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# FEDERICO GARCÍA LORCA

## SELECTED POEMS

A new translation by Martin Sorrell

WITH PARALLEL SPANISH TEXT



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## SELECTED POEMS

FEDERICO GARCÍA LORCA was born into a landowning family in the vale of Granada in 1898. Eleven years later, his family moved to Granada itself, the scene of his formative artistic and intellectual contacts. After abandoning early plans for a musical career, Federico turned to literature; *Impressions and Landscapes* appeared in 1918. A year later began his long association with the Residencia de Estudiantes in Madrid. His many friends there included the poets Guillén and Alberti, the future film director Buñuel, and most importantly for Lorca, Salvador Dalí. Lorca's early plays and poems draw on aspects of Andalusian tradition, but always as part of a sophisticated language of highly personal expression. Dalí too encouraged him to make the exploration of his own unconscious a spur to more radical literary experiment. Thus when in 1928 his *Gypsy Ballads* achieved its outstanding popular success, Lorca had in a sense already moved beyond it. Partly in reaction to an unhappy homosexual love-affair he left Spain in 1929 to study at Columbia University. In the event his New York experiences sharpened his sense of crisis, confirming his sexual orientation and introducing new extremes of experiment into his writing: *Poet in New York* and the 'unperformable' drama, *The Public*. In 1931, the year following his return to Spain, the Second Republic was established. It brought Lorca a new commitment as director of the student theatre company 'La barraca', touring classic Spanish plays about the country. His literary projects of the early 1930s included new poetic ventures—*The Tamarit Divan*; the *Lament* for his bullfighter friend, Ignacio Sánchez Mejías—and, in *Blood Wedding*, *Yerma*, and *Doña Rosita the Spinster* a new kind of theatre: poetic, radical, questioning, but also accessible and popular. His success in this, his broad identification with progressive public causes, and his seemingly inexhaustible creativity made the Republican years a rewarding time for him. That was cut short when, in August 1936, a few weeks into the Civil War, and soon after finishing *The House of Bernarda Alba*, he was arrested and murdered by the Nationalist authorities in Granada.

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FEDERICO GARCÍA LORCA

*Selected Poems*



*Translated by*

MARTIN SORRELL

*With an Introduction and Notes by*

D. GARETH WALTERS

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## INTRODUCTION

FEDERICO GARCÍA LORCA was born of a well-to-do family on 5 June 1898 in the village of Fuentevaqueros in the plain of Granada. From his father, a prosperous farmer and landowner, and from the family servants Lorca derived a love and knowledge of peasant life and rural lore that served to shape him as a writer. Before he was 4, he knew dozens of folk songs by heart, and such an early acquaintanceship with this material explains its ready assimilation into his poetry. The childlike quality of the verse and the ease with which Lorca could adopt a child's perspective may also derive from this exposure to the rich vein of Andalusian popular culture. In 1909, the family moved to Granada so that the educational needs of Federico and his brother and sister could be met. As schoolboy, student, and ultimately as a writer, Lorca was to base himself in Granada for the rest of his life. The spiritual kinship of the poet with the city, in particular with its Arabic heritage, is undoubted, as indeed is the association of Lorca with Andalusia as a whole. Important for his development as a writer, however, were study-visits he undertook as a student in 1916 and 1917 to other regions of Spain. Of crucial significance, too, for the development of his art was the period he spent living at the Residencia de Estudiantes in Madrid in the 1920s. The purpose of this institution, similar to an Oxbridge college, was to bring together the finest young talents of Spain and to help them blossom in an invigorating cultural and intellectual environment. Here Lorca formed close friendships with Salvador Dalí and Luis Buñuel. Stimulating in a different way was his experience as a student at Columbia University, New York, in 1929–30; it is nothing less than culture shock that is registered in a series of poems written during his stay in the city. Less inspiring, though certainly more enjoyable, was his South American tour of 1933–4. His fame was by now considerable in the Spanish-speaking world, and his trip coincided with successful productions of his plays. In 1931 the Education Ministry of the new government of the Second Republic had appointed him as director of a travelling theatre company, 'La barraca'. On his initiative, Spanish plays were performed all over the country, in squares, marketplaces, and barns. The effect on Lorca's own dramatic production was evident: the most powerful

and popular of his plays were written in the few years between his practical theatrical experience and his death in 1936.<sup>1</sup>

