



It is the representation of love and grief in Harwood's poetry that captivates audiences.

Harwood explores love in her poems ~~At Mornington~~ At Mornington and Father and Child, love for family and friends.

In the opening stanza of At Mornington Harwood describes herself being rolled "like a doll among rattling shells" in the waves the first time she went to the sea and her father rescuing her "half comforting, half angry." ~~was~~ ~~is~~ ~~the first mention of~~ as a testament to how glad he was she was ok but at the same time angry at her foolishness. Harwood uses the father as a representation for the love of a child one has for a child, especially one's own child, ~~as~~ an ongoing



ceaseless love. ~~to~~ ~~At~~ This theme, the love of a family is also explored in Father and Child, where in Part I the father is represented as the comforter "I put my head on my father's arm and wept" even when the child is defiant, disobeying the "old No-Sayer, robbed of power by sleep."

The love of the child for the father, however, is best summed up in Nightfall part II of Father and Child where allusion to King Lear the Shakespearean tragedy is used to compare the love of father and grown up child to ^{that of} Cordelia and her father, the King.

The Father is described as ~~being~~ "Eighty years old", the same as Lear and ~~is~~ more directly as "Old King." the ~~use~~ word King ~~also~~ ~~describe~~ conjures images



of majesty and love as Harwood feels for her "stick-thin comforter."

The most emotive and moving of King Lear allusion, however, is the quote "Be your tears wet?" as uttered to Cordelia by Lear, to convey the timelessness of ^{the} love of a true father for his ~~lost~~ child.

Grief, too, is represented in At Mornington and Father and Child, grief for the ^{loss of the past} ~~death of a parent~~ and the loss of childhood innocence.

At Mornington the grief for the loss of innocent beliefs about death is explored, the poem begins with ~~the~~ the child believing she could walk on water, that she was immortal and would never die, "~~It is only a matter of time~~" that the father, God, illustrated by her father



would save her as he did from the waves. The next stanzas explain her loss of this innocence as her experience with death increases "~~we stand, best friends of mid~~" "as we stand... by your parents grave in silence" and the ^{new} tragedy of ~~death~~ ^{aging to death} becomes more known to her "as our bones begin to wear us, and settle our flesh in final shape". At Harwood juxtaposes this idea of her ~~flam~~ nearing death with an allusion to the parable of Jesus at the well (indicating to show movement of time and space), her old innocent beliefs to highlight her grief in the final paragraph to "~~when~~ the hope for peace and her scaredness ~~at~~ at her loss of belief when she is "at last rolled in one grinding race of pain, memories, love



"Things truly named, never vanish
from ~~the~~ earth" as memory
sustains them, ~~their~~ grief however
~~with~~ cannot be mended by memory,
as she ~~discovers~~, ^{we discover} in the last lines
of the poem as the words can
not sustain the transience of
things perceived, there are some
"sorrows, in the end, no words, no tears
can mend."

The ~~re~~ representation of love and
grief in ~~the~~ ^{these} ~~poems~~ are
extremely significant as ~~it is the~~
emotions ~~that~~ they give the poems
a deep connection with humanity.
Conveying love ^{and grief} in such an eternal
way in her poetry through elegant
& ~~and~~ ambiguous phrasing allows
any reader to recognise the
deeper meanings of these poems



and also evaluate ~~the~~ the roles of love, for fathers, ~~good~~ friends and family and grief, in ~~the~~ they way it helps one to grow, in their own lives.

Love and grief, overall, are two very significant ~~human~~ emotions represented in the woods poetry, ~~esp~~ especially Father and Child and At Morningside.