February, during a series of expeditions above the Rangitata with John Holland Baker. Such resourcefulness and stamina were not out of character. He had been a leading cross-country runner at Shrewsbury, the school which pioneered that sport, a coxswain and coach at Cambridge, and a strenuous alpine walker. Butler found a run of 5, acres, above Forest Creek, west of the upper Rangitata River, and spent the winter there. In October he moved his sheep and residence five miles up river to the less restricted foothills run which he named Mesopotamia. He acquired a freehold homestead section there, but only after a dispute with a rival squatter, J. Caton, which culminated in a famous race to the Christchurch Lands Office to register their claims. Mesopotamia station eventually comprised some 55, acres and employed seven men. He spent increasingly long periods in Christchurch, was a member of the Christchurch Club and the Canterbury Dramatic Society, and became known as a stimulating conversationalist and able musician. He was active, however, examining for the Christchurch High School in, playing the piano in aid of the Christchurch Orphanage in, and joining the promoters of a school of art and design in. He rode on the footplate of the first train from Christchurch to Ferrymead on 1 December, and at the banquet afterwards made a short but apparently inaudible speech. On that occasion he represented the Press, for he began his literary career in Canterbury. Other writings published at this time included a comic-derogatory note on *The tempest* and a mock-Tennysonian poem heralding a visiting English cricket team. Butler left New Zealand with some suddenness, on 15 June. To the end of his life he regretted the harm this did his friendships, especially that with Moorhouse. She married William Rolleston in. Butler was certainly active heterosexually later, though forming no close relationship. His standing as a major prose writer was established by *Erewhon*, a satiric fantasy which derived its setting and much of its intellectual content from the period he had spent in New Zealand. A long period of less successful and often misguided literary effort ensued. He also composed music in the style of Handel, continued to paint skilfully, and became an innovative photographer. The publication of *Erewhon* revisited, *The way of all flesh* and *Note-books* the last two published posthumously revived his reputation for ingenious iconoclasm, and he became a leading influence on literary thought through his forceful critiques of Victorian values and institutions. These two books, with their tersely realistic renditions of high country work and travel, and their satiric strategies of inversion and cross-cultural encounter, remain among the most perceptive responses in imaginative literature to colonial New Zealand experience. Butler tacitly but clearly acknowledged the value of his emigrant phase. The autobiographical hero of *The way of all flesh*, Ernest Pontifex, learns independence of mind and choice of lifestyle among the poor of London; and the dramatic beginning of this emancipation is dated 30 September. the day Butler sailed for New Zealand. Samuel Butler died in London on 18 June

*Samuel Butler () was the second of four children in the family of Reverend and Mrs. Thomas Butler of Langar, in Nottinghamshire, England. His grandfather, for whom he was named, was for many years Bishop of Lichfield and headmaster of Shrewsbury School, which the author attended preparatory to entering St. John's College of Cambridge.*