In the turbulent days preceding the start of the Spanish Civil War in July of that year Lorca was in Madrid and confronted by a difficult choice. Should he remain in Madrid or return home to Granada as he normally did in the summer? Where would he be safer if hostilities were to break out? After some agonizing, he decided to go to Granada where he thought that he could rely on the protection of friends in the event of a Nationalist takeover. Indeed, within less than a month he was forced to seek refuge at the house of the family of a friend and fellow poet, Luis Rosales. They had connections with and thereby, it was hoped, influence upon the local Falangist party, a politico-military group charged with civic functions in the period following General Franco's revolt. Unfortunately, the Rosales were unable to save Lorca. Even while at their house, the Civil Governor issued an order for his arrest. He was detained on 16 August and executed by firing squad three days later along with a small group of his fellow citizens on a hillside above the town.

The subject of Lorca's death was for many years something of a forbidden topic. The outcry that followed, outside Spain as much as inside it, given the international impact of the Civil War and the fame that his works immediately achieved, proved embarrassing for the representatives of the Franco regime. Only since the 1970s have the facts about Lorca's death and the true motives been made public. Rumours that his death was prompted by purely personal factors, such as jealousy arising from a homosexual liaison, were useful in deflecting attention away from the political dimension.<sup>2</sup> Yet Lorca was not political in a committed partisan way, although his instincts were decidedly liberal and democratic in nature and he had aligned himself with left-wing values in the years preceding the start of the Civil War. Moreover, from his youth he had offended the Granada bourgeoisie by associating with some of the more flamboyant and arty types of the city. His homosexuality, although not blatant, further outraged the conservative-minded citizens. The seeds of resentment were further watered in an interview Lorca gave in

<sup>1</sup> See Federico García Lorca, *Four Major Plays*, trans. John Edmunds (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1997).

<sup>2</sup> See Jean-Louis Schonberg, *Federico García Lorca: L'Homme-L'Œuvre* (Paris: Plon, 1956) and a summary of Schonberg's thesis in Ian Gibson, *The Death of Lorca* (London: Paladin, 1974), 154–7.

the last year of his life, in which he expressed the view that the capture of the Moorish kingdom of Granada by the Catholic Monarchs, Ferdinand and Isabella, was a 'disastrous event'.<sup>3</sup>

The popularity of Lorca's work is due in part to the circumstances of his death and the mystery in which it was shrouded. Yet he is also perceived, especially by readers in the English-speaking world, as the epitome of what it is to be a Spanish writer. Images of guitars, moons, violence, and passion occur with just enough regularity to justify the label. Such a view may not be a distortion, but it is certainly a simplification, and an awareness of Lorca's first faltering steps as a poet serves to caution against any view of him as a facile or even a 'natural' poet. In 1917–18, around the age of 20, he wrote several thousand lines of poetry; in terms of sheer productivity this was the most prolific period of his poetic career. Even though the poet and his brother Francisco had numbered the poems in readiness for publication, however, little of this vast output was to appear with the poet's blessing. This was a wise decision for there is little of genius or even charm in these earnest, inflated compositions for all their exuberance and pretension. Their publication in a popular paperback edition in 1994, as opposed to a more specialist one, was therefore questionable: a reader new to the poet could hardly recognize in this large volume the portents of talent or the hallmarks of style, and could indeed be dissuaded from reading other works of his. The true worth of the poetic juvenilia was that of a necessary apprenticeship. They afforded a space and opportunity for learning through the very act of writing poetry, acquiring the negative but crucial value of an exorcism. That Lorca could within five years be producing exquisite and disturbing miniatures speaks volumes for his capacity for self-analysis and self-criticism. His ambition was channelled ruthlessly into a practical awareness of what it took to become a poet.

### Book of Poems

Before embarking on his poetic adventure Lorca seemed destined for a career in music. A highly talented pianist and a budding composer,

<sup>3</sup> 'An admirable civilization, and a poetry, architecture, and sensitivity unique in the world—all were lost, to give way to an impoverished, cowed city, a "miser's paradise" where the worst middle class in Spain today is busy stirring things up.' Cited in Ian Gibson, *Federico García Lorca* (London: Faber and Faber, 1989), 439.

