

William Shakespeare - Os Sonetos

O dramaturgo inglês William Shakespeare dispensa apresentações. Mais conhecido por suas peças, LetraseLivros lança contudo, um olhar sobre sua obra poética. Vida, obra, ensaios críticos e seus sonetos . Edição bilíngüe. (Leia completo) Índice : Pág. 01 – Sobre os Sonetos de ShakespearePág. 02 – Sonetos selecionadosPág. 03 – Ensaio : " Estratégias Retóricas nos Sonetos de Shakespeare", por Renato Marques de OliveiraPág. 04 – Sonetos Completos (Em inglês)Pág. 05 – Vida e Obra

Sobre os Sonetos de Shakespeare

(I)

Os Sonetos de Shakespeare (The Sonnets) constituem uma coleção de 154 poemas sob a forma estrófica do soneto inglês que abordam uma galeria de temas tais como o amor, a beleza, a política e a morte.

Foram escritos, provavelmente, ao longo de vários anos, para no final, serem publicados, exceto os dois primeiros, em uma coleção de 1609; os número 138 ("When my love swears that she is made of truth") e 144 ("Two loves have I, of comfort and despair") haviam sido previamente publicados em uma coletânea de 1599 intitulada The Passionate Pilgrim.

Os Sonetos foram publicados em condições que, todavia hoje seguem sendo incertas. Por exemplo, existe uma misteriosa dedicatória no começo do texto onde um certo "Mr. W.H." é descrito pelo editor Thomas Thorpe como "the only begetter" (o único inspirador) dos poemas; se desconhece quem era essa pessoa. A dedicatória se refere também ao poeta com a igualmente misteriosa frase "ever-living", literalmente imortal, mas normalmente aplicado a uma pessoa já morta. Mesmo que os poemas tenham sido escritos por William Shakespeare, não se sabe se o editor usou um manuscrito autorizado por ele ou uma cópia não autorizada. Estranhamente, o nome do autor está dividido por um hífen na capa e no começo de cada página da edição. Estas controvérsias têm incentivado o debate sobre a autoria das obras atribuídas a Shakespeare.

Os primeiros 17 sonetos se dirigem a um jovem, incentivando-o a casar-se e a ter filhos, de forma que sua beleza possa ser transmitida às gerações seguintes. Este grupo de poemas é conhecido com o nome de procreation sonnets (sonetos da procriação).

Os sonetos que vão do 18 ao 126 também são dirigidos a um jovem, porém agora ressaltando o amor que é descrito com muito lirismo.

Os compreendidos entre o127 e o152 abordam temas como a infidelidade, a resolução para controlar a luxúria, etc.

Os últimos dois sonetos, o 153 e o 154, são alegóricos.

Estrutura

Cada soneto é formado por quatro estrofes, três quartetos e um terceto final, compostos em pentâmeros iâmbicos (o verso também usado nas obras dramáticas de Shakespeare) com um esquema de rima abab cdcd efef gg (forma que hoje em dia é conhecida como soneto shakespeareano). Há três exceções: os sonetos 99, 126 e 145. O número 99 tem quinze versos. O 126 consiste em seis tercetos e dois versos brancos (sem rimas) escritos em letras itálicas. Por outro lado, o 145 está em tetrâmetros iâmbicos, e não em pentâmeros. Com frequência, o começo do terceiro quarteto assinala a volta do verso no que o tom do poema muda, e o poeta expressa uma revelação ou aparição.

Personagens

Três são os personagens aos que se dirigem a maioria dos sonetos: um formoso jovem, um poeta rival e a dama morena; convencionalmente, cada um destes destinatários é conhecido pelo sobrenome de, respectivamente, o Fair Youth, o Rival Poet e a Dark Lady. A linguagem lírica expressa admiração pela beleza do jovem, e que mais tarde mantém uma relação com a Dark Lady. Desconhece-se se os poemas e seus personagens são fictícios ou autobiográficos. Se fossem autobiográficos, as identidades dos personagens estariam abertas ao debate. Diversos especialistas, especialmente A. L. Rowse, têm sugerido identificar os personagens com figuras históricas.

Fair Youth

O "Fair Youth" é um jovem sem nome a quem se dirigem os sonetos que vão do 1 ao 126. O poeta descreve o jovem com uma linguagem romântica e carinhosa, um fato que tem levado vários comentaristas a sugerir uma relação

homossexual entre os dois, considerando que outros interpretam como um amor platônico.

Os primeiros poemas da coleção não sugerem uma relação pessoal estreita; pelo contrário, neles se recomendam os benefícios do matrimônio e de ter filhos. Com o famoso soneto 18 ("Shall I compare thee to a summer's day": Deveria comparar-te a um dia de verão), o tom muda dramaticamente para uma intimidade romântica. O soneto 20 se lamenta explicitamente de que o jovem não seja uma mulher. A maioria dos seguintes sonetos descreve os altos e baixos de um relacionamento, culminando com um caso, digamos assim, entre o poeta e a Dark Lady. O relacionamento parece terminar quando o Fair Youth sucumbe aos encantos da dama.

Tem havido numerosas tentativas de se identificar o amigo misterioso. O protetor de Shakespeare durante algum tempo, Henry Wriothesley, terceiro conde de Southampton, é o candidato que mais vezes tem sido sugerido para essa identificação, ainda que o último protetor de Shakespeare, William Herbert, terceiro conde de Pembroke, foi recentemente cogitado como outra possibilidade. Ambas as teorias estão relacionadas com a dedicatória dos sonetos a 'Mr. W.H.', "the only begetter of these ensuing sonnets" (o único inspirador dos seguintes sonetos): as iniciais podiam ser aplicadas a qualquer dos condes. Sem dúvida, já que a linguagem de Shakespeare parece em certas ocasiões indicar que o amigo seja alguém de um status social mais elevado que o deles, poderia não ser assim. As aparentes referências à inferioridade do poeta podem ser simplesmente partes da retórica da submissão romântica. Uma teoria alternativa, exposta no relato de Oscar Wilde "The Portrait of Mr. W. H." aponta a uma série de jogos de palavras que poderiam sugerir que os sonetos foram escritos para um jovem ator chamado William Hughes (Mr. W. H.); sem dúvida, o conto de Wilde reconhece que não há evidências da existência de tal pessoa. Samuel Butler, por sua vez, acreditava que o amigo fosse um marinheiro, e recentemente Joseph Pequigney ('Such Is My love') sugeriu ser um desconhecido plebeu.

The Dark Lady

Os sonetos do 127 ao 152 se dirigem a uma mulher geralmente conhecida como a "Dark Lady", pois de seus cabelos dizem que são pretos e de sua pele que é morena. Estes sonetos têm um caráter explicitamente sexual, diferentemente dos escritos ao "Fair Youth". Da leitura se percebe que o jovem dos sonetos e a dama mantiveram uma relação apaixonada, mas que ela lhe foi infiel, possivelmente com o "Fair Youth".

Humildemente, o poeta se descreve como calvo e de meia idade no momento da relação.

Muito se tem imaginado em numerosas ocasiões identificar a "Dark Lady" com personalidades históricas, tais como Mary Fitton ou a poeta Emilia Lanier, que é a favorita de Rowse. Alguns leitores têm sugerido que a referência a sua pele escura poderia sugerir uma origem espanhola ou mesmo africana (por exemplo, na novela de Anthony Burgess sobre Shakespeare, *Nothing Like the Sun*). Outras pessoas, pelo contrário, insistem em afirmar que a Dark Lady não é mais do que um personagem de ficção e que nunca existiu na vida real; sugerem, afinal, que a tonalidade da pele da dama não deve ser entendida literalmente senão como representação do desejo pecaminoso da luxúria como oposta ao amor platônico ideal associado com o "Fair Youth".

The Rival Poet

O poeta rival é, às vezes, identificado com Christopher Marlowe ou com George Chapman. Sem dúvida, não há evidências contundentes de que o personagem tenha uma correspondência com alguma pessoa real.

Temas

Os sonetos de Shakespeare são, freqüentemente, mais sexuais e prosaicos que as coleções de sonetos contemporâneas de outros poetas. Uma interpretação disto é que os sonetos de Shakespeare são, em parte, uma imitação ou uma paródia da tradição de sonetos amorosos petrarquistas que dominou parte da poesia européia durante três séculos. O que Shakespeare faz é converter a "madonna angelicata" em um jovem ou a formosa dama em uma dama morena. Shakespeare viola também algumas regras sonetísticas que haviam sido estritamente seguidas por outros poetas: fala de males humanos que não tem nada a ver com o amor (soneto 66), comenta assuntos políticos (soneto 124), faz gracejos sobre o amor (soneto 128), parodia a beleza (soneto 130), joga com os papéis sexuais (soneto 20), fala abertamente sobre sexo (soneto 129) e inclusive introduz engenhosos matizes pornográficos (soneto 151).

Legado

Além de situar-se ao final da tradição sonetística petrarquista, os sonetos de Shakespeare podem também ser vistos como um protótipo, ou inclusive como o começo, de um novo tipo de moderna poesia amorosa. Após Shakespeare ser descoberto durante o século XVIII — e não só na Inglaterra — os sonetos cresceram em importância durante o século XIX.

A importância e influência dos sonetos se demonstram na inumerável série de traduções que se tem feito deles. Até hoje, só nos países de língua germânica, já foram feitas centenas de traduções completas desde 1784. Não há nenhuma língua importante que não tenham sido traduzidos, incluindo o Latim, Turco, Japonês, Esperanto, etc.; e até em alguns

dialetos.

(Fonte : <http://www.starnews2001.com.br/sonnets.html>) (Arnaldo Poesia)

(II)

Mais conhecido como dramaturgo, Shakespeare (1654-1616) é considerado o mais importante autor da língua inglesa e um dos mais influentes de todos os tempos. Os poemas transcritos aqui foram todos extraídos de sua famosa coletânea de 154 sonetos, publicada pela primeira vez em 1609 — ou seja, há apenas 400 anos.

O soneto shakespeariano, também conhecido como soneto inglês, tem estrutura diferente do original, surgido na Idade Média italiana e notabilizado por poetas como Dante Alighieri (1265-1321) e Francesco Petrarca (1304-1374). Com mínimas variações, o soneto italiano é também o praticado entre nós, desde Camões. Consiste numa peça de catorze versos decassílabos, distribuídos em dois quartetos e dois tercetos. Nos quartetos, o padrão rímico é abba-abba. Nos tercetos, admitem-se variantes, mas um dos padrões mais comuns é ccd-eed.

O soneto shakespeariano diverge desse esquema em dois aspectos. Primeiro, na apresentação das estrofes. Em lugar de quartetos e tercetos, os versos são apresentados num bloco único. A distribuição das rimas também é diferente. Nos primeiros doze versos, elas seguem o padrão abab- cdcd-efef. A penúltima e a última linhas fecham o poema com uma rima paralela (gg). Assim, cada rima aparece apenas uma vez.

Escritos em diferentes épocas da vida do poeta, os sonetos de Shakespeare tratam de diferentes temas, porém o amor é um de seus eixos. Os sonetos 12, 18 e 65 discorrem sobre idéias que são caras ao poeta: a efemeridade da beleza, o desejo humano de preservar a força e a graça da juventude e o poder da grande arte de sobreviver ao ser humano. O desejo da perpetuação da amada por meio da arte está, por exemplo, no fecho do soneto 18: "Enquanto houver viventes nesta lida, / Há-de viver meu verso e te dar vida".

A mesma idéia está nas linhas finais do soneto 65. Preocupado com a ação do tempo, ele pergunta: "Quem não lhe sofre o espólio nesta vida?" E responde: "Nada! a não ser que a graça se consinta / De que viva este amor na negra tinta". Como não pode vencer o tempo no plano físico, pela indefinida sobrevivência dos amantes, o amor — espera o poeta — talvez permaneça naquilo que sobre ele foi escrito no papel.

O soneto 91 é uma declaração de amor, à maneira do Bardo, colocando a amada acima de todos os bens materiais. O último poema citado ao lado, o soneto 138, mostra outra faceta do amante. O poeta, mais velho, lida com uma pitada de cinismo, numa trama de fingimentos de parte a parte.

(Fonte : <http://www.algumapoesia.com.br/poesia2/poesianet169.htm>)

Sonetos Seleccionados

1

Dos raros, desejamos descendência,
Que assim não finde a rosa da beleza,
E morto o mais maduro, sua essência
Fique no herdeiro, por inteiro acesa.
Mas tu, que só ao teu olhar te alias,
Em flama própria ao fogo te consumes
Criando a fome onde fartura havia,
Rival perverso de teu próprio nome.
Tu que és do mundo o mais fino ornamento
E a primavera vens anunciar,

Enterras em botão teus suprimentos:

- Doce avareza, estróina em se poupar.

Doa-te ao mundo ou come com fartura

O que lhe deves, tu e a sepultura

(Trad. Jorge Wanderley)

12

Quando a hora dobra em triste e tardo toque
E em noite horrenda vejo escoar-se o dia,
Quando vejo esvair-se a violeta, ou que
A prata a preta têmpera assedia;
Quando vejo sem folha o tronco antigo
Que ao rebanho estendia sombra franca
E em feixe atado agora o verde trigo
Seguir o carro, a barba hirsuta e branca;
Sobre tua beleza então questiono
Que há de sofrer do Tempo a dura prova,
Pois as graças do mundo em abandono
Morrem ao ver nascendo a graça nova.
Contra a foice do Tempo é vão combate,
Salvo a prole, que o enfrenta se te abate.
(trad. Ivo Barroso)

SONETO XV

William Shakespeare

Quando penso que tudo o quanto cresce

Só prende a perfeição por um momento,

Que neste palco é sombra o que aparece

Velado pelo olhar do firmamento;

Que os homens, como as plantas que germinam,

Do céu têm o que os freie e o que os ajude;

Crescem pujantes e, depois, declinam,

Lembrando apenas sua plenitude.

Então a idéia dessa instável sina

Mais rica ainda te faz ao meu olhar;

Vendo o tempo, em debate com a ruína,

Teu jovem dia em noite transmutar.

Por teu amor com o tempo, então, guerreio,

E o que ele toma, a ti eu presenteio.

(Tradução de Bárbara Heliodora)

SONETO XVI

Por que não usas meio mais viril
Ao guerrear o Tempo, o sanguinário?
E à tua decadência, mais que o vil
Poema, não provocas danos vários?
Agora estás vivendo os teus amores
E diversos jardins, ainda intactos,
Germinariam tuas ricas flores,
Mais sinceras que teu próprio retrato.
Vê como então o herdeiro te repara,
Pois o pincel do Tempo ou minha pena
Teu mais alto valor e feição rara
Aos homens não provocam melhor cena.
E se ao mundo te dás, tua beleza
Assim persistirá por tal destreza.

(trad. Diego Raphael)

Soneto 17

Se te comparo a um dia de verão
És por certo mais belo e mais ameno
O vento espalha as folhas pelo chão
E o tempo do verão é bem pequeno.

Às vezes brilha o Sol em demasia
Outras vezes desmaia com frieza;
O que é belo declina num só dia,
Na terna mutação da natureza.

Mas em ti o verão será eterno,
E a beleza que tens não perderás;
Nem chegarás da morte ao triste inverno:

Nestas linhas com o tempo crescerás.
E enquanto nesta terra houver um ser,
Meus versos vivos te farão viver.

(Trad. site <http://www.starnews2001.com.br/sonnets.html>)

Soneto XVIII

Se te comparo a um dia de verão
És por certo mais belo e mais ameno
O vento espalha as folhas pelo chão
E o tempo do verão é bem pequeno.

Às vezes brilha o Sol em demasia
Outras vezes desmaia com frieza;
O que é belo declina num só dia,
Na eterna mutação da natureza.
Mas em ti o verão será eterno,
E a beleza que tens não perderás;
Nem chegarás da morte ao triste inverno:
Nestas linhas com o tempo crescerás.
E enquanto nesta terra houver um ser,
Meus versos vivos te farão viver.

(Trad. Bárbara Heliodora)

SONETO XXIII

William Shakespeare

Como no palco o ator que é imperfeito
Faz mal o seu papel só por temor,
Ou quem, por ter repleto de ódio o peito
Vê o coração quebrar-se num tremor,
Em mim, por timidez, fica omitido
O rito mais solene da paixão;
E o meu amor eu vejo enfraquecido,
Vergado pela própria dimensão.
Seja meu livro então minha eloquência,
Arauto mudo do que diz meu peito,
Que implora amor e busca recompensa
Mais que a língua que mais o tenha feito.
Saiba ler o que escreve o amor calado:
Ouvir com os olhos é do amor o fado.

(Trad. Barbara Heliodora)

SONETO XXVII

William Shakespeare

Exausto com o trabalho corro ao leito,
Repouso de meus membros tão cansados;
Mas corre a mente agora o curso feito,
Estando o labor do corpo terminado.

Lá de onde eu moro, agora, o pensamento

Parte qual peregrino a ti buscando

E mantém meu olhar alerta e atento

Pra escuridão que o cego vê, olhando;

Em fantasia minha alma cegada

À vista sem visão teu vulto traz,

Que, gema em noite terrível mostrada,

Faz linda a noite e seu rosto refaz.

E assim, ao dia o corpo, à noite a mente

Por ti e por mim mesmo paz não sente.

(Trad. Barbara Heliodora)

Soneto 28

Como voltar alegre ao meu labor
Se não tenho a vantagem da dormida?
Se o dia tem na noite um opressor,
E a noite pelo dia é oprimida?

Mesmo inimigos ambos se mostrando,
Os dois se unem pra me torturar;
Por meu labor de ti só me afastar.

Que tu brilhas por ele eu digo ao dia,
E o alegras, se o céu fica nublado.
Mas bajulo da noite a tez sombria:

Sem astros, tu lhe dás teu tom dourado.
Mas os dias só trazem dissabores,
E as noites fortalecem minhas dores.

(Trad. site <http://www.starnews2001.com.br/sonnets.html>)

Soneto 29

De mal com os humanos e a Fortuna,
choro sozinho o meu banido estado.
Meu vão clamor o céu surdo importuna
e olhando para mim maldigo o fado.
A querer ser mais rico em esperança,
como outros ter amigos e talento,
invejando arte de um, doutro a pujança,
do que mais gosto menos me contento.
Se assim medito e quase me abomino,
penso feliz em ti e meus pesares
(qual cotovia em vôo matutino
deixando a terra) então cantam nos ares.
Tão rico me é teu doce amor lembrado,
que nem com reis trocava meu estado.

(Trad. Vasco Graça Moura)

Soneto 30

Quando à corte silente do pensar
Eu convoco as lembranças do passado,
Suspiro pelo que ontem fui buscar,
Chorando o tempo já desperdiçado,

Afogo olhar em lágrima, tão rara,
Por amigos que a morte anoiteceu;
Pranteio dor que o amor já superara,
Deplorando o que desapareceu.

Posso então lastimar o erro esquecido,
E de tais penas recontar as sagas,
Chorando o já chorado e já sofrido,

Tornando a pagar contas todas pagas.
Mas, amigo, se em ti penso um momento,
Vão-se as perdas e acaba o sofrimento

(Trad. site <http://www.starnews2001.com.br/sonnets.html>)

Soneto 35

Não chores mais o erro cometido;
Na fonte, há lodo; a rosa tem espinho;
O sol no eclipse é sol obscurecido;
Na flor também o inseto faz seu ninho;

Erram todos, eu mesmo errei já tanto,
Que te sobram razões de compensar
Com essas faltas minhas tudo quanto
Não terás tu somente a resgatar;

Os sentidos traíram-te, e meu senso
De parte adversa é mais teu defensor,
Se contra mim te excuso, e me convenço

(Trad. site <http://www.starnews2001.com.br/sonnets.html>)

SONETO XXXVIII

Como pode querer tema minha Musa,

Se vives e ao meu verso estás doando

Teu próprio tema sem que reproduza

Algum papel vulgar tal brilho brando?

