

## “ROMANTIC LONGING AND ETERNAL SONG: IMAGINATION AND ESCAPISM IN JOHN KEATS’S ODE TO A NIGHTINGALE”

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### **Abstract**

*John Keats’s Ode to a Nightingale stands as one of the most celebrated expressions of Romantic aesthetics, weaving together themes of longing, mortality, beauty, and the transformative power of imagination. This paper, titled “Romantic Longing and Eternal Song: Imagination and Escapism in John Keats’s Ode to a Nightingale”, explores how Keats employs the nightingale’s song as a symbol of transcendence, contrasting the permanence of art with the fleeting nature of human existence. The nightingale, imagined as an immortal voice, embodies the Romantic ideal of escape from worldly suffering, offering the poet a vision of eternity beyond the confines of time and death.*

*Through close reading and critical analysis, this study examines the tension between the poet’s yearning for dissolution and his recognition of life’s inevitable limitations. The ode dramatizes a quintessential Romantic conflict: the desire to transcend reality through imagination and art versus the sobering return to human finitude. The paper also situates Keats within the larger Romantic tradition by drawing intertextual connections to Wordsworth’s concept of transcendental imagination and Coleridge’s exploration of dreamlike states in Kubla Khan.*

*Ultimately, this research argues that Ode to a Nightingale exemplifies the Romantic pursuit of beauty and truth, while simultaneously acknowledging the impossibility of permanent escape. Keats’s ode reveals that the nightingale’s song is both a source of solace and a reminder of the limits of human imagination. Thus, the poem endures as a meditation on the paradox of Romantic longing: the simultaneous desire to flee reality and the inescapable return to it.*

### **Keywords**

*Romanticism, imagination, escapism, mortality, immortality, melancholy, beauty, nature, transcendence, and aesthetics.*

### **Introduction**

John Keats’s *Ode to a Nightingale*, first published in 1819, stands as one of the most profound poetic achievements of English Romanticism, encapsulating the central preoccupations of the movement: the quest for transcendence, the intensity of human emotion, and the power of imagination to transform experience. Keats, often described as the “poet of beauty,” confronts in this ode the paradoxes of human existence: the transience of life versus the permanence of art, the weight of mortality against the lightness of imagination, and the melancholy of human suffering set against the eternal song of the nightingale. As such, the poem represents a deeply personal and yet universally resonant meditation on Romantic longing—the desire to escape the limits of human mortality and inhabit a realm of timeless beauty. This introduction situates Keats’s ode within the broader Romantic tradition, exploring its themes of imagination, escapism, and mortality through intertextual comparisons with contemporaries such as Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Shelley, while foregrounding the enduring critical debates surrounding Keats’s vision of art and life.

The nightingale itself functions as the central symbol of the ode, embodying the Romantic ideal of an eternal, pure, and unchanging beauty. For Keats, the bird’s song is not merely an auditory

pleasure but a metaphysical experience, offering the poet a momentary escape from the “weariness, the fever, and the fret” of the human world (Keats, 1819/2009). In this respect, Keats aligns with William Wordsworth’s Romantic theory of poetry as a means of transcending the ordinary through the shaping power of imagination. Wordsworth, in his *Preface to Lyrical Ballads* (1802), emphasized the role of poetry in heightening and deepening common experience, while Keats extends this principle by seeking to dissolve the boundaries between reality and imaginative vision. As critics such as Abrams (1971) have noted, Keats’s “negative capability” allows him to inhabit uncertainty and paradox, enabling him to momentarily merge with the eternal song of the nightingale.

At the same time, the ode dramatizes the tension between escapism and return, a recurrent motif in Romantic literature. Unlike Coleridge’s *Kubla Khan*, which luxuriates in the creation of a visionary realm without directly confronting mortality, Keats’s ode acknowledges the impossibility of permanent escape. The poet longs to dissolve into the bird’s eternal world through “easeful death,” but ultimately recognizes the limits of imagination as he awakens from his reverie with the haunting question: “Do I wake or sleep?” (Keats, 1819/2009). This oscillation between dream and reality situates the poem within what Bloom (1973) describes as the “Romantic agon”—the struggle of the Romantic imagination to assert its power against the undeniable reality of death. Thus, the ode becomes not only a celebration of beauty but also a tragic recognition of human fragility.

