

Chapter 1 : William Butler Yeats - Biographical - calendrierdelascience.com

William Butler Yeats (13 June - 28 January) was an Irish poet and one of the foremost figures of 20th-century literature. A pillar of the Irish literary establishment, he helped to found the Abbey Theatre, and in his later years served as a Senator of the Irish Free State for two terms.

Glenis studied for a B. Hons in English literature after taking early retirement. She was awarded her degree at the age of Yeats The great love of the life of the Irish poet William Butler Yeats was the Irish actress and revolutionary Maud Gonne, equally famous for her intense nationalist politics and her beauty. He proposed to her on many occasions but was always met with rejection - she maintained, perhaps as an excuse, that his unrequited love contributed to the effectiveness of his writing. The sentiments expressed in the poem *When You Are Old* suggest that it was written with her in mind. In Maud married another man. Yeats eventually married another woman, in The marriage lasted until his death in Yeats *When you are old and grey and full of sleep, And nodding by the fire, take down this book, And slowly read, and dream of the soft look Your eyes had once, and of their shadows deep; How many loved your moments of glad grace, And loved your beauty with love false or true, But one man loved the pilgrim soul in you, And loved the sorrows of your changing face; And bending down beside the glowing bars, Murmur, a little sadly, how Love fled And paced upon the mountains overhead And hid his face amid a crowd of stars. Life is a long preparation for something that never happens W. Though a reader could apply the sentiments expressed in the poem to a man. I have made an assumption that Maud Gonne is the person about whom Yeats wrote, as she was his muse. The speaker in the poem talks about a current situation but also predicts the future. The first stanza seems to be self-referential in as much as it implies that the poem will be published. The person who is addressed is urged to read it in old age whilst reminiscing about the past and her lost beauty. In the first two lines of the second stanza, the speaker continues the theme of reminiscence. The person addressed will remember that in her youth, her days of glad grace, she was loved by many men. She will remember that as her beauty and youth by this point in time have faded into the past, so has their love. Although the lines are ostensibly about what the woman will remember in old age they are actually a declaration of present-day love. Historically, a pilgrim made a journey to a Holy Shrine. She is told that she will remember that she rejected this man who loved her and predicts that the memory will make her a little sad. He evidently will have given up his pursuit of her, left in a state of agitation to pace amongst the mountains overhead and disappear amid a crowd of stars. The lines seem to suggest that, because of her rejection, he will never find peace. One day he will die, become stardust, and she will have lost him forever. In summary, the poem seems to be both a warning about the future and an appeal to the beloved to reconsider, to see that without him old age will be bleak and full of regret. Richard Ellman has written an excellent biography of Keats in which he gives details of an interview with Maud Gonne. Why Analyse a Poem? You might ask the question Why analyse a poem? Hopefully, you have enjoyed reading the sentiments that it expresses and perhaps it has conjured vivid mental images in your mind. You are satisfied to leave it there. Furthermore, some poems may seem obtuse at a first reading - a line by line analysis helps to understand the message that the poet is attempting to convey. There are a number of poetic devices that a poet can draw up and s he will redraft many times before s he is happy with the final version. A great deal of skill is involved in drafting a successful poem. Some Poetic Devices to Consider When Reading a Poem Form - the shape and pattern of a poem, created through the related devices of stanza and metre. Line - the basic poetic device that distinguishes poetry from prose. A poet will insert line breaks at specific points for various reasons- they may emphasize a word or an idea, for example, or to follow a structured rhythm. Rhyme can occur throughout a poem, not simply at the end of a line. Voice - some poems are personal, directly addressed to a specific person, or group, others are public and impersonal Imagery - often used to defamiliarise what we are familiar with. Metaphor - the description of something in terms of something else Simile - saying something is like something else Theme - what the poem is fundamentally about. An idea that the writer runs with through the poem, or to which he returns. Alliteration - the repeated use of a letter or syllable, usually at the start of a word. Note, for example, how frequently the soft sibilant letter s is used in the first stanza of*

When You Are Old. It slows the pace and emphasises the sad tone of the poem Repetition - in the second stanza of this poem the word loved is used four times. Not all poems, particularly modern ones, contain all of the elements mentioned above. I venture to suggest that you will be able to detect most of them in When You Are Old. When You Are Old is largely written in words of one syllable, which you may think emphasises the simplicity and sadness of the message that the voice is sending to the intended recipient. The punctuation in this stanza, with caesuras in lines 2,3, and 4 slows the pace of the poem, reinforcing the mental imagery created of a tired elderly person by the choice of words sleep, nodding, slowly, dream. The words are fundamentally a sad and final declaration of love by someone who appears to have lost hope that his devotion will ever be reciprocated The voice is intensely personal, addressed to someone with whom he is closely familiar.