Oh! louva-te a ti mesmo, se algo em mim

Achares de valor com olhar honrado;

Pois quem tão vil será que não, enfim,

Fala de ti, se és luz de todo achado?

Sê então a Musa dez, que vale dez

Vezes do rimador as nove herdades,

E àquele que te invoca deixa a vez
P'ra que seu verso dure à eternidade.
Se a minha Musa vale por memória,
É meu o esforço, mas é tua a glória.

trad. Diego Raphael

Soneto 53

De que substância foste modelado,
Se com mil vultos o teu vulto medes?
Tantas sombras difundes, enfeixado
Num ser que as prende, e a todas sobre excedes;

Adônis mesmo segue o teu modelo
Em vã, esmaecida imitação;
A face helênica onde pousa o belo
Ganhou em ti maior coloração;

A primavera é cópia desta forma,
A plenitude és tu, em que consiste
O ver que toda graça se transforma

No teu reflexo em tudo quanto existe:
Qualquer beleza externa te revela
Que a alma fiel em ti acha mais bela.

(Trad. site <http://www.starnews2001.com.br/sonnets.html>)

SONETO XLVII

Entre olho e coração um pacto distinto,
Bem servir um ao outro deve agora.
Quando para ver-te o olho está faminto,
Ou a suspirar de amor o coração se afoga,
O olhar desfruta o retrato de meu amor,
E o coração ao banquete figurado
Convida. De outra vez, ao imaginado amor
O olhar a tomar parte é convidado.
Assim, por meu amor ou tua imagem,
És sempre presente ainda que distante,
Pois não podes do pensar ir mais além
Se estou com ele em ti a todo instante.
Se adormecem, tua imagem na minha visão
Desperta ao deleite vista e coração.

trad. Elson Fróes

(in DIMENSÃO nº 24, Brasil, 1995, pag. 118.)

Soneto 59

Se nada é novo, e o que hoje existe
Sempre foi, por falha a nossa mente
E, se esforçando por criar, insiste,
Parindo o mesmo filho novamente!

Que do passado houvesse uma mensagem,
Já com mais de quinhentas translações,
Mostrando em livro antigo a sua imagem
Quando a escrita mal tinha convenções!

Para eu ver o que então diria o mundo
Da maravilha dessa sua forma;
Se nós ou eles vamos mais ao fundo,

Ou se a revolução nada reforma.
Estou certo que os sábios do passado
A alvo pior tenham louvado.

(Trad. site <http://www.starnews2001.com.br/sonnets.html>)

65

Se ao bronze, à pedra, ao solo, ao mar ingente,
Lhes vem a Morte o seu poder impor,
Como a beleza lhe faria frente
Se não possui mais forças que uma flor?
Com um hálito de mel pode o verão
Vencer o assédio pertinaz dos dias,
Quando infensas ao Tempo nem serão
As portas de aço e as ínvias penedias?
Atroz meditação! como esconder
Da arca do Tempo a jóia preferida?
Que mão lhe pode os ágeis pés deter?
Quem não lhe sofre o espólio nesta vida?
Nada! a não ser que a graça se consinta
De que viva este amor na negra tinta.

(Trad. Ivo Barroso)

SONETO 70

Se te censuram, não é teu defeito,

Porque a injúria os mais belos pretende;

Da graça o ornamento é vão, suspeito,

Corvo a sujar o céu que mais esplende.

Enquanto fores bom, a injúria prova

Que tens valor, que o tempo te venera,

Pois o Verme na flor gozo renova,

E em ti irrompe a mais pura primavera.
Da infância os maus tempos pular soubeste,
Vencendo o assalto ou do assalto distante;
Mas não penses achar vantagem neste
Fado, que a inveja alarga, é incessante.
Se a ti nada demanda de suspeita,
És reino a que o coração se sujeita.
trad. Diego Raphael

Soneto 71

Quando eu morrer não chores mais por mim
Do que hás de ouvir triste sino a dobrar
Dizendo ao mundo que eu fugi enfim
Do mundo vil pra com os vermes morar.

E nem relembres, se estes versos leres,
A mão que os escreveu, pois te amo tanto
Que prefiro ver de mim te esqueceres
Do que o lembrar-me te levar ao pranto.

Se leres estas linhas, eu proclamo,
Quando eu, talvez, ao pó tenha voltado,
Nem tentes lembrar como me chamo:

Que fique o amor, como a vida, acabado.
Para que o sábio, olhando a tua dor,
Do amor não ria, depois que eu me for.

(Trad. site <http://www.starnews2001.com.br/sonnets.html>)

Soneto 73

Em mim tu vês a época do estio
Na qual as folhas pendem, amarelas,
De ramos que se agitam contra o frio,
Coros onde cantaram aves belas.

Tu me vês no ocaso de um tal dia
Depois que o Sol no poente se enterra,
Quando depois que a noite o esvazia,
O outro eu da morte sela a terra.

Em mim tu vês só o brilho da pira
Que nas cinzas de sua juventude
Como em leito de morte agora expira

Comido pelo que lhe deu saúde.
Visto isso, tens mais força para amar
E amar muito o que em breve vais deixar.

(Trad. site <http://www.starnews2001.com.br/sonnets.html>)

SONETO 88

Quando me tratas mau e, desprezado,
Sinto que o meu valor vês com desdém,
Lutando contra mim, fico a teu lado
E, inda perjuro, provo que és um bem.
Conhecendo melhor meus próprios erros,
A te apoiar te ponho a par da história
De ocultas faltas, onde estou enfermo;
Então, ao me perder, tens toda a glória.
Mas lucro também tiro desse ofício:
Curvando sobre ti amor tamanho,
Mal que me faço me traz benefício,
Pois o que ganhas duas vezes ganho.
Assim é o meu amor e a ti o reporto:
Por ti todas as culpas eu suporto.

(trad. Diego Raphael)

91

Uns se orgulham do berço, ou do talento;
Outros da força física, ou dos bens;
Alguns da feia moda do momento;
Outros dos cães de caça, ou palafreiros.
Cada gosto um prazer traz na acolhida,
Uma alegria de virtudes plenas;
Tais minúcias não são minha medida.
Supero a todos com uma só apenas.
Mais do que o berço o teu amor me é caro,
Mais rico que a fortuna, e a moda em uso,
Mais me apraz que os corcéis, ou cães de faro,
E tendo-te, do orgulho humano abuso.
O infortúnio seria apenas este:
Tirar de mim o bem que tu me deste.

(Trad. Ivo Barroso)

Soneto 92

Faz teu pior pra mim te afastares,
Enquanto eu viva tu és sempre meu,
Não há mais vida se tu não ficares,
Pois ela vive desse amor que é teu.

Por que hei de temer grande traição
Se tem fim minha vida com a menor;
De vida abençoada eu sou, então,
Por não estar preso ao teu cruel humor.

Tua mente inconstante não me afeta,

Minha vida é ligada à tua sorte;
Como é feliz o fato que decreta

Que sou feliz no amor, feliz na morte!
Porém que graça escapa de temer?
Podes ser falso e eu sequer saber.

(Trad. site <http://www.starnews2001.com.br/sonnets.html>)

Soneto 96

De almas sinceras a união sincera
Nada há que impeça. Amor não é amor
Se quando encontra obstáculos se altera
Ou se vacila ao mínimo temor.

Amor é um marco eterno, dominante,
Que encara a tempestade com bravura;
É astro que norteia a vela errante
Cujo valor se ignora, lá na altura.

Amor não teme o tempo, muito embora
Seu alfanje não poupe a mocidade;
Amor não se transforma de hora em hora,

Antes se afirma, para a eternidade.
Se isto é falso, e que é falso alguém provou,
Eu não sou poeta, e ninguém nunca amou.

(Trad. site <http://www.starnews2001.com.br/sonnets.html>)

SONETO 105

Não chame o meu amor de Idolatria

Nem de Ídolo realce a quem eu amo,

Pois todo o meu cantar a um só se alia,

E de uma só maneira eu o proclamo.

É hoje e sempre o meu amor galante,

Inalterável, em grande excelência;

Por isso a minha rima é tão constante

A uma só coisa e exclui a diferença.

'Beleza, Bem, Verdade', eis o que exprimo;

'Beleza, Bem, Verdade', todo o acento;

E em tal mudança está tudo o que primo,

Em um, três temas, de amplo movimento.

'Beleza, Bem, Verdade' sós, outrora;

Num mesmo ser vivem juntos agora.

(trad. Diego Raphael)

Soneto 107

Medos, nem alma capaz de prever
Os sonhos de porvir do mundo inteiro,
Podem o meu amor circunscrever,
Nem dar-lhe fado triste por certo.

A Lua seu eclipse superou,
Os agourentos de si podem rir,
A incerteza agora se firmou,
A paz proclama olivas no porvir.

Com o orvalho dos tempos refrescado
O meu amor a própria morte prende
E em meus versos vivo consagrado,

Enquanto as tribos mudas ela ofende.
Aqui encontrarás teu monumento,
E o bronze dos tiranos vai com o vento.

(Trad. site <http://www.starnews2001.com.br/sonnets.html>)

Soneto 116

De almas sinceras a união sincera
Nada há que impeça: amor não é amor
Se quando encontra obstáculos se altera,
Ou se vacila ao mínimo temor.
Amor é um marco eterno, dominante,
Que encara a tempestade com bravura;
É astro que norteia a vela errante,
Cujo valor se ignora, lá na altura.
Amor não teme o tempo, muito embora
Seu alfange não poupe a mocidade;
Amor não se transforma de hora em hora,
Antes se afirma para a eternidade.
Se isso é falso, e que é falso alguém provou,
Eu não sou poeta, e ninguém nunca amou.

(Tradução de Bárbara Heliodora)

Soneto 130

Não tem olhos solares, meu amor;
Mais rubro que seus lábios é o coral;
Se neve é branca, é escura a sua cor;
E a cabeleira ao arame é igual.

Vermelha e branca é a rosa adamscada
Mas tal rosa sua face não iguala;
E há fragrância bem mais delicada
Do que a do ar que minha amante exala.

Muito gosto de ouvi-la, mesmo quando
Na música há melhor diapasão;
Nunca vi uma deusa deslizando,

Mas minha amada caminha no chão.

Mas juro que esse amor me é mais caro
Que qualquer outra à qual eu a comparo.

(Trad. site <http://www.starnews2001.com.br/sonnets.html>)

Soneto 137

Que fazes a meus olhos, tolo Amor,
Que eles olham sem ver o que estão vendo?
Sabem o que é beleza, aonde for,
Mas que o melhor é mal ficam dizendo.

Se os olhos corrompidos pelo afeto
Prendem-se ao baio por todos montado,
Por que fizeste ganchos com mentiras
Aos quais meu pensamento fica atado?

Por que meu coração julga ser seu
O terreno que sabe ser de mil
Ou contesta o que viu o olho meu

Tentando tornar belo o rosto vil?
No certo olhar e coração erraram
E pro que é falso os dois se transportaram.
(Trad. site <http://www.starnews2001.com.br/sonnets.html>)

138

Quando jura ser feita de verdades,
Em minha amada creio, e sei que mente,
E passo assim por moço inexperiente,
Não versado em mundanas falsidades.
Mas crendo em vão que ela me crê mais jovem

Pois sabe bem que o tempo meu já minguia,

Simplesmente acredito em falsa língua:
E a patente verdade os dois removem.
Por que razão infiel não se diz ela?
Por que razão também escondo a idade?
Oh, lei do amor fingir sinceridade
E amante idoso os anos não revela.
Por isso eu minto, e ela em falso jura,

E sentimos lisonja na impostura.

Soneto 148

Ai, ai, que olhos pôs-me o amor no rosto,
Que não se ligam com a real visão!
Se ligam, onde foi o juízo posto
Que ao certo lança falsa acusação?

Se o que meu falso olhar ama é bonito
Que meios tem o mundo pra o negar?
E se o não for, pelo amor fica dito
Que o olhar do mundo vence o de se amar.

Como pode do Amor o olhar ser justo
Se entre vigília e pranto ele se verga?
E nem espanta o olhar errar de susto

Se sem céu claro nem o sol enxerga.
Esperto amor, com pranto a me cegar
Pra cobrir erros quando o amor olhar.

SONETO CXLIX

Se contra mim mesmo a ti me encareço,
Como podes dizer que não te esmero?
Não penso em ti quando de mim me esqueço
E em teu tirano amor não me encarcero?
De amigo aquele que te odeia chamo?
Trato com afago a quem tu bem não vês?
E inda: se a mim és má não me proclamo
Em dor e não desdenho o meu prazer?
Que valor posso achar em minha estima
Que me leve a zombar de teu serviço,
Se ao teu defeito o meu melhor se inclina
E escravo sou de teus olhos, teu viço?
Odeia, amor, que assim o que és me aclara;
Sou cego e aos que te vêem te declaras.

(trad. Diego Raphael)

Estratégias retóricas nos sonetos de Shakespeare

Renato Marques de Oliveira

Além de compartilhar elementos temáticos comuns e convencionais (a mutabilidade, inconstância e efemeridade da beleza, do amor e da vida, os estragos causados pelo tempo, por exemplo), a seqüência shakespeariana de sonetos apresenta grupos de poemas com grande coerência quanto ao modo de argumentação. Aqui se pretende examinar rapidamente certas estratégias retóricas e argumentativas adotadas em alguns dos primeiros sessenta sonetos, com eventuais exemplos de sonetos traduzidos.

"Love is too young to know what conscience is,
Yet who knows not conscience is born of love?"

(William Shakespeare, Soneto 151)

Em 1609, William Shakespeare fez publicar uma série de 154 sonetos numerados, acompanhados do poema *A Lover's Complaint* [Queixas de uma Amorosa]. Era moda na corte elizabetana escrever sonetos, coisa que o bardo certamente vinha fazendo desde 1593, apesar de manter seus versos quase que de todo inéditos—apenas esboçava alguns temas, rabiscava e abandonava poemas, e limitava-se a mostrar alguns deles a poucos amigos e conhecidos; na verdade,

somente os Sonetos 138 e 144 haviam sido publicados, sem sua assinatura, num volume intitulado *The Passionate Pilgrim* [O Peregrino Apaixonado], cuja segunda edição veio a público em 1599.

Não se sabe a ordem de composição dos sonetos, nem sua datação precisa. O fato é que, a certa altura, Shakespeare decidiu elaborar duas séries contrastantes de poemas: um primeiro grupo (de 1 a 126) tratando de um admirável amor por um rapaz ainda mais admirável (o moço nunca é nomeado, mas apenas referido como "Young Man"), e um outro bloco de sonetos, acerca de uma paixão incontrolável por uma mulher casada e de tez escura (a "Dark Lady" ou Dama Negra, também nunca nomeada). Só a partir do final do século XVIII começou a ganhar força o mito de que o rapaz e a dama seriam figuras reais da vida amorosa de Shakespeare. Desde então, muito tem sido escrito sobre prováveis e improváveis segredos íntimos e mistérios sombrios imiscuídos nos sonetos.

Também é da tradição tentar estabelecer uma linha narrativa que perpassasse os sonetos, delineando a história de um romance triangular e adúltero de um poeta que ama um rapaz e também uma Dama Negra.

Especulações à parte, é quase consensual entre os críticos que os sonetos dirigidos ao formidável rapaz tenham sido escritos para agradar ao Lord Henrie Wriothesley (nascido em 1573), terceiro Conde de Southampton e Barão de Titchfield¹, jovem culto, gracioso e refinado, apaixonado por teatro e festejos, patrono, mecenas e protetor de poetas.² Shakespeare, ansioso e esperançoso de melhorar suas credenciais sociais e de fazer seu nome mais conhecido nos meios literários londrinos, já dedicara a Henrie dois poemas de conteúdo erótico, *Venus and Adonis* [Vênus e Adônis], de 1593, e *The Rape of Lucrece* [A Violação de Lucrecia], publicado em 1594.

Neste último, num tom bastante íntimo e humilde, chega a afirmar a afirmar categoricamente, na Dedicatória, que todos os seus poemas, os que já haviam sido escritos e os ainda por escrever, estavam voltados à honra do jovem conde: "O amor que dedico à Vossa Senhoria é infinito: dele, este Panfleto sem começo é tão-somente uma pequena e supérflua Porção (...) O que fiz é vosso, o que tenho a fazer é vosso, sendo parte de tudo o que tenho, dedicado a vós".

Algumas informações de natureza histórica e biográfica ajudam a contextualizar melhor a natureza dos sonetos dirigidos ao jovem conde Henrie: depois da morte do pai, Henrie tornou-se pupilo do poderoso tesoureiro real, o Lord Burghley, que lhe deu educação magnífica em escolas para jovens nobres (Cecil House, em Londres,

e St.John's College, em Cambridge; aos 16 anos, já havia se tornado mestre em Humanidades).

Mais tarde, contudo, tutor e pupilo se meteram num imbróglio: por motivos políticos, Burghley ordenou que Henrie se casasse com sua neta, Lady Elizabeth Vere, filha do conde de Oxford, e o rapaz recusou-se. A lei determinava que, se um herdeiro não se casasse "quando solicitado por seu lorde", ele deveria, ao atingir a maioridade, pagar a seu guardião o que qualquer um teria dado como dote pelo casamento". Assim, o conde estava ameaçado de ter de pagar uma multa de 5 mil libras, ao que consta, ao completar 21 anos em 1594. É nesse momento que a relação entre os dois fica mais próxima. Se Shakespeare e/ou Southampton eram ou não homossexuais, o fato é que a "sodomia" era tida como um crime, mas as amizades íntimas e afetuosas entre homens eram comuns e muito respeitadas no período. Os sonetos, que exploram o amor profundamente—inclusive do ponto de vista sexual, já que são repletos de trocadilhos obscenos e troças sexuais, imagens carnais e confissões de luxúria, alusões à vagina e a pênis que se erguem ou caem³ —, mostram que Shakespeare também compreendia bem o sentimento homoerótico, já que se podem ser lidos como poemas endereçados a um amado ou amante.

Os sonetos iniciais (1 a 17), graves e elegantes, se fundamentam num só argumento: o de que a beleza do jovem conde a quem os poemas são endereçados deverá se perpetuar, graças ao casamento, em sua descendência ou prole. Podemos, pois, nos referir a esse conjunto como "os sonetos da procriação". Nesses primeiros poemas aparecem diversas convenções, tais como o elogio da beleza e da juventude, a inevitabilidade da morte ("Thy end is truth's and beauty's doom and date", Soneto 14), o uso das metáforas das fases do dia e das estações do ano, associadas à passagem da vida, à velhice e à morte da beleza ("To change your day of youth to sullied night", Soneto 15; "Then let not winter's ragged hand deface, / In thee thy summer ere thou be distilled", Soneto 6).

Tempo aparece sempre como tirano sanguinário, a quem é preciso declarar guerra ("Make war upon this bloody tyrant, time!", Soneto 16). Vejamos o Soneto 1:

From fairest creatures we desire increase,
That thereby beauty's rose might never die,
But as the ripper should by time decease,
His tender heir might bear his memory;

But thou, contracted to thine own bright eyes,
Feed'st thy light'st flame with self-substantial fuel,
Making a famine where abundance lies,
Thyself thy foe, to thy sweet self too cruel.
Thou that art now the world's fresh ornament
And only herald to the gaudy spring,
Within thine own bud buriest thy content
And, tender churl, makest waste in niggarding.
Pity the world, or else this glutton be,
To eat the world's due, by the grave and thee.

Uma possível tradução, mais ou menos literal, seria:

Dos seres raros, desejamos descendência,
Para que, assim, a rosa da beleza não seja extinta,
E, quando morrer o mais maduro, que sua memória e essência Fiquem no terno herdeiro, de todo acesa.

Mas tu, que só ao teu olhar brilhante te alias,

Em chama própria no fogo te consumes

Criando fome onde fartura havia,

Rival perverso de teu próprio doce nome.