he had hoped to pursue his musical studies in Paris. Parental opposition and the death of his music teacher, Antonio Segura, combined to stifle this aspiration. In an autobiographical note written during his period in New York in 1929–30 he relates his decision to become a poet to thwarted musical ambitions: ‘As his parents did not allow him to go to Paris to continue with his initial studies and as his music teacher died, García Lorca turned his (dramatic) pathetic creative urges towards poetry.’<sup>4</sup> Such a clear-cut statement of cause and effect may be an exaggeration, a simplified retrospective gloss. In any case Lorca did not abandon music. His friendship with Manuel de Falla, his organization jointly with Falla of a *cante jondo* festival—designed to reinvigorate traditional Andalusian folk music (literally ‘deep song’), which had suffered from trivialization at the hands of café performers—and his imaginative arrangements of Spanish folk songs for voice and piano all provide evidence of the continuing significance of music in his work as well as in his life.<sup>5</sup>

In Lorca’s earliest poetry there is, though, an overdependence upon musical analogies as though the musician was only letting go with reluctance. He utilizes composers’ names as a shorthand or code for a desired emotion and employs technical terms such as tempo markings, key signatures, and symphonic or sonata movement names. Such a heavy-handed manner is characteristic of the poetic juvenilia, with their ready recourse to enumeration and anaphora, liberally sprinkled with exclamation and interrogation marks. It is not surprising then that only a handful of the 155 poems that appear in the edition of the juvenilia should have found their way into print. Of a different level of achievement altogether is *Book of Poems*, a collection of sixty-eight poems written between 1918 and 1920. Uneven though it may be in quality, it offers a distinctive glimpse into the making of a poet. If the unpublished juvenilia are a place for the disposal of an inauthentic lyric voice, then the first publication in verse constitutes a site for the gradual

<sup>4</sup> ‘Como sus padres no permitieron que se trasladase a París para continuar con sus estudios iniciales, y su maestro de música murió, García Lorca dirigió su (dramático) patético afán creativo a la poesía.’ *Obras completas*, ed. Arturo del Hoyo, 13th edn. (Madrid: Aguilar, 1967), 1698.

<sup>5</sup> See my article ‘Parallel trajectories in the careers of Falla and Lorca’, in Federico Bonaddio and Xon de Ros (eds.), *Crossing Fields in Modern Spanish Culture* (Oxford: Legenda, European Humanities Research Centre, 2003), 92–102.

and painful acquisition of identity and aspiration. The collection is rich in a creative tension that is symptomatic of a learning curve. Such strains and conflicts can be found both in individual poems and between poems. The 'Elegy' (p. 13) is lexically overripe but it is also concentrated in its vision: the short-winded accumulation of the unpublished poetry yields to an arresting precision of imagery through the interplay of the sexual and the maternal, of Christianity and paganism. The pathetic fallacy in the poems entitled 'Songs' from the early part of the collection is countered by the edgy lyricism in the form of fragmentary dialogue and subterranean narrative in the poems entitled 'Ballads'. Strategically placed at the end of *Book of Poems* are a dozen or so poems that serve to embody discovery and adventure. Their unease is reminiscent of an idea in Shaw's *Major Barbara*: 'You have found something. At first that feels as if you have lost something.' The significantly named 'Another Song' (p. 31) marks such a coincidence of loss and gain, while 'Dream' (p. 29) and 'The Billy Goat' (p. 33), sexually dark and ambivalent, daringly stake out the new territory. Yet 'The Billy Goat' is perhaps less important for what it tells us about Lorca's sexuality in 1919—when it is supposed his homosexual inclination was not yet evident—and more significant as an indicator of a poetic crisis. In this respect, the roughness and aggression of the poem—the blunt terminology, the visceral phrasing—are if not a metaphor, then a working out (in both senses of the term) of expressive problems. It is a poetry that wears on its sleeve the excitement attendant upon the very making of the poem as a new kind of aesthetic experience, where 'light is a hurricane'.

### Suites

What writing *Book of Poems* may have taught Lorca, among other things, was the art of minimalism. He was not especially interested in the various ephemeral Hispanic avant-garde poetic movements that were in vogue around 1920, but in the two years prior to the publication of *Book of Poems* his artistic horizons had widened with his entry into the Residencia de Estudiantes. The quest for a new and fresh poetic was manifested initially in the poems that came to comprise his *Suites*. The title suggests two musical models: the characteristic eighteenth-century composition of a kind much employed by

