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# Coleridge Historian Of Ideas

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2021-02-19

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**LIVIA AUBREE**

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## **The Collected Works of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Volume 11**

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This movement radically revised the interpretation of the Bible as an "inspired" book and also helped to redefine the inspiration attributed to poets, since many poets of the period, including Coleridge himself, wished to emulate the prophetic voice of biblical tradition. Coleridge's mastery of this new study and his search for a new understanding of the Bible on which to ground his faith are the focus of this book. Beginning with an exposition of Coleridge's double role as theologian

and poet, Anthony Harding analyses the development and transmission of Coleridge's views of inspiration - both biblical and poetic - and provides a history of his theological and poetic ideas in their second generation, in England especially in the work of F.D. Maurice and John Sterling, and in America in that of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Harding argues that Coleridge's emphasis on the human integrity of the scriptural authors provided his contemporaries with a poetics of inspiration that seemed likely to restore to literature a "biblical" sense of the divine as a presence in the world. Coleridge's treatment of biblical inspiration is thus an important contribution to Romantic poetics as

well as to biblical scholarship. His concept of inspiration is also linked directly to his literary theory and thus to the current debate over the reader's relation to text and author.

*Ideology and*

*Enlightenment* JHU Press

This title was first published in 2000: Despite the widely remarked indifference to philosophy of history that has characterised most British historians, important things were said in Britain from the beginning of the nineteenth century to the middle of the twentieth about historical knowledge and the nature of human history. This is a study of that distinctively English, Idealist, tradition. It connects Coleridge and Carlyle, whose writings

have been the focus predominantly of literary scholarship, to thinkers who have been the subjects of philosophers, rather than historians, interest - John Stuart Mill, F.H. Bradley and R.G. Collingwood. It also draws striking parallels between Idealist thinking about history and Postmodernism." The Knowledge that Endures University of Georgia Press

Poetry Realized in Nature shows Coleridge's method at work and, more generally, explores German philosophical science, Naturphilosophie, and the relations between science and romantic thought. It combines a biographical approach with intellectual history, reconstructing Coleridge's imaginative enterprise across the whole range of the physical and life sciences. Coleridge strove for coherence in all realms of thought, and so the ways in which he explored scientific ideas illuminate all aspects of his inquiring spirit. He sought self-knowledge, which required a knowledge of man and mind in relation to nature and God. There was, accordingly, an intimate relationship between his theology and philosophy,

and his ideas about the natural world. Science functioned as a touchstone in his philosophy, thus indirectly reinforcing his theology. The ideas he derived from science also bore directly on his critical doctrines, including the theory of imagination.

*Coleridge and the Psychology of Romanticism* Oxford University Press

Long celebrated as a great aesthetic idealist and champion of the imagination, Coleridge is now beginning to be understood as a literary critic with many other dimensions, with exciting and far-reaching insights into language, and with detailed notions about the psychological, historical, and linguistic demands of the literary experience. In this study, Timothy Corrigan sees Coleridge's criticism as "the product of an actively self-conscious reader, of a precise user of language, and, most of all, of a historical man involved with the demands of his day." Specifically he studies the relationship between the language of Coleridge's criticism and his interests in politics, psychology, science, and theology. Corrigan concludes that Coleridge's

work is not a closed and strictly defined system but an extraordinarily diverse one that responds sympathetically to new angles of research. His study is first and foremost an investigation of Coleridge's criticism based on Coleridge's own ideas about language and reading. While taking its particular direction from a variety of contemporary literary theories, the book is most concerned with how Coleridge's critical prose and theoretical positions anticipate these in an exceptionally complex way.