Tu que és agora do mundo o mais fino ornamento E a primavera festiva vens anunciar, Enterras ainda em botão teu suprimimento e contentamento:

Doce avareza, sovina em se poupar.

Apieda-te e doa-te ao mundo ou come com fartura O que a ele debes, tu e a sepultura.

O argumento da procriação já aparece de maneira bastante evidente nos dois

versos iniciais. Assume-se aí que há um meio natural de se reproduzir a beleza, numa

criança bela que duplica seu pai belo (ou sua mãe bela). Trata-se de um amor

genérico da beleza, daí o interesse em que as "fairest creatures"—as "criaturas

raras" ou os "seres ímpares"—se reproduzam e se perpetuem, não se limitando à

avareza da mera auto-contemplação narcisística (típica de quem "alia-se apenas aos

próprios olhos") e ao contentamento com a própria beleza, que perece,

inevitavelmente, pelas mãos do Tempo. No Soneto 2, o tema da procriação é também

bastante claro: os seres belos e raros devem procriar, porque é somente nos filhos,

igualmente belos, que sua beleza e "tesouros de seus dias viçosos" estarão mantidos e

perpetuados. Ter filhos (referidos como "new made", "fair child" e "sucession") é a

única maneira de derrotar o Tempo, agora exemplificado pela passagem de "quarenta invernos", que "cavam trincheiras profundas no campo da beleza".

É certo que o rapaz é muito belo e admirado por todos; contudo, quando estiver velho, argumenta o eu lírico, com a fronte enrugada e os olhos encovados, terá sido tolice não se precaver contra a perda a beleza e da juventude. No Soneto 3, depois de assegurar que aquele que não procria rouba o mundo, porque priva uma mulher de ser mãe, o eu lírico argumenta que não ter filhos é sintoma de um excesso de "self-love", e que "evitar a posteridade" é o mesmo que um "túmulo". Em tom um tanto agressivo, argumenta que somente aqueles que vivem receosos de serem lembrados é que preferem não se casar e morrer solteiros e sem filhos; quando morrer, com eles morre também, sem reflexo: "But it thou live remembered not to be, / Die single, and thine image dies with thee". No Soneto 4, qualifica o belo interlocutor como "usurário sem lucro" ("Profitless usurer"), que de nada desfruta porque, egoísta, insiste em gozar sozinho os proventos da própria beleza. É alguém que, porque prefere viver sozinho, sem se casar, sem "comerciar" com outros seus dotes, não "gasta" adequadamente toda a soma da sua beleza. No Soneto 6, pede ao interlocutor que não seja tão egocêntrico, já que é belo demais para se dar ao luxo de se deixar vencer pela morte e só deixar como herdeiros os vermes: "Be not self-willed, for thou art much too fair / To be death's conquest and make worms thine heir". No Soneto 7, vemos que o interlocutor do eu lírico morrerá sozinho, sem uma platéia de admiradores a contemplá-lo, assim como ocorre com o Sol, cujo esplendor do dia define e perece ao cair da noite. Ninguém assistirá a seu enterro, a menos que ele tenha um filho: "Unlooked on diest unless thou get a son". No Soneto 8, o eu lírico afirma que o jovem rapaz, solteiro, nada irá provar ("Thou single wilt prove none"). No Soneto 9, o eu lírico pergunta: será que é por receio de fazer chorar uma viúva que ele insiste em se consumir numa vida de solteiro?: "Is it for fear to wet a widow's eye, / That thou consum'st thy self in single life?".

De início, portanto, o eu lírico parece expressar apenas um interesse abstrato por seu belo interlocutor. De maneira convencional, ama a beleza, e quer que a beleza ("beauty's legacy", conforme o Soneto 4), per se, se regenere. Contudo, ao longo dos sonetos, quando torna-se patente que o eu lírico passa a amar o jovem—ou seja, quando surge em cena o amor por um indivíduo particular —, o "argumento

procriativo" já não será mais suficiente. O tema da procriação vai sendo substituído pelo tema da urgência do amor. O eu lírico anuncia seu amor pela primeira vez no soneto 10, quando pede ao jovem que "Make thee another self for love of me." De qualquer forma, pode-se afirmar que nesses primeiros sonetos o amor do eu lírico pelo jovem se revela paralelamente à constatação da decadência da beleza física. O argumento procriativo aparece pela última vez na tríade de sonetos 15 a 17, em que se introduz a idéia do poder que o poeta tem de immortalizar o jovem por quem se apaixonou. Nesses poemas Shakespeare define os dois métodos para derrotar a mutabilidade/decadência da beleza—a procriação e a poesia —, que competem entre si, e descreve, metaforicamente, ambos os métodos. O Soneto 15 faz o primeiro argumento da imortalidade poética. Há a óbvia demonstração da decadência rápida e certa da beleza. Porém, ao invés de insistir na necessidade da procriação, a parêntese final anuncia: "And all in war with Time for love of you, / As he takes from you, I engraft you new". Paradoxalmente, ao defender o verso (a Poesia) como meio de assegurar a imortalidade contra o Tempo impiedoso, o eu lírico usa uma metáfora de ordem natural.

When I consider every thing that grows
Holds in perfection but a little moment,
That this huge stage presenteth nought but shows
Whereon the stars in secret influence comment;
When I perceive that men as plants increase,
Cheered and checked even by the self-same sky,
Vaunt in their youthful sap, at height decrease,
And wear their brave state out of memory;
Then the conceit of this inconstant stay
Sets you most rich in youth before my sight,
Where wasteful Time debateth with decay
To change your day of youth to sullied night,
And all in war with Time for love of you,
As he takes from you, I engraft you new.

Numa tradução literal e ruim:

Quando penso em tudo quanto vive e cresce,
e atinge a perfeição só por instantes;

E que este imenso palco está cativos

Sob o jugo de astros ocultos e inconstantes;

Quando percebo que os homens, como plantas, crescem,

domados e guarnecidos pelos mesmos Céus,

tentados pela seiva juvenil,

quando é mais forte é que será esvaído;

Então o conceito deste incerto estado mais rico em juventude aos meus olhos te cria,

Ao ver que o Tempo, em conluio com o declínio,

desperdiça teu tão claro dia em noite escura.

Em guerra contra o Tempo, por amor de ti, o que ele te rouba, te reponho aqui...

Imediatamente depois dessa exaltação do poder da poesia, o Soneto 16 volta

ao argumento da procriação, que o eu lírico afirma ser superior. Ele pergunta: "But

wherefore do not you a mightier way / Make war upon this bloody tyrant Time? / And fortify your self in your decay / With means more blessed than my barren rhyme?"

Declarando que seu verso é "infecundo", o eu lírico conclui o poema usando uma

metáfora tomada do campo das artes plásticas para recomendar a procriação: "And

you must live, drawn by your own sweet skill".

No soneto 17, poesia e procriação podem amparar-se uma na outra na luta contra a mutabilidade:

Who will believe my verse in time to come,

If it were fill'd with your most high deserts? —

Though yet, heaven knows, it is but as a tomb

Which hides your life and shows not half your parts.

If I could write the beauty of your eyes

And in fresh numbers number all your graces,

The age to come would say 'This poet lies:

Such heavenly touches ne'er touch'd earthly faces.'

So should my papers yellow'd with their age

Be scorn'd like old men of less truth than tongue,

And your true rights be term'd a poet's rage

And stretched metre of an antique song:

But were some child of yours alive that time,

You should live twice; in it and in my rhyme.

Em minha tradução, bastante literal e deselegante:

Quem crerá nos meus versos algum dia,
Se neles só se louvam teus dons e qualidades?
Mas sabe o céu que são apenas tumba fria
A esconder tua vida, e só dizem de ti a metade.
Se eu pudesse cantar teus olhos, somente,
Ou tuas graças todas, em detalhe,
O futuro diria: "O poeta mente e exagera,
Porque o céu jamais tocou rosto humano assim".
E então, meus papéis, já amarelecidos,
Seriam encarnecidos e desprezados—como velhos falastrões, E teus dons seriam deixados no esquecimento de refrões banais:

Mas, se um filho teu viver tanto,
Tu terás dupla vida: no filho e no meu canto.
O teor do poema é interrogativo, já que o poeta reconhece os defeitos e limitações da poesia. O dístico final resolve o problema, explicando que tanto a juventude, revivida nos filhos, quanto a poesia são meios de se atingir a imortalidade. Depois do soneto 17 se verifica uma mudança fundamental na seqüência: desaparece o argumento da necessidade da procriação. É o soneto 18 que coloca os termos de que apenas a poesia representa um recurso superior para assegurar a eternidade da beleza do jovem. Afinal a procriação nada mais é do que a reprodução da beleza, por si só perecível, enquanto que a poesia pode capturar de maneira eterna o "golden time" do jovem:

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate:
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May, And summer's lease hath all too short a date:
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,
And often is his gold complexion dimmed;
And every fair from fair sometimes declines,
By chance or nature's changing course untrimmed.
But thy eternal summer shall not fade,
Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st;
Nor shall death brag thou wander'st in his shade,
When in eternal lines to time thou grow'st:

So long as men can breathe, or eyes can see,

So long live this, and this gives life for thee.

Na bonita tradução de Jorge Wanderley:

Comparar-te a um dia de verão?

Tens mais doçura e mais amenidade:

Flores de maio, ao vento rude vão Como o estio se vai, com brevidade:

O sol às vezes em calor se exalta

ou tem a essência de oro sem firmeza

E o que é formoso, à formosura falta,

Por sorte ou por mudar-te a natureza.

Mas teu verão eterno brilha a ver-te

Guardando o belo que em ti permanece,

Nem a morte rirá de ensombrecer-te,

Quando em verso imortal, no tempo cresces. Enquanto o homem respire, o olhar aqueça, Viva o meu verso e vida te ofereça.

Já de início, a natureza é vista com defeituosa, inferior: o amado é tido como

"more lovely and more temperate" do que "a summer's day". A arte (a poesia) é

superior à natureza, porque é feita de "eternal lines", enquanto que a natureza tem a

imperfeição da mudança ("changing course"): "Rough winds do shake the darling buds

of May, / And summer's lease hath all too short a date". Presume-se que o jovem

amado também tenha este mesmo defeito da natureza, uma vez que "every fair from

fair sometime declines". Aqui o recurso persuasivo é outro: a beleza do jovem será

preservada nos versos do poeta, ou seja, é somente a poesia que poderá defender o

jovem dos efeitos da devastação do tempo. Assim, se o tema continua a ser o mesmo

a mutabilidade e decadência da beleza física —, o raciocínio de ordem procriativa agora dá lugar a um argumento de ordem poética.

A mesma linha de argumentação continuará presente, aqui e ali, em toda a seqüência dos sonetos. Veja-se, por exemplo, o de número 65:

Since brass, nor stone, nor earth, nor boundless sea,

But sad mortality o'ersways their power,

How with this rage shall beauty hold a plea,

Whose action is no stronger than a flower?

O, how shall summer's honey breath hold out

Against the wrackful siege of batt'ring days,

When rocks impregnable are not so stout,
Nor gates of steel so strong but Time decays?
O, fearful meditation! Where, alack,
Shall Time's best jewel from Time's chest lie hid?
Or what strong hand can hold his swift foot back?
Or who his spoil of beauty can forbid?
O, none, unless this miracle have might,
That in black ink my love may still shine bright.

Na tradução do poeta acreano José Guilherme de Araújo Jorge:

Se bronze, pedra, terra, mar sem fim
'Stão sob o jugo da mortalidade,
Como há de o belo enfrentar fúria assim
Se, como a flor, é só fragilidade?
Como há de o mel do estio respirar
Frente o cerco dos dias que é implacável,
Se nem rochas o podem enfrentar
Nem porta de aço ao tempo é impermeável?
Diga-me onde, horrível reflexão,
Pode o belo do tempo se ocultar?
Seu passo é retardado por que mão?
Quem pode a ruína do belo evitar?
Só se eu este milagre aqui fizer
E a tinta ao meu amor um brilho der.

O poeta continua tentando, com verso imortais, sobrepujar a mortalidade. O verão, símbolo da própria vida, está aqui personificado, e sua luta contra o Tempo está espelhada numa ampla metáfora, sustentada por expressões como "wreckful siege", "battering days", "impregnable", and "gates of steel". Intensamente preocupado pela força destruidora da inevitável passagem do Tempo, Shakespeare prefere ilustrar seus efeitos nocivos listando os objetos da natureza menos suscetíveis a Cronos, tais como a pedra, o bronze, o ferro e os mares, ao invés de escolher imagens de fragilidade, como flores. No dístico final, resta a esperança de que a

humanidade consiga resistir e vencer o Tempo, através do milagre da Poesia.

Entre os sonetos 22 e 42 a preocupação com a mutabilidade da beleza é substituída pela preocupação com a mutabilidade do amor. Assumido o amor do eu lírico por seu interlocutor ("Lord of my love, to whom in vassalage / Thy merit hath my duty strongly knit", Soneto 26), o problema do qual agora se ocupa é como manter esse amor e como lidar com sua possível perda. Shakespeare discutirá nesse grupo de poemas o argumento neoplatônico sintetizado na idéia de que os amantes passam a compartilhar uma única identidade—lembramos aqui o célebre verso dum soneto de Camões: "Transforma-se o amador na cousa amada". Ainda que os amantes estejam unidos por seu amor, os sonetos trazem, implícita ou explicitamente, a idéia da traição desse amor. O Soneto 22, por exemplo, sugere menos a unidade dos amantes do que o medo do eu lírico de perder seu amado: "My glass shall not persuade me I am old, / So long as youth and thou are of one date, / But when in thee time's furrows I behold, / Then look I death my days should exiate. / For all that beauty that doth cover thee, / Is but the seemly raiment of my heart, / Which in thy breast doth live, as thine in me, / How can I then be elder than thou art? / O therefore love be of thyself so wary, / As I not for my self, but for thee will, / Bearing thy heart which I will keep so chary / As tender nurse her babe from faring ill. / Presume not on thy heart when mine is slain, / Thou gav'st me thine not to give back again".

O soneto se inicia com uma invocação literal da idéia convencional de que cada amante possui o coração de seu amado, e vice-versa. Essa conexão interior entre os dois homens é de tal ordem que o eu lírico se auto-elogia por compartilhar a juventude de seu amado. Ao possuir o coração do amado, o eu lírico possui também a aparência física do amado. A comunhão de corações leva o eu lírico a explicar ao seu amado que, porque cada um dos amantes vive no coração do outro, cada um deve cuidar muito bem de si, pois assim os amantes se preservam reciprocamente. Ainda que seja baseado na convenção da dependência mútua, o soneto acaba por contrariar completamente o argumento platônico. O eu lírico argumenta que, se morrer, também o amado perderá seu coração. Mas, aqui, subentende-se que o amante não está apenas revelando seu medo de morrer, mas o medo de ser morto ("slain") por alguém que não corresponde a seu amor. A ameaça da morte, ou seja, a ameaça do fim do amor, nesse caso, não se estende a amante e amado, as duas partes da equação neoplatônica, mas, como é sugerido pelo eu lírico, apenas ao amado. A premissa do

dístico final é baseada na idéia do amor mútuo; contudo, se o jovem retirar ou desistir de seu amor, a união platônica deixa de existir, subvertendo o princípio no qual se fundamenta a ameaça da morte. Assim, a morte hipotética do jovem (que resultaria da morte de seu amante) não mais poderia ser tida como produto de uma troca ou correspondência neoplatônica de corações.

No soneto 24 a visão neoplatônica do amor é tratada com ceticismo. O eu lírico descreve assim a unidade entre amante e amado: a "true image" do amado está "in my bosom's shop is hanging still, / That hath his windows glazed with thine eyes". Se assumirmos um vocabulário platônico, "true image" representa uma essência, e não apenas a aparência física. Assim, uma vez que os amantes estão unidos, cada um conhece e reconhece a si mesmo olhando sua própria imagem contida no outro: "Mine eyes have dawn thy shape, and thine for me / Are windows to my breast". Contudo, no dístico final o argumento neoplatônico é derrubado de maneira irônica, pois agora admite-se que os olhos do amante pintam apenas a superfície das coisas, a aparência exterior: "Yet eyes this cunning want to grace their art; / They draw but what they see, know not the heart". A conclusão do poema anula qualquer possibilidade de uma verdadeira compreensão mútua entre os amantes.

No Soneto 29 o eu lírico se vê num estado de absoluto desconcerto e desamparo; se sente desgraçado, e invejoso de todos a seu redor. O motivo das angústias do poeta pode rastreado em circunstâncias infelizes do próprio Shakespeare. In 1592, os teatros de Londres foram fechados e assim permaneceram por vários meses, por conta de um surto de peste. Isso tornava difícil a sobrevivência do bardo quando do atores, que ganhavam a vida com os espetáculos. Ameaçado pela pobreza e pela peste, é natural que tivesse se sentido "em desgraça com a Fortuna". No mais, no mesmo ano, a obra de Shakespeare sofreu um violento ataque do dramaturgo Robert Greene, o que em muito abalou o autor dos sonetos. Assim, temos um eu lírico que se sente em desgraça tanto aos olhos da Fortuna quanto dos homens. Contudo, o poema termina em tom positivo, afirmando que nem tudo está perdido, raças ao amor de seu amado, que pode compensar toda a dor:

When in disgrace with fortune and men's eyes,
I all alone beweepe my outcast state,
And trouble deaf Heaven with my bootless cries,

And look upon myself, and curse my fate,

Wishing me like to one more rich in hope,

Featur'd like him, like him with friends possess'd, Desiring this man's art, and that man's scope, With what I most enjoy contented least:

Yet in these thoughts myself almost despising, Haply I think on thee, — and then my state (Like to the lark at break of day arising From sullen earth) sings hymns at heaven's gate;

For thy sweet love remember'd such wealth brings That then I scorn to change my state with kings'.

Em minha tradução, literal:

Quando em desgraça aos olhos da Fortuna sigo desprezado pelos homens, e minha sorte choro, praguejo contra os céus insensíveis, deploro meu destino, e em protesto inútil me maldigo. E invejo os ricos, e, num momento, desejo também ter prazeres, alegrias, tudo o que à alma traz contentamento e de amizades enche o passar dos dias... Mas quando estou assim desolado, e penso em ti, tal como a cotovia ao raiar da madrugada, canto hinos à espera do sol do novo dia, e me sinto feliz, e sou rico talvez, pois a lembrança de teu amor é tão encantada que nem quero mais trocar meu Destino e nem invejo os reis!

No Soneto 30, o tema é o mesmo: quando o eu lírico pensa no amado, todas as

perdas são restauradas, toda a dor cessa: "But if the while I think on thee, dear

friend, / All losses are restored, and sorrows end". O Soneto 31 expande os

sentimentos expressos no poema anterior. Agora, o jovem rapaz é um microcosmo,

representando todos os antigos amantes e amigos do poeta. Contudo, a separação do

amado implica também na perda da presença e companhia de todos esses amigos e

amantes, agora tornados mortos. Ironicamente, o jovem a quem o poeta aconselhara

a ter filhos para evitar a morte a mortalidade, agora se torna, ele próprio, uma imagem da morte.

Thy bosom is endeared with all hearts,

Which I by lacking have supposed dead,

And there reigns love and all love's loving parts,

And all those friends which I thought buried.

How many a holy and obsequious tear

Hath dear religious love stol'n from mine eye

As interest of the dead, which now appear

But things removed that hidden in thee lie!

Thou art the grave where buried love doth live,

Hung with the trophies of my lovers gone,

Who all their parts of me to thee did give;

That due of many now is thine alone:

Their images I loved I view in thee,

And thou, all they, hast all the all of me.