Thomas Butler of Langar, in Nottinghamshire, England. His grandfather, for whom he was named, was for many years Bishop of Lichfield and headmaster of Shrewsbury School, which the author attended preparatory to entering St. After earning an honors degree in classics and mathematics, young Butler worked briefly as a lay assistant among the poor in London and studied art. The tedium and terror of his younger days, of course, are vividly presented in *The Way of All Flesh*. It is extremely doubtful, however, that Mrs. Butler had read either one of them. *Erewhon* was the only book written by Butler to be widely read and to turn a profit during his lifetime. *The Fair Haven* was written ostensibly as a defense of the miraculous elements of Christianity but was, in fact, a sophisticated refutation of them. The subsequent bewilderment of readers and reviewers alike left Butler a highly controversial figure and an unlikely recipient of future commendation from an increasingly wary reading public. Unlike Darwin, who attributed the evolution of species to chance, Butler supported the Lamarckian concept of change: When a creature acquires necessary habits and the organs by which to perform them, these habits and organs are then passed along to their offspring by a process of unconscious memory. Butler was destined to be frustrated in his attempts to gain a fair hearing for his arguments, for very few professional scientists believed that a former artist turned satirical humorist should be taken seriously. During most of the years which he spent writing *The Way of All Flesh* to , he found himself occupying an increasingly isolated position. Unfortunately, his difficulties were further compounded by financial reverses that left him on the brink of insolvency. In spite of these distressing events, however, Butler continued to live comfortably; only once did he miss his annual vacation in Italy, a country which invariably served to lift his spirits. He also enjoyed the company of a few close friends, among whom was a former fellow art student, Eliza Savage. He promptly engaged a clerk and began to indulge a variety of interests which spanned the fields of literature, art, and music. Butler, however, is best known today for having written *Erewhon* and *The Way of All Flesh*; yet beyond producing these two landmarks of satiric literature, he deserves recognition for being one of the last of an interesting line of amateur men of letters. If Butler is not quite as well known as he once was, he yet remains a subject of much popular and critical attention. In a way that fits his own concept of immortality "to live on the lips of living men" his detractors help to keep him alive even as his admirers give abundant evidence that he has much to interest the present age. His place as one of the most remarkable satirists of the Victorian era is secure.

Chapter 4 : Samuel Butler | Penguin Random House

*Samuel Butler, English novelist and essayist, was born at Langar, Nottinghamshire, on December 4, , the son of the Reverend Thomas Butler and the grandson of a bishop of Lichfield.*

The Way of All Flesh , his autobiographical novel , is generally considered his masterpiece. After six years at Shrewsbury, the young Samuel went to St. But the whole current of his highly independent and heretical nature was carrying him away from everything his father stood for: Butler returned to Cambridge and continued his musical studies and drawing, but after an unpleasant altercation with his father he left Cambridge, the church, and home and emigrated to New Zealand , where with funds advanced by his father he set up a sheep run in the Canterbury settlement. Yet, as it proved, Christianity had by no means finished with him. Later, having found a God of his own, he rejected Darwinism itself because it left God out. Both show him already grappling with the central problem of his later thought: In the former he tries out the consequences of regarding machines as living organisms competing with man in the struggle for existence. In his Evidence for the Resurrection of Jesus Christ. Critically Examined appeared anonymously. Until he exhibited occasionally at the Royal Academy. Later he tried his hand at musical composition , publishing Gavottes, Minuets, Fugues and Other Short Pieces for the Piano , and Narcissus, a comic cantata in the style of Handelâ€”whom he rated high above all other composersâ€”in ; Ulysses: An Oratorio appeared in It was typical of Butler to use his native gifts and mother wit in such exploits, and even in literature , his rightful territory, much of his work is that of the shrewd amateur who sets out to sling pebbles at the Goliaths of the establishment. The landscape and people of Erewhon are idealized from northern Italy; its institutions are partly utopian and partly satiric inversions of our own world. The Fair Haven is an ironical defense of Christianity, which under the guise of orthodox zeal undermines its miraculous foundations. Butler was dogged all through life by the sense of having been bamboozled by those who should have been his betters; he had been taken in by his parents and their religion; he was taken in again by friends, who returned neither the money nor the friendship they accepted from Butler for years; life itself, and the world, sometimes seemed to him a hollow sham. Was Darwin himself, his saviour from the world of Langar Rectory, now to prove a fraud as well? This was the suspicion that dawned upon him while writing Life and Habit and envenomed the series of evolutionary books that followed: Darwin had not really explained evolution at all, Butler reasoned, because he had not accounted for the variations on which natural selection worked. Where Darwin saw only chance, Butler saw the effort on the part of creatures to respond to felt needs. He conceived creatures as acquiring necessary habits and organs to perform them and transmitting these to their offspring as unconscious memories. He thus restored teleology to a world from which purpose had been excluded by Darwin, but instead of attributing the purpose to God he placed it within the creatures themselves as the life force. It certainly contains much of the quintessence of Butlerism.