Maud Gonne, age 23, in - the year she first met calendrierdelascience.com The Relationship Between Maud Gonne and calendrierdelascience.com The great love of the life of the Irish poet William Butler Yeats was the Irish actress and revolutionary Maud Gonne, equally famous for her intense nationalist politics and her beauty.

The collected poems of W. B Yeats Book editions published between and in 4 languages and held by 8, WorldCat member libraries worldwide This collection of the lyrical, narrative and dramatic poetry published by Yeats from to incorporates his own final revisions and is indexed by titles and first lines The collected plays of W. B Yeats Book editions published between and in 3 languages and held by 3, WorldCat member libraries worldwide editions published between and in English and Dutch and held by 2, WorldCat member libraries worldwide A collection of representative poetry from English, Irish, and American poets Irish fairy and folk tales by W. B Yeats Book 82 editions published between and in 3 languages and held by 2, WorldCat member libraries worldwide Includes tales of fairies, changelings, ghosts, witches, saints, the devil, giants, kings, queens, and robbers A vision by W. B Yeats Book editions published between and in 4 languages and held by 2, WorldCat member libraries worldwide Annotation Essays and introductions by W. B Yeats Book 3 editions published between and in English and held by 1, WorldCat member libraries worldwide Mythologies by W. John Murray, The secret rose: B Yeats Book 70 editions published between and in 5 languages and held by 1, WorldCat member libraries worldwide Unsigned binding design by Althea Gyles in gold on smooth dark blue cloth. A collection of 17 short stories blending Irish with Rosicrucian characters and themes. Second binding issue, on smooth rather than ribbed cloth with publisher "A. Bullen" at the base of the spine. There were thought to be approximately copies of this issue. Yeats in , and became, with Yeats, an adherent of the Order of the Golden Dawn, an organization devoted to the study and practice of the occult, metaphysics, and paranormal activities. Her ability to use abstract means to express the truth as she saw it, makes her work one of the vanguards of Modernism. B Yeats Book 50 editions published between and in 3 languages and held by 1, WorldCat member libraries worldwide "John Sherman" is the only work of realistic fiction Yeats ever completed. B Yeats Book 56 editions published between and in English and Undetermined and held by 1, WorldCat member libraries worldwide "Contains Fairy and folk tales of the Irish peasantry, first published in , and Irish fairy tales, first published in "--T. Yeats also wrote prose and drama and established himself as the spokesman of the Irish cause. His fame was greatly boosted mainly after he received the Nobel Prize in Literature in His life was marked by his many love stories, by his great interest in oriental mysticism and occultism as well as by political engagement since he served as an Irish senator for two terms. Here we publish one of his very fine plays that show just why his works are held in such esteem Ideas of good and evil by W. B Yeats Book 73 editions published between and in 3 languages and held by 1, WorldCat member libraries worldwide This book contains a collection of essays on various subjects pertaining to writing, including "The Celtic Element in Literature," "Symbolism of Poetry" and much more 38 editions published between and in English and Undetermined and held by 1, WorldCat member libraries worldwide.

Chapter 3 : William Butler Yeats | calendrierdelascience.com

The 100th anniversary of Yeats' birth falls in June that has created a revival in interest about the life and work of the writer, poet, dramatist and essayist W.B. Yeats (1865-1939).