Na tradução do português Vasco da Graça Moura:

Enriquecem teu peito os corações
que faltando-me julguei tinham morrido,
Amor lá reina e as suas proporções
e amigos que pensei tinham partido.
Quanta votiva lágrima tão santa
amor religioso me roubou
e é juro dos mortos hoje e quanta
coisa perdida em ti já se ocultou.
És cova em que o amor vive inumado,
junto aos troféus de amantes que partiram;
tinham partes de mim que a ti hão dado
e a ti quanto deviam transmitiram.
Amei-os e os vejo em ti, de modo
que tu (sendo eles todos) tens meu todo.

Nos Sonetos 33, 34, 35 e 40, 41 e 42 o tema da separação dos amantes vem à tona. Nessas tríades de poemas o jovem amante é acusado de infidelidade sexual ("sensual fault"), e o eu lírico manipula a unidade amorosa neoplatônica de modo a perdoar seu amado da traição e conseguir a reconciliação.

No Soneto 35 o eu lírico conclui que, embora tenha sido traído, sua própria implicação no adultério representa um elo entre ele e seu amado. É um pensamento consolatório (explícito, por exemplo, em "All men make faults", "Roses have thorns, and silver fountains mud"). O eu lírico admite que perdoar sistematicamente as infidelidades de seu amado é um vício. A estratégia que utiliza para mitigar as traições do amado faz com que ele mesmo se torne um "acessório" da infidelidade. Com ironia proposital, o eu lírico se liga ao "sweet thief" que o traiu. Porém, a união dos dois, porque depende tanto de uma auto-traição do eu lírico, acabará por se subverter.

Ainda que os Sonetos 22 e 24 enfraqueçam a idéia de que os amantes compartilham uma identidade e uma essência, o eu lírico insiste em tal unidade. Na leitura dos Sonetos 36 e 39, percebe-se que o eu lírico argumenta que amante e amado devem viver separados ("Even for this, let us divided live, / And our dear love lose name of single one"), mas isso pode ser entendido como jogo retórico e tentativa consolatória de entender a desavença entre os dois.

A tríade de sonetos 40 a 42 descreve um triângulo amoroso, e novamente o eu lírico desenvolve um método de reconciliação com o jovem amado, perdoando suas traições. De novo a reconciliação e o perdão dependem do argumento da unidade/similaridade essencial entre os dois homens. Os sonetos 40 e 41, à medida em que desdobram numa tentativa de perdoar o amado ("I cannot blame thee, for my love thou usest"; "I do forgive thy robbery gentle thief / Although thou steal thee all my poverty", Soneto 40), reconhecem especificamente o fato da infidelidade sexual. O soneto 42 é baseado numa elaborada justificativa para a traição do amado – com a mesma mulher a quem o eu lírico diz amar —, alegação que depende do lugar-comum que assume que os dois homens são, em essência, uma mesma pessoa. Aqui fica explícito que Shakespeare joga com os conceitos neoplatônicos de amor, de modo que o eu lírico construa para si mesmo uma desculpa vazia e consolatória para as traições de seu amado: "That thou hast her it is not all my grief, / And yet it may be said I loved her dearly, / That she hath thee is of my wailing chief, / A loss in love that touches me more nearly. / Loving offenders thus I will excuse ye, / Thou dost love her, because thou know'st I love her, / And for my sake even so doth she abuse me, / If I lose thee, my loss is my love's gain, / And losing her, my friend hath found that loss, / Both find each other, and I lose both twain, / And both for my sake lay on me this cross, / But here's the joy, my friend and I are one, / Sweet flattery, than she loves but me alone".

Depois de afirmar sua tristeza pela perda de seus dois amantes, que ficam juntos, o eu lírico percebe que, dado o caráter neoplatônico de sua relação com o jovem, tanto este quanto sua amante podem ser perdoados. Uma vez que o eu lírico e o jovem são um só, é razoável que amem a mesma mulher. O jovem duplica, reproduz o amor do próprio eu lírico pela mulher. Do mesmo modo, a mulher reconhece a identidade recíproca entre o eu lírico e seu amado, e ama a ambos. O amor entre o jovem e a mulher prova que ambos amam o eu lírico. Assim, a identidade recíproca entre o eu lírico e seu amado torna impossível que ele venha a perder tanto o amor do jovem amado quanto o da mulher. O jovem transfere seu amor do eu lírico para a mulher, mas o eu lírico afirma estar feliz com o fato de que o jovem tenha obtido o amor que ele mesmo, a princípio, perdeu. De modo semelhante, o eu lírico reconquista o amor da mulher, pois ela o ama no outro. No dístico final,

resume-se a consolação tomada da teoria neoplatônica: o eu lírico e o amado compartilham uma existência mútua em seu amor; já que não se pode dizer que sejam pessoas diferentes, o eu lírico pode argumentar: "She loves me but alone". Contudo, o mesmo soneto permite também uma outra leitura, pois traz indícios que acabam por destruir os pressupostos neoplatônicos. O verso "Loving offenders thus I will excuse ye" parece refletir um perdão artificial, se lermos o segundo quarteto como o reconhecimento por parte do eu lírico de que o jovem e a mulher se amam de modo a, consciente e deliberadamente, infligir-lhe sofrimento: "Thou dost love her, because thou know'st I love her" e "And for my sake even so doth she abuse me". A repetição da expressão "for my sake" sublinha a ironia com que o eu lírico afirma que a traição de seus amantes apenas reforça o amor de ambos por ele. Incapaz de sustentar por mais tempo tal argumento, o eu lírico conclui: "Both find each other, and I lose both twain". Cai por terra a convicção de que a unicidade neoplatônica pode evitar a desilusão amorosa. O dístico final reafirma o paradoxo neoplatônico, apenas para mostrar a falsa "alegria" ("joy") daquilo que afirma ser "sweet flattery". Se é que há algum prazer em tal argumentação, ele se manifesta de maneira amarga, numa espécie de paródia do consolo neoplatônico.

O abismo insinuado entre o eu lírico e o jovem no Soneto 42 provoca uma mudança na argumentação dos sonetos, que agora passam a lidar com a realidade da separação. Daí que passamos a ler poemas que tratam de diferentes estados de espírito do eu lírico, provocados pela presença ou pela ausência do amado.

Os Sonetos 44 e 45 lamentam a distância ("Injurious distance"; "From limits far remote, where thou dost stay") entre os amantes. O Soneto 44 explica o sofrimento em termos psicológicos ("But ah, thought kills me..."). Como nos sonetos neoplatônicos, os dois amantes são um só, aqui um conjunto de elementos (terra, água, ar e fogo), que sofrem uma divisão durante períodos em que os amantes se ausentam um do outro. O Soneto 45 explica como a combinação dos quatro elementos é capaz de proporcionar um breve momento de alegria em meio à dor da separação do amado. Os elementos contraditórios "present-absent", o ar e o fogo ("The first my thought, the other my desire") viajam entre os dois amantes ("with swift motion slide"), e assim proporcionam um fugaz instante de completude, o único conforto conseguido durante a ausência do amado: "I joy, but then no longer glad, / I send them back again and straight grow sad".

Outros sonetos também tratam de meios de consolar a ausência do amado. Os Sonetos 46 e 47 descrevem uma espécie de consórcio entre os olhos e o coração do eu lírico ("Mine eye and heart are at a mortal war"), que se debatem entre dois estados de alegria e prazer, um causado pelo ato de olhar uma imagem de seu amado, o outro criado pelos "pensamento de amor" ("thoughts of love"). A visão e a memória produzem satisfação momentânea, proporcionando a ilusão da presença do amado. Nos Sonetos 50 e 51, o eu lírico empreende uma viagem para longe de seu amado, tentativa (sem sucesso) de afastamento, porque a única satisfação que propicia é quando imagina sua volta para o amado, descrita no Soneto 51. No Soneto 52, ao invés de considerar a ausência do amado como ocasião de tristeza, o eu lírico argumenta que a ausência do amado reveste sua presença de um valor ainda mais alto. Aí oscila entre a espera ansiosa e o possível triunfo do retorno do amado. As metáforas usadas—jóias, roupas—parecem sugerir a idéia de posse do amado. Por fim, o Soneto 56 é estruturado sob a forma de imperativos, pelos quais o eu lírico instrui o jovem a participar de um movimento de renovação constante de seu amor ("Sweet love renew thy force"). O eu lírico quer conscientizar seu amado da necessidade de reinvenção do amor, e para tanto compara o amor a ciclos marcados pela inevitabilidade da mudança (apetite, estações do ano). Se o jovem aceitar a visão de amor contida nessa argumentação, inevitavelmente irá renovar a força de seu amor. O dístico final enfatiza a idéia de "seldom pleasure" encontrada no Soneto 52: "Or call it winter, which being full of care, / Makes summer's welcome, thrice more wished, more rare." Na cosmovisão shakespeariana, quanto mais frio o inverno do nosso descontentamento, mais cálido e raro o verão de Amor.

Referências Bibliográficas

BLOOM, Harold. Shakespeare. The Invention of the Human. Nova York, Riverhead Books / Penguin Putnam, 1998.

BURGESS, Anthony. Nada Como o Sol [Nothing Like the Sun]. Tradução: Paulo Reis. Rio de Janeiro, Ediouro, 2003.

JORGE, José Guilherme de Araújo. Tempo Será. 1986. (disponível em <http://www.jgaraujo.com.br/biblioteca/biblioteca.htm>).

HOLDEN, Anthony. Shakespeare [William Shakespeare – An Illustrated Biography, 2001] Tradução de Beatriz Horta. São Paulo, Ediouro, 2003 (Vidas Ilustradas).

HONAN, Park. Shakespeare. Uma Vida. [Shakespeare, a Life, 1998]. Tradução:

Sonia Moreira. São Paulo, Companhia das Letras, 2001. MOURA, Vasco da Graça. Os Sonetos de Shakespeare. Lisboa, Bertrand Editora, 2002.

WELLS, Stanley; TAYLOR, Gary (editors). William Shakespeare. The Complete Works. Compact Edition. Clarendon Press, Oxford University Press, 1991. WANDERLEY, Jorge. William Shakespeare. Sonetos. 2ª ed. Rio de Janeiro, Civilização Brasileira, 1991.

Sobre o autor : Renato Marques de Oliveira é Doutorando em Teoria e História Literária – IEL — UNICAMP

(Ensaio publicado originalmente no site
www.unipinhal.edu.br/ojs/falladospinhaes/include/getdoc.php?id=64&article=20&mode=pdf

Falla dos Pinhaes, Espírito Santo de Pinhal, SP, v.2, n.2, jan./dez. 2005)

THE SONNETS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

1

From fairest creatures we desire increase,
That thereby beauty's rose might never die,
But as the ripener should by time decease,
His tender heir might bear his memory:
But thou contracted to thine own bright eyes,
Feed'st thy light's flame with self-substantial fuel,
Making a famine where abundance lies,
Thy self thy foe, to thy sweet self too cruel:
Thou that art now the world's fresh ornament,
And only herald to the gaudy spring,
Within thine own bud buriest thy content,
And tender churl mak'st waste in niggarding:
Pity the world, or else this glutton be,
To eat the world's due, by the grave and thee.

2

When forty winters shall besiege thy brow,
And dig deep trenches in thy beauty's field,
Thy youth's proud livery so gazed on now,
Will be a tattered weed of small worth held:
Then being asked, where all thy beauty lies,
Where all the treasure of thy lusty days;
To say within thine own deep sunken eyes,
Were an all-eating shame, and thriftless praise.
How much more praise deserved thy beauty's use,
If thou couldst answer 'This fair child of mine
Shall sum my count, and make my old excuse'
Proving his beauty by succession thine.
This were to be new made when thou art old,
And see thy blood warm when thou feel'st it cold.

3

Look in thy glass and tell the face thou viewest,
Now is the time that face should form another,
Whose fresh repair if now thou not renewest,
Thou dost beguile the world, unbless some mother.
For where is she so fair whose unear'd womb
Disdains the tillage of thy husbandry?
Or who is he so fond will be the tomb,

Of his self-love to stop posterity?
Thou art thy mother's glass and she in thee
Calls back the lovely April of her prime,
So thou through windows of thine age shalt see,
Despite of wrinkles this thy golden time.
But if thou live remembered not to be,
Die single and thine image dies with thee.

4

Unthrifty loveliness why dost thou spend,
Upon thy self thy beauty's legacy?
Nature's bequest gives nothing but doth lend,
And being frank she lends to those are free:
Then beauteous niggard why dost thou abuse,
The bounteous largess given thee to give?
Profitless usurer why dost thou use
So great a sum of sums yet canst not live?
For having traffic with thy self alone,
Thou of thy self thy sweet self dost deceive,
Then how when nature calls thee to be gone,
What acceptable audit canst thou leave?
Thy unused beauty must be tombed with thee,
Which used lives th' executor to be.

5

Those hours that with gentle work did frame
The lovely gaze where every eye doth dwell
Will play the tyrants to the very same,
And that unfair which fairly doth excel:
For never-resting time leads summer on
To hideous winter and confounds him there,
Sap checked with frost and lusty leaves quite gone,
Beauty o'er-snowed and bareness every where:
Then were not summer's distillation left
A liquid prisoner pent in walls of glass,
Beauty's effect with beauty were bereft,
Nor it nor no remembrance what it was.
But flowers distilled though they with winter meet,
Leese but their show, their substance still lives sweet.

6

Then let not winter's ragged hand deface,
In thee thy summer ere thou be distilled:
Make sweet some vial; treasure thou some place,
With beauty's treasure ere it be self-killed:
That use is not forbidden usury,
Which happies those that pay the willing loan;
That's for thy self to breed another thee,
Or ten times happier be it ten for one,
Ten times thy self were happier than thou art,
If ten of thine ten times refigured thee:
Then what could death do if thou shouldst depart,
Leaving thee living in posterity?
Be not self-willed for thou art much too fair,
To be death's conquest and make worms thine heir.

7

Lo in the orient when the gracious light
Lifts up his burning head, each under eye
Doth homage to his new-appearing sight,
Serving with looks his sacred majesty,
And having climbed the steep-up heavenly hill,
Resembling strong youth in his middle age,
Yet mortal looks adore his beauty still,
Attending on his golden pilgrimage:
But when from highmost pitch with weary car,
Like feeble age he reeleth from the day,
The eyes (fore duteous) now converted are
From his low tract and look another way:
So thou, thy self out-going in thy noon:
Unlooked on diest unless thou get a son.

8

Music to hear, why hear'st thou music sadly?
Sweets with sweets war not, joy delights in joy:
Why lov'st thou that which thou receiv'st not gladly,
Or else receiv'st with pleasure thine annoy?
If the true concord of well-tuned sounds,
By unions married do offend thine ear,
They do but sweetly chide thee, who confounds
In singleness the parts that thou shouldst bear:
Mark how one string sweet husband to another,
Strikes each in each by mutual ordering;
Resembling sire, and child, and happy mother,
Who all in one, one pleasing note do sing:
Whose speechless song being many, seeming one,
Sings this to thee, 'Thou single wilt prove none'.

9

Is it for fear to wet a widow's eye,
That thou consum'st thy self in single life?
Ah, if thou issueless shalt hap to die,
The world will wail thee like a makeless wife,
The world will be thy widow and still weep,
That thou no form of thee hast left behind,
When every private widow well may keep,
By children's eyes, her husband's shape in mind:
Look what an unthrift in the world doth spend
Shifts but his place, for still the world enjoys it;
But beauty's waste hath in the world an end,
And kept unused the user so destroys it:
No love toward others in that bosom sits
That on himself such murd'rous shame commits.

10

For shame deny that thou bear'st love to any
Who for thy self art so unprovident.
Grant if thou wilt, thou art beloved of many,
But that thou none lov'st is most evident:
For thou art so possessed with murd'rous hate,
That 'gainst thy self thou stick'st not to conspire,
Seeking that beauteous roof to ruinate
Which to repair should be thy chief desire:
O change thy thought, that I may change my mind,
Shall hate be fairer lodged than gentle love?
Be as thy presence is gracious and kind,

Or to thy self at least kind-hearted prove,
Make thee another self for love of me,
That beauty still may live in thine or thee.

11

As fast as thou shalt wane so fast thou grow'st,
In one of thine, from that which thou departest,
And that fresh blood which youngly thou bestow'st,
Thou mayst call thine, when thou from youth convertest,
Herein lives wisdom, beauty, and increase,
Without this folly, age, and cold decay,
If all were minded so, the times should cease,
And threescore year would make the world away:
Let those whom nature hath not made for store,
Harsh, featureless, and rude, barrenly perish:
Look whom she best endowed, she gave thee more;
Which bounteous gift thou shouldst in bounty cherish:
She carved thee for her seal, and meant thereby,
Thou shouldst print more, not let that copy die.

12

When I do count the clock that tells the time,
And see the brave day sunk in hideous night,
When I behold the violet past prime,
And sable curls all silvered o'er with white:
When lofty trees I see barren of leaves,
Which erst from heat did canopy the herd
And summer's green all girded up in sheaves
Borne on the bier with white and bristly beard:
Then of thy beauty do I question make
That thou among the wastes of time must go,
Since sweets and beauties do themselves forsake,
And die as fast as they see others grow,
And nothing 'gainst Time's scythe can make defence
Save breed to brave him, when he takes thee hence.

13

O that you were your self, but love you are
No longer yours, than you your self here live,
Against this coming end you should prepare,
And your sweet semblance to some other give.
So should that beauty which you hold in lease
Find no determination, then you were
Your self again after your self's decease,
When your sweet issue your sweet form should bear.
Who lets so fair a house fall to decay,
Which husbandry in honour might uphold,
Against the stormy gusts of winter's day
And barren rage of death's eternal cold?
O none but unthriffs, dear my love you know,
You had a father, let your son say so.

14

Not from the stars do I my judgement pluck,
And yet methinks I have astronomy,
But not to tell of good, or evil luck,
Of plagues, of dearths, or seasons' quality,

Nor can I fortune to brief minutes tell;
Pointing to each his thunder, rain and wind,
Or say with princes if it shall go well
By oft predict that I in heaven find.
But from thine eyes my knowledge I derive,
And constant stars in them I read such art
As truth and beauty shall together thrive
If from thy self, to store thou wouldst convert:
Or else of thee this I prognosticate,
Thy end is truth's and beauty's doom and date.

15

When I consider every thing that grows
Holds in perfection but a little moment.
That this huge stage presenteth nought but shows
Whereon the stars in secret influence comment.
When I perceive that men as plants increase,
Cheered and checked even by the self-same sky:
Vaunt in their youthful sap, at height decrease,
And wear their brave state out of memory.
Then the conceit of this inconstant stay,
Sets you most rich in youth before my sight,
Where wasteful time debateth with decay
To change your day of youth to sullied night,
And all in war with Time for love of you,
As he takes from you, I engraft you new.

16

But wherefore do not you a mightier way
Make war upon this bloody tyrant Time?
And fortify your self in your decay
With means more blessed than my barren rhyme?
Now stand you on the top of happy hours,
And many maiden gardens yet unset,
With virtuous wish would bear you living flowers,
Much liker than your painted counterfeit:
So should the lines of life that life repair
Which this (Time's pencil) or my pupil pen
Neither in inward worth nor outward fair
Can make you live your self in eyes of men.
To give away your self, keeps your self still,
And you must live drawn by your own sweet skill.

17

Who will believe my verse in time to come
If it were filled with your most high deserts?
Though yet heaven knows it is but as a tomb
Which hides your life, and shows not half your parts:
If I could write the beauty of your eyes,
And in fresh numbers number all your graces,
The age to come would say this poet lies,
Such heavenly touches ne'er touched earthly faces.
So should my papers (yellowed with their age)
Be scorned, like old men of less truth than tongue,
And your true rights be termed a poet's rage,
And stretched metre of an antique song.
But were some child of yours alive that time,
You should live twice in it, and in my rhyme.