**Chapter 5 : Samuel Butler () | WikiTree FREE Family Tree**

*Samuel Butler was the second child and first son of Thomas Butler () and Fanny (neé Worsley, d), born on 4 December at Langar Rectory in Nottinghamshire, where his father had his parish.*

Read biographical information including facts, poetic works, awards, and the life story and history of Samuel Butler. This short biography feature on Samuel Butler will help you learn about one of the best famous poet poets of all-time. It is probable, however, that art has not lost by his change of mind, for, according to one of his editors, in his pictures "served to stop windows and save the tax; indeed they were not fit for much else. At her home at Wrest, Bedfordshire, he had access to a good library, and there too he met Selden, who sometimes employed him as his secretary. But his third sojourn, with Sir Samuel Luke at Cople Hoo, Bedfordshire, was not only apparently the longest, but also much the most important in its effects on his career and works. We are nowhere informed in what capacity Butler served Sir Samuel Luke, or how he came to reside in the house of a noted Puritan and Parliament man. In the family of this "valiant Mamaluke," who, whether he was or was not the original of Hudibras, was certainly a rigid Presbyterian, "a colonel in the army of the Parliament, scoutmaster-general for Bedfordshire and governor of Newport Pagnell," Butler must have had the most abundant opportunities of studying from the life those who were to be the victims of his satire; he is supposed to have taken some hints for his caricature from Sir Henry Rosewell of Ford Abbey, Devonshire. About this time he married a rich lady, variously described as a Miss Herbert and as a widow named Morgan. On the 26th of December Pepys bought it, and though neither then nor afterwards could he see the wit of "so silly an abuse of the Presbyter knight going to the wars," he repeatedly testifies to its extraordinary popularity. A spurious second part appeared within the year. This determined the poet to bring out the second part licensed on the 7th of November, printed, which if possible exceeded the first in popularity. From this time till, the date of the publication of the third part, we hear nothing certain of Butler. Most of his biographers, in their eagerness to prove the ill-treatment which Butler is supposed to have received, disbelieve both these stories, perhaps without sufficient reason. He was, we are told, "of a leonine-coloured hair, sanguine, choleric, middle-sized, strong. Of the neglect of Butler by the court something must be said. This was destroyed in Later, another was set up at Strensham by John Taylor of that place. Perhaps the happiest epitaph on him is one by John Dennis, which calls Butler "a whole species of poets in one. In reading it, it is of the utmost importance to comprehend clearly and to bear constantly in mind the purpose of the author in writing it. This purpose is evidently not artistic but polemic, to show in the most unmistakable characters the vileness and folly of the anti-royalist party. Anything like a regular plot—the absence of which has often been deplored or excused—would have been for this end not merely a superfluity but a mistake, as likely to divert the attention and perhaps even enlist some sympathy for the heroes. Anything like regular character-drawing would have been equally unnecessary and dangerous—for to represent anything but monsters, some alleviating strokes must have been introduced. The problem, therefore, was to produce characters just sufficiently unlike lay-figures to excite and maintain a moderate interest, and to set them in motion by dint of a few incidents not absolutely unconnected,â€”meanwhile to subject the principles and manners of which these characters were the incarnation to ceaseless satire and raillery. The triumphant solution of the problem is undeniable, when it has once been enunciated and understood. Upon a canvas thus prepared and outlined, Butler has embroidered a collection of flowers of wit, which only the utmost fertility or imagination could devise, and the utmost patience of industry elaborate. In the union of these two qualities he is certainly without a parallel, and their combination has produced a work which is unique. The tableaux or situations, though few and simple in construction, are ludicrous enough. But the story is as nothing; throughout we have little really kept before us but the sordid vices of the sectaries, their hypocrisy, their churlish ungraciousness, their greed of money and authority, their fast and loose morality, their inordinate pride. The extraordinary felicity of the means taken to place all these things in the most ridiculous light has never been questioned. The doggerel metre, never heavy or coarse, but framed as to be the very voice of mocking laughter, the astounding similes and disparates, the rhymes which seem to chuckle and to sneer of themselves, the wonderful learning with which the abuse of