Bach and Handel, containing a whole range of dance forms, and an earlier type in the form of theme and variations, or what Spanish instrumental composers of the sixteenth century labelled ‘diferencias’. More significant than the musical inspiration for the poetic form is the fastidiousness and precision of diction, a far remove from the verbosity of the unpublished poems and some compositions of *Book of Poems*. Yet the poem entitled ‘Song with Reflection’ (p. 39) reveals not just the effect of purgation, for its minimalism is not a matter of style—of an optional vehicle of presentation—but a mode of dramatization that is integral to the poem. While a reference to the poet’s heart might have spawned an emotional rhapsody in the earliest poetry, here the term prompts distancing and a gentle irony. What we have are faint impressions and evasions in the unanswered questions and elisions. Such an abbreviated and truncated piece can hardly be *expressive* of anything, let alone of personal emotions, such is its incompleteness, its gaps. The ‘lost language’ in a sense says it all: it is a cavernous composition with the resonance of echo. What its unremitting suggestiveness approximates to are intimations of a relationship, as faceless as it is wordless, and as fleeting and insubstantial as the reflection of its title. It is a salutary reminder that poems work on the basis of what comes out of them rather than what certainly or allegedly goes into them.

### Poem of the Cante Jondo

The *cante jondo* festival that Lorca organized in collaboration with Manuel de Falla and the businessman Miguel Cerón Rubio in 1922 inspired the *Poem of the Cante Jondo*, a work that could be considered as the greatest set of suites, although not named as such. In *cante jondo* Lorca discovered a depth and authenticity of folklore that readily translated into a form of poetry that he favoured in the early 1920s. Earlier poets, such as Manuel Machado, exploited the ‘deep song’ of the gypsies and their culture to supply word-pictures that veered between photographic realism and unintentional caricature. Lorca avoided the clichés of such a heady art and lifestyle. The key to his imagining of this ancient Andalusian song is evocation; in a lecture given to the Arts Club in Granada some months before the festival took place he described in suggestively poetic terms the character of this art: ‘It is a song without landscape and therefore

concentrated in itself and terrible amid the shadow.’<sup>6</sup> Such a mode of description is indicative of Lorca’s approach in this collection. He is more concerned to assimilate rather than duplicate the detail of *cante jondo*: he may occasionally adopt its lexical mannerisms but he never quotes verbatim, however much he values its mystery. Instead he seeks an equivalence of effect.

One of the characteristics of flamenco song is voice modulation, enhanced by the use of the *melisma*, a decorative treatment of melody. The elaboration of the refrain in the final lines of ‘*Ay!*’ (p. 59) is a case in point. It conveys that kind of stillness that we might be tempted to label unworldly until we realize that it is the very embodiment of world. It is a stillness where silence resounds—the presence of silence is no less significant in Lorca’s plays—and where the shadow is the picture. In this scene of emptiness the plea for release and abandonment is formulated in a line of almost painful intensity so emphatically is it spelled out, syllable by syllable: ‘I’ve told you to leave me.’ Even in ‘The Guitar’ (p. 49) that celebrates the unique sound world of flamenco it is the echo or the memory of song that resonates. The repeated similes shadow a fading sound and register the immensity of the disappearing acoustic, such is their sheer sense of size and space: ‘like water, | like wind | over snow’.

Commentators have sought to emphasize the tragic and dramatic aspects of the *cante jondo* poems, by reference both to Lorca’s life and other works of his. Yet it is performance that the book’s subdivisions highlight, by evoking the characteristic flamenco genres. The form of the suite enables an integration that mimics what actually happens in *cante jondo*: the guitar preceding the voice, the song that opens with an ornate cry of pain, the sequences in time. The compositions that form the ‘Poem of the *Saeta*’ are an impression of Holy Week in Seville. They acknowledge the solemnity of the occasion without being serious, and although they embody mystery insofar as they enunciate the dark and the remote, they also have an uncertain, elusive quality that is not so much spiritual as playful. Lorca puns on the word *saeta*, stubbornly refusing to take it purely as a metaphor—the songs as arrows of lamentation—and, denying the title of the section its true significance, thereby converts the *saeta* singers into bowmen,

<sup>6</sup> ‘Es un canto sin paisaje, y por tanto, concentrado en sí mismo y terrible en medio de la sombra’. *Obras completas*, 47.



even establishing a witty link with the mythological archer, Cupid. In a further twist, the blind bowmen are connected to the hooded penitents of the brotherhoods that participate in the Good Friday processions. What such traits suggest is that in *Poem of the Cante Jondo* Lorca learnt how to make a 'bigger' work than hitherto. He betrays a capacity for thinking in larger structures: he attains a conception of a macro-poem made up of a number of smaller poems.