18

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate:
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
And summer's lease hath all too short a date:
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,
And often is his gold complexion dimmed,
And every fair from fair sometime declines,
By chance, or nature's changing course untrimmed:
But thy eternal summer shall not fade,
Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st,
Nor shall death brag thou wand'rest in his shade,
When in eternal lines to time thou grow'st,
So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,
So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

19

Devouring Time blunt thou the lion's paws,
And make the earth devour her own sweet brood,
Pluck the keen teeth from the fierce tiger's jaws,
And burn the long-lived phoenix, in her blood,
Make glad and sorry seasons as thou fleet'st,
And do whate'er thou wilt swift-footed Time
To the wide world and all her fading sweets:
But I forbid thee one most heinous crime,
O carve not with thy hours my love's fair brow,
Nor draw no lines there with thine antique pen,
Him in thy course untainted do allow,
For beauty's pattern to succeeding men.
Yet do thy worst old Time: despite thy wrong,
My love shall in my verse ever live young.

20

A woman's face with nature's own hand painted,
Hast thou the master mistress of my passion,
A woman's gentle heart but not acquainted
With shifting change as is false women's fashion,
An eye more bright than theirs, less false in rolling:
Gilding the object whereupon it gazeth,
A man in hue all hues in his controlling,
Which steals men's eyes and women's souls amazeth.
And for a woman wert thou first created,
Till nature as she wrought thee fell a-doting,
And by addition me of thee defeated,
By adding one thing to my purpose nothing.
But since she pricked thee out for women's pleasure,
Mine be thy love and thy love's use their treasure.

21

So is it not with me as with that muse,
Stirred by a painted beauty to his verse,
Who heaven it self for ornament doth use,
And every fair with his fair doth rehearse,
Making a couplement of proud compare
With sun and moon, with earth and sea's rich gems:
With April's first-born flowers and all things rare,
That heaven's air in this huge rondure hems.

O let me true in love but truly write,
And then believe me, my love is as fair,
As any mother's child, though not so bright
As those gold candles fixed in heaven's air:
Let them say more that like of hearsay well,
I will not praise that purpose not to sell.

22

My glass shall not persuade me I am old,
So long as youth and thou are of one date,
But when in thee time's furrows I behold,
Then look I death my days should expiate.
For all that beauty that doth cover thee,
Is but the seemly raiment of my heart,
Which in thy breast doth live, as thine in me,
How can I then be elder than thou art?
O therefore love be of thyself so wary,
As I not for my self, but for thee will,
Bearing thy heart which I will keep so chary
As tender nurse her babe from faring ill.
Presume not on thy heart when mine is slain,
Thou gav'st me thine not to give back again.

23

As an unperfect actor on the stage,
Who with his fear is put beside his part,
Or some fierce thing replete with too much rage,
Whose strength's abundance weakens his own heart;
So I for fear of trust, forget to say,
The perfect ceremony of love's rite,
And in mine own love's strength seem to decay,
O'ercharged with burthen of mine own love's might:
O let my looks be then the eloquence,
And dumb presagers of my speaking breast,
Who plead for love, and look for recompense,
More than that tongue that more hath more expressed.
O learn to read what silent love hath writ,
To hear with eyes belongs to love's fine wit.

24

Mine eye hath played the painter and hath stelled,
Thy beauty's form in table of my heart,
My body is the frame wherein 'tis held,
And perspective it is best painter's art.
For through the painter must you see his skill,
To find where your true image pictured lies,
Which in my bosom's shop is hanging still,
That hath his windows glazed with thine eyes:
Now see what good turns eyes for eyes have done,
Mine eyes have drawn thy shape, and thine for me
Are windows to my breast, where-through the sun
Delights to peep, to gaze therein on thee;
Yet eyes this cunning want to grace their art,
They draw but what they see, know not the heart.

25

Let those who are in favour with their stars,

Of public honour and proud titles boast,
Whilst I whom fortune of such triumph bars
Unlooked for joy in that I honour most;
Great princes' favourites their fair leaves spread,
But as the marigold at the sun's eye,
And in themselves their pride lies buried,
For at a frown they in their glory die.
The painful warrior famed for fight,
After a thousand victories once foiled,
Is from the book of honour razed quite,
And all the rest forgot for which he toiled:
Then happy I that love and am beloved
Where I may not remove nor be removed.

26

Lord of my love, to whom in vassalage
Thy merit hath my duty strongly knit;
To thee I send this written embassy
To witness duty, not to show my wit.
Duty so great, which wit so poor as mine
May make seem bare, in wanting words to show it;
But that I hope some good conceit of thine
In thy soul's thought (all naked) will bestow it:
Till whatsoever star that guides my moving,
Points on me graciously with fair aspect,
And puts apparel on my tattered loving,
To show me worthy of thy sweet respect,
Then may I dare to boast how I do love thee,
Till then, not show my head where thou mayst prove me.

27

Weary with toil, I haste me to my bed,
The dear repose for limbs with travel tired,
But then begins a journey in my head
To work my mind, when body's work's expired.
For then my thoughts (from far where I abide)
Intend a zealous pilgrimage to thee,
And keep my drooping eyelids open wide,
Looking on darkness which the blind do see.
Save that my soul's imaginary sight
Presents thy shadow to my sightless view,
Which like a jewel (hung in ghastly night)
Makes black night beautiful, and her old face new.
Lo thus by day my limbs, by night my mind,
For thee, and for my self, no quiet find.

28

How can I then return in happy plight
That am debarred the benefit of rest?
When day's oppression is not eased by night,
But day by night and night by day oppressed.
And each (though enemies to either's reign)
Do in consent shake hands to torture me,
The one by toil, the other to complain
How far I toil, still farther off from thee.
I tell the day to please him thou art bright,
And dost him grace when clouds do blot the heaven:
So flatter I the swart-complexioned night,
When sparkling stars twire not thou gild'st the even.

But day doth daily draw my sorrows longer,
And night doth nightly make grief's length seem stronger

29

When in disgrace with Fortune and men's eyes,
I all alone beweepe my outcast state,
And trouble deaf heaven with my bootless cries,
And look upon my self and curse my fate,
Wishing me like to one more rich in hope,
Featured like him, like him with friends possessed,
Desiring this man's art, and that man's scope,
With what I most enjoy contented least,
Yet in these thoughts my self almost despising,
Haply I think on thee, and then my state,
(Like to the lark at break of day arising
From sullen earth) sings hymns at heaven's gate,
For thy sweet love remembered such wealth brings,
That then I scorn to change my state with kings.

30

When to the sessions of sweet silent thought,
I summon up remembrance of things past,
I sigh the lack of many a thing I sought,
And with old woes new wail my dear time's waste:
Then can I drown an eye (unused to flow)
For precious friends hid in death's dateless night,
And weep afresh love's long since cancelled woe,
And moan th' expense of many a vanished sight.
Then can I grieve at grievances foregone,
And heavily from woe to woe tell o'er
The sad account of fore-bemoaned moan,
Which I new pay as if not paid before.
But if the while I think on thee (dear friend)
All losses are restored, and sorrows end.

31

Thy bosom is endeared with all hearts,
Which I by lacking have supposed dead,
And there reigns love and all love's loving parts,
And all those friends which I thought buried.
How many a holy and obsequious tear
Hath dear religious love stol'n from mine eye,
As interest of the dead, which now appear,
But things removed that hidden in thee lie.
Thou art the grave where buried love doth live,
Hung with the trophies of my lovers gone,
Who all their parts of me to thee did give,
That due of many, now is thine alone.
Their images I loved, I view in thee,
And thou (all they) hast all the all of me.

32

If thou survive my well-contented day,
When that churl death my bones with dust shall cover
And shalt by fortune once more re-survey
These poor rude lines of thy deceased lover:
Compare them with the bett'ring of the time,

And though they be outstripped by every pen,
Reserve them for my love, not for their rhyme,
Exceeded by the height of happier men.
O then vouchsafe me but this loving thought,
'Had my friend's Muse grown with this growing age,
A dearer birth than this his love had brought
To march in ranks of better equipage:
But since he died and poets better prove,
Theirs for their style I'll read, his for his love'.

33

Full many a glorious morning have I seen,
Flatter the mountain tops with sovereign eye,
Kissing with golden face the meadows green;
Gilding pale streams with heavenly alchemy:
Anon permit the basest clouds to ride,
With ugly rack on his celestial face,
And from the forlorn world his visage hide
Stealing unseen to west with this disgrace:
Even so my sun one early morn did shine,
With all triumphant splendour on my brow,
But out alack, he was but one hour mine,
The region cloud hath masked him from me now.
Yet him for this, my love no whit disdaineth,
Suns of the world may stain, when heaven's sun staineth.

34

Why didst thou promise such a beauteous day,
And make me travel forth without my cloak,
To let base clouds o'ertake me in my way,
Hiding thy brav'ry in their rotten smoke?
'Tis not enough that through the cloud thou break,
To dry the rain on my storm-beaten face,
For no man well of such a salve can speak,
That heals the wound, and cures not the disgrace:
Nor can thy shame give physic to my grief,
Though thou repent, yet I have still the loss,
Th' offender's sorrow lends but weak relief
To him that bears the strong offence's cross.
Ah but those tears are pearl which thy love sheds,
And they are rich, and ransom all ill deeds.

35

No more be grieved at that which thou hast done,
Roses have thorns, and silver fountains mud,
Clouds and eclipses stain both moon and sun,
And loathsome canker lives in sweetest bud.
All men make faults, and even I in this,
Authorizing thy trespass with compare,
My self corrupting salving thy amiss,
Excusing thy sins more than thy sins are:
For to thy sensual fault I bring in sense,
Thy adverse party is thy advocate,
And 'gainst my self a lawful plea commence:
Such civil war is in my love and hate,
That I an accessary needs must be,
To that sweet thief which sourly robs from me.

36

Let me confess that we two must be twain,
Although our undivided loves are one:
So shall those blots that do with me remain,
Without thy help, by me be borne alone.
In our two loves there is but one respect,
Though in our lives a separable spite,
Which though it alter not love's sole effect,
Yet doth it steal sweet hours from love's delight.
I may not evermore acknowledge thee,
Lest my bewailed guilt should do thee shame,
Nor thou with public kindness honour me,
Unless thou take that honour from thy name:
But do not so, I love thee in such sort,
As thou being mine, mine is thy good report.

37

As a decrepit father takes delight,
To see his active child do deeds of youth,
So I, made lame by Fortune's dearest spite
Take all my comfort of thy worth and truth.
For whether beauty, birth, or wealth, or wit,
Or any of these all, or all, or more
Entitled in thy parts, do crowned sit,
I make my love engrafted to this store:
So then I am not lame, poor, nor despised,
Whilst that this shadow doth such substance give,
That I in thy abundance am sufficed,
And by a part of all thy glory live:
Look what is best, that best I wish in thee,
This wish I have, then ten times happy me.

38

How can my muse want subject to invent
While thou dost breathe that pour'st into my verse,
Thine own sweet argument, too excellent,
For every vulgar paper to rehearse?
O give thy self the thanks if aught in me,
Worthy perusal stand against thy sight,
For who's so dumb that cannot write to thee,
When thou thy self dost give invention light?
Be thou the tenth Muse, ten times more in worth
Than those old nine which rhymers invoke,
And he that calls on thee, let him bring forth
Eternal numbers to outlive long date.
If my slight muse do please these curious days,
The pain be mine, but thine shall be the praise.

39

O how thy worth with manners may I sing,
When thou art all the better part of me?
What can mine own praise to mine own self bring:
And what is't but mine own when I praise thee?
Even for this, let us divided live,
And our dear love lose name of single one,
That by this separation I may give:
That due to thee which thou deserv'st alone:
O absence what a torment wouldst thou prove,

Were it not thy sour leisure gave sweet leave,
To entertain the time with thoughts of love,
Which time and thoughts so sweetly doth deceive.
And that thou teachest how to make one twain,
By praising him here who doth hence remain.

40

Take all my loves, my love, yea take them all,
What hast thou then more than thou hadst before?
No love, my love, that thou mayst true love call,
All mine was thine, before thou hadst this more:
Then if for my love, thou my love receivest,
I cannot blame thee, for my love thou usest,
But yet be blamed, if thou thy self deceivest
By wilful taste of what thy self refusest.
I do forgive thy robbery gentle thief
Although thou steal thee all my poverty:
And yet love knows it is a greater grief
To bear greater wrong, than hate's known injury.
Lascivious grace, in whom all ill well shows,
Kill me with spites yet we must not be foes.

41

Those pretty wrongs that liberty commits,
When I am sometime absent from thy heart,
Thy beauty, and thy years full well befits,
For still temptation follows where thou art.
Gentle thou art, and therefore to be won,
Beauteous thou art, therefore to be assailed.
And when a woman woos, what woman's son,
Will sourly leave her till he have prevailed?
Ay me, but yet thou mightst my seat forbear,
And chide thy beauty, and thy straying youth,
Who lead thee in their riot even there
Where thou art forced to break a twofold truth:
Hers by thy beauty tempting her to thee,
Thine by thy beauty being false to me.

42

That thou hast her it is not all my grief,
And yet it may be said I loved her dearly,
That she hath thee is of my wailing chief,
A loss in love that touches me more nearly.
Loving offenders thus I will excuse ye,
Thou dost love her, because thou know'st I love her,
And for my sake even so doth she abuse me,
Suff'ring my friend for my sake to approve her.
If I lose thee, my loss is my love's gain,
And losing her, my friend hath found that loss,
Both find each other, and I lose both twain,
And both for my sake lay on me this cross,
But here's the joy, my friend and I are one,
Sweet flattery, then she loves but me alone.

43

When most I wink then do mine eyes best see,
For all the day they view things unrespected,

But when I sleep, in dreams they look on thee,
And darkly bright, are bright in dark directed.
Then thou whose shadow shadows doth make bright
How would thy shadow's form, form happy show,
To the clear day with thy much clearer light,
When to unseeing eyes thy shade shines so!
How would (I say) mine eyes be blessed made,
By looking on thee in the living day,
When in dead night thy fair imperfect shade,
Through heavy sleep on sightless eyes doth stay!
All days are nights to see till I see thee,
And nights bright days when dreams do show thee me.

44

If the dull substance of my flesh were thought,
Injurious distance should not stop my way,
For then despite of space I would be brought,
From limits far remote, where thou dost stay,
No matter then although my foot did stand
Upon the farthest earth removed from thee,
For nimble thought can jump both sea and land,
As soon as think the place where he would be.
But ah, thought kills me that I am not thought
To leap large lengths of miles when thou art gone,
But that so much of earth and water wrought,
I must attend, time's leisure with my moan.
Receiving nought by elements so slow,
But heavy tears, badges of either's woe.

45

The other two, slight air, and purging fire,
Are both with thee, wherever I abide,
The first my thought, the other my desire,
These present-absent with swift motion slide.
For when these quicker elements are gone
In tender embassy of love to thee,
My life being made of four, with two alone,
Sinks down to death, oppressed with melancholy.
Until life's composition be recured,
By those swift messengers returned from thee,
Who even but now come back again assured,
Of thy fair health, recounting it to me.
This told, I joy, but then no longer glad,
I send them back again and straight grow sad.

46

Mine eye and heart are at a mortal war,
How to divide the conquest of thy sight,
Mine eye, my heart thy picture's sight would bar,
My heart, mine eye the freedom of that right,
My heart doth plead that thou in him dost lie,
(A closet never pierced with crystal eyes)
But the defendant doth that plea deny,
And says in him thy fair appearance lies.
To side this title is impanelled
A quest of thoughts, all tenants to the heart,
And by their verdict is determined
The clear eye's moiety, and the dear heart's part.
As thus, mine eye's due is thy outward part,

And my heart's right, thy inward love of heart.

47

Betwixt mine eye and heart a league is took,
And each doth good turns now unto the other,
When that mine eye is famished for a look,
Or heart in love with sighs himself doth smother;
With my love's picture then my eye doth feast,
And to the painted banquet bids my heart:
Another time mine eye is my heart's guest,
And in his thoughts of love doth share a part.
So either by thy picture or my love,
Thy self away, art present still with me,
For thou not farther than my thoughts canst move,
And I am still with them, and they with thee.
Or if they sleep, thy picture in my sight
Awakes my heart, to heart's and eye's delight.

48

How careful was I when I took my way,
Each trifle under truest bars to thrust,
That to my use it might unused stay
From hands of falsehood, in sure wards of trust!
But thou, to whom my jewels trifles are,
Most worthy comfort, now my greatest grief,
Thou best of dearest, and mine only care,
Art left the prey of every vulgar thief.
Thee have I not locked up in any chest,
Save where thou art not, though I feel thou art,
Within the gentle closure of my breast,
From whence at pleasure thou mayst come and part,
And even thence thou wilt be stol'n I fear,
For truth proves thievish for a prize so dear.

49

Against that time (if ever that time come)
When I shall see thee frown on my defects,
When as thy love hath cast his utmost sum,
Called to that audit by advised respects,
Against that time when thou shalt strangely pass,
And scarcely greet me with that sun thine eye,
When love converted from the thing it was
Shall reasons find of settled gravity;
Against that time do I ensconce me here
Within the knowledge of mine own desert,
And this my hand, against my self uprear,
To guard the lawful reasons on thy part,
To leave poor me, thou hast the strength of laws,
Since why to love, I can allege no cause.

50

How heavy do I journey on the way,
When what I seek (my weary travel's end)
Doth teach that case and that repose to say
'Thus far the miles are measured from thy friend.'
The beast that bears me, tired with my woe,
Plods dully on, to bear that weight in me,

As if by some instinct the wretch did know
His rider loved not speed being made from thee:
The bloody spur cannot provoke him on,
That sometimes anger thrusts into his hide,
Which heavily he answers with a groan,
More sharp to me than spurring to his side,
For that same groan doth put this in my mind,
My grief lies onward and my joy behind.

51

Thus can my love excuse the slow offence,
Of my dull bearer, when from thee I speed,
From where thou art, why should I haste me thence?
Till I return of posting is no need.
O what excuse will my poor beast then find,
When swift extremity can seem but slow?
Then should I spur though mounted on the wind,
In winged speed no motion shall I know,
Then can no horse with my desire keep pace,
Therefore desire (of perfect'st love being made)
Shall neigh (no dull flesh) in his fiery race,
But love, for love, thus shall excuse my jade,
Since from thee going, he went wilful-slow,
Towards thee I'll run, and give him leave to go.

52

So am I as the rich whose blessed key,
Can bring him to his sweet up-locked treasure,
The which he will not every hour survey,
For blunting the fine point of seldom pleasure.
Therefore are feasts so solemn and so rare,
Since seldom coming in that long year set,
Like stones of worth they thinly placed are,
Or captain jewels in the carcanet.
So is the time that keeps you as my chest
Or as the wardrobe which the robe doth hide,
To make some special instant special-blest,
By new unfolding his imprisoned pride.
Blessed are you whose worthiness gives scope,
Being had to triumph, being lacked to hope.

53

What is your substance, whereof are you made,
That millions of strange shadows on you tend?
Since every one, hath every one, one shade,
And you but one, can every shadow lend:
Describe Adonis and the counterfeit,
Is poorly imitated after you,
On Helen's cheek all art of beauty set,
And you in Grecian tires are painted new:
Speak of the spring, and foison of the year,
The one doth shadow of your beauty show,
The other as your bounty doth appear,
And you in every blessed shape we know.
In all external grace you have some part,
But you like none, none you for constant heart.

54

O how much more doth beauty beauteous seem,
By that sweet ornament which truth doth give!
The rose looks fair, but fairer we it deem
For that sweet odour, which doth in it live:
The canker blooms have full as deep a dye,
As the perfumed tincture of the roses,
Hang on such thorns, and play as wantonly,
When summer's breath their masked buds discloses:
But for their virtue only is their show,
They live unwooded, and unrespected fade,
Die to themselves. Sweet roses do not so,
Of their sweet deaths, are sweetest odours made:
And so of you, beauteous and lovely youth,
When that shall vade, by verse distills your truth.