His father, John, was a portrait painter and non-practising barrister. Their money came from Shipping and Milling. Shortly after his birth, the Yeats children were removed from Sandymount to the Pollexfen home at Merville in Sligo. Here they spent their childhood under the care of their maternal Grandparents. In Sligo the young William grew up in a time of great change for Irish society and in particular for the Protestant Anglo Irish Ascendancy who had until now, controlled Ireland. Yeats In 1870, John took his wife and five children to live in England but, unable to make much of a living he was obliged to return to Dublin in 1872. Yeats poetry at this time was heavily influenced by Shelly and the works of the 16th century English poet Edmund Spenser. As his work developed, Yeats began to draw his influence, more and more, from the Irish folklore and myths of his beloved county Sligo. Yeats falls in love Yeats had first met the beautiful firebrand nationalist Maud Gonne in 1881 and immediately fell in love with her. He is said to have proposed to her a number of times. However his love for her was unrequited and Yeats was horrified when in 1885 Gonne converted to Catholicism and married fellow nationalist Major John MacBride a man whom he hated. This marriage, to Yeats delight, did not survive and the couple parted though a divorce was not granted to them. Yeats infatuation with Maud Gonne was rewarded by her giving herself to him on one occasion in 1889. Synge, and Padraic Colum. These were to be the leading lights of the Irish Literary Revival and through them the Abbey Theatre was established to produce plays that were Irish and Celtic in theme. Although strongly nationalist in belief, Yeats was not able to participate in the violence of Easter Rising. I write it out in a verse- MacDonagh and MacBride Now and in time to be, Wherever green is worn, Are changed, changed utterly; A terrible beauty is born. She was 25 years old and bore him two children, Anne and Michael. Georgie shared Yeats fascination with mysticism. She was especially fond of automatic writing. In this role he was to come into headlong collision with the Catholic Church over the subject of divorce. He forcefully put forward the position of the non-Catholic population on the subject pointing out that if the Catholic attitude was to be supreme then they would have no chance of ever persuading the Protestants of the North to abandon partition. In 1908 Yeats was awarded the Nobel Peace prize. In his later life Yeats was to question whether Democracy was the right way forward. In these years he also had a string of affairs although he and Georgie remained married to each other. Despite this, he continued to write challenging poetry right up to his death in 1939. Sources Lifted from , Poets. From The Academy of American Poets. The Life of W. Reprint Share this:

Chapter 4 : W. B. Yeats - Poet | Academy of American Poets

*The Life Of W. B. Yeats [Joseph Hone] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This scarce antiquarian book is a facsimile reprint of the.*

He was a great teller of tales, and unlike our common romancers, knew how to empty heaven, hell, and purgatory, faeryland and earth, to people his stories. He did not live in a shrunken world, but knew of no less ample circumstance than did Homer himself. Perhaps the Gaelic people shall by his like bring back again the ancient simplicity and amplitude of imagination Let us go forth, the tellers of tales, and seize whatever prey the heart long for, and have no fear. Everything exists, everything is true, and the earth is only a little dust under our feet. A devoted patriot, Yeats found his voice to speak out against the harsh Nationalist policies of the time. His early dramatic works convey his respect for Irish legend and fascination with the occult, while his later plays take on a more poetical and experimental aspect: Japanese Noh plays and modernism being major influences. While his works explore the greater themes of life in contrast to art, and finding beauty in the mundane, he also produced many works of an intimate quality especially in his later years as father and aging man of letters. Yeats spent most of his life between Sligo, Dublin, and London, but his profound influence to future poets and playwrights and theatre, music and film can be seen the world over. When they married he was studying to become a lawyer, but soon gave that up to follow his dreams of becoming an artist, of which he became a well known portrait painter. In he moved to New York City where he died in His younger brother Jack Butler Yeats like his father would also become an accomplished artist. Pursuing his own interests in the arts, in he enrolled in the Metropolitan School of Art in Dublin for two years, during which some of his first poems were printed in the Dublin University Review. I never before heard a man talking with perfect sentences, as if he had written them all over night with labour and yet all spontaneous. Though he visited Sligo almost every summer, he also kept a busy schedule in London: He was often shy around women but made the acquaintance of many who became friends including poet Katharine Tynan and Madame Blavatsky , founder of the Theosophical Society of which Yeats joined in A year later he met his muse and source of unrequited love; poet, feminist, actress, and revolutionary Maud Gonne It would become the Abbey Theatre in The Abbey Theatre, also known as the National Theatre of Ireland, opened in December of and became the flagship for leading Irish playwrights and actors. When Synge died in Yeats helped to finish his manuscript for Deirdre of the Sorrows. In the Abbey Theatre embarked on a tour of the United States. As a successful poet and playwright now, in Yeats went on his first lecture tour of the United States, and again in , , and He was elected to the Irish senate the same year, where he served for six years before resigning to due to failing health. In December of he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature and continued to work on his essays, poetry and the poetry anthology Oxford Book of Modern Verse In , Yeats participated in his first of many BBC radio broadcasts. A bronze sculpture of Yeats by Rowan Gillespie stands on Stephen Street overlooking Sligo town and features snippets from his poetry. Hope and Memory have one daughter and her name is Art, and she has built her dwelling far from the desperate field where men hang out their garments upon forked boughs to be banners of battle. O beloved daughter of Hope and Memory, be with me for a little.

