

**1: Samuel Taylor Coleridge - Wikipedia**

*The Collected Works of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Volume 7: Biographia Literaria (2 Volume Set) Two volume set Edition.*

Samuel was the youngest of ten by the Reverend Mr. I enjoyed the inestimable advantage of a very sensible, though at the same time, a very severe master [ I learnt from him, that Poetry, even that of the loftiest, and, seemingly, that of the wildest odes, had a logic of its own, as severe as that of science; and more difficult, because more subtle, more complex, and dependent on more, and more fugitive causes. In fancy I can almost hear him now, exclaiming Harp? Pen and ink, boy, you mean! He would often permit our theme exercises, Then placing the whole number abreast on his desk, he would ask the writer, why this or that sentence might not have found as appropriate a place under this or that other thesis: His brothers arranged for his discharge a few months later under the reason of "insanity" and he was readmitted to Jesus College, though he would never receive a degree from the University. Coleridge joined Southey in a plan, soon abandoned, to found a utopian commune -like society, called Pantisocracy , in the wilderness of Pennsylvania. He grew to detest his wife, whom he only married because of social constraints. He eventually separated from her. Coleridge made plans to establish a journal, *The Watchman* , to be printed every eight days to avoid a weekly newspaper tax. It had ceased publication by May of that year. In , Coleridge met poet William Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy. Besides the Rime of *The Ancient Mariner*, Coleridge composed the symbolic poem *Kubla Khan* , writtenâ€”Coleridge himself claimedâ€”as a result of an opium dream, in "a kind of a reverie"; and the first part of the narrative poem *Christabel*. In , Coleridge and Wordsworth published a joint volume of poetry, *Lyrical Ballads* , which proved to be the starting point for the English romantic age. It was the longest work and drew more praise and attention than anything else in the volume. In the spring Coleridge temporarily took over for Rev. Toulmin grieved over the drowning death of his daughter Jane. I suppose you must have heard that his daughter, Jane, on 15 April in a melancholy derangement, suffered herself to be swallowed up by the tide on the sea-coast between Sidmouth and Bere [ sic ] Beer. These events cut cruelly into the hearts of old men: Toulmin bears it like the true practical Christian, â€” there is indeed a tear in his eye, but that eye is lifted up to the Heavenly Father. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. July Learn how and when to remove this template message Coleridge also worked briefly in Shropshire , where he came in December as locum to its local Unitarian minister, Dr Rowe, in their church in the High Street at Shrewsbury. He is said to have read his Rime of the Ancient Mariner at a literary evening in Mardol. He was then contemplating a career in the ministry, and gave a probationary sermon in High Street church on Sunday, 14 January Coleridge accepted this, to the disappointment of Hazlitt who hoped to have him as a neighbour in Shropshire. Coleridge studied German and, after his return to England, translated the dramatic trilogy *Wallenstein* by the German Classical poet Friedrich Schiller into English. He continued to pioneer these ideas through his own critical writings for the rest of his life sometimes without attribution , although they were unfamiliar and difficult for a culture dominated by empiricism. The knight mentioned is the mailed figure on the Conyers tomb in ruined Sockburn church. Hartley argued that one becomes aware of sensory events as impressions, and that "ideas" are derived by noticing similarities and differences between impressions and then by naming them. Connections resulting from the coincidence of impressions create linkages, so that the occurrence of one impression triggers those links and calls up the memory of those ideas with which it is associated See Dorothy Emmet, "Coleridge and Philosophy". Coleridge was critical of the literary taste of his contemporaries, and a literary conservative insofar as he was afraid that the lack of taste in the ever growing masses of literate people would mean a continued desecration of literature itself. In , he returned to England and shortly thereafter settled with his family and friends at Keswick in the Lake District of Cumberland to be near Grasmere , where Wordsworth had moved. For example, not content with salt, Coleridge sprinkled cayenne pepper on his eggs, which he ate

