

a rapport with nature along the lines he has adopted, and basically a repetition of the ideas he has already presented, merely redirecting them to her. This is apparently the aim of his description of his experience and use of memory tuned in on nature to produce solace, to impart some of this knowledge to his sister, who we are to understand he had a very close understanding with. This concludes the poem quite neatly along the lines of the first four and roughly one half stanzas. Our only problem of reversal or disorder of emotions lies in the two sentences lines 88-102, where Wordsworth is either confused or disturbed by a complete transcendence, or totally rejecting this possibility of being. Why this element was introduced into a perfect discourse on nature and its curative abilities will no doubt be an unending literary question, but one thing is sure, and that is that Wordsworth can find no solace in total transcendence or the metaphysical; nature is his comfort and his only guide.

In "Resolution and Independence" Wordsworth changes his focus from nature to a description and exposition on an example of natural man in unity with nature, and his feeling and enlightenment caused by meeting with such an individual. The natural setting is again a reflection of the poet's inner state for the first seven stanzas. The night saw a storm, and the day brings an idyllic scene of singing birds and a happy hare rejoicing; all of nature is functioning like a slice of Eden. In the third stanza Wordsworth tells us that he is feeling nature's effects; "My old remembrance went from me wholly; / And all the ways of men, so vain and melancholy." Wordsworth is having an episode similar to the one he experienced in "Tintern Abbey," and possibly for him a better more mellow one that is void of the frightening transcendence he discovered in that situation. Wordsworth's rapport at this time is not too strong, and in the fourth stanza his mood is suspended; "And fears