Chapter 5 : Leda and the Swan by W. B. Yeats - Poems | Academy of American Poets

W. B. YEATS, Books by the same Author BISHOP BERKELEY THE LIFE OF GEORGE MOORE No subsequent account of Yeats' life has replaced it. In the.

The Columbia Encyclopedia, 6th ed. William Butler Yeats , " , Irish poet and playwright, b. The greatest lyric poet Ireland has produced and one of the major figures of 20th-century literature, Yeats was the acknowledged leader of the Irish literary renaissance. As a boy he attended school in London and spent vacations in County Sligo, Ireland, which was the setting for many of his poems. He became fascinated by Irish legends and by the occult. His first work, the drama *Mosada* , reflects his concern with magic, but the long poems in *The Wanderings of Oisín* voiced the intense nationalism of the Young Ireland movement. The poetry of this period shows a debt to Spenser, Shelley, and the Pre-Raphaelites. It centers on Irish mythology and themes and is mystical, slow-paced, and lyrical. Yeats helped produce plays and collaborated with Lady Gregory on the comedy *The Pot of Broth* and other plays. In the verse of his middle and late years he renounced his early transcendentalism; his poetry became stronger, more physical and realistic. A recurring theme is the polarity between extremes such as the physical and the spiritual, the real and the imagined. Yeats ultimately became a respected public figure, a member of the Irish senate, and winner of the Nobel Prize in Literature. Some of his best work was his last, *The Tower and Last Poems* Bibliography A Bibliography of the Writings of W. Yeats was prepared by A. Donoghue , *Collected Poems* new ed. Pearce , , and *Essays and Introductions* See also biographies by H. Bloom , A. Jeffares , T. Brown , B. Maddox , and R. Parkinson and , R. Marcus , J. Moore , A. Jeffares , and M. Cite this article Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography.

Chapter 6 : W. B. Yeats (Yeats, W. B. (William Butler),) | The Online Books Page

Playwright, Poet () Early Life. William Butler Yeats was born on June 13, , in Dublin, Ireland, the oldest child of John Butler Yeats and Susan Mary Pollexfen. Although John.