learning is rebuked, the subtlety with which subtle casuistry is set at nought can never be missed. Butler was probably as little indebted to mere copying for his characters as for his ideas and style. These latter are in the highest degree original. The art, perhaps the most terrible of all the weapons of satire, of making characters without any great violation of probability represent themselves in the most atrocious and despicable light, was never perhaps possessed in perfection except by Pithou and his colleagues and by Butler. Against these great merits some defects must certainly be set. As a whole, the poem is no doubt tedious, if only on account of the very blaze of wit, which at length almost wearies us by its ceaseless demands on our attention. It should, however, be remembered that it was originally issued in parts, and therefore, it may be supposed, intended to be read in parts, for there can be little doubt that the second part was written before the first was published. A more real defect, but one which Butler shares with all his contemporaries, is the tendency to delineate humours instead of characters, and to draw from the outside rather than from within. Complete translations of considerable excellence have been made into French London, and by John Townley, a member of the Irish Brigade; and into German by D. Soltau Riga; specimens of both may be found in R. Voltaire tried his hand at a compressed version, but not with happy results. To the Memory of the most renowned Du Vall: Most of the contents, however, are generally rejected as spurious. Other pieces published separately and ascribed to Butler are: George Duke of Buckingham The life of Butler was written by an anonymous author, said by William Oldys to be Sir James Astrey, and prefixed to the edition of Dr Threadneedle Russel Nash, a Worcestershire antiquarian, supplied some additional facts in an edition of

Chapter 6 : Samuel Butler Biography - racedaydvl.com

*Samuel Butler: Samuel Butler, poet and satirist, famous as the author of Hudibras, the most memorable burlesque poem in the English language and the first English satire to make a notable and successful attack on ideas rather than on personalities.*

