Oftentimes, when one thinks about poet Lord Byron he is associated with epic poems containing multiple cantos and intricate stories. His most famous works, such as *Don Juan* and *Childe Harold’s Pilgrimage,* all fall within this category, but some of his best poetry does break out of this realm. Byron’s *So We’ll Go No More a Roving* is a piece that connects to his life without a multivolume format. The poem is short and sweet, and it offers a message that many people still can relate to today.

The Romantic Age was a literary period characterized by an appreciation towards nature’s beauty, a new understanding of life, and the influence of the human senses. Many poets began to compose odes, or lyric poems, whose content mirror that of the Romantic Age (Melani). John Keats, a well-known Romantic poet, wrote several odes eloquently utilizing imagery and other poetic devices to describe the splendor of nature. His ode, “To Autumn,” is a personal poem describing an experience Keats had when walking through a countryside observing nature during the fall of 1819 (Kimball). His unique structure of the poem and use of poetic devices like imagery and shifting tone provide insight into the Romantic ideology of nature’s beauty and power.