

# DOWNLOAD PDF THE COLLECTED WORKS OF SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE, VOLUME 1 : LECTURES, 1795

## Chapter 1 : Samuel Taylor Coleridge - Wikipedia

*The Collected Works of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Volume 1: Lectures, On Politics and Religion Book Description: Coleridge began in a series of public lectures.*

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

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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 1795. 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 1796, 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. Johnson. 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. Andrew's Church. 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. C. Bradley. Even those who have never read the *Rime* have come under its influence: The phrase "All creatures great and small" may

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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.

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## Chapter 2 : The Collected Works Of William Warburton Book â€“ PDF Download

*Coleridge began in a series of public lectures. This volume includes all the printed and manuscript versions of the Bristol lectures in chronological sequence. Among the contents are "Lectures on Revealed Religion, Its Corruption, and Its Political Views" and "Lecture on the Slave-Trade."*

After attending the University of Edinburgh , Carlyle became a mathematics teacher, [5] first in Annan and then in Kirkcaldy , where he became close friends with the mystic Edward Irving. Confusingly, there is another Scottish Thomas Carlyle , born a few years later, connected to Irving via work with the Catholic Apostolic Church. Carlyle developed a painful stomach ailment, possibly gastric ulcers, [11] that remained throughout his life and likely contributed to his reputation as a crotchety, argumentative, somewhat disagreeable personality. His prose style, famously cranky and occasionally savage, helped cement an air of irascibility. He became known as the "Sage of Chelsea", and a member of a literary circle which included the essayists Leigh Hunt and John Stuart Mill. A History 2 volumes, , a historical study concentrating both on the oppression of the poor of France and on the horrors of the mob unleashed. The book was immediately successful. His first fiction was "Cruthers and Jonson", one of several abortive attempts at writing a novel. In addition to his essays on German literature, he branched out into wider ranging commentary on modern culture in his influential essays Signs of the Times and Characteristics. He wrote it in at his home which his wife Jane provided for him from her estate , Craigenputtock , [5] and was intended to be a new kind of book: He contemplates the "Everlasting No" of refusal, comes to the "Centre of Indifference", and eventually embraces the "Everlasting Yea". Given the enigmatic nature of Sartor Resartus, it is not surprising that it first achieved little success. Its popularity developed over the next few years, and it was published in book form in Boston , with a preface by Ralph Waldo Emerson , influencing the development of New England Transcendentalism. The first English edition followed in In Sartor Resartus, the narrator moves from the "Everlasting No" to the "Everlasting Yea," but only through "The Centre of Indifference," a position of agnosticism and detachment. Only after reducing desires and certainty, aiming at a Buddha -like "indifference", can the narrator realise affirmation. Worship of Silence and Sorrow[ edit ] This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. A History in Thomas Carlyle in The book was based on a course of lectures he had given. The French Revolution had brought Carlyle fame, but little money. His friends worked to set him on his feet by organising courses of public lectures for him, drumming up an audience and selling guinea tickets. Carlyle did not like lecturing, but found that he could do it, and more importantly that it brought in some much-needed money. Between and , Carlyle delivered four such courses of lectures. The final course was on "Heroes. The greatest university of all is a collection of books. The book included lectures discussing people ranging from the field of religion through to literature and politics. The figures chosen for each lecture were presented by Carlyle as archetypal examples of individuals who, in their respective fields of endeavor, had dramatically impacted history in some way, for good or ill, and included such figures as Dante poet , Luther priest , and Napoleon king. In his work, Carlyle outlined Muhammad as a Hegelian agent of reform, insisting on his sincerity and commenting "how one man single-handedly, could weld warring tribes and wandering Bedouins into a most powerful and civilised nation in less than two decades. Societies, like organisms, evolve throughout history, thrive for a time, but inevitably become weak and die out, giving place to a stronger, superior breed. Heroes are those who affirm this life process, accepting its cruelty as necessary and thus good. For them courage is a more valuable virtue than love; heroes are noblemen, not saints. The hero functions first as a pattern for others to imitate, and second as a creator, moving history forwards not backwards history being the biography of great men. Carlyle was among the first of his age to recognize that the death of God is in itself nothing to be happy about, unless man steps in and creates new values to replace the old. For Carlyle the hero should become the object of worship, the center of a new religion proclaiming