*Coleridge on Logic and Learning* John Benjamins Publishing

Volume 2 of 2. Coleridge's Shorter Works and Fragments brings together a number of substantial essays that were not long enough to require volumes to themselves, among them his "Theory of Life," "Essays on the Principles of Genial Criticism," "Treatise on Method," "Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit," "On the Passions," and "On the Prometheus of Aeschylus." To these are added more than four hundred other pieces, some of them fragmentary, many of them previously

unpublished, ranging in date from school essays of the early 1790s to a discussion of the bullion controversy in 1834. As might be expected, the subject matter includes literature and language, theology, philosophy, politics, and science, but in many less predictable topics (such as child labor laws, marriage, suicide, church history, the abolition of slavery, the state of the colonies) also appear. By gathering this material and presenting it in chronological order, *Shorter Works and Fragments* reveals the development and major characteristics of Coleridge's seemingly inexhaustible variety. 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*. Bollingen Series LXXV Originally published in 1995. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books

while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

**Coleridge and the Idea of Friendship, 1789-1804** Peeters Publishers

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work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

*What Coleridge Thought* Springer

This book aims at providing the answer to one question: what did Coleridge derive from Kant and the post-Kantians in his most productive intellectual period, i.e., from approximately the eighteen-twenties? The question has already been investigated by a number of scholars-Shawcross, Muirhead, Wellek, Winkelmann, Schrickx and Chinol, in chronological order. Upon their work my book is founded. -Book's Preface

*The Statesman's Science* Dissertations-G

Mary Anne Perkins re-examines Coleridge's claim to have developed a 'logosophic' system which attempted 'to reduce all knowledges into harmony', paying particular attention to his

later writings, some of which are still unpublished.

Coleridge and the Inspired Word CUP Archive

This study describes in detail the development of Coleridge's attitude to nature as it is reflected in his poetry. It analyses the different stages of Coleridge's search for a meaningful relation to nature from an uncritical adoption of the eighteenth century conventions in his early poetry to a projectionist view in his poems of 1802. It offers challenging new readings of some of Coleridge's major poems like 'The Ancient Mariner' and 'Dejection: an Ode', and tries to rehabilitate some minor ones, like 'The Picture'. Attention is also paid to his relation with Wordsworth. It discusses in detail the philosophical background of Coleridge's views and considers the contribution of German thought to his development. As a whole this study affords a new insight into the genesis of romanticism in England.

Coleridge and Kantian Ideas in England, 1796-1817 Cambridge

University Press

Author of *Biographia Literaria* (1817) and *The Friend* (1809-10, 1812 and 1818), Samuel Taylor

Coleridge was the central figure in the British transmission of German idealism in the 19th century. The advent of Immanuel Kant in Coleridge's thought is traditionally seen as the start of the poet's turn towards an internalized Romanticism.

Demonstrating that Coleridge's discovery of Kant came at an earlier point than has been previously recognized, this book examines the historical roots of Coleridge's life-long preoccupation with Kant over a period of 20 years from the first extant Kant entry until the publication of his autobiography. Drawing on previously unpublished contemporary reviews of Kant and seeking socio-political meaning outside the literary canon in the English radical circles of the 1790s, Monika Class here establishes conceptual affinities between Coleridge's writings and that of Kant's earliest English mediators and in doing so revises Coleridge's allegedly non-political and solitary response to Kant.

Nineteenth Century Studies A&C Black

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and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. As a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

*Towards a Romantic Conception of Nature* Princeton University Press

Alternately titled the "Assertion of Religion," "the great work," "Logosophia," magnum opus, and the Opus Maximum, Samuel Taylor Coleridge's philosophical assertion of religion was often regarded as the work that would determine his permanent contribution to the history of ideas. Despite endless preparatory studies, however, Coleridge's plan to develop a unified system, drawing from philosophy, literature, theology, history, and the natural sciences, remained incomplete at his death. Coleridge's *Assertion of Religion* contains the first collection of original scholarship on the newly published *Opus Maximum*. While the language of the *Opus Maximum* is often complex and fragmentary, the essays in this volume open new avenues for future discussion of pivotal themes in Coleridge's writings, including careful analysis of Coleridge's conception of God and the Trinity, the human will, his relationship to Neoplatonism, and his unique defense of the human self through the connection between a mother and a child. The volume thereby

contributes to the ongoing assessment of Coleridge's contribution to nineteenth-century Romanticism and his place in the history of ideas.

