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Nota di contenuto	1. Science at Home -- Imperial and Sentimental -- A Women's Writing -- Improvement by Domestication -- Pressing Points of Economy -- Conclusion: Fairylands of Science -- 2. Gentlemen of Science? Debates over Manners and Institutions -- The Survey Man -- The British Cuvier -- The "Genius" -- Instituting Biology -- Why Darwin's Bulldog? -- Conclusion: Rag-and-Bone Men -- 3. Science as Culture -- Science Writing and the Periodical Press -- Literature and Liberal Education -- Friends and Enemies of Culture -- Scientific Imagination -- Conclusion: One Culture or Two? -- 4. The Worship of Science -- Holy Man -- A Broad Church -- The Classroom -- Conclusion: Metaphysical Society

behind Closed Doors -- 5. "Darkest England": Science and Labor in the 1880s and 1890s -- "A Copious Shuffler" -- Land, Leadership, and Learning -- Arming for War -- The General's Scheme -- "A Fair and Adequate Trial" -- Conclusion: The Limits of Evolution -- Conclusion: The End of the "Man of Science."

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### Sommario/riassunto

Dubbed 'Darwin's Bulldog' for his combative role in the Victorian controversies over evolutionary theory, Thomas Huxley has been widely regarded as the epitome of the professional scientist who emerged in the nineteenth century from the restrictions of ecclesiastical authority and aristocratic patronage. Yet from the 1850s until his death in 1895, Huxley always defined himself as a 'man of science', a moral and religious figure, not a scientist. Exploring his relationships with his wife, fellow naturalists, clergymen and men of letters, White presents a new analysis of the authority of science, literature, and religion during the Victorian period, showing how these different practices were woven into a fabric of high culture, and integrated into institutions of print, education and research. He provides a substantially different view of Huxley's role in the evolution debates, and of his relations with his scientific contemporaries, especially Richard Owen and Charles Darwin.

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