Classic Poetry Series

Lope de Vega - poems -

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Lope de Vega(25 November 1562 – 27 August 1635)

Félix Arturo Lope de Vega y Carpio was a Spanish playwright and poet. He was one of the key figures in the Spanish Golden Century Baroque literature. His reputation in the world of Spanish literature is second only to that of Cervantes, while the sheer volume of his literary output is unequalled, making him one of the most prolific authors in the history of literature.

Nicknamed "The Phoenix of Wits" and "Monster of Nature" (because of the sheer volume of his work) by Miguel de Cervantes, Lope de Vega renewed the Spanish theatre at a time when it was starting to become a mass cultural phenomenon. He defined the key characteristics of it, and along with Calderón de la Barca and Tirso de Molina, he took Spanish baroque theatre to its greater limits. Because of the insight, depth and ease of his plays, he is regarded among the best dramatists of Western literature, his plays still being represented worldwide. He was also one of the best lyric poets in the Spanish language, and author of various novels. Although not well known in the English-speaking world, his plays were presented in England as late as the 1660s, when diarist Samuel Pepys recorded having attended some adaptations and translations of them, although he omits mentioning the author.

He is attributed some 3,000 sonnets, 3 novels, 4 novellas, 9 epic poems, and about 1,800 plays. Although the quality of all of them is not the same, at least 80 of his plays are considered masterpieces. A friend to Quevedo and Juan Ruiz de Alarcón, the sheer volume of his lifework made him envied by not only contemporary authors such as Cervantes and Góngora, but also by many others: for instance, Goethe once wished he had been able to produce such a vast and colourful work.

¿qué Tengo Yo Que Mi Amistad Procuras?

¿Qué tengo yo que mi amistad procuras? ¿Qué interés se te sigue, Jesús mío que a mi puerta, cubierto de rocío, pasas las noches del invierno escuras?

iOh, cuánto fueron mis entrañas duras, pues no te abrí! iQué estraño desvarío si de mi ingratitud el yelo frío secó las llagas de tus plantas puras!

iCuántas veces el ángel me decía: Alma, asómate agora a la ventana, verás con cuánto amor llamar porfía!

iY cuántas, hermosura soberana: Mañana le abriremos --respondía--, para lo mismo responder mañana!

Desmayarse

Desmayarse, atreverse, estar furioso, áspero, tierno, liberal, esquivo, alentado, mortal, difunto, vivo, leal, traidor, cobarde y animoso:

no hallar fuera del bien centro y reposo, mostrarse alegre, triste, humilde, altivo, enojado, valiente, fugitivo, satisfecho, ofendido, receloso:

huir el rostro al claro desengaño, beber veneno por licor süave, olvidar el provecho, amar el daño:

creer que el cielo en un infierno cabe; dar la vida y el alma a un desengaño, iesto es amor! quien lo probó lo sabe.

Dulce Desdén

Dulce desdén, si el daño que me haces de la suerte que sabes te agradezco, qué haré si un bien de tu rigor merezco, pues sólo con el mal me satisfaces.

No son mis esperanzas pertinaces por quien los males de tu bien padezco sino la gloria de saber que ofrezco alma y amor de tu rigor capaces.

Dame algún bien, aunque con él me prives de padecer por ti, pues por ti muero si a cuenta dél mis lágrimas recibes.

Mas ¿cómo me darás el bien que espero?, si en darme males tan escaso vives que iapenas tengo cuantos males quiero!

O Navis

POOR bark of Life, upon the billows hoarse
Assailed by storms of envy and deceit,
Across what cruel seas in passage fleet
My and sword alone direct thy course!
My pen is dull; my sword of little force;
Thy side lies open to the wild waves' beat
As out from Favor's harbors we retreat,
Pursued by hopes deceived and vain remorse.

Let heaven by star to guide thee! here below How vain the joys that foolish hearts desire! Here friendship dies and enmity keeps true; Here happy days have left thee long ago! But seek not port, brave thou the tempest's ire; Until the end thy fated course pursue!

Rimas Humanas Cxci

Es la mujer del hombre lo más bueno, y locura decir que lo más malo, su vida suele ser y su regalo, su muerte suele ser y su veneno.

Cielo a los ojos cándido y sereno, que muchas veces al infierno igualo, por raro al mundo su valor señalo por falso al hombre su rigor condeno.

Ella nos da su sangre, ella nos cría, no ha hecho el cielo cosa más ingrata; es un ángel, y a veces una arpía.

Quiere, aborrece, trata bien, maltrata, y es la mujer, al fin, como sangría, que a veces da salud y a veces mata.

The Good Shepherd

SHEPHERD! who with thine amorous, sylvan song Hast broken the slumber that encompassed me, Who mad'st Thy crook from the accursed tree On which Thy powerful arms were stretched so long! Lead me to mercy's ever-flowing fountains; For Thou my shepherd, guard, and guide shalt be; I will obey Thy voice, and wait to see Thy feet all beautiful upon the mountains.

Hear, Shepherd Thou who for Thy flock art dying,
Oh, wash away these scarlet sins, for Thou
Rejoicest at the contrite sinner's vow.
Oh, wait! to Thee my weary soul is crying,
Wait for me: Yet why ask it, when I see,
With feet nailed to the cross, Thou'rt waiting still for me!

Tomorrow

Lord, what am I, that with unceasing care
Thou did'st seek after me, that Thou did'st wait
Wet with unhealthy dews before my gate,
And pass the gloomy nights of winter there?
Oh, strange delusion, that I did not greet
Thy blest approach, and oh, to heaven how lost
If my ingratitude's unkindly frost
Has chilled the bleeding wounds upon Thy feet.

How oft my guardian angel gently cried,
"Soul, from thy casement look, and thou shalt see
How He persists to knock and wait for thee!"
And oh, how often to that Voice of sorrow,
"Tomorrow we will open," I replied,
And when the morrow came I answered still "Tomorrow."

—H. W. Longfellow (translator).

From: Hispanic Anthology: Poems Translated from the Spanish by English and North American Poets, collected and arranged by Thomas Walsh. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1920.