[The Complete Prose Works: Literary Essays, Lectures and Letters \(Unabridged Illustrated Edition\)](#) Springer

Few figures who were active in the English Romantic Movement are as fascinating as Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772-1834). Aside from his own visionary verse, Coleridge is famous for his colourful friendships with fellow-poets Wordsworth and Southey, and above all for his well documented drug-taking and creative use of opium. But it is less widely appreciated that he was also a key figure in Anglican thought, whose writings are continually referred to by modern Anglican theologians. Coleridge's journey from the Unitarianism of his father towards a later commitment to Anglican Trinitarianism of a type he had rejected in his youth involved a rigorous philosophical process of imaginative liberal thinking. Over the last 200 years, that thinking has provided Anglicanism

with many valedictory tools as well as a measure of robust self-belief. Offering a major contribution both to religious history and the history of ideas, Graham Neville here charts the particular liberal tradition in British religious thought which stems directly from Coleridge. He shows why Coleridge's thought remains so significant, and traces the ways in which his subject's theological ideas profoundly influenced later British writers and scholars like F.D. Maurice, F.J.A. Hort, F.W. Robertson, B.F. Westcott, John Oman and Thomas Erskine (once called the 'Scottish Coleridge'). Dr Neville further relates the pioneering ideas of Coleridge to current developments in theology and scientific method.

### **Coleridge's Philosophy**

Arkose Press  
Coleridge and Contemplation is a multi-disciplinary volume on Samuel Taylor Coleridge, founding poet of British Romanticism, critic, and author of philosophical, political, and theological works. In his philosophical writings, Coleridge developed his thinking about the symbolizing imagination, a precursor to contemplation, into a

theory of contemplation itself, which for him occurs in its purest form as a manifestation of 'Reason'. Coleridge is a particularly challenging figure because he was a thinker in process, and something of an omnimath, a Renaissance man of the Romantic era. The dynamic quality of his thinking, the 'dark fluxion' pursued but ultimately 'unfixable by thought', and his extensive range of interests make a philosophical yet also multi-disciplinary approach to Coleridge essential. This book is the first collection to feature philosophers and intellectual historians writing on Coleridge's philosophy. This volume opens up a neglected aspect of the work of Britain's greatest philosopher-poet — his analysis of contemplation, which he considered the highest of human mental powers. Philosophers including Roger Scruton, David E. Cooper, Michael McGhee, Andy Hamilton, and Peter Cheyne contribute original essays on the philosophical, literary, and political implications of Coleridge's views. The volume is edited and introduced by Peter Cheyne, and Baroness Mary Warnock

contributes a foreword. The chapters by philosophers are supported by new developments in philosophically minded criticism from leading Coleridge scholars in English departments, including Jim Mays, Kathleen Wheeler, and James Engell. They approach Coleridge as an energetic yet contemplative thinker concerned with the intuition of ideas and the processes of cultivation in self and society. Other chapters, from intellectual historians and theologians, including Douglas Hedley clarify the historical background, and 'religious musings', of Coleridge's thought regarding contemplation. [The Complete Works of Samuel Taylor Coleridge](#) English Literary Studies Volume 1 of 2. Coleridge's Shorter Works and Fragments brings together a number of substantial essays that were not long enough to require volumes to themselves, among them his "Theory of Life," "Essays on the Principles of Genial Criticism," "Treatise on Method," "Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit," "On the Passions," and "On the Prometheus of