I say old Columbia, because in the division of the county, Suwanee, Bradford and Baker have been taken from it. Bradford is named after a native of Halifax County, N. Baker, a native of Robeson County and a law student of my old friend John W. Cameron and now senator from this state. At the rap of the drum, the sons of Gen. Ross and the sons of Dr. Paschal and the sons of Dr. Cline, Lavin Lane, Jr. Harper and Hamp Martin, nearly all of whom are native born North Carolinians. Among the first to suffer in the cause was Levin Lane, Jr. How well he has learned, need I say more than to state his mother was an Ashe, a name of Revolutionary memory and repute in N. Herndon met his fate on the soil of Georgia. The others above named are doing good and efficient service whenever and wherever required. Letterloh, formerly of Wilmington; by Thomas H. Lane, formerly of New Hanover, and others whose names have escaped me. Land, the father of Levin, was killed at St. And so it was in reference to the battle of Olustee. I had known him long and well, and while he was in the line of battle, and on his saddle, he addressed a letter to my partner, Col. In the civil department of government, allow me to mention a few of the names of the "dispersed abroad" who, while exempts, have done glorious service. Ross, a native of Averagesboro, has from his large estate contributed more charity than any other man in the county. As a Justice of the Peace and as a member of the legislature, he is ever on the look out for objects of charity and merch. Luther, formerly of Chatham and Richmond, has served our town as mayor for three years, has made his store the headquarters for the reception and distribution of all manner of supplies for the sick and wounded soldiers. After the battle of Olustee, his services were invaluable. Luther furnished the families of indigent soldiers pairs of shoes. This year he is doing the same. Who at home will not say of Luther, one of the "dispersed abroad", well done! McLeod, formerly of Richmond County, is exempt by virtue of being Confederate States Attorney under the Sequestration Act as well as a railroad director. His crib door has been ever open to the wants of the poor and needy. As commissioner under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, he rendered to the government and the oppressed invaluable service by an intelligent, able and impartial discharge of duty. From peculiar causes existing, I presume Col. McLeod disposed of more cases than did Commissioner of any other state. Jeffrey, Secretary and Treasurer of the Lake City and Jacksonville Rail Road Company, has been instant in season and out of season in the discharge of every duty. The labor of disbursing our charity fund for refugees he has faithfully performed and the latch string of his door since the commencement of the war has never been pulled in. When the sick and wounded filled our little town to overflowing, and as I went the rounds of the hospital and asked "What is your name? In the last raid made on Lake City, after the general and staff left, Captain Gilchrist, who you may remember as Dr. Only one word rings true to these warriors of Scotland: In , Samuel was awarded a 40 acre land grant. The US census of Suwanee Co. She never met her father. He was mortally wounded at Antietam, Maryland on 17 Sept and captured on the battlefield. He died on 13 Nov at U. General Hospital 1, Frederick, Maryland and is buried at Mt. Olivet Cemetery in Confederate Grave Barbara McNeill, born ca. Still alive on 16 June Married Alexander Johnson, before Jan Archibald McNeill, born ca. Died before May in Wilcox Co. Married 21 Feb , to Jane Smylie, born 26 Jun , dau. James McNeill was killed by a falling tree in Daniel McNeill, born 8 May , died 22 Sept Elizabeth McNeill, born ca. Still alive 1 Jan Hector McNeill, svc War of John McNeill, born ca. Margaret McNeill, born ca. Died in Cumberland Co. Duncan and Sallie moved to Talbot Co. Charles McNeill, born ca. On Cumberland Co. Shows Cumberland Co. Moved to Pike Co. Moved to Suwanee Co. Gardner and Mary Ann Crossgrove. Died in Suwanee Co. Malcolm McNeill, born ca. The father, Malcolm McNeill, died in , and the estate was still being settled as of the year of the letter. James McNeill was anxious for the estate to be settled and for his share to be sent to him in Alabama. The letter is short, a little more than one page.

*Samuel Butler was born in , the son of a clergyman who wished him to go into the church. After a successful career at Cambridge University, Butler prepared for a career in the clergy but found.*

Biography[ edit ] Samuel Butler was born in Strensham , Worcestershire , and was the son of a farmer and churchwarden , also named Samuel. His date of birth is unknown, but there is documentary evidence for the date of his baptism of 14 February. Nash had already mentioned Butler in his Collections for a History of Worcestershire , and perhaps because the latter date seemed to be a revised account, it has been repeated by many writers and editors. However, The parish register of Strensham records under the year In early youth he was a servant to the Countess of Kent. He also tried his hand at painting but was reportedly not very good at it; one of his editors reporting that "his pictures served to stop windows and save the tax" on window glass. After the Restoration he became secretary, or steward, to Richard Vaughan, 2nd Earl of Carbery , Lord President of Wales , which entailed living at least a year in Ludlow , Shropshire , until January while he was paying craftsmen working on repairing the castle there. While the diarist acknowledged that the book was the "greatest fashion" he could not see why it was found to be so witty. However, Butler is thought to have been in the employment of the Duke of Buckingham in the summer of , and accompanied him on a diplomatic mission to France. Longueville, although he was not in debt when he died. The poem was very popular in its time, and several of its phrases have passed into the dictionary. It was sufficiently popular to spawn imitators. Hudibras takes some of its characterization from Don Quixote but unlike that work, it has many more references to personalities and events of the day. Two of the more noteworthy editions are those edited by Zachery Grey and Treadway Russell Nash The standard edition of the work was edited by John Wilders Other writings[ edit ] Most of his other writings never saw print until they were collected and published by Robert Thyer in Butler wrote many short biographies , epigrams and verses the earliest surviving from Many other works are dubiously attributed to him. Quotations[ edit ] A News-monger is a Retailer of Rumour, that takes up upon Trust, and sells as cheap as he buys. He deals in a perishable Commodity, that will not keep: True or false is all one to him; for Novelty being the Grace of bothe, a Truth grows stale as soon as a Lye