Yeats remained involved with the Abbey until his death, both as a member of the board and a prolific playwright. In , he helped set up the Dun Emer Press to publish work by writers associated with the Revival. This became the Cuala Press in , and inspired by the Arts and Crafts Movement, sought to "find work for Irish hands in the making of beautiful things. Yeats met the American poet Ezra Pound in . Pound had travelled to London at least partly to meet the older man, whom he considered "the only poet worthy of serious study. He would often visit and stay there as it was a central meeting place for people who supported the resurgence of Irish literature and cultural traditions. His poem, " The Wild Swans at Coole " was written there, between and . He wrote prefaces for two books of Irish mythological tales, compiled by Augusta, Lady Gregory: *Cuchulain of Muirthemne* , and *Gods and Fighting Men* . In the preface of the later he wrote: However, as his life progressed, he sheltered much of his revolutionary spirit and distanced himself from the intense political landscape until , when he was appointed Senator for the Irish Free State. In the s Yeats was fascinated with the authoritarian, anti-democratic, nationalist movements of Europe, and he composed several marching songs for the far right Blueshirts , although they were never used. He was a fierce opponent of individualism and political liberalism, and saw the fascist movements as a triumph of public order and the needs of the national collective over petty individualism. On the other hand, he was also an elitist who abhorred the idea of mob-rule, and saw democracy as a threat to good governance and public order. His rival John MacBride had been executed for his role in the Easter Rising , so Yeats hoped that his widow might remarry. Yeats proposed in an indifferent manner, with conditions attached, and he both expected and hoped she would turn him down. According to Foster "when he duly asked Maud to marry him, and was duly refused, his thoughts shifted with surprising speed to her daughter. When Maud told her that she was going to marry, Iseult cried and told her mother that she hated MacBride. At fifteen, she proposed to Yeats. In , he proposed to Iseult, but was rejected. Despite warnings from her friendsâ€”"George He must be dead"â€”Hyde-Lees accepted, and the two were married on 20 October. The couple went on to have two children, Anne and Michael. Although in later years he had romantic relationships with other women, Georgie herself wrote to her husband "When you are dead, people will talk about your love affairs, but I shall say nothing, for I will remember how proud you were. The spirits communicated a complex and esoteric system of philosophy and history, which the couple developed into an exposition using geometrical shapes: In , he wrote to his publisher T. His reply to many of the letters of congratulations sent to him contained the words: As he remarked, "The theatres of Dublin were empty buildings hired by the English traveling companies, and we wanted Irish plays and Irish players. When we thought of these plays we thought of everything that was romantic and poetical, because the nationalism we had called upâ€”the nationalism every generation had called up in moments of discouragementâ€”was romantic and poetical. For the first time he had money, and he was able to repay not only his own debts, but those of his father. He had been appointed to the first Irish Senate in , and was re-appointed for a second term in . In response, Yeats delivered a series of speeches that attacked the "quixotically impressive" ambitions of the government and clergy, likening their campaign tactics to those of "medieval Spain. This conviction has come to us through ancient philosophy and modern literature, and it seems to us a most sacrilegious thing to persuade two people who hate each other You will put a wedge in the midst of this nation". In , he chaired a coinage committee charged with selecting a set of designs for the first currency of the Irish Free State. Towards the end of his lifeâ€”and especially after the Wall Street Crash of and Great Depression , which led some to question whether democracy could cope with deep economic difficultyâ€”Yeats seems to have returned to his aristocratic sympathies. During the aftermath of the First World War, he became sceptical about the efficacy of democratic government, and anticipated political reconstruction in Europe through totalitarian rule. Chantry House , Steyning. A plaque on the wall reads "William Butler Yeats â€” wrote many of his later poems in this house". In a letter of , Yeats noted: If I write poetry it will be unlike anything I have

done". Attempts had been made at Roquebrune to dissuade the family from proceeding with the removal of the remains to Ireland due to the uncertainty of their identity. His body had earlier been exhumed and transferred to the ossuary. Cast a cold Eye On Life, on Death. Neither Michael Yeats nor Sean MacBride, the Irish foreign minister who organised the ceremony, wanted to know the details of how the remains were collected, Ostrorog notes. He repeatedly urges caution and discretion and says the Irish ambassador in Paris should not be informed. The French Foreign Ministry authorized Ostrorog to secretly cover the cost of repatriation from his slush fund. Yeats bibliography and Category: Yeats Yeats is generally considered one of the twentieth century key English language poets. He was a Symbolist poet, using allusive imagery and symbolic structures throughout his career. He chose words and assembled them so that, in addition to a particular meaning, they suggest abstract thoughts that may seem more significant and resonant. His use of symbols [87] is usually something physical that is both itself and a suggestion of other, perhaps immaterial, timeless qualities. Much of the remainder of his life was lived outside Ireland, although he did lease Riversdale house in the Dublin suburb of Rathfarnham in He wrote prolifically through his final years, and published poetry, plays, and prose. In , he attended the Abbey for the final time to see the premiere of his play Purgatory. His Autobiographies of William Butler Yeats was published that same year. His work can be divided into three general periods. The early poems are lushly pre-Raphaelite in tone, self-consciously ornate, and, at times, according to unsympathetic critics, stilted. In many ways, this poetry is a return to the vision of his earlier work. The opposition between the worldly minded man of the sword and the spiritually minded man of God, the theme of The Wanderings of Oisín, is reproduced in A Dialogue Between Self and Soul. His most important collections of poetry started with The Green Helmet and Responsibilities The Tower , The Winding Stair , and New Poems contained some of the most potent images in twentieth-century poetry. Foster notes how Gonne was "notoriously unreliable on dates and places , p. The New York Times, 30 January Retrieved on 21 May Yeats, Man and Poet. Retrieved 2 May 2013" via Google Books.