from a teacup. An Ode and an intensification of his philosophical studies. Coleridge is credited with the first recorded descent of Scafell to Mickledore via Broad Stand, although this was more due to his getting lost than a keenness for mountaineering. He lived in San Anton Palace in the village of Attard. However, he gave this up and returned to England in 1800. Dorothy Wordsworth was shocked at his condition upon his return. Thomas De Quincey alleges in his *Recollections of the Lakes and the Lake Poets* that it was during this period that Coleridge became a full-blown opium addict, using the drug as a substitute for the lost vigour and creativity of his youth. His addiction caused severe constipation, which required regular and humiliating enemas. Given that Coleridge tended to be highly disorganised and had no head for business, the publication was probably doomed from the start. Coleridge financed the journal by selling over five hundred subscriptions, over two dozen of which were sold to members of Parliament, but in late 1800, publication was crippled by a financial crisis and Coleridge was obliged to approach "Conversation Sharp" , [27] Tom Poole and one or two other wealthy friends for an emergency loan to continue. Although it was often turgid, rambling, and inaccessible to most readers, it ran for 25 issues and was republished in book form a number of times. Years after its initial publication, *The Friend* became a highly influential work and its effect was felt on writers and philosophers from John Stuart Mill to Ralph Waldo Emerson. As a result of these factors, Coleridge often failed to prepare anything but the loosest set of notes for his lectures and regularly entered into extremely long digressions which his audiences found difficult to follow. However, it was the lecture on Hamlet given on 2 January that was considered the best and has influenced Hamlet studies ever since. Before Coleridge, Hamlet was often denigrated and belittled by critics from Voltaire to Dr. Coleridge was regarded by many as the greatest living writer on the demonic and he accepted the commission, only to abandon work on it after six weeks. He rented rooms from a local surgeon, Mr Page, on Church Street, just opposite the entrance to the churchyard. A blue plaque marks the property today. Coleridge remained in Highgate for the rest of his life, and the house became a place of literary pilgrimage for writers including Carlyle and Emerson. He composed a considerable amount of poetry, of variable quality. He published other writings while he was living at the Gillman homes, notably the *Lay Sermons* of and , *Sibylline Leaves* , *Hush* , *Aids to Reflection* , and *On the Constitution of the Church and State* . The work was never published in his lifetime, and has frequently been seen as evidence for his tendency to conceive grand projects which he then had difficulty in carrying through to completion. But while he frequently berated himself for his "indolence", the long list of his published works calls this myth into some question. Critics are divided on whether the "Opus Maximum", first published in 1802, successfully resolved the philosophical issues he had been exploring for most of his adult life. Coleridge had spent 18 years under the roof of the Gillman family, who built an addition onto their home to accommodate the poet. This will be best explained by an instance or example. That I am conscious of something within me peremptorily commanding me to do unto others as I would they should do unto me; in other words a categorical that is, primary and unconditional imperative; that the maxim regula maxima, or supreme rule of my actions, both inward and outward, should be such as I could, without any contradiction arising therefrom, will to be the law of all moral and rational beings. *Essay On Faith* Carlyle described him at Highgate: The practical intellects of the world did not much heed him, or carelessly reckoned him a metaphysical dreamer: He was originally buried at Old Highgate Chapel but was re-interred in St. A recent excavation revealed the coffins were not in the location most believed, the far corner of the crypt, but actually below a memorial slab in the nave inscribed with: Says vicar Kunle Ayodeji of the plans: His poems directly and deeply influenced all the major poets of the age. He was known by his contemporaries as a meticulous craftsman who was more rigorous in his careful reworking of his poems than any other poet, and Southey and Wordsworth were dependent on his professional advice. His influence on Wordsworth is particularly important because many critics have credited Coleridge with the very idea of "Conversational Poetry". As important as Coleridge was to poetry as a poet, he was equally important to poetry as a critic. His philosophy of poetry, which he developed over many years, has been deeply influential in the field of literary criticism. This influence can be seen in such critics as A. Even those who have never read the *Rime* have come under its influence: The phrase "All creatures great and small" may

have been inspired by The Rime: Both Kubla Khan and Christabel have an additional " Romantic " aura because they were never finished. Stopford Brooke characterised both poems as having no rival due to their "exquisite metrical movement" and "imaginative phrasing.