Intertextually, Keats’s *Ode to a Nightingale* dialogues with other Romantic explorations of mortality and transcendence. Percy Bysshe Shelley’s *Ode to the West Wind* (1819), written in the same year, similarly grapples with the desire for dissolution and transformation, as Shelley imagines himself becoming one with the elemental forces of nature. Both poems embody a yearning for escape from human limitations, yet while Shelley envisions a revolutionary fusion with nature, Keats’s vision remains anchored in the tension between life and death, beauty and suffering. Likewise, Wordsworth’s “Ode: Intimations of Immortality” reflects on the loss of visionary imagination with age, yet maintains a sense of consolation through nature and memory. Keats, in contrast, offers no such consolation; the nightingale’s immortality becomes a painful reminder of human mortality. As McFarland (2000) observes, Keats’s ode resists resolution, capturing instead the very instability of the Romantic imagination.

This exploration of escapism also intersects with the Romantic fascination with melancholy. For Keats, beauty and melancholy are inseparable; as he later asserts in *Ode on Melancholy*, joy is always shadowed by sorrow. The nightingale’s song, though eternal, is tinged with the poet’s awareness of death and loss. This duality reflects the Romantic conviction that art and imagination are both a refuge from and a confrontation with the pain of existence. Critics such as Stillinger (1982) argue that the ode exemplifies Keats’s philosophy of “joy in the presence of sorrow,” suggesting that his embrace of contradiction lies at the heart of his poetic power.

Moreover, *Ode to a Nightingale* reflects the Romantic aesthetics of imagination as a means of accessing the sublime. While Edmund Burke and Immanuel Kant defined the sublime as an overwhelming confrontation with the infinite, Keats locates sublimity in the song of the nightingale—a natural, yet transcendent, phenomenon that provokes both awe and longing. Coleridge’s theory of the “secondary imagination,” outlined in *Biographia Literaria* (1817), resonates here, as Keats’s imaginative act attempts to reconcile the finite and the infinite, human mortality and the bird’s timeless song. However, unlike Coleridge, Keats does not seek synthesis but embraces fragmentation, allowing the poem to hover between vision and disillusionment.

From a biographical perspective, the ode also reflects Keats's confrontation with his own mortality. Having lost his parents at a young age and later witnessing his brother's death from tuberculosis, Keats was acutely aware of life's fragility. His own failing health during the composition of the odes in 1819 lends urgency to his meditation on death and escape. As Bate (1963) suggests, the ode becomes both a personal elegy and a universal reflection on human suffering. This intertwining of personal experience and universal theme underscores the Romantic ideal of subjective truth articulated through poetry.

Critically, *Ode to a Nightingale* has been read through various lenses, from New Critical close readings to deconstructive analyses of its paradoxes. Recent scholarship has also emphasized its ecological dimensions, viewing the nightingale as a symbol of nature's continuity beyond human temporality (Morton, 2017). Feminist critics have interrogated the gendered dimensions of Keats's aesthetic, exploring how the nightingale's voice functions as an idealized, feminized other (Jackson, 1993). These diverse readings testify to the richness of Keats's ode and its continuing relevance within literary scholarship.

Keats's *Ode to a Nightingale* epitomizes Romanticism's central concerns with imagination, longing, and mortality, while simultaneously questioning the efficacy of poetic escape. Through the interplay of symbol, emotion, and philosophical reflection, Keats creates a work that is at once intensely personal and profoundly universal. By situating the ode within its Romantic context and engaging with intertextual parallels, this research underscores the enduring significance of Keats's meditation on beauty, art, and the human condition. The nightingale's song, eternal yet elusive, serves as a metaphor for the paradox of Romantic longing: the desire to transcend mortality through art, tempered by the inevitability of human finitude.

### Literature Review

Scholarly engagement with John Keats's *Ode to a Nightingale* has produced a wide spectrum of interpretations, reflecting the poem's layered complexity and centrality within Romantic studies. Since its first publication in 1819, critics have debated the poem's treatment of imagination, mortality, beauty, and escapism, situating it both within Keats's personal biography and the broader Romantic aesthetic. This review synthesizes major critical approaches, tracing how interpretations of the ode have evolved and intersected with Romantic literary theory and intertextual contexts.