Chapter 7 : The Second Coming by W. B. Yeats - Poems | Academy of American Poets

William Butler Yeats, poet, playwright and Irish nationalist was born in Sandymount, County Dublin on July 13th His father, John, was a portrait painter and non-practising barrister. The family were Anglo Irish and descended from a linen merchant, Jervis Yeats, who had served in the army of King William of Orange.

From the description of W. From the description of Letter: University of California, San Diego. From the description of Correspondence of W. From the description of William Butler Yeats letter to Mrs. Pennsylvania State University Libraries. William Butler Yeats was an Irish poet. University of Victoria Libraries. From the description of Poem, undated. From the description of Miscellaneous papers, From the description of Papers, From the description of Aodh to Dectora: From the guide to the Collection, Yeats is widely considered the finest of all 20th century English poets. Born in Ireland into a gifted family of English descent, Yeats constantly affirmed his Irish nationality, and it became a touchstone for his writing. His unique verse is marked by striking symbolism, unparalleled cadence, and brilliant phrasing, making him popular with readers and writers alike. He also helped found the Abbey Theatre, where a number of his plays were performed, and the Irish Academy of Letters. Yeats letters and memorandum, Jack Butler Yeats, the Irish painter and writer, his younger brother, was born on 29 August in London and died on 28 March in Dublin. For fuller details of their lives and achievements see the Dictionary of National Biography. John Butler Yeats , the painter, was their father. For fuller details of his life and achievements see Who was who, Vol. Here Elizabeth Corbet Yeats established a private press, where many of W. Elkin Mathews and John Lane were both publishers. From the guide to the Letters from William Butler Yeats to Elkin Mathews, together with some correspondence of other members of the Yeats family, typescripts of two short stories composed by Lily Yeats, and miscellaneous other material, , Leeds University Library Irish poet and playwright. From the description of William Butler Yeats Collection, Yeats developed an interest in mysticism and visionary traditions as well as in Irish folklore, and both interests became the sources of poetic imagery for him. Henley, and Arthur Symons. In Ireland, he was associated with J. Synge, "AE" George W. He helped establish the Irish Literary Theatre in later the Abbey Theatre and was its director till the end of his life. He was a member of the Irish Senate from to and received the Nobel Prize for Literature in Yeats collection, bulk Peking University Library. Katharine Tynan was an Irish poet and friend of Yeats. From the guide to the Letters to Katharine Tynan, From the description of William Butler Yeats letters and memorandum, Berg Collection of English and American Literature. From the description of Letter signed: Macdonald, June London, to Miss Quincy, [n. Coole Park, to Magee, [n. From the description of William Butler Yeats collection of papers, []-[] bulk New York Public Library. In Sligo he learned the folk lore, myths, and legends which provided the structure and background for so much of his poetry. An uninspired student, Yeats spent five years at the Godolphin Day School while his father studied painting in London. His artistic talent proved to be as indifferent as his scholarship, but he came away from the experience with a lifelong friend in his fellow student George William Russell. When Maud Gonne, an actress and Irish nationalist, sought an introduction to Yeats to praise Oisín, Yeats fell immediately in love with her and she became a fixture in his imagination and poetry. She refused his many offers of marriage; however, she encouraged his involvement in the Irish Nationalist movement, thereby adding another dimension to his work. The s were busy and pivotal for Yeats. During the same period, Yeats began to envision an Irish National Theatre, partly as a vehicle for his first effort at play writing, *The Countess Cathleen*, but also because he had begun to develop an idea of transforming and uplifting the Irish notion of culture through theatre and literature. In , shortly after returning to live permanently in Ireland, he met Lady Gregory who sought to help the habitually impoverished and frequently ill Yeats. She provided him with summers in the country and it was largely through her efforts that the Irish Literary Theatre, later the Abbey Theater, came into being. Yeats agreed and in he traveled to America appearing at most of the major American colleges and universities, clubs, and societies. He made an excellent impression and returned for similar tours in with the Abbey Theatre troupe , , and In , Yeats took up fencing at the suggestion and under the direction of his new secretary, Ezra Pound. Pound also introduced