## 2: Samuel Taylor Coleridge - Poet | Academy of American Poets

*Poetry in its many guises is at the center of Coleridge's multifarious interests, and this long-awaited new edition of his complete poetical works marks the pinnacle of the Bollingen Collected Coleridge. The three parts of Volume 16 confirm and expand the sense of the Coleridge who has emerged over.*

His father, a vicar of a parish and master of a grammar school, married twice and had fourteen children. While in London, he also befriended a classmate named Tom Evans, who introduced Coleridge to his family. He became a supporter of William Friend, a Fellow at the college whose Unitarian beliefs made him a controversial figure. While at Cambridge, Coleridge also accumulated a large debt, which his brothers eventually had to pay off. Financial problems continued to plague him throughout his life, and he constantly depended on the support of others. Striking an instant friendship, Coleridge postponed his trip for several weeks, and the men shared their philosophical ideas. Coleridge and Southey envisioned the men sharing the workload, a great library, philosophical discussions, and freedom of religious and political beliefs. After finally visiting Wales, Coleridge returned to England to find that Southey had become engaged to a woman named Edith Fricker. As marriage was an integral part of the plan for communal living in the New World, Coleridge decided to marry another Fricker daughter, Sarah. Coleridge wed in 1795, in spite of the fact that he still loved Mary Evans, who was engaged to another man. During that period, Coleridge and Southey collaborated on a play titled *The Fall of Robespierre*. While the pantisocracy was still in the planning stages, Southey abandoned the project to pursue his legacy in law. Left without an alternative plan, Coleridge spent the next few years beginning his career as a writer. He never returned to Cambridge to finish his degree. Coleridge, whose early work was celebratory and conventional, began writing in a more natural style. The following year, Coleridge published his first volume of poetry, *Poems on Various Subjects*, and began the first of ten issues of a liberal political publication entitled *The Watchman*. From 1797 to 1800 he lived near Wordsworth and his sister, Dorothy, in Somersetshire. In the two men collaborated on a joint volume of poetry entitled *Lyrical Ballads*. While there he mastered the German language and began translating. When he returned to England in 1800, he settled with family and friends at Keswick. Over the next two decades Coleridge lectured on literature and philosophy, wrote about religious and political theory, spent two years on the island of Malta as a secretary to the governor in an effort to overcome his poor health and his opium addiction, and lived off of financial donations and grants. Still addicted to opium, he moved in with the physician James Gillman in 1804. In 1805, he published *Biographia Literaria*, which contained his finest literary criticism. He continued to publish poetry and prose, notably *Sibylline Leaves*, *Aids to Reflection*, and *Church and State*. He died in London on July 25, 1834.

## 3: Poetical Works - Samuel Taylor Coleridge, J. C. C. Mays - Google Books

*Two great shipwreck epics, The Rime of the Ancient Mariner by Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and Enoch Arden by Alfred Tennyson, plus a number of Tennyson's other works, together in this [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) is a Green Bird Publication of a quality paperback.*

## 4: Project MUSE - The Collected Works of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Volume 1

*H. J. Jackson and J. R. de J. Jackson, Professors of English at the University of Toronto, are the editors of Coleridge's Marginalia and Logic, respectively, in the Collected Works of Samuel Taylor Coleridge.*

## 5: "The Motive-Hunting of Motiveless Malignity"

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## 6: The Watchman - Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Lewis Patton - Google Books

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## 7: Barbara E Rooke (Editor of The Collected Works of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Volume 4 (Part I))

*The Collected Works of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Volume 1 Samuel Taylor Coleridge, James Engell, W. Jackson Bate Published by Princeton University Press.*

## 8: Project MUSE - The Collected Works of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Volume 10

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