One of the earliest and most influential interpretive frameworks comes from M. H. Abrams (1971), whose discussion of Romantic imagination in *The Mirror and the Lamp* situates Keats within the tradition of Romanticism as a movement that privileged subjective experience and the transformative power of imagination. Abrams views the nightingale as a symbol of art's permanence, contrasting with the fleeting nature of human existence. Similarly, Walter Jackson Bate (1963) underscores the personal dimension of the ode, reading it as an expression of Keats's confrontation with mortality amidst his declining health. Bate highlights the tension between the poet's desire to escape into the bird's eternal realm and his inevitable return to reality, situating this oscillation within Keats's biography.

Later critical readings have emphasized the structural and philosophical paradoxes of the poem. Harold Bloom (1973), in *The Anxiety of Influence*, interprets Keats's ode as a manifestation of the Romantic struggle against the inevitability of mortality and the limitations of artistic transcendence. Bloom places Keats in dialogue with Wordsworth and Shelley, emphasizing how the ode dramatizes the Romantic agon: the simultaneous elevation of imagination and recognition of its boundaries. For Bloom, the closing uncertainty—"Do I wake or sleep?"—reflects the unresolved tension between visionary aspiration and human limitation.

New Criticism, particularly through close readings in the mid-20th century, also contributed significantly to scholarship on the ode. Critics such as Cleanth Brooks and John Crowe Ransom underscored the poem's paradoxical unity, pointing to the interwoven themes of death, beauty, and imagination as inseparable. John Stillinger (1982) develops this perspective further, suggesting that the ode demonstrates Keats's acceptance of the paradoxical relationship between joy and sorrow, life and death, permanence and transience. Stillinger argues that this tension is not a flaw but the source of the ode's enduring power, exemplifying Keats's notion of "negative capability." More recent approaches have expanded the interpretive field by applying theoretical lenses such as feminism, psychoanalysis, and ecocriticism. Helen Jackson (1993), for instance, examines how the nightingale's voice functions as an idealized feminine figure within Keats's aesthetic framework. She highlights the gendered dimensions of Romantic longing, suggesting that the bird embodies a feminized other through which the poet negotiates his desire for escape. This aligns with feminist readings of Romanticism more broadly, which often interrogate the gender dynamics of imagination and representation.

Ecocritical perspectives, particularly those advanced by Morton (2017), reframe the nightingale as a symbol of ecological continuity, contrasting with the temporality of human existence. Rather than reading the bird as purely symbolic, Morton suggests that its song reflects nature's capacity to endure beyond human temporality, inviting reflection on the human-nature relationship within Romantic poetry. This approach resonates with contemporary environmental concerns, repositioning Keats's ode within twenty-first-century critical discourse.

Intertextual analyses have also enriched scholarship on *Ode to a Nightingale* by situating it alongside works by Keats's contemporaries. Comparisons with Coleridge's *Kubla Khan* (1816) highlight Keats's distinctive acknowledgment of the limits of imagination, while Coleridge constructs a more immersive visionary space. Percy Bysshe Shelley's *Ode to the West Wind* (1819), written in the same year, similarly reflects on transcendence through natural imagery, yet Shelley envisions a revolutionary transformation, whereas Keats remains in the tragic register of mortality and fragility. Wordsworth's *Ode: Intimations of Immortality* likewise offers a framework for understanding Keats's ode: where Wordsworth identifies consolation in memory and continuity, Keats emphasizes irresolvable tension. Critics such as McFarland (2000) argue that Keats's ode consciously resists closure, embracing instability as its aesthetic principle.

Biographical criticism remains particularly significant in Keats scholarship. The poem is often read as reflecting the poet's personal confrontation with illness and death, especially given Keats's brother Tom's death from tuberculosis and Keats's own failing health at the time of composition. This personal dimension lends urgency to the ode's exploration of "easeful death" and the longing for escape. Bate (1963) argues that such biographical grounding does not diminish but enhances the universality of Keats's vision, as personal suffering is transfigured into timeless art.