Yeats to Japanese Noh drama, which became a strong influence on his later theatrical works. In the same year, the year-old Yeats married Georgie Hyde-Lee, who was The marriage was a happy one and the couple had two children, Anne Butler and William Michael The year saw the start of the Irish Civil War, during which Yeats supported the pro-treaty governments, and the death of his father in New York. In Yeats received the Nobel Prize for Literature. He worked on a committee to advise the government on a new coinage and in he served a term in the Irish Senate. By he was suffering from serious heart problems and nephritis and in January he died in France. His was originally buried in Roqueverne, France, but in his remains were reinterred in Drumcliff, County Sligo. Yeats died on January 28, , in Roquebrune, France. New Revision Series , Volume George MacDonald " was a Scottish author of poems, novels, and fairy tales. From the guide to the W. His first works appeared in the s. Yeats won the Nobel Prize for Literature in From the description of William Butler Yeats notebooks and manuscripts, [? From the description of William Butler Yeats miscellaneous correspondence, The young Yeats was active in societies that attempted an Irish literary revival. His first volume of verse appeared in , but in his earlier period his dramatic production outweighed his poetry both in bulk and in import. His plays reflect his fascination with mysticism and spiritualism. Although a convinced patriot, Yeats deplored the hatred and the bigotry of the Nationalist movement, and was appointed to the Irish Senate in Yeats is one of the few writers whose greatest works were written after the award of the Nobel Prize. His poetry made him one of the outstanding and most influential twentieth-century poets writing in English. From the description of William Butler Yeats papers from the H. Lytton Wilson collection,

Chapter 8 : Holdings : W.B. Yeats, -- | York University Libraries

W. B. Yeats, - I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree, And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles made: Nine bean-rows will I have there, a hive for the honey-bee; And live alone in the bee-loud glade.