Chapter 8 : Butler, Samuel “ Dictionary of New Zealand Biography “ Te Ara

*His mother Fanny Worsley (), and his father, Thomas Butler (), was rector of Langar and canon of Lincoln. Samuel was the eldest and had three siblings, Thomas, Henrietta and May.*

During the school days he learnt classical studies and continued education at Cambridge and after graduation , there was family crisis regarding his career and finally decided that Butler would be allowed to immigrate to New Zealand and there attempt to establish as a rancher. Samuel Butler lived in New Zealand for nearly five years and earned a double benefit that he invested in sheep ranch. He read so much during free time and in he came across Charles Darwins Origin of Species He later commented that, for him, the theory of revolution had replaced Christianity. His writings attracted New Zealand and Darwin himself wrote praising words to the Press. Soon afterward Butler sold his ranch to become a full-time contributor to the Canterbury Press. Samuel Butler Book He came back to England in and settled there. He joined Heatherleys School of Art to become painter. However, after some years he realized that his artistic talent would not be sufficient. So he started writing his first major satire, Erewhon and published it anonymously in Erewhon got immediate success and soon he became famous. Butler wrote The Fair Haven , a satirical attack on Christian doctrines which was misinterpreted by some clergymen as a brilliant defense of those beliefs. Butler next began work on the novel The Way of All Flesh, but soon realized that its negative portrait of his family would let it not be allowed to write. Therefore, he left that work behind in In the next subsequent decade, Butler focused biological revolution in his Life and Habit in the year So the entire life Butler remained against to the Darwin. During the end of his life, he published two satirical essays. He claimed that Odyssey had written by woman writer and in another essay, he criticized Shakespeare in a strange way that Shakespeare had written sonnets for a homosexual lover. He also published English translations of the Iliad and the Odyssey, collaborated with his friend Henry Festing Jones on a number of musical compositions, and occasionally worked on the manuscript of The Way of All Flesh. Actually, before his death in , he did not want to publish The Way of All Flesh until the death of his two sisters but his literary executor, R. Erewhon Revisited Twenty Years Later , and opposed dominant literary, religious, and scientific ideas of his day in numerous essays. In this manner, Butler remained an undivided figure of the contemporary literary genre. Famous Samuel Butler quotes Samuel Butler Quotes All animals, except man, know that the principal business of life is to enjoy it. Life is like playing a violin in public and learning the instrument as one goes on. Life is the art of drawing sufficient conclusions from insufficient premises. Friendship is like money, easier made than kept. To live is like to love “ all reason is against it, and all healthy instinct for it. The great pleasure of a dog is that you may make a fool of yourself with him and not only will he not scold you, but he will make a fool of himself too. An apology for the devil: God has written all the books. Life is like music; it must be composed by ear, feeling, and instinct, not by rule.

**Chapter 9 : Samuel Butler McNeill () - Find A Grave Memorial**

*Samuel Butler was born in Strensham, Worcestershire, and was the son of a farmer and churchwarden, also named Samuel. His date of birth is unknown, but there is documentary evidence for the date of his baptism of 14 February. [1].*