### Songs

Such an accomplishment was to be consolidated in *Songs*, a work that occupied the poet mainly between 1921 and 1924 and which can be considered the culmination of his early poetry. In particular, it is in this collection that the functioning of the lyric presence, that had been tenaciously confronted in *Book of Poems* and controlled in *Poem of the Cante Jondo*, would be supremely refined. This presence is complex: the child's view of the world, open-eyed and indiscriminating, alternates with adolescent anxieties and with adult explanations or, just as often, evasions. In 'Nocturnes at the Window' (p. 77) there is an impulse prompted by the fascination of seeing, embodied in the magnetism of the moon, associated, as so often in Lorca's work, with fateful striving. In the lunge towards new experiences, the recklessness of the child-speaker is obvious. For if the danger is unwelcome, it is the price to be paid for the pleasure of finding out: the window through which the child puts his head to savour the smells of the night becomes a guillotine. The concluding poem in 'Nocturnes' (p. 79) suggests the confusion attendant upon discovery: the childlike visualization of a funeral serves as a cover for the fright of a lost innocence.

Many poems in *Songs* have as their site the boundary between childhood and adolescence; in 'Foolish Song' (p. 81) the yearning to move into the next stage of life is successfully countered by an instinctive regression. The incorporation of dialogue into the slightest of lyrics, as here, is one of the poet's touches of genius. Like others, this poem is a blend of neo-classical purity and pseudo-folkloric simplicity. In Lorca's hands, however, such a fusion yields unease, as in the edgy, truncated poems that either provide unhappy versions of the rites of courtship (pp. 89, 99, 101) or else brutally deconstruct them (pp. 95, 97). It is tempting to interpret such negative rationalizations of amatory aspiration and encounter as indications of the

poet's homosexuality, and it is no great task to engage in what would be therefore warranted as appropriate decoding. This kind of approach—reductive as it is—often has the sole effect of telling us what we want to find out about the poet because we already know it. In any case it does not do justice to the complexity of the issue. In the sequence beginning with 'Verlaine' (p. 83) the layers of concealment prevail over any imperative of revelation. 'Bacchus' (p. 85) hints at a revulsion with the feminine through panic provoked by the fig-tree, a traditional female symbol. We could envisage a brief narrative whereby the speaker is approached by a female figure who seeks an intimate embrace only for him to recoil before her. In 'Venus' (p. 87) the 'shell of the bed' brings to mind the well-known Botticelli painting of the birth of Venus except that in Lorca's version Venus sinks into the sea rather than rises out of it—a blunt de-mythification that commemorates the death of woman as erotic objective. By contrast the vision of likeness through the reflection of the self—a same-sex attraction—in 'Narcissus' (p. 89) provokes fascination and desire—a process again realized by means of a child–mother dialogue. Yet the last word belongs to the poet who comments on what has occurred and asserts his right not to communicate: 'I understood. But I shan't explain.' One could not imagine a more robust disassociation from the conventional notion of poetry as the expression of emotion.

There are, admittedly, poems of the most sonorous and evocative character, such as 'Horseman's Song' (p. 81), where the rhythmic form magically shadows the doom-laden journey towards an unattainable Córdoba, or 'Song of the Dry Orange Tree' (p. 105) whose emotional unburdening and anguished articulation is more in keeping with the speech of the female figures of the late tragedies—the Mother in *Blood Wedding*, Yerma in the play of the same name, Adela in *The House of Bernarda Alba*—than the poetry of the early 1920s. Entirely different in nature is 'Parting' (p. 99). It is reminiscent of some of the quieter pieces in *Poem of the Cante Jondo*. There is a poise about the placing of the figures, each to his function: the poet on the balcony, the child eating oranges, the reaper in the fields. This spatial harmony is complemented by the uncluttered sentence-structure, simply and finely shaped. Here the restless gaze of the child in 'Nocturnes at the Window' is replaced by the weary contemplation of the adult, albeit languorous rather than dejected.