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humanity as "the miracle of miracles The Heroic Vitalists feared that the recent trends toward democracy would hand over power to the ill-bred, uneducated, and immoral, whereas their belief in a transcendent force in nature directing itself onward and upward gave some hope that this overarching force would overrule in favor of the strong, intelligent, and noble. He believed that the hero should be revered, not for the good he has done for the people, but simply out of admiration for the marvelous. The hero justifies himself as a man chosen by destiny to be great. In the life struggle he is a conqueror, growing stronger through conflict. The hero is not ashamed of his strength; instead of the Christian virtues of meekness, humility and compassion, he abides by the beatitudes of Heroic Vitalism: However, for Carlyle, unlike Aristotle, the world was filled with contradictions with which the hero had to deal. All heroes will be flawed. Their heroism lay in their creative energy in the face of these difficulties, not in their moral perfection. To sneer at such a person for their failings is the philosophy of those who seek comfort in the conventional. England is full of wealth However, after the Revolutions of and political agitations in the United Kingdom, Carlyle published a collection of essays entitled " Latter-Day Pamphlets " in which he attacked democracy as an absurd social ideal, while equally condemning hereditary aristocratic leadership. Two of these essays, No. Government should come from those most able to lead. But how such leaders were to be found, and how to follow their lead, was something Carlyle could not or would not clearly say. Marx and Engels agreed with Carlyle as far as his criticism of the hereditary aristocracy. He has one idea " a hatred of spoken and acted falsehood; and on this he harps through the whole eight pamphlets". As Governor of the Colony, Eyre, fearful of an island wide uprising, brutally suppressed the rebellion, and had many black peasants killed. He also authorised the execution of George William Gordon , a mixed-race colonial assemblyman who was suspected of involvement in the rebellion. These events created great controversy in Britain, resulting in demands for Eyre to be arrested and tried for murdering Gordon. Carlyle set up rival Governor Eyre Defense and Aid Committee for the defence, arguing that Eyre had acted decisively to restore order. Twice Eyre was charged with murder, but the cases never proceeded. Similar hard-line views were expressed in Shooting Niagara, and After? In this Carlyle tried to show how a heroic leader can forge a state, and help create a new moral culture for a nation. For Carlyle, Frederick epitomised the transition from the liberal Enlightenment ideals of the eighteenth century to a new modern culture of spiritual dynamism embodied by Germany, its thought and its polity. Carlyle struggled to write the book, calling it his "Thirteen Years War" with Frederick. Some of the nicknames he came up with for the work included, "the Nightmare," "the Minotaur," and "the Unutterable book" [37]. He made another trip to Germany to study battlefields in The work comprised six volumes; the first two volumes appeared in , the third in , the fourth in and the last two in Emerson considered it "Infinitely the wittiest book that was ever written". James Russell Lowell pointed out some faults, but wrote: Unfortunately, the skylight made it "the noisiest room in the house" [37]. Last works[ edit ] Later writings were generally short essays, notably the unsuccessful The Early Kings of Norway, [40] a series on early-medieval Norwegian warlords. Also An Essay on the Portraits of John Knox appeared in , attempting to prove that the best-known portrait of John Knox did not depict the Scottish prelate. In particular, he developed an antipathy to the Keeper of Printed Books, Anthony Panizzi despite the fact that Panizzi had allowed him many privileges not granted to other readers , and criticised him, as the "respectable Sub-Librarian", in a footnote to an article published in the Westminster Review. The most notable were with Margaret Gordon, a pupil of his friend Edward Irving. Even after he met Jane, he became enamoured of Kitty Kirkpatrick , the daughter of a British officer and an Indian princess. William Dalrymple , author of White Mughals , suggests that feelings were mutual, but social circumstances made the marriage impossible, as Carlyle was then poor. During that year Jewsbury was going through a depressive state and also experiencing religious doubt. She wrote to Carlyle for guidance and also thanked him for his well-written essays. Jewsbury and Jane from then on had a tight friendship and Carlyle also helped Jewsbury get on to the English literary scene. Over letters between Carlyle and his wife have been published showing the couple had an affection for each other marred by frequent and angry quarrels. Three weeks after his inaugural address there, Jane died, and he partly retired from active society. His last years were spent at 24

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Cheyne Row then numbered 5 , Chelsea, London SW3 which is now a National Trust property [52] commemorating his life and works but he always wished to return to Craigenputtock. The frankness of this book was unheard of by the usually respectful standards of 19th-century biographies of the period. Froude, who had been designated by Carlyle himself as his biographer-to-be, was acutely aware of this belief. The inner secret of the features had been evidently caught. There was a likeness which no sculptor, no photographer, had yet equalled or approached. Afterwards, I knew not how, it seemed to fade away. Carlyle is also important for helping to introduce German Romantic literature to Britain. Portrait of Thomas Carlyle. James McNeill Whistler , "Oil on canvas, x George Orwell called him, "a master of belittlement. Even at his emptiest sneer as when he said that Whitman thought he was a big man because he lived in a big country the victim does seem to shrink a little. Essentially a Romantic , Carlyle attempted to reconcile Romantic affirmations of feeling and freedom with respect for historical and political fact. Many believe that he was always more attracted to the idea of heroic struggle itself, than to any specific goal for which the struggle was being made.

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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 , 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 to 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 , 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 . In , 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,

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Leonard W. Deen, "The Collected Works of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Vol. 1: Lectures on Politics and Religion [Samuel Taylor Coleridge] on [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com) Patton, Peter Mann," *Modern Philology* 71, no.

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