55

Not marble, nor the gilded monuments
Of princes shall outlive this powerful rhyme,
But you shall shine more bright in these contents
Than unswept stone, besmeared with sluttish time.
When wasteful war shall statues overturn,
And broils root out the work of masonry,
Nor Mars his sword, nor war's quick fire shall burn:
The living record of your memory.
'Gainst death, and all-oblivious enmity
Shall you pace forth, your praise shall still find room,
Even in the eyes of all posterity
That wear this world out to the ending doom.
So till the judgment that your self arise,
You live in this, and dwell in lovers' eyes.

56

Sweet love renew thy force, be it not said
Thy edge should blunter be than appetite,
Which but to-day by feeding is allayed,
To-morrow sharpened in his former might.
So love be thou, although to-day thou fill
Thy hungry eyes, even till they wink with fulness,
To-morrow see again, and do not kill
The spirit of love, with a perpetual dulness:
Let this sad interim like the ocean be
Which parts the shore, where two contracted new,
Come daily to the banks, that when they see:
Return of love, more blest may be the view.
Or call it winter, which being full of care,
Makes summer's welcome, thrice more wished, more rare.

57

Being your slave what should I do but tend,
Upon the hours, and times of your desire?
I have no precious time at all to spend;
Nor services to do till you require.
Nor dare I chide the world-without-end hour,
Whilst I (my sovereign) watch the clock for you,
Nor think the bitterness of absence sour,
When you have bid your servant once adieu.
Nor dare I question with my jealous thought,
Where you may be, or your affairs suppose,

But like a sad slave stay and think of nought
Save where you are, how happy you make those.
So true a fool is love, that in your will,
(Though you do any thing) he thinks no ill.

58

That god forbid, that made me first your slave,
I should in thought control your times of pleasure,
Or at your hand th' account of hours to crave,
Being your vassal bound to stay your leisure.
O let me suffer (being at your beck)
Th' imprisoned absence of your liberty,
And patience tame to sufferance bide each check,
Without accusing you of injury.
Be where you list, your charter is so strong,
That you your self may privilege your time
To what you will, to you it doth belong,
Your self to pardon of self-doing crime.
I am to wait, though waiting so be hell,
Not blame your pleasure be it ill or well.

59

If there be nothing new, but that which is,
Hath been before, how are our brains beguiled,
Which labouring for invention bear amis
The second burthen of a former child!
O that record could with a backward look,
Even of five hundred courses of the sun,
Show me your image in some antique book,
Since mind at first in character was done.
That I might see what the old world could say,
To this composed wonder of your frame,
Whether we are mended, or whether better they,
Or whether revolution be the same.
O sure I am the wits of former days,
To subjects worse have given admiring praise.

60

Like as the waves make towards the pebbled shore,
So do our minutes hasten to their end,
Each changing place with that which goes before,
In sequent toil all forwards do contend.
Nativity once in the main of light,
Crawls to maturity, wherewith being crowned,
Crooked eclipses 'gainst his glory fight,
And Time that gave, doth now his gift confound.
Time doth transfix the flourish set on youth,
And delves the parallels in beauty's brow,
Feeds on the rarities of nature's truth,
And nothing stands but for his scythe to mow.
And yet to times in hope, my verse shall stand
Praising thy worth, despite his cruel hand.

61

Is it thy will, thy image should keep open
My heavy eyelids to the weary night?
Dost thou desire my slumbers should be broken,

While shadows like to thee do mock my sight?
Is it thy spirit that thou send'st from thee
So far from home into my deeds to pry,
To find out shames and idle hours in me,
The scope and tenure of thy jealousy?
O no, thy love though much, is not so great,
It is my love that keeps mine eye awake,
Mine own true love that doth my rest defeat,
To play the watchman ever for thy sake.
For thee watch I, whilst thou dost wake elsewhere,
From me far off, with others all too near.

62

Sin of self-love possesseth all mine eye,
And all my soul, and all my every part;
And for this sin there is no remedy,
It is so grounded inward in my heart.
Methinks no face so gracious is as mine,
No shape so true, no truth of such account,
And for my self mine own worth do define,
As I all other in all worths surmount.
But when my glass shows me my self indeed
beated and chopt with tanned antiquity,
Mine own self-love quite contrary I read:
Self, so self-loving were iniquity.
'Tis thee (my self) that for my self I praise,
Painting my age with beauty of thy days.

63

Against my love shall be as I am now
With Time's injurious hand crushed and o'erworn,
When hours have drained his blood and filled his brow
With lines and wrinkles, when his youthful morn
Hath travelled on to age's steepy night,
And all those beauties whereof now he's king
Are vanishing, or vanished out of sight,
Stealing away the treasure of his spring:
For such a time do I now fortify
Against confounding age's cruel knife,
That he shall never cut from memory
My sweet love's beauty, though my lover's life.
His beauty shall in these black lines be seen,
And they shall live, and he in them still green.

64

When I have seen by Time's fell hand defaced
The rich-proud cost of outworn buried age,
When sometime lofty towers I see down-rased,
And brass eternal slave to mortal rage.
When I have seen the hungry ocean gain
Advantage on the kingdom of the shore,
And the firm soil win of the watery main,
Increasing store with loss, and loss with store.
When I have seen such interchange of State,
Or state it self confounded, to decay,
Ruin hath taught me thus to ruminare
That Time will come and take my love away.
This thought is as a death which cannot choose
But weep to have, that which it fears to lose.

65

Since brass, nor stone, nor earth, nor boundless sea,
But sad mortality o'ersways their power,
How with this rage shall beauty hold a plea,
Whose action is no stronger than a flower?
O how shall summer's honey breath hold out,
Against the wrackful siege of batt'ring days,
When rocks impregnable are not so stout,
Nor gates of steel so strong but time decays?
O fearful meditation, where alack,
Shall Time's best jewel from Time's chest lie hid?
Or what strong hand can hold his swift foot back,
Or who his spoil of beauty can forbid?
O none, unless this miracle have might,
That in black ink my love may still shine bright.

66

Tired with all these for restful death I cry,
As to behold desert a beggar born,
And needy nothing trimmed in jollity,
And purest faith unhappily forsworn,
And gilded honour shamefully misplaced,
And maiden virtue rudely strumpeted,
And right perfection wrongfully disgraced,
And strength by limping sway disabled
And art made tongue-tied by authority,
And folly (doctor-like) controlling skill,
And simple truth miscalled simplicity,
And captive good attending captain ill.
Tired with all these, from these would I be gone,
Save that to die, I leave my love alone.

67

Ah wherefore with infection should he live,
And with his presence grace impiety,
That sin by him advantage should achieve,
And lace it self with his society?
Why should false painting imitate his cheek,
And steal dead seeming of his living hue?
Why should poor beauty indirectly seek,
Roses of shadow, since his rose is true?
Why should he live, now nature bankrupt is,
Beggared of blood to blush through lively veins,
For she hath no exchequer now but his,
And proud of many, lives upon his gains?
O him she stores, to show what wealth she had,
In days long since, before these last so bad.

68

Thus is his cheek the map of days outworn,
When beauty lived and died as flowers do now,
Before these bastard signs of fair were born,
Or durst inhabit on a living brow:
Before the golden tresses of the dead,
The right of sepulchres, were shorn away,
To live a second life on second head,

Ere beauty's dead fleece made another gay:
In him those holy antique hours are seen,
Without all ornament, it self and true,
Making no summer of another's green,
Robbing no old to dress his beauty new,
And him as for a map doth Nature store,
To show false Art what beauty was of yore.

69

Those parts of thee that the world's eye doth view,
Want nothing that the thought of hearts can mend:
All tongues (the voice of souls) give thee that due,
Uttering bare truth, even so as foes commend.
Thy outward thus with outward praise is crowned,
But those same tongues that give thee so thine own,
In other accents do this praise confound
By seeing farther than the eye hath shown.
They look into the beauty of thy mind,
And that in guess they measure by thy deeds,
Then churls their thoughts (although their eyes were kind)
To thy fair flower add the rank smell of weeds:
But why thy odour matcheth not thy show,
The soil is this, that thou dost common grow.

70

That thou art blamed shall not be thy defect,
For slander's mark was ever yet the fair,
The ornament of beauty is suspect,
A crow that flies in heaven's sweetest air.
So thou be good, slander doth but approve,
Thy worth the greater being wooed of time,
For canker vice the sweetest buds doth love,
And thou present'st a pure unstained prime.
Thou hast passed by the ambush of young days,
Either not assailed, or victor being charged,
Yet this thy praise cannot be so thy praise,
To tie up envy, evermore enlarged,
If some suspect of ill masked not thy show,
Then thou alone kingdoms of hearts shouldst owe.

71

No longer mourn for me when I am dead,
Than you shall hear the surly sullen bell
Give warning to the world that I am fled
From this vile world with vilest worms to dwell:
Nay if you read this line, remember not,
The hand that writ it, for I love you so,
That I in your sweet thoughts would be forgot,
If thinking on me then should make you woe.
O if (I say) you look upon this verse,
When I (perhaps) compounded am with clay,
Do not so much as my poor name rehearse;
But let your love even with my life decay,
Lest the wise world should look into your moan,
And mock you with me after I am gone.

72

O lest the world should task you to recite,
What merit lived in me that you should love
After my death (dear love) forget me quite,
For you in me can nothing worthy prove.
Unless you would devise some virtuous lie,
To do more for me than mine own desert,
And hang more praise upon deceased I,
Than niggard truth would willingly impart:
O lest your true love may seem false in this,
That you for love speak well of me untrue,
My name be buried where my body is,
And live no more to shame nor me, nor you.
For I am shamed by that which I bring forth,
And so should you, to love things nothing worth.

73

That time of year thou mayst in me behold,
When yellow leaves, or none, or few do hang
Upon those boughs which shake against the cold,
Bare ruined choirs, where late the sweet birds sang.
In me thou seest the twilight of such day,
As after sunset fadeth in the west,
Which by and by black night doth take away,
Death's second self that seals up all in rest.
In me thou seest the glowing of such fire,
That on the ashes of his youth doth lie,
As the death-bed, whereon it must expire,
Consumed with that which it was nourished by.
This thou perceiv'st, which makes thy love more strong,
To love that well, which thou must leave ere long.

74

But be contented when that fell arrest,
Without all bail shall carry me away,
My life hath in this line some interest,
Which for memorial still with thee shall stay.
When thou reviewest this, thou dost review,
The very part was consecrate to thee,
The earth can have but earth, which is his due,
My spirit is thine the better part of me,
So then thou hast but lost the dregs of life,
The prey of worms, my body being dead,
The coward conquest of a wretch's knife,
Too base of thee to be remembered,
The worth of that, is that which it contains,
And that is this, and this with thee remains.

75

So are you to my thoughts as food to life,
Or as sweet-seasoned showers are to the ground;
And for the peace of you I hold such strife
As 'twixt a miser and his wealth is found.
Now proud as an enjoyer, and anon
Doubting the filching age will steal his treasure,
Now counting best to be with you alone,
Then bettered that the world may see my pleasure,
Sometime all full with feasting on your sight,
And by and by clean starved for a look,
Possessing or pursuing no delight

Save what is had, or must from you be took.
Thus do I pine and surfeit day by day,
Or gluttoning on all, or all away.

76

Why is my verse so barren of new pride?
So far from variation or quick change?
Why with the time do I not glance aside
To new-found methods, and to compounds strange?
Why write I still all one, ever the same,
And keep invention in a noted weed,
That every word doth almost tell my name,
Showing their birth, and where they did proceed?
O know sweet love I always write of you,
And you and love are still my argument:
So all my best is dressing old words new,
Spending again what is already spent:
For as the sun is daily new and old,
So is my love still telling what is told.

77

Thy glass will show thee how thy beauties wear,
Thy dial how thy precious minutes waste,
These vacant leaves thy mind's imprint will bear,
And of this book, this learning mayst thou taste.
The wrinkles which thy glass will truly show,
Of mouthed graves will give thee memory,
Thou by thy dial's shady stealth mayst know,
Time's thievish progress to eternity.
Look what thy memory cannot contain,
Commit to these waste blanks, and thou shalt find
Those children nursed, delivered from thy brain,
To take a new acquaintance of thy mind.
These offices, so oft as thou wilt look,
Shall profit thee, and much enrich thy book.

78

So oft have I invoked thee for my muse,
And found such fair assistance in my verse,
As every alien pen hath got my use,
And under thee their poesy disperse.
Thine eyes, that taught the dumb on high to sing,
And heavy ignorance aloft to fly,
Have added feathers to the learned's wing,
And given grace a double majesty.
Yet be most proud of that which I compile,
Whose influence is thine, and born of thee,
In others' works thou dost but mend the style,
And arts with thy sweet graces graced be.
But thou art all my art, and dost advance
As high as learning, my rude ignorance.

79

Whilst I alone did call upon thy aid,
My verse alone had all thy gentle grace,
But now my gracious numbers are decayed,
And my sick muse doth give an other place.

I grant (sweet love) thy lovely argument
Deserves the travail of a worthier pen,
Yet what of thee thy poet doth invent,
He robs thee of, and pays it thee again,
He lends thee virtue, and he stole that word,
From thy behaviour, beauty doth he give
And found it in thy cheek: he can afford
No praise to thee, but what in thee doth live.
Then thank him not for that which he doth say,
Since what he owes thee, thou thy self dost pay.

80

O how I faint when I of you do write,
Knowing a better spirit doth use your name,
And in the praise thereof spends all his might,
To make me tongue-tied speaking of your fame.
But since your worth (wide as the ocean is)
The humble as the proudest sail doth bear,
My saucy bark (inferior far to his)
On your broad main doth wilfully appear.
Your shallowest help will hold me up afloat,
Whilst he upon your soundless deep doth ride,
Or (being wrecked) I am a worthless boat,
He of tall building, and of goodly pride.
Then if he thrive and I be cast away,
The worst was this, my love was my decay.

81

Or I shall live your epitaph to make,
Or you survive when I in earth am rotten,
From hence your memory death cannot take,
Although in me each part will be forgotten.
Your name from hence immortal life shall have,
Though I (once gone) to all the world must die,
The earth can yield me but a common grave,
When you entombed in men's eyes shall lie,
Your monument shall be my gentle verse,
Which eyes not yet created shall o'er-read,
And tongues to be, your being shall rehearse,
When all the breathers of this world are dead,
You still shall live (such virtue hath my pen)
Where breath most breathes, even in the mouths of men.

82

I grant thou wert not married to my muse,
And therefore mayst without attain't o'erlook
The dedicated words which writers use
Of their fair subject, blessing every book.
Thou art as fair in knowledge as in hue,
Finding thy worth a limit past my praise,
And therefore art enforced to seek anew,
Some fresher stamp of the time-bettering days.
And do so love, yet when they have devised,
What strained touches rhetoric can lend,
Thou truly fair, wert truly sympathized,
In true plain words, by thy true-telling friend.
And their gross painting might be better used,
Where cheeks need blood, in thee it is abused.

I never saw that you did painting need,
 And therefore to your fair no painting set,
 I found (or thought I found) you did exceed,
 That barren tender of a poet's debt:
 And therefore have I slept in your report,
 That you your self being extant well might show,
 How far a modern quill doth come too short,
 Speaking of worth, what worth in you doth grow.
 This silence for my sin you did impute,
 Which shall be most my glory being dumb,
 For I impair not beauty being mute,
 When others would give life, and bring a tomb.
 There lives more life in one of your fair eyes,
 Than both your poets can in praise devise.

Who is it that says most, which can say more,
 Than this rich praise, that you alone, are you?
 In whose confine immured is the store,
 Which should example where your equal grew.
 Lean penury within that pen doth dwell,
 That to his subject lends not some small glory,
 But he that writes of you, if he can tell,
 That you are you, so dignifies his story.
 Let him but copy what in you is writ,
 Not making worse what nature made so clear,
 And such a counterpart shall fame his wit,
 Making his style admired every where.
 You to your beauteous blessings add a curse,
 Being fond on praise, which makes your praises worse.

My tongue-tied muse in manners holds her still,
 While comments of your praise richly compiled,
 Reserve their character with golden quill,
 And precious phrase by all the Muses filed.
 I think good thoughts, whilst other write good words,
 And like unlettered clerk still cry Amen,
 To every hymn that able spirit affords,
 In polished form of well refined pen.
 Hearing you praised, I say 'tis so, 'tis true,
 And to the most of praise add something more,
 But that is in my thought, whose love to you
 (Though words come hindmost) holds his rank before,
 Then others, for the breath of words respect,
 Me for my dumb thoughts, speaking in effect.

Was it the proud full sail of his great verse,
 Bound for the prize of (all too precious) you,
 That did my ripe thoughts in my brain inhearse,
 Making their tomb the womb wherein they grew?
 Was it his spirit, by spirits taught to write,
 Above a mortal pitch, that struck me dead?
 No, neither he, nor his compeers by night
 Giving him aid, my verse astonished.

He nor that affable familiar ghost
Which nightly gulls him with intelligence,
As victors of my silence cannot boast,
I was not sick of any fear from thence.
But when your countenance filled up his line,
Then lacked I matter, that enfeebled mine.

87

Farewell! thou art too dear for my possessing,
And like enough thou know'st thy estimate,
The charter of thy worth gives thee releasing:
My bonds in thee are all determinate.
For how do I hold thee but by thy granting,
And for that riches where is my deserving?
The cause of this fair gift in me is wanting,
And so my patent back again is swerving.
Thy self thou gav'st, thy own worth then not knowing,
Or me to whom thou gav'st it, else mistaking,
So thy great gift upon misprision growing,
Comes home again, on better judgement making.
Thus have I had thee as a dream doth flatter,
In sleep a king, but waking no such matter.

88

When thou shalt be disposed to set me light,
And place my merit in the eye of scorn,
Upon thy side, against my self I'll fight,
And prove thee virtuous, though thou art forsworn:
With mine own weakness being best acquainted,
Upon thy part I can set down a story
Of faults concealed, wherein I am attainted:
That thou in losing me, shalt win much glory:
And I by this will be a gainer too,
For bending all my loving thoughts on thee,
The injuries that to my self I do,
Doing thee vantage, double-vantage me.
Such is my love, to thee I so belong,
That for thy right, my self will bear all wrong.

89

Say that thou didst forsake me for some fault,
And I will comment upon that offence,
Speak of my lameness, and I straight will halt:
Against thy reasons making no defence.
Thou canst not (love) disgrace me half so ill,
To set a form upon desired change,
As I'll my self disgrace, knowing thy will,
I will acquaintance strangle and look strange:
Be absent from thy walks and in my tongue,
Thy sweet beloved name no more shall dwell,
Lest I (too much profane) should do it wrong:
And haply of our old acquaintance tell.
For thee, against my self I'll vow debate,
For I must ne'er love him whom thou dost hate.

90

Then hate me when thou wilt, if ever, now,

Now while the world is bent my deeds to cross,
join with the spite of fortune, make me bow,
And do not drop in for an after-loss:
Ah do not, when my heart hath 'scaped this sorrow,
Come in the rearward of a conquered woe,
Give not a windy night a rainy morrow,
To linger out a purposed overthrow.
If thou wilt leave me, do not leave me last,
When other petty griefs have done their spite,
But in the onset come, so shall I taste
At first the very worst of fortune's might.
And other strains of woe, which now seem woe,
Compared with loss of thee, will not seem so.

91

Some glory in their birth, some in their skill,
Some in their wealth, some in their body's force,
Some in their garments though new-fangled ill:
Some in their hawks and hounds, some in their horse.
And every humour hath his adjunct pleasure,
Wherein it finds a joy above the rest,
But these particulars are not my measure,
All these I better in one general best.
Thy love is better than high birth to me,
Richer than wealth, prouder than garments' costs,
Of more delight than hawks and horses be:
And having thee, of all men's pride I boast.
Wretched in this alone, that thou mayst take,
All this away, and me most wretchcd make.