He came from a line of clerics – his grandfather, also called Samuel, was Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry – and a career in the church looked a likely prospect for the young Samuel. Or so his father planned. The two men were never close, although by the time Butler left Cambridge he was fairly sure in his own mind of his wish to take orders. As preparation for ordination, Butler spent and living in a poor parish in London, as he has Ernest Pontifex do in his novel. It was there, working in a poor school, that he discovered for the first time that there was no detectable difference in the morals or behaviour between boys who had been baptised, and those who had not – a scenario he recreates in his earlier satire *The Fair Haven*. This event planted the first doubts about his faith in him, and he innocently began to correspond with his father on the matter, seeking answers to his doubts. Butler, despite his financial dependence on his father, gave up his plans for ordination, and sought a new career. He wanted to be a painter. His father would have none of it. After much acrimonious negotiation he decided to put as much distance between himself and his family as possible, by sheep-farming in New Zealand. It had the added advantage of perhaps offering him a degree of financial independence. He was a reasonably successful sheep farmer. He also re-read his Scripture, and applied the analytical method he found in Gibbon to the readings of the Resurrection for a pamphlet he would publish in . He also wrote back to his father, who published his letters home in as *A First Year at Canterbury Settlement*. And he read, too. He was an instant convert to the theory of evolution, and began a brief correspondence with the venerable old scientist. Still hankering after an artistic career, he took a series of courses in painting. At one of these, in , he met Eliza Savage for the first time. There is talk of a mistress, a young woman 17 years his junior called Lucie Dumas, but nothing written, and no record of any affection as there appeared to have been between Butler and Miss Savage. He still dallied with writing and, as it happens, musical composition , and in produced the first book to make his name known, the extraordinary Swiftian satire *Erewhon*. He followed it with *The Fair Haven*, a somewhat misjudged assault on the Four Gospels in the voice of a firm believer. His New Zealand money was not lasting as he had hoped it would, on account of a number of bad investments he had made. New dependency on his father loomed. Yet this was just an on-going project, and Butler was becoming more interested in other questions. Butler contended that much of inheritance was based on habit making a feature ingrained, to the extent that it could pass between generations and reappear in the next – or later. He then discovered for the first time that an earlier scientist – Lamarck – had proposed such a theory of inheritance fifty years earlier. He wanted to reinstate a model where the individual had some modicum of control over what form they took as a consequence of their actions. Over the next few years he continued writing books and letters to the Athenaeum about Darwin Darwin wisely ignored them. He dedicated the next decade, as his finances tumbled around him, to philosophical works on evolution: All were hopelessly unsuccessful. He continued writing *The Way of All Flesh* in the meantime, but when Miss Savage died in he was too depressed to continue without her comments, and he put it aside forever. It was to be edited and revised by his friend R. Streatfeild on his death in . He indulged himself, holidaying in Italy every summer and producing while he was there his works on the Italian landscape and art, as *Alps and Sanctuaries* and *Ex Voto*. He applied for a professorship in art at Cambridge in , but was unsuccessful, and he continued his eclectic pieces of writing throughout the s and 90s. Almost everyone else he despised , and towards the end of his life became convinced that the writing was that of a woman. He wrote a popular translation of *The Iliad* in , another of *The Odyssey* in , and before that a book called *The Authoress of the Odyssey* in . This last volume finally turned a profit. He was cremated at Woking. But it was revised as instructed, and published in to tumultuous acclaim. However, it was the extracts from his notebooks, full of acerbic observation and irony, which excited attention to compare with *The Way of All Flesh*. Further reading Breuer, Hans-Peter. Very short paper outlining some of the events which led Samuel Butler to abandon his belief in Darwinian natural selection in favour of Lamarckism. It is suggested that from Mivart, Butler saw that Lamarckism was a much

more satisfactory theory. Mivart did not endorse Lamarck quite the opposite , so Butler looked elsewhere for references to Lamarckism. Samuel Butler New York, Samuel Butler, Author of Erewhon: A Memoir 2 vols, London, Useful source of published letters by Butler, recollections by his friend, and rather limited biography. Book Collector, London A condensation of all the important events surrounding the big split between Darwin and Butler. A mid-Victorian modern London, Of historical interest as much as for the secondary analysis it contains. Tries to tie Butler in with the Modernist movement. Covers the same old ground about Butler, Darwin and Mivart.