Finally, deconstructive and postmodern readings have emphasized the instability and undecidability of the poem's conclusion. The ambiguous closing—"Do I wake or sleep?"—has been interpreted as a refusal of resolution, a resistance to the very idea of poetic closure. Critics argue that this indeterminacy reflects Keats's embrace of uncertainty, aligning with his principle of negative capability. Such readings reinforce the ode's modern relevance, showing how its ambiguity anticipates contemporary literary theory.

Taken together, these critical perspectives underscore the enduring richness of *Ode to a Nightingale*. The poem has been read as a reflection of Keats's personal struggles, a philosophical meditation on imagination and mortality, a feminist exploration of desire and gender, and an



ecological meditation on continuity beyond human life. Its intertextual resonances with Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Shelley position it firmly within Romantic tradition while highlighting its unique contribution: the embrace of paradox, melancholy, and irresolution. The diversity of critical responses testifies to the ode's complexity, ensuring its continuing relevance in Romantic scholarship and beyond.

### Research Methodology

This research adopts a **qualitative, interpretive approach**, rooted in literary analysis, to explore the themes of imagination, escapism, and mortality in John Keats's *Ode to a Nightingale*. Since the poem belongs to the canon of English Romanticism, the study employs a **close reading method** to analyze the interplay of imagery, symbolism, and diction that construct the poem's aesthetic and philosophical vision. By examining Keats's language, tone, and poetic devices, the study aims to uncover how the nightingale becomes both a symbol of transcendence and a reminder of human limitation.

The methodology is anchored in **textual analysis**, supplemented by an **intertextual framework** that situates Keats's work in conversation with other Romantic poets such as Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Shelley. This allows for an exploration of how *Ode to a Nightingale* both echoes and diverges from contemporary Romantic ideals of imagination and immortality. Alongside this, the study incorporates insights from **Romantic criticism and modern literary theory**, including Harold Bloom's concept of poetic influence and M.H. Abrams's theories on Romantic imagination, to contextualize Keats's engagement with broader cultural and philosophical questions.

Furthermore, the methodology integrates elements of **thematic analysis**, focusing on recurring motifs such as melancholy, nature, and transcendence. These thematic patterns are critically examined through the lens of Romantic aesthetics and existential philosophy, enabling a deeper understanding of Keats's oscillation between despair at mortality and longing for artistic permanence. Secondary sources — including critical essays, Romantic anthologies, and scholarly monographs — provide a comparative backdrop and ensure a multidimensional perspective.

This study deliberately avoids a purely historical or biographical approach, though biographical context (such as Keats's confrontation with illness and early death) is acknowledged when relevant to textual interpretation. Instead, the emphasis remains on the **literary, symbolic, and philosophical dimensions** of the poem. The methodological framework thus balances close textual engagement with theoretical reflection and intertextual dialogue, ensuring a nuanced and rigorous exploration of Keats's poetic imagination.

### Discussion and Analysis

John Keats's *Ode to a Nightingale* occupies a central position in the Romantic tradition, embodying the tension between transience and transcendence, longing and mortality, reality and imagination. The poem, written in May 1819 during Keats's most prolific creative phase, reflects not only the poet's personal confrontation with illness and mortality but also Romanticism's broader obsession with the interplay between human fragility and the eternal beauty of nature. This discussion and analysis examines how the ode stages the dialectic of **romantic longing and eternal song**, positioning the nightingale as both a symbol of imaginative freedom and an emblem of escape from the human condition. Through close textual reading, supported by intertextual engagement with Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, and critical theory, the poem is revealed as a profound exploration of the limits of human existence and the yearning for transcendence through art.

At the core of Keats's poem lies the paradox between the fleeting nature of human life and the seemingly immortal song of the nightingale. The poet, overwhelmed by a sense of "numbness" upon hearing the bird's song, is immediately caught between despair at his own mortality and an almost envious admiration for the nightingale's carefree existence. As Harold Bloom (1971) argues, Keats's odes dramatize the poet's struggle to reconcile mortality with imaginative transcendence, and *Ode to a Nightingale* is perhaps the clearest articulation of this paradox. The bird's song functions as an emblem of permanence—"thou wast not born for death, immortal Bird"—which starkly contrasts with the poet's acknowledgment of his own inevitable demise. This tension mirrors the Romantic preoccupation with finding permanence through imagination and art, an idea equally present in Wordsworth's notion of "spots of time" and Shelley's celebration of the "unacknowledged legislators of the world" (Shelley, 1821/2002).