Works in Biographical and Historical Context An Anglo-Irish Protestant Upbringing Yeats belonged to the Protestant, Anglo-Irish minority that had controlled the economic, political, social, and cultural life of Ireland since at least the end of the seventeenth century. Most members of this minority considered themselves English people who merely happened to have been born in Ireland, but Yeats staunchly affirmed his Irish nationality. Although he lived in London for fourteen years of his childhood and kept a permanent home there during the first half of his adult life, Yeats maintained his cultural roots by featuring Irish legends and heroes in many of his poems and plays. He was equally firm in adhering to his self-image as an artist. Yeats was born in the Dublin suburb of Sandymount on June 13, 1865. He was the oldest of the four surviving children of the painter-philosopher John Butler Yeats and his wife, Susan Pollexfen Yeats. The poet was proud to belong to the Anglo-Irish Protestant minority in both strains of his blood. The young Yeats was dreamy and introspective but by no means housebound. He rode about the Sligo countryside on a red pony and began to immerse himself in the fairy lore of the local peasants. His formal education, however, was not so enriching. At the end of 1880, Yeats moved to London, where he composed poems, plays, novels, and short stories—all with Irish subjects, characters, and scenes. In addition, he wrote book reviews, usually on Irish topics. Irish nationalism had grown in fits and starts since 1801, when Ireland was forcefully joined with Great Britain in the British Act of Union. It became clear to the Irish that they would not find independence through negotiation alone. Yeats soon fell in love with Gonne and wrote many of his best poems about her. In 1891 he joined the Golden Dawn, a secret society that practiced ritual magic. The society offered instruction and initiation in a series of ten levels, the three highest of which were unattainable except by magi, who were thought to possess the secrets of supernatural wisdom and enjoy magically extended lives. Yeats remained an active member of the Golden Dawn for thirty-two years and achieved the coveted sixth grade of membership in 1903, the same year that his future wife, Georgiana Hyde-Lees, joined the society. He, Lady Gregory, and her neighbor, Edward Martyn, devised plans for promoting an innovative, native Irish drama. The success of these productions led to the founding of the Irish National Theatre Society, of which Yeats became president. Lady Gregory, John M. Synge, and the author were the driving forces behind the Irish National Theatre Society. The Easter Rising While Yeats fulfilled his duties as president of the Abbey Theatre group for the first fifteen years of the twentieth century, his nationalistic fervor waned. Maud Gonne, with whom he had shared his Irish enthusiasms, had moved to Paris with her husband, exiled Irish revolutionary John MacBride, and the author was left without her important encouragement. MacBride, who was now separated from Gonne, participated in the rebellion and was executed afterward. Once married, Yeats traveled with his bride to Thoor Ballylee, a medieval stone tower where the couple periodically resided. In the 1920s, Ireland was full of internal strife. In bitter controversies erupted within the new Irish Free State over the partition of Northern Ireland and over the wording of a formal oath of allegiance to the British Crown. Yeats emphatically sided with the new Irish government in this conflict. He accepted a six-year appointment to the senate of the Irish Free State in December 1922, a time when rebels were kidnapping government figures and burning their homes. In Dublin, where Yeats had assumed permanent residence in 1904, the government posted armed sentries at his door. But he was also a world renowned artist of impressive stature; he received the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1923. A world-renowned psychic medium, Blavatsky founded the Theosophical Society. Isabella Augusta, Lady Gregory — John Millington Synge — Old Age and Last Poems The poems and plays Yeats created during his senate term and beyond are, at once, local and general, personal and public, Irish and universal. The energy of the poems written in response to these disturbing times gave power to his collection *The Tower*, which is often considered his best single book. His romantic poems from the late 1890s often mention gray hair and weariness, though those poems were written while he was still a young man. He died, after a series of illnesses, in 1933, and after a quick burial in France, was exhumed and reburied in his beloved Sligo. His brilliant rhetorical accomplishments, strengthened by his considerable powers of rhythm and poetic phrase, have

earned wide praise from readers and from fellow poets, including W. It is not likely that time will diminish his achievements. This attitude held sway in spite of critical awareness of the beauty and technical proficiency of his verse. Yeats had long opposed the notion that literature should serve society. In maturity, he found that despite his success, his continuing conviction that poetry should express the spiritual life of the individual estranged him from those who believed that a modern poet must take as his themes social alienation and the barrenness of materialist culture. As Kathleen Raine wrote of him: Here are some other works with significantly nationalistic themes. *Zhivago*, by Boris Pasternak. This torrid love story is set during the turbulent Russian Revolution of 1917. Set in the fictional town of Macondo, this novel is an extended metaphor about Colombian and South American history. Chronicles the trials and tribulations of a woman living in the Canadian wilderness in the late nineteenth century. *Disgrace*, by J. M. Coetzee. The protagonist of this novel set in Cape Town must confront a number of difficult issues in post-apartheid South Africa. The poem ends in an ecstasy of acceptance and defiance of tragic reality in which Yeats does not separate his own history from theirs. So the final couplet couples the coupling of all the emblems: The poem moves with a confident mastery, but here the vision is sweeping and apocalyptic, the rhetoric formal, grand, full of power, the structure that of two stately violent blank-verse paragraphs. In it, Yeats dramatizes his cyclical theory of history: What sorts of events and people do you think might be caught in the inter-secting cones? If Yeats were alive today, which political events do you think he would choose to include? *The Man and the Milieu*. University Press of America, Oxford University Press, *The Life of W. B. Yeats*. Cork University Press, University of Notre Dame Press, *Yeats and His Contemporaries*. Hall, James, and Martin Steinmann, eds. *A Servant of the Queen*. Yeats and the Beginning of the Irish Renaissance. Cornell University Press, Harvard University Press, Cite this article Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography.

Chapter 9 : Yeats, W. B. (William Butler) [WorldCat Identities]

William Butler Yeats is widely considered to be one of the greatest poets of the 20th century. He belonged to the Protestant, Anglo-Irish minority that had controlled the economic, political, social, and cultural life of Ireland since at least the end of the 17th century.