92

But do thy worst to steal thy self away,
For term of life thou art assured mine,
And life no longer than thy love will stay,
For it depends upon that love of thine.
Then need I not to fear the worst of wrongs,
When in the least of them my life hath end,
I see, a better state to me belongs
Than that, which on thy humour doth depend.
Thou canst not vex me with inconstant mind,
Since that my life on thy revolt doth lie,
O what a happy title do I find,
Happy to have thy love, happy to die!
But what's so blessed-fair that fears no blot?
Thou mayst be false, and yet I know it not.

93

So shall I live, supposing thou art true,
Like a deceived husband, so love's face,
May still seem love to me, though altered new:
Thy looks with me, thy heart in other place.
For there can live no hatred in thine eye,
Therefore in that I cannot know thy change,
In many's looks, the false heart's history
Is writ in moods and frowns and wrinkles strange.
But heaven in thy creation did decree,
That in thy face sweet love should ever dwell,
Whate'er thy thoughts, or thy heart's workings be,
Thy looks should nothing thence, but sweetness tell.

How like Eve's apple doth thy beauty grow,
If thy sweet virtue answer not thy show.

94

They that have power to hurt, and will do none,
That do not do the thing, they most do show,
Who moving others, are themselves as stone,
Unmoved, cold, and to temptation slow:
They rightly do inherit heaven's graces,
And husband nature's riches from expense,
Tibey are the lords and owners of their faces,
Others, but stewards of their excellence:
The summer's flower is to the summer sweet,
Though to it self, it only live and die,
But if that flower with base infection meet,
The basest weed outbraves his dignity:
For sweetest things turn sourest by their deeds,
Lilies that fester, smell far worse than weeds.

95

How sweet and lovely dost thou make the shame,
Which like a canker in the fragrant rose,
Doth spot the beauty of thy budding name!
O in what sweets dost thou thy sins enclose!
That tongue that tells the story of thy days,
(Making lascivious comments on thy sport)
Cannot dispraise, but in a kind of praise,
Naming thy name, blesses an ill report.
O what a mansion have those vices got,
Which for their habitation chose out thee,
Where beauty's veil doth cover every blot,
And all things turns to fair, that eyes can see!
Take heed (dear heart) of this large privilege,
The hardest knife ill-used doth lose his edge.

96

Some say thy fault is youth, some wantonness,
Some say thy grace is youth and gentle sport,
Both grace and faults are loved of more and less:
Thou mak'st faults graces, that to thee resort:
As on the finger of a throned queen,
The basest jewel will be well esteemed:
So are those errors that in thee are seen,
To truths translated, and for true things deemed.
How many lambs might the stern wolf betray,
If like a lamb he could his looks translate!
How many gazers mightst thou lead away,
if thou wouldst use the strength of all thy state!
But do not so, I love thee in such sort,
As thou being mine, mine is thy good report.

97

How like a winter hath my absence been
From thee, the pleasure of the fleeting year!
What freezings have I felt, what dark days seen!
What old December's bareness everywhere!
And yet this time removed was summer's time,

The teeming autumn big with rich increase,
Bearing the wanton burden of the prime,
Like widowed wombs after their lords' decease:
Yet this abundant issue seemed to me
But hope of orphans, and unfathered fruit,
For summer and his pleasures wait on thee,
And thou away, the very birds are mute.
Or if they sing, 'tis with so dull a cheer,
That leaves look pale, dreading the winter's near.

98

From you have I been absent in the spring,
When proud-pied April (dressed in all his trim)
Hath put a spirit of youth in every thing:
That heavy Saturn laughed and leaped with him.
Yet nor the lays of birds, nor the sweet smell
Of different flowers in odour and in hue,
Could make me any summer's story tell:
Or from their proud lap pluck them where they grew:
Nor did I wonder at the lily's white,
Nor praise the deep vermilion in the rose,
They were but sweet, but figures of delight:
Drawn after you, you pattern of all those.
Yet seemed it winter still, and you away,
As with your shadow I with these did play.

99

The forward violet thus did I chide,
Sweet thief, whence didst thou steal thy sweet that smells,
If not from my love's breath? The purple pride
Which on thy soft cheek for complexion dwells,
In my love's veins thou hast too grossly dyed.
The lily I condemned for thy hand,
And buds of marjoram had stol'n thy hair,
The roses fearfully on thorns did stand,
One blushing shame, another white despair:
A third nor red, nor white, had stol'n of both,
And to his robbery had annexed thy breath,
But for his theft in pride of all his growth
A vengeful canker eat him up to death.
More flowers I noted, yet I none could see,
But sweet, or colour it had stol'n from thee.

100

Where art thou Muse that thou forget'st so long,
To speak of that which gives thee all thy might?
Spend'st thou thy fury on some worthless song,
Darkening thy power to lend base subjects light?
Return forgetful Muse, and straight redeem,
In gentle numbers time so idly spent,
Sing to the ear that doth thy lays esteem,
And gives thy pen both skill and argument.
Rise resty Muse, my love's sweet face survey,
If time have any wrinkle graven there,
If any, be a satire to decay,
And make time's spoils despised everywhere.
Give my love fame faster than Time wastes life,
So thou prevent'st his scythe, and crooked knife.

101

O truant Muse what shall be thy amends,
For thy neglect of truth in beauty dyed?
Both truth and beauty on my love depends:
So dost thou too, and therein dignified:
Make answer Muse, wilt thou not haply say,
'Truth needs no colour with his colour fixed,
Beauty no pencil, beauty's truth to lay:
But best is best, if never intermixed'?
Because he needs no praise, wilt thou be dumb?
Excuse not silence so, for't lies in thee,
To make him much outlive a gilded tomb:
And to be praised of ages yet to be.
Then do thy office Muse, I teach thee how,
To make him seem long hence, as he shows now.

102

My love is strengthened though more weak in seeming,
I love not less, though less the show appear,
That love is merchandized, whose rich esteeming,
The owner's tongue doth publish every where.
Our love was new, and then but in the spring,
When I was wont to greet it with my lays,
As Philomel in summer's front doth sing,
And stops her pipe in growth of riper days:
Not that the summer is less pleasant now
Than when her mournful hymns did hush the night,
But that wild music burthens every bough,
And sweets grown common lose their dear delight.
Therefore like her, I sometime hold my tongue:
Because I would not dull you with my song.

103

Alack what poverty my muse brings forth,
That having such a scope to show her pride,
The argument all bare is of more worth
Than when it hath my added praise beside.
O blame me not if I no more can write!
Look in your glass and there appears a face,
That over-goes my blunt invention quite,
Dulling my lines, and doing me disgrace.
Were it not sinful then striving to mend,
To mar the subject that before was well?
For to no other pass my verses tend,
Than of your graces and your gifts to tell.
And more, much more than in my verse can sit,
Your own glass shows you, when you look in it.

104

To me fair friend you never can be old,
For as you were when first your eye I eyed,
Such seems your beauty still: three winters cold,
Have from the forests shook three summers' pride,
Three beauteous springs to yellow autumn turned,
In process of the seasons have I seen,
Three April perfumes in three hot Junes burned,
Since first I saw you fresh which yet are green.

Ah yet doth beauty like a dial hand,
Steal from his figure, and no pace perceived,
So your sweet hue, which methinks still doth stand
Hath motion, and mine eye may be deceived.
For fear of which, hear this thou age unbred,
Ere you were born was beauty's summer dead.

105

Let not my love be called idolatry,
Nor my beloved as an idol show,
Since all alike my songs and praises be
To one, of one, still such, and ever so.
Kind is my love to-day, to-morrow kind,
Still constant in a wondrous excellence,
Therefore my verse to constancy confined,
One thing expressing, leaves out difference.
Fair, kind, and true, is all my argument,
Fair, kind, and true, varying to other words,
And in this change is my invention spent,
Three themes in one, which wondrous scope affords.
Fair, kind, and true, have often lived alone.
Which three till now, never kept seat in one.

106

When in the chronicle of wasted time,
I see descriptions of the fairest wights,
And beauty making beautiful old rhyme,
In praise of ladies dead, and lovely knights,
Then in the blazon of sweet beauty's best,
Of hand, of foot, of lip, of eye, of brow,
I see their antique pen would have expressed,
Even such a beauty as you master now.
So all their praises are but prophecies
Of this our time, all you prefiguring,
And for they looked but with divining eyes,
They had not skill enough your worth to sing:
For we which now behold these present days,
Have eyes to wonder, but lack tongues to praise.

107

Not mine own fears, nor the prophetic soul,
Of the wide world, dreaming on things to come,
Can yet the lease of my true love control,
Supposed as forfeit to a confined doom.
The mortal moon hath her eclipse endured,
And the sad augurs mock their own presage,
Incertainties now crown themselves assured,
And peace proclaims olives of endless age.
Now with the drops of this most balmy time,
My love looks fresh, and death to me subscribes,
Since spite of him I'll live in this poor rhyme,
While he insults o'er dull and speechless tribes.
And thou in this shalt find thy monument,
When tyrants' crests and tombs of brass are spent.

108

What's in the brain that ink may character,

Which hath not figured to thee my true spirit,
What's new to speak, what now to register,
That may express my love, or thy dear merit?
Nothing sweet boy, but yet like prayers divine,
I must each day say o'er the very same,
Counting no old thing old, thou mine, I thine,
Even as when first I hallowed thy fair name.
So that eternal love in love's fresh case,
Weighs not the dust and injury of age,
Nor gives to necessary wrinkles place,
But makes antiquity for aye his page,
Finding the first conceit of love there bred,
Where time and outward form would show it dead.

109

O never say that I was false of heart,
Though absence seemed my flame to qualify,
As easy might I from my self depart,
As from my soul which in thy breast doth lie:
That is my home of love, if I have ranged,
Like him that travels I return again,
Just to the time, not with the time exchanged,
So that my self bring water for my stain,
Never believe though in my nature reigned,
All frailties that besiege all kinds of blood,
That it could so preposterously be stained,
To leave for nothing all thy sum of good:
For nothing this wide universe I call,
Save thou my rose, in it thou art my all.

110

Alas 'tis true, I have gone here and there,
And made my self a motley to the view,
Gored mine own thoughts, sold cheap what is most dear,
Made old offences of affections new.
Most true it is, that I have looked on truth
Askance and strangely: but by all above,
These blenches gave my heart another youth,
And worse essays proved thee my best of love.
Now all is done, have what shall have no end,
Mine appetite I never more will grind
On newer proof, to try an older friend,
A god in love, to whom I am confined.
Then give me welcome, next my heaven the best,
Even to thy pure and most most loving breast.

111

O for my sake do you with Fortune chide,
The guilty goddess of my harmful deeds,
That did not better for my life provide,
Than public means which public manners breeds.
Thence comes it that my name receives a brand,
And almost thence my nature is subdued
To what it works in, like the dyer's hand:
Pity me then, and wish I were renewed,
Whilst like a willing patient I will drink,
Potions of eisel 'gainst my strong infection,
No bitterness that I will bitter think,
Nor double penance to correct correction.

Pity me then dear friend, and I assure ye,
Even that your pity is enough to cure me.

112

Your love and pity doth th' impression fill,
Which vulgar scandal stamped upon my brow,
For what care I who calls me well or ill,
So you o'er-green my bad, my good allow?
You are my all the world, and I must strive,
To know my shames and praises from your tongue,
None else to me, nor I to none alive,
That my steeled sense or changes right or wrong.
In so profound abysm I throw all care
Of others' voices, that my adder's sense,
To critic and to flatterer stopped are:
Mark how with my neglect I do dispense.
You are so strongly in my purpose bred,
That all the world besides methinks are dead.

113

Since I left you, mine eye is in my mind,
And that which governs me to go about,
Doth part his function, and is partly blind,
Seems seeing, but effectually is out:
For it no form delivers to the heart
Of bird, of flower, or shape which it doth latch,
Of his quick objects hath the mind no part,
Nor his own vision holds what it doth catch:
For if it see the rud'st or gentlest sight,
The most sweet favour or deformed'st creature,
The mountain, or the sea, the day, or night:
The crow, or dove, it shapes them to your feature.
Incapable of more, replete with you,
My most true mind thus maketh mine untrue.

114

Or whether doth my mind being crowned with you
Drink up the monarch's plague this flattery?
Or whether shall I say mine eye saith true,
And that your love taught it this alchemy?
To make of monsters, and things indigest,
Such cherubins as your sweet self resemble,
Creating every bad a perfect best
As fast as objects to his beams assemble:
O 'tis the first, 'tis flattery in my seeing,
And my great mind most kingly drinks it up,
Mine eye well knows what with his gust is 'greeing,
And to his palate doth prepare the cup.
If it be poisoned, 'tis the lesser sin,
That mine eye loves it and doth first begin.

115

Those lines that I before have writ do lie,
Even those that said I could not love you dearer,
Yet then my judgment knew no reason why,
My most full flame should afterwards burn clearer,
But reckoning time, whose millioned accidents

Creep in 'twixt vows, and change decrees of kings,
Tan sacred beauty, blunt the sharp'st intents,
Divert strong minds to the course of alt'ring things:
Alas why fearing of time's tyranny,
Might I not then say 'Now I love you best,'
When I was certain o'er uncertainty,
Crowning the present, doubting of the rest?
Love is a babe, then might I not say so
To give full growth to that which still doth grow.

116

Let me not to the marriage of true minds
Admit impediments, love is not love
Which alters when it alteration finds,
Or bends with the remover to remove.
O no, it is an ever-fixed mark
That looks on tempests and is never shaken;
It is the star to every wand'ring bark,
Whose worth's unknown, although his height be taken.
Love's not Time's fool, though rosy lips and cheeks
Within his bending sickle's compass come,
Love alters not with his brief hours and weeks,
But bears it out even to the edge of doom:
If this be error and upon me proved,
I never writ, nor no man ever loved.

117

Accuse me thus, that I have scanted all,
Wherein I should your great deserts repay,
Forgot upon your dearest love to call,
Whereto all bonds do tie me day by day,
That I have frequent been with unknown minds,
And given to time your own dear-purchased right,
That I have hoisted sail to all the winds
Which should transport me farthest from your sight.
Book both my wilfulness and errors down,
And on just proof surmise, accumulate,
Bring me within the level of your frown,
But shoot not at me in your wakened hate:
Since my appeal says I did strive to prove
The constancy and virtue of your love.

118

Like as to make our appetite more keen
With eager compounds we our palate urge,
As to prevent our maladies unseen,
We sicken to shun sickness when we purge.
Even so being full of your ne'er-cloying sweetness,
To bitter sauces did I frame my feeding;
And sick of welfare found a kind of meetness,
To be diseased ere that there was true needing.
Thus policy in love t' anticipate
The ills that were not, grew to faults assured,
And brought to medicine a healthful state
Which rank of goodness would by ill be cured.
But thence I learn and find the lesson true,
Drugs poison him that so feil sick of you.

119

What potions have I drunk of Siren tears
Distilled from limbecks foul as hell within,
Applying fears to hopes, and hopes to fears,
Still losing when I saw my self to win!
What wretched errors hath my heart committed,
Whilst it hath thought it self so blessed never!
How have mine eyes out of their spheres been fitted
In the distraction of this madding fever!
O benefit of ill, now I find true
That better is, by evil still made better.
And ruined love when it is built anew
Grows fairer than at first, more strong, far greater.
So I return rebuked to my content,
And gain by ills thrice more than I have spent.

120

That you were once unkind befriends me now,
And for that sorrow, which I then did feel,
Needs must I under my transgression bow,
Unless my nerves were brass or hammered steel.
For if you were by my unkindness shaken
As I by yours, y'have passed a hell of time,
And I a tyrant have no leisure taken
To weigh how once I suffered in your crime.
O that our night of woe might have remembered
My deepest sense, how hard true sorrow hits,
And soon to you, as you to me then tendered
The humble salve, which wounded bosoms fits!
But that your trespass now becomes a fee,
Mine ransoms yours, and yours must ransom me.

121

'Tis better to be vile than vile esteemed,
When not to be, receives reproach of being,
And the just pleasure lost, which is so deemed,
Not by our feeling, but by others' seeing.
For why should others' false adulterate eyes
Give salutation to my sportive blood?
Or on my frailties why are frailer spies,
Which in their wills count bad what I think good?
No, I am that I am, and they that level
At my abuses, reckon up their own,
I may be straight though they themselves be bevel;
By their rank thoughts, my deeds must not be shown
Unless this general evil they maintain,
All men are bad and in their badness reign.

122

Thy gift, thy tables, are within my brain
Full characterized with lasting memory,
Which shall above that idle rank remain
Beyond all date even to eternity.
Or at the least, so long as brain and heart
Have faculty by nature to subsist,
Till each to razed oblivion yield his part
Of thee, thy record never can be missed:
That poor retention could not so much hold,

Nor need I tallies thy dear love to score,
Therefore to give them from me was I bold,
To trust those tables that receive thee more:
To keep an adjunct to remember thee
Were to import forgetfulness in me.

123

No! Time, thou shalt not boast that I do change,
Thy pyramids built up with newer might
To me are nothing novel, nothing strange,
They are but dressings Of a former sight:
Our dates are brief, and therefore we admire,
What thou dost foist upon us that is old,
And rather make them born to our desire,
Than think that we before have heard them told:
Thy registers and thee I both defy,
Not wond'ring at the present, nor the past,
For thy records, and what we see doth lie,
Made more or less by thy continual haste:
This I do vow and this shall ever be,
I will be true despite thy scythe and thee.

124

If my dear love were but the child of state,
It might for Fortune's bastard be unfathered,
As subject to time's love or to time's hate,
Weeds among weeds, or flowers with flowers gathered.
No it was builded far from accident,
It suffers not in smiling pomp, nor falls
Under the blow of thrall'd discontent,
Whereto th' inviting time our fashion calls:
It fears not policy that heretic,
Which works on leases of short-numbered hours,
But all alone stands hugely politic,
That it nor grows with heat, nor drowns with showers.
To this I witness call the fools of time,
Which die for goodness, who have lived for crime.

125

Were't aught to me I bore the canopy,
With my extern the outward honouring,
Or laid great bases for eternity,
Which proves more short than waste or ruining?
Have I not seen dwellers on form and favour
Lose all, and more by paying too much rent
For compound sweet; forgoing simple savour,
Pitiful thrivers in their gazing spent?
No, let me be obsequious in thy heart,
And take thou my oblation, poor but free,
Which is not mixed with seconds, knows no art,
But mutual render, only me for thee.
Hence, thou suborned informer, a true soul
When most impeached, stands least in thy control.

126

O thou my lovely boy who in thy power,
Dost hold Time's fickle glass his fickle hour:

Who hast by waning grown, and therein show'st,
Thy lovers withering, as thy sweet self grow'st.
If Nature (sovereign mistress over wrack)
As thou goest onwards still will pluck thee back,
She keeps thee to this purpose, that her skill
May time disgrace, and wretched minutes kill.
Yet fear her O thou minion of her pleasure,
She may detain, but not still keep her treasure!
Her audit (though delayed) answered must be,
And her quietus is to render thee.

127

In the old age black was not counted fair,
Or if it were it bore not beauty's name:
But now is black beauty's successive heir,
And beauty slandered with a bastard shame,
For since each hand hath put on nature's power,
Fairing the foul with art's false borrowed face,
Sweet beauty hath no name no holy bower,
But is profaned, if not lives in disgrace.
Therefore my mistress' eyes are raven black,
Her eyes so suited, and they mourners seem,
At such who not born fair no beauty lack,
Slandering creation with a false esteem,
Yet so they mourn becoming of their woe,
That every tongue says beauty should look so.

128

How oft when thou, my music, music play'st,
Upon that blessed wood whose motion sounds
With thy sweet fingers when thou gently sway'st
The wiry concord that mine ear confounds,
Do I envy those jacks that nimble leap,
To kiss the tender inward of thy hand,
Whilst my poor lips which should that harvest reap,
At the wood's boldness by thee blushing stand.
To be so tickled they would change their state
And situation with those dancing chips,
O'er whom thy fingers walk with gentle gait,
Making dead wood more blest than living lips,
Since saucy jacks so happy are in this,
Give them thy fingers, me thy lips to kiss.