Keats's use of **escapism** becomes evident as the speaker expresses a desire to flee the world of suffering and decay. He imagines escape through intoxication—"a draught of vintage"—which recalls not only Romantic associations of wine with creative inspiration but also Coleridge's opium-induced visions in *Kubla Khan*. However, Keats ultimately turns away from intoxication toward the more enduring power of poetic imagination: "Away! away! for I will fly to thee, / Not charioted by Bacchus and his pards, / But on the viewless wings of Poesy." This shift highlights Keats's belief in the supremacy of art and imagination over fleeting physical pleasures. As M.H. Abrams (1971) observes in *The Mirror and the Lamp*, Romantic poets often sought to elevate imagination as a means of transcending material reality, and Keats's reliance on "the wings of Poesy" underscores this Romantic conviction.

Yet the poem does not present escapism as an uncomplicated solution. Even as the poet seeks refuge in imagination, he is reminded of the limitations of human existence. The stanza that dwells upon death—"Now more than ever seems it rich to die"—introduces the unsettling possibility that true escape from pain and suffering lies only in mortality itself. The paradox here is acute: while the nightingale's song seems eternal, the poet's attempt to merge with its world would require his death. As critics such as Anne Mellor (1986) have argued, Romanticism frequently grapples with this ambivalence: the desire for transcendence through art or nature is tempered by the awareness that mortality is inescapable. Keats himself acknowledges this when he recognizes that even if he were to die, the nightingale's song would go on, indifferent to his absence. Thus, while imagination provides temporary release, it cannot fully overcome the finality of human mortality.

The intertextual dialogue between Keats and Wordsworth further illuminates this tension. Wordsworth, in *Ode: Intimations of Immortality*, suggests that the human spirit retains traces of eternal vision despite the losses of adulthood. Keats, by contrast, refuses such consolations; his nightingale remains otherworldly, immune to human suffering but also inaccessible to human permanence. This divergence illustrates Keats's more tragic vision compared to Wordsworth's optimism. Similarly, when compared with Shelley's *To a Skylark*, which celebrates the bird as a symbol of unbounded joy and inspiration, Keats's ode emphasizes melancholy and the recognition of limits. Shelley idealizes the skylark as an embodiment of transcendent song, while Keats acknowledges that the human desire to inhabit such immortality is always thwarted by death and disillusionment. The intertextual comparison shows how Keats distinguishes himself within the Romantic movement by embracing ambiguity rather than idealization.

Moreover, the ode demonstrates Keats's mastery of **negative capability**, his celebrated concept of dwelling in uncertainties and contradictions without seeking premature resolution. The poem does not resolve the tension between escape and mortality, but rather sustains it, compelling the reader

to confront the fragility of existence alongside the beauty of art. As Cleanth Brooks (1947) famously argued in *The Well Wrought Urn*, Keats's poetry resists simplistic thematic conclusions, instead embodying paradox as its very mode of expression. This explains why the ode shifts between different states—intoxication, imaginative flight, yearning for death, and eventual return to reality—without ever providing closure.

The final stanza encapsulates the oscillation between transcendence and disillusionment. As the nightingale departs, the poet is left with uncertainty: "Was it a vision, or a waking dream? / Fled is that music:—Do I wake or sleep?" This ambiguity resonates with Coleridge's conclusion in *Kubla Khan*, where the poet also awakens from an imaginative trance unsure of its status as vision or dream. Keats's uncertainty reinforces the theme of the limitations of imagination: though art and beauty offer glimpses of permanence, they cannot permanently liberate the human subject from suffering and death. This tension is what gives the ode its enduring power.

Beyond Romanticism, the ode can be read in dialogue with existential philosophy. Keats anticipates themes later articulated by thinkers like Heidegger and Camus: the confrontation with mortality as a defining feature of human existence, and the desire for meaning beyond inevitable death. The nightingale's indifference to human suffering recalls Camus's insistence on the absurdity of life, while Keats's insistence on the momentary beauty of the song echoes Heidegger's notion of *being-toward-death*, where awareness of mortality intensifies appreciation of existence. Thus, Keats's ode not only belongs to its Romantic context but also resonates with modern philosophical inquiries into meaning and mortality.