Aeschylus." To these are added more than four hundred other pieces, some of them fragmentary, many of them previously unpublished, ranging in date from school essays of the early 1790s to a discussion of the bullion controversy in 1834. As might be expected, the subject matter includes literature and language, theology, philosophy, politics, and science, but in many less predictable topics (such as child labor laws, marriage, suicide, church history, the abolition of slavery, the state of the colonies) also appear. By gathering this material and presenting it in chronological order, Shorter Works and Fragments reveals the development and major characteristics of Coleridge's seemingly inexhaustible variety. 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. Bollingen Series LXXV Originally published in 1995. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-

of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905. Collected Works of Samuel Taylor Coleridge: Lectures 1818-1819: on the history of philosophy Mercer University Press This carefully crafted ebook: "The Complete Prose Works: Literary Essays, Lectures and Letters (Unabridged Illustrated Edition)" is formatted for your eReader with a functional and detailed table of contents. Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772-1834) was an English poet, literary critic and philosopher who, with his friend William Wordsworth, was a founder of the Romantic Movement in England and a member of the Lake Poets. He wrote the poems *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner* and *Kubla Khan*, as well as the major prose work *Biographia*

*Literaria*. His critical work, especially on Shakespeare, was highly influential, and he helped introduce German idealist philosophy to English-speaking culture. He coined many familiar words and phrases, including suspension of disbelief. He was a major influence on Emerson, and American transcendentalism. Coleridge is one of the most important figures in English poetry. 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. Table of Contents: Introduction: *The Spirit of the Age: Mr. Coleridge* by William Hazlitt *A Day With Samuel Taylor Coleridge* by May Byron *The Life of Samuel Taylor Coleridge* by James Gillman *Literary Essays, Lectures and Memoirs: BIOGRAPHIA LITERARIA ANIMA POETAE SHAKSPEARE, WITH INTRODUCTORY MATTER ON POETRY, THE DRAMA AND THE STAGE AIDS TO REFLECTION*

CONFESSIONS OF AN INQUIRING SPIRIT AND MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS FROM "THE FRIEND" HINTS TOWARDS THE FORMATION OF A MORE COMPREHENSIVE THEORY OF LIFE OMNIANA. 1812 A COURSE OF LECTURES LITERARY NOTES SPECIMENS OF THE TABLE TALK OF SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE LITERARY REMAINS OF S.T. COLERIDGE Complete Letters LETTERS OF SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE BIBLIOGRAPHIA EPISTOLARIS **Coleridge and Contemplation** Univ of California Press In addition to being the leading philosopher of English Romanticism and one of its greatest poets, Coleridge explores the dynamics of consciousness and mental functioning more extensively than any of his contemporaries. This book compares his psychological theories with his diverse exemplifications of Romanticism's self-reflexive quest for transcendence, showing how he continually highlights the circular and mutual influence of ideas and emotions underlying Romantic idealism and the cult of the sublime.

*Specimens of the Table  
Talk of the Late Samuel  
Taylor Coleridge*

University of Delaware  
Press

Originally published in 1948. In the first essay of this collection, Lovejoy reflects on the nature, methods, and difficulties of the historiography of ideas. He maps out recurring phenomena in the history of ideas, which the essays illustrate. One phenomenon is the presence and influence of the same presuppositions or other operative "ideas" in very diverse provinces of thought and in different periods. Another is the role of semantic transitions and confusions, of shifts and of ambiguities in the meanings of terms, in the history of thought and

taste. A third phenomenon is the internal tensions or waverings in the mind of almost every individual writer—sometimes discernible even in a single writing or on a single page—arising from conflicting ideas or incongruous propensities of feeling or taste to which the writer is susceptible. These essays do not contribute to metaphysical and epistemological questions; they are primarily historical.

*The Rime of the Ancient  
Mariner* McGill-Queen's  
Press - MQUP

This innovative book examines the fundamental continuities in Samuel Taylor Coleridge's writing during the revolutionary period

of 1794 through 1834 to demonstrate his importance as a political philosopher and to recover romanticism as both an aesthetic and political movement.

*Essays in the History of  
Ideas* Routledge

'What Coleridge Thought' presents Coleridge's ideas in a coherent form, carefully organized to demonstrate precisely what his thoughts were and how his writings develop them. Coleridge's objective was to stimulate his readers into thinking for themselves - "to excite the germinal power that craves no knowledge but what it can take up into itself" (S. T. Coleridge). Barfield guides the reader towards this. Here will be found the heart of Coleridge's thinking.