129

Th' expense of spirit in a waste of shame
Is lust in action, and till action, lust
Is perjured, murd'rous, bloody full of blame,
Savage, extreme, rude, cruel, not to trust,
Enjoyed no sooner but despised straight,
Past reason hunted, and no sooner had
Past reason hated as a swallowed bait,
On purpose laid to make the taker mad.
Mad in pursuit and in possession so,
Had, having, and in quest, to have extreme,
A bliss in proof and proved, a very woe,
Before a joy proposed behind a dream.
All this the world well knows yet none knows well,
To shun the heaven that leads men to this hell.

My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun,
 Coral is far more red, than her lips red,
 If snow be white, why then her breasts are dun:
 If hairs be wires, black wires grow on her head:
 I have seen roses damasked, red and white,
 But no such roses see I in her cheeks,
 And in some perfumes is there more delight,
 Than in the breath that from my mistress reeks.
 I love to hear her speak, yet well I know,
 That music hath a far more pleasing sound:
 I grant I never saw a goddess go,
 My mistress when she walks treads on the ground.
 And yet by heaven I think my love as rare,
 As any she belied with false compare.

Thou art as tyrannous, so as thou art,
 As those whose beauties proudly make them cruel;
 For well thou know'st to my dear dotting heart
 Thou art the fairest and most precious jewel.
 Yet in good faith some say that thee behold,
 Thy face hath not the power to make love groan;
 To say they err, I dare not be so bold,
 Although I swear it to my self alone.
 And to be sure that is not false I swear,
 A thousand groans but thinking on thy face,
 One on another's neck do witness bear
 Thy black is fairest in my judgment's place.
 In nothing art thou black save in thy deeds,
 And thence this slander as I think proceeds.

Thine eyes I love, and they as pitying me,
 Knowing thy heart torment me with disdain,
 Have put on black, and loving mourners be,
 Looking with pretty ruth upon my pain.
 And truly not the morning sun of heaven
 Better becomes the grey cheeks of the east,
 Nor that full star that ushers in the even
 Doth half that glory to the sober west
 As those two mourning eyes become thy face:
 O let it then as well beseem thy heart
 To mourn for me since mourning doth thee grace,
 And suit thy pity like in every part.
 Then will I swear beauty herself is black,
 And all they foul that thy complexion lack.

Beshrew that heart that makes my heart to groan
 For that deep wound it gives my friend and me;
 Is't not enough to torture me alone,
 But slave to slavery my sweet'st friend must be?
 Me from my self thy cruel eye hath taken,
 And my next self thou harder hast engrossed,
 Of him, my self, and thee I am forsaken,
 A torment thrice three-fold thus to be crossed:

Prison my heart in thy steel bosom's ward,
But then my friend's heart let my poor heart bail,
Whoe'er keeps me, let my heart be his guard,
Thou canst not then use rigour in my gaol.
And yet thou wilt, for I being pent in thee,
Perforce am thine and all that is in me.

134

So now I have confessed that he is thine,
And I my self am mortgaged to thy will,
My self I'll forfeit, so that other mine,
Thou wilt restore to be my comfort still:
But thou wilt not, nor he will not be free,
For thou art covetous, and he is kind,
He learned but surety-like to write for me,
Under that bond that him as fist doth bind.
The statute of thy beauty thou wilt take,
Thou usurer that put'st forth all to use,
And sue a friend, came debtor for my sake,
So him I lose through my unkind abuse.
Him have I lost, thou hast both him and me,
He pays the whole, and yet am I not free.

135

Whoever hath her wish, thou hast thy will,
And 'Will' to boot, and 'Will' in over-plus,
More than enough am I that vex thee still,
To thy sweet will making addition thus.
Wilt thou whose will is large and spacious,
Not once vouchsafe to hide my will in thine?
Shall will in others seem right gracious,
And in my will no fair acceptance shine?
The sea all water, yet receives rain still,
And in abundance addeth to his store,
So thou being rich in will add to thy will
One will of mine to make thy large will more.
Let no unkind, no fair beseechers kill,
Think all but one, and me in that one 'Will'.

136

If thy soul check thee that I come so near,
Swear to thy blind soul that I was thy 'Will',
And will thy soul knows is admitted there,
Thus far for love, my love-suit sweet fulfil.
'Will', will fulfil the treasure of thy love,
Ay, fill it full with wills, and my will one,
In things of great receipt with case we prove,
Among a number one is reckoned none.
Then in the number let me pass untold,
Though in thy store's account I one must be,
For nothing hold me, so it please thee hold,
That nothing me, a something sweet to thee.
Make but my name thy love, and love that still,
And then thou lov'st me for my name is Will.

137

Thou blind fool Love, what dost thou to mine eyes,

That they behold and see not what they see?
They know what beauty is, see where it lies,
Yet what the best is, take the worst to be.
If eyes corrupt by over-partial looks,
Be anchored in the bay where all men ride,
Why of eyes' falsehood hast thou forged hooks,
Whereto the judgment of my heart is tied?
Why should my heart think that a several plot,
Which my heart knows the wide world's common place?
Or mine eyes seeing this, say this is not
To put fair truth upon so foul a face?
In things right true my heart and eyes have erred,
And to this false plague are they now transferred.

138

When my love swears that she is made of truth,
I do believe her though I know she lies,
That she might think me some untutored youth,
Unlearned in the world's false subtleties.
Thus vainly thinking that she thinks me young,
Although she knows my days are past the best,
Simply I credit her false-speaking tongue,
On both sides thus is simple truth suppressed:
But wherefore says she not she is unjust?
And wherefore say not I that I am old?
O love's best habit is in seeming trust,
And age in love, loves not to have years told.
Therefore I lie with her, and she with me,
And in our faults by lies we flattered be.

139

O call not me to justify the wrong,
That thy unkindness lays upon my heart,
Wound me not with thine eye but with thy tongue,
Use power with power, and slay me not by art,
Tell me thou lov'st elsewhere; but in my sight,
Dear heart forbear to glance thine eye aside,
What need'st thou wound with cunning when thy might
Is more than my o'erpressed defence can bide?
Let me excuse thee, ah my love well knows,
Her pretty looks have been mine enemies,
And therefore from my face she turns my foes,
That they elsewhere might dart their injuries:
Yet do not so, but since I am near slain,
Kill me outright with looks, and rid my pain.

140

Be wise as thou art cruel, do not press
My tongue-tied patience with too much disdain:
Lest sorrow lend me words and words express,
The manner of my pity-wanting pain.
If I might teach thee wit better it were,
Though not to love, yet love to tell me so,
As testy sick men when their deaths be near,
No news but health from their physicians know.
For if I should despair I should grow mad,
And in my madness might speak ill of thee,
Now this ill-wresting world is grown so bad,
Mad slanderers by mad ears believed be.

That I may not be so, nor thou belied,
Bear thine eyes straight, though thy proud heart go wide.

141

In faith I do not love thee with mine eyes,
For they in thee a thousand errors note,
But 'tis my heart that loves what they despise,
Who in despite of view is pleased to dote.
Nor are mine cars with thy tongue's tune delighted,
Nor tender feeling to base touches prone,
Nor taste, nor smell, desire to be invited
To any sensual feast with thee alone:
But my five wits, nor my five senses can
Dissuade one foolish heart from serving thee,
Who leaves unswayed the likeness of a man,
Thy proud heart's slave and vassal wretch to be:
Only my plague thus far I count my gain,
That she that makes me sin, awards me pain.

142

Love is my sin, and thy dear virtue hate,
Hate of my sin, grounded on sinful loving,
O but with mine, compare thou thine own state,
And thou shalt find it merits not reproving,
Or if it do, not from those lips of thine,
That have profaned their scarlet ornaments,
And sealed false bonds of love as oft as mine,
Robbed others' beds' revenues of their rents.
Be it lawful I love thee as thou lov'st those,
Whom thine eyes woo as mine importune thee,
Root pity in thy heart that when it grows,
Thy pity may deserve to pitied be.
If thou dost seek to have what thou dost hide,
By self-example mayst thou be denied.

143

Lo as a careful huswife runs to catch,
One of her feathered creatures broke away,
Sets down her babe and makes all swift dispatch
In pursuit of the thing she would have stay:
Whilst her neglected child holds her in chase,
Cries to catch her whose busy care is bent,
To follow that which flies before her face:
Not prizing her poor infant's discontent;
So run'st thou after that which flies from thee,
Whilst I thy babe chase thee afar behind,
But if thou catch thy hope turn back to me:
And play the mother's part, kiss me, be kind.
So will I pray that thou mayst have thy Will,
If thou turn back and my loud crying still.

144

Two loves I have of comfort and despair,
Which like two spirits do suggest me still,
The better angel is a man right fair:
The worser spirit a woman coloured ill.
To win me soon to hell my female evil,

Tempteth my better angel from my side,
And would corrupt my saint to be a devil:
Wooing his purity with her foul pride.
And whether that my angel be turned fiend,
Suspect I may, yet not directly tell,
But being both from me both to each friend,
I guess one angel in another's hell.
Yet this shall I ne'er know but live in doubt,
Till my bad angel fire my good one out.

145

Those lips that Love's own hand did make,
Breathed forth the sound that said 'I hate',
To me that languished for her sake:
But when she saw my woeful state,
Straight in her heart did mercy come,
Chiding that tongue that ever sweet,
Was used in giving gentle doom:
And taught it thus anew to greet:
'I hate' she altered with an end,
That followed it as gentle day,
Doth follow night who like a fiend
From heaven to hell is flown away.
'I hate', from hate away she threw,
And saved my life saying 'not you'.

146

Poor soul the centre of my sinful earth,
My sinful earth these rebel powers array,
Why dost thou pine within and suffer dearth
Painting thy outward walls so costly gay?
Why so large cost having so short a lease,
Dost thou upon thy fading mansion spend?
Shall worms inheritors of this excess
Eat up thy charge? is this thy body's end?
Then soul live thou upon thy servant's loss,
And let that pine to aggravate thy store;
Buy terms divine in selling hours of dross;
Within be fed, without be rich no more,
So shall thou feed on death, that feeds on men,
And death once dead, there's no more dying then.

147

My love is as a fever longing still,
For that which longer nurseth the disease,
Feeding on that which doth preserve the ill,
Th' uncertain sickly appetite to please:
My reason the physician to my love,
Angry that his prescriptions are not kept
Hath left me, and I desperate now approve,
Desire is death, which physic did except.
Past cure I am, now reason is past care,
And frantic-mad with evermore unrest,
My thoughts and my discourse as mad men's are,
At random from the truth vainly expressed.
For I have sworn thee fair, and thought thee bright,
Who art as black as hell, as dark as night.

148

O me! what eyes hath love put in my head,
Which have no correspondence with true sight,
Or if they have, where is my judgment fled,
That censures falsely what they see aright?
If that be fair whereon my false eyes dote,
What means the world to say it is not so?
If it be not, then love doth well denote,
Love's eye is not so true as all men's: no,
How can it? O how can love's eye be true,
That is so vexed with watching and with tears?
No marvel then though I mistake my view,
The sun it self sees not, till heaven clears.
O cunning love, with tears thou keep'st me blind,
Lest eyes well-seeing thy foul faults should find.

149

Canst thou O cruel, say I love thee not,
When I against my self with thee partake?
Do I not think on thee when I forgot
Am of my self, all-tyrant, for thy sake?
Who hateth thee that I do call my friend,
On whom frown'st thou that I do fawn upon,
Nay if thou lour'st on me do I not spend
Revenge upon my self with present moan?
What merit do I in my self respect,
That is so proud thy service to despise,
When all my best doth worship thy defect,
Commanded by the motion of thine eyes?
But love hate on for now I know thy mind,
Those that can see thou lov'st, and I am blind.

150

O from what power hast thou this powerful might,
With insufficiency my heart to sway,
To make me give the lie to my true sight,
And swear that brightness doth not grace the day?
Whence hast thou this becoming of things ill,
That in the very refuse of thy deeds,
There is such strength and warrantise of skill,
That in my mind thy worst all best exceeds?
Who taught thee how to make me love thee more,
The more I hear and see just cause of hate?
O though I love what others do abhor,
With others thou shouldst not abhor my state.
If thy unworthiness raised love in me,
More worthy I to be beloved of thee.

151

Love is too young to know what conscience is,
Yet who knows not conscience is born of love?
Then gentle cheater urge not my amiss,
Lest guilty of my faults thy sweet self prove.
For thou betraying me, I do betray
My nobler part to my gross body's treason,
My soul doth tell my body that he may,
Triumph in love, flesh stays no farther reason,
But rising at thy name doth point out thee,

As his triumphant prize, proud of this pride,
He is contented thy poor drudge to be,
To stand in thy affairs, fall by thy side.
No want of conscience hold it that I call,
Her love, for whose dear love I rise and fall.

152

In loving thee thou know'st I am forsworn,
But thou art twice forsworn to me love swearing,
In act thy bed-vow broke and new faith torn,
In vowing new hate after new love bearing:
But why of two oaths' breach do I accuse thee,
When I break twenty? I am perjured most,
For all my vows are oaths but to misuse thee:
And all my honest faith in thee is lost.
For I have sworn deep oaths of thy deep kindness:
Oaths of thy love, thy truth, thy constancy,
And to enlighten thee gave eyes to blindness,
Or made them swear against the thing they see.
For I have sworn thee fair: more perjured I,
To swear against the truth so foul a be.

153

Cupid laid by his brand and fell asleep,
A maid of Dian's this advantage found,
And his love-kindling fire did quickly steep
In a cold valley-fountain of that ground:
Which borrowed from this holy fire of Love,
A dateless lively heat still to endure,
And grew a seething bath which yet men prove,
Against strange maladies a sovereign cure:
But at my mistress' eye Love's brand new-fired,
The boy for trial needs would touch my breast,
I sick withal the help of bath desired,
And thither hied a sad distempered guest.
But found no cure, the bath for my help lies,
Where Cupid got new fire; my mistress' eyes.

154

The little Love-god lying once asleep,
Laid by his side his heart-inflaming brand,
Whilst many nymphs that vowed chaste life to keep,
Came tripping by, but in her maiden hand,
The fairest votary took up that fire,
Which many legions of true hearts had warmed,
And so the general of hot desire,
Was sleeping by a virgin hand disarmed.
This brand she quenched in a cool well by,
Which from Love's fire took heat perpetual,
Growing a bath and healthful remedy,
For men discased, but I my mistress' thrall,
Came there for cure and this by that I prove,
Love's fire heats water, water cools not love.

William Shakespeare nasceu aos 23 de abril de 1564 - na realidade, acredita-se que esta seja a data, baseado em registros de seu batizado que ocorreu em 26 de abril do mesmo ano. Como era costume batizar a criança 3 dias após o seu nascimento, a data 23 de abril é tradicionalmente aceita como sendo de seu nascimento - em Stratford-Avon,

Inglaterra, e gozou de uma vida rica até os 12 anos.

A partir de então, com a falência do pai, foi obrigado a trocar os estudos pelo trabalho árduo, passando a contribuir para o sustento da família. Guardava, entretanto, os conhecimentos adquiridos na escola elementar, na qual havia iniciado seus estudos de inglês, grego e latim. Além disso, continuou a ler autores clássicos, poemas, novelas e crônicas históricas.

Aos 18 anos casou-se com a rica Anna Hathaway, oito anos mais velha, com quem teve duas filhas, Susanna e Judith, e um filho, Hamnet, que morreu aos 11 anos de idade.

Não se sabe ao certo o motivo por que seguiu sozinho para Londres quando tinha 23 anos. Nessa cidade teve vários empregos; o mais significativo foi guardador de cavalos em um teatro. Algum tempo depois Shakespeare passou a copiar peças e representou alguns papéis. Mais tarde, virou sócio do teatro e, depois de algum tempo, tornou-se dono do lugar.

Seu prestígio cresceu em 1594, quando passou a trabalhar com a companhia de teatro Lord Chamberlain's Men. Os teatros, na época, eram amplos prédios de madeira, abertos no teto e geralmente circulares. O público distribuía-se em bancos ao redor do palco. Calcula-se a lotação do maior deles, o Globe, em 3000 espectadores - Londres teria à época 200 000 habitantes.

A produção de Shakespeare, que não durou mais de 20 anos, povoaria os palcos (e as telas) dos séculos seguintes. É, sem dúvida, o dramaturgo mais encenado do mundo e o cinema lhe paga tributo há muito tempo, de Laurence Olivier a Leonardo di Caprio. Ele escreveu cerca de 40 peças, entre tragédias (Otelo, Romeu e Julieta, Rei Lear); dramas históricos (Henrique V, Ricardo III); e comédias (Muito Barulho por Nada, Sonhos de uma Noite de Verão).

Ninguém antes dele representou a natureza humana em toda a sua variedade - a paixão devastadora de Romeu e Julieta, o ciúme cego de Otelo, a ambição insidiosa de Macbeth.

Shakespeare também deve ser o escritor mais citado do mundo. Mesmo quem nunca leu Hamlet conhece o famoso "Ser ou não ser, eis a questão". Versos seus ressoam em títulos de escritores modernos - dois exemplos são Admirável Mundo Novo, de Aldous Huxley, e O Som e a Fúria, de William Faulkner. O gigantismo de Shakespeare na cultura ocidental contrasta com seu aparente descaso pela posteridade.

Não se sabe de uma só peça que tenha sido publicada com sua aprovação. Muitas circularam em edições piratas que trucidavam o texto sem que o autor protestasse. A primeira edição respeitável de sua obra é de 1623. De fato, Shakespeare mostrou-se mais preocupado com quem mexia em sua bolsa do que com quem bagunçava sua poesia: seu nome consta em vários litígios, tanto como credor quanto como devedor.

Shakespeare morreu em Stratford, em 23 de abril de 1616. Ao que se diz, das conseqüências de um banquete com Samuel Jhonson. Os fatos conhecidos sobre sua vida são muito poucos para quem nos deu tanto som e fúria. As especulações, no entanto, compensam a escassez de fatos. Os sonetos, principalmente, alimentaram a imaginação de críticos e biógrafos. São os únicos textos conhecidos em que Shakespeare fala em primeira pessoa. Circularam entre amigos do poeta até serem publicados, provavelmente sem autorização, em 1609. Os personagens recorrentes dos sonetos - a Dama Negra, por exemplo - são cercados de mistério. O ardor com que Shakespeare dirige-se a um rapaz anônimo incendiou discussões sobre um possível homossexualismo.

As fantasias mais extravagantes dizem respeito à identidade do poeta, que, ainda em vida, foi acusado de plagiário em um panfleto escrito pelo ressentido dramaturgo Robert Greene. Também já se especulou que as peças foram escritas por algum nobre (Freud apostava no conde de Oxford), pelo poeta Christopher Marlowe ou mesmo pelo filósofo Francis Bacon. "Uma rosa teria o mesmo perfume com outro nome", diria a precoce Julieta. Shakespeare é a sua obra. "Sou o que sou", afirma o bardo no Soneto 121 - e até hoje não se conhece imodéstia maior que essa.

Fontes: Super Interessante, set/2000
Mundocultural.com.br

Obras

Hamlet

Muito barulho por nada

Medida por medida

A tragédia do rei Ricardo II
A famosa história da vida do rei Henrique VIII
Henrique IV (parte I)
Henrique IV (parte II)
Vida e morte do Rei João
Macbeth
A Tempestade
A megera domada
Otelo
Júlio César
Rei Lear
Romeu e Julieta
Conto de inverno
Antônio e Cleópatra
Sonho de uma noite de verão
Tudo bem quando termina bem
As alegres senhoras de Windsor
A Comédia dos erros
O Mercador de Veneza
Os dois cavalheiros de Verona
Trabalhos de amor perdidos
A tragédia do rei Ricardo III
Coriolano
Tito Andrônico
Sonetos
A Décima Segunda Noite.
Ricardo III
Rei João