In sum, *Ode to a Nightingale* enacts the Romantic struggle between **imagination and reality, longing and limitation, transcendence and mortality**. Through intertextual echoes with Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, and later existential thought, Keats's ode emerges as a unique articulation of Romantic melancholy. The nightingale embodies the eternal song of art, while the human subject remains trapped in a world of suffering and death. The poem refuses to resolve this paradox, instead sustaining the tension that defines both Romantic aesthetics and the human condition. Keats's ode thus speaks across time: a Romantic meditation on beauty and mortality that continues to challenge readers to reflect on the fragility of existence and the fleeting solace of art.

## Conclusion

John Keats's *Ode to a Nightingale* stands as one of the most profound poetic meditations on the interplay between human fragility and the enduring beauty of art. The poem captures the essence of Romantic longing, in which the human desire to transcend suffering, decay, and mortality collides with the recognition of life's impermanence. At its heart lies the paradox that the imagination can momentarily liberate the human spirit, yet such liberation is fleeting, bound by the constraints of time and mortality. In positioning the nightingale as both symbol and interlocutor, Keats dramatizes the human yearning for permanence while acknowledging the inescapable reality of death, thus situating the poem within the broader Romantic preoccupation with the dialectic between reality and transcendence.

One of the enduring achievements of the poem is its ability to sustain tension without resolution. Keats does not attempt to reconcile the contradictions between longing and limitation, but instead dwells within them. This reflects his concept of **negative capability**, the capacity to embrace uncertainty and paradox without seeking definitive answers. The ode oscillates between states of intoxication, imaginative flight, and melancholy recognition, ending not with closure but with ambiguity: "Do I wake or sleep?" Such irresolution ensures that the poem resists reduction to a

singular interpretation, inviting readers across generations to engage with its ambivalent vision of beauty, mortality, and art.

Intertextually, the ode converses with the works of Keats's Romantic contemporaries. Unlike Wordsworth, who often found consolatory permanence in nature's memory, Keats resists such solace. In contrast to Shelley's unbounded celebration of the skylark, Keats insists on the tragic limits of human experience. Even Coleridge's dreamlike suspension in *Kubla Khan* resonates in Keats's final stanza, where the boundary between vision and reality collapses. These intertextual connections underscore Keats's unique position in the Romantic canon: a poet who acknowledges the power of imagination but refuses to allow it to obscure the inevitability of death. By doing so, he infuses Romanticism with a tragic depth that continues to resonate with modern existential concerns.

The nightingale's song emerges as the poem's central metaphor for the eternal power of art. While the human subject is condemned to decay, art endures beyond individual existence, offering moments of transcendence that outlive their creators. Keats, aware of his own fragile health and impending mortality, inscribes within the ode his desire to partake in such permanence through poetry itself. The paradox is poignant: although the poet cannot share in the bird's immortality, his ode becomes its own "eternal song," ensuring his voice continues beyond his brief life. This recognition exemplifies the Romantic belief in poetry as a means of negotiating mortality through beauty and imagination.

In broader terms, *Ode to a Nightingale* speaks to the universal human condition. Its central questions—how to reconcile the brevity of life with the longing for permanence, how to endure suffering without losing sight of beauty—remain relevant across centuries. Keats offers neither solutions nor consolations, but instead a profound exploration of the human confrontation with mortality. By sustaining the tension between despair and transcendence, the poem becomes not only a masterpiece of Romantic lyricism but also a timeless meditation on existence. Its enduring power lies in this very ambiguity: that beauty and mortality coexist, that art both consoles and reminds us of our limits, and that longing itself becomes a form of transcendence.

In conclusion, Keats's ode is not merely a Romantic reflection on imagination and escapism, but a deeply existential exploration of human fragility in the face of eternal beauty. The nightingale's immortal song echoes across time as a symbol of art's permanence, while the human voice remains transient and uncertain. By confronting this paradox rather than resolving it, Keats created a poem that transcends its historical moment, continuing to inspire readers to reflect on the fragile balance between suffering, longing, imagination, and the eternal promise of song.

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