

lines of "Tintern Abbey" of the spiritual and perceptual changes that accompany adulthood. Looking back at the spirit that was his in early childhood he sees none in him now, but as the poem develops the remembering of his childhood joys provides him with a comfort that is very similar to the comfort he has already described in "Tintern Abbey" from remembering a striking landscape.

The first two stanzas find Wordsworth despondent over the loss of the "celestial light" that used to light his dreamlike world as a child. Nature still has the ability to ease him, "But yet I know, where'er I go/ That there hath past a glory from the earth." This past glory is the joy of childhood innocence. The third stanza is not only about his loss, but reveals a certain separateness from nature, and serious, near schizophrenic, fluctuation of his emotional state. The first four lines present in the poet an inability to function with ^{the} springtime joy of nature, he feels separate and alone in nature due to his grief. These lines follow from the sense of loss in the first two stanzas, but there is an important tense change to the present that makes this stanza more surely footed in the present, and as suddenly as he is taken by a feeling of grief, in the next line he gets relief, feeling again strong and unified with nature. This abrupt change is here to represent the power that the right frame of mind can have on the emotions, and gives us an idea of the kind of comfort he will find in his memory. His grief is leaving him as he starts back into the mainstream of the springtime joy, and in the last two lines invokes the spirit of the season personified in a shepherd boy not only for his own benefit, but so that for the rest of the poem he can describe the happy, but fading, childhood consciousness that he has lost and sees as a source of joy and comfort.

A great celebration of nature is going on in the fourth stanza, but again for Wordsworth his participation in it is all ups and downs,