## Gypsy Ballads

Yet perhaps the most emotive incorporation of the child in Lorca's poetry does not occur in *Songs* but in the opening poem, 'Ballad of the Moon, the Moon' (p. 107), of the next published collection, *Gypsy Ballads*. The uncanny fantasy of the moon who comes to the forge in order to abduct a child reveals Lorca at his most characteristically creative. In a lecture recital on the *Ballads* he observed that this was an invented myth: the moon as deadly ballerina. Yet part of its troubling attraction resides in its capacity to prod the reader into acknowledging other myths, as in the unconscious allusion to fragments of tales such as the 'Erlkönig' of Germanic legend. Above all, there is the conscious evocation of the world of the Spanish ballad—the *romance*—a traditional form that attracted 'learned' poets from the sixteenth century onwards. The sing-song repetition, both entranced and threatening in this ballad about the moon, the lavish detail, the sudden spurts of narrative energy, are all celebrated in this collection. The book's fame inspired all kinds of overall interpretation, including some by the poet himself, who felt obliged to defend it both against the contempt of his fellow artists, Dalí and Buñuel, who felt it to be a betrayal of the surrealist agenda, and against the misconceptions of those who believed the author himself to be a gypsy, such was its insight into their lives and culture. Yet as much as about Granada, or gypsies, or the 'pena negra' (dark grief)—the title of one of the poems—this book of ballads could be said to be about the ballad itself. It is a showcase of styles and mannerisms, from the virtuosity of its rhythmic variety to its tellingly authentic employment of one of the traits of the older form of the genre, the *romance viejo*: 'fragmentism', that is the practice of presenting the material of poems in the form of successive tableaux without connecting threads, and frequently having abrupt endings where the reader is deprived of a knowledge of the outcome.

It is one of the best known of all Lorca's poems that betrays this trait, the 'Dreamwalker Ballad' (p. 109). The subject of innumerable interpretations, variously ingenious and preposterous, it none the less refuses to yield a clear narrative.<sup>7</sup> Lorca himself observed that although

<sup>7</sup> 'Events become ambiguous, the poem remains open-ended, and linear, anecdotal interpretations are subsequently confounded.' Federico Bonaddio, 'Lorca's "Romance sonámbulo": The Desirability of Non-Disclosure', *Bulletin of Hispanic Studies*, 72 (1995), 385–401 (at 389).

it had ‘a great sense of anecdote, nobody knows what happens, not even me’. The poem’s fragmentism resides in the isolation of scenes, caused by the absence of explanatory connections, which compels us to fill the gaps by hazarding supposed causes and effects. Yet this should not be viewed as the product of a riddle-producer. The poem is imbued with a dream-like quality which has been an encouragement for the psycho-analytic school of critics, especially eager to press the case for Lorca as a man of his times, as one of a group of poets who were, it is to be presumed, ‘decisively influenced by the knowledge represented by Freud and Jung’.<sup>8</sup> But the features of this poem that linger in the mind and haunt the memory are likely to be uniquely poetic: from the haunting opening refrain—as good an example of the necessary inexplicable quality of poetry as one could imagine—to the heady confusion of dialogue, description, and narrative of the poem’s non-conclusion.

The sense of delight that comes from reading—or hearing—such a poem is repeated elsewhere in *Gypsy Ballads*. Commentators who extract anguished and tragic messages or statements from the work are in danger of forgetting the form in which such supposed portentous utterances are cast. Moreover, these poems betray a lightness of touch, an imaginative verve and even touches of humour. Such are the two ballads about Antoñito el Camborio (pp. 117–21), in real life a gypsy layabout who met an ignoble death after drinking too much, but elevated by Lorca into a delightfully cult, if not camp, figure: a pretty young man, carefree and swaggering, whose meek submission to the officers of the Civil Guard is redeemed in the duel with his cousins, the description of his balletic grace in the struggle recalling the metaphors drawn from the art of bullfighting in the previous poem. Lorca observes, tongue in cheek, that Antoñito was one of the purest heroes of the book as he was the only one to call him by name at the moment of his death: ‘Oh, Federico García | call the Civil Guard!’

### Poet in New York

In the summer of 1929 Lorca embarked from Southampton on the SS *Olympic* for New York. He was passing through a period of

<sup>8</sup> ‘decisivamente influida por la ciencia representada por Freud y Jung’. J. M. Aguirre, ‘El sonambulismo de Federico García Lorca’, *Bulletin of Hispanic Studies*, 44 (1967), 267–85 (at 268).

depression, partly at least as a result of an amatory disappointment: the sculptor Emilio Aladrén, with whom he was infatuated, was starting to become interested in the girl who was to become his wife. The poet's stay in New York is commonly regarded as a miserable experience, one which Lorca translated into the anguished and difficult compositions published posthumously as *Poet in New York*. This is perhaps an oversimplification produced by the need to square the life with the work; in reality, Lorca was well received, even fêted, and relished the music of the blacks, whom he compared to the gypsies of his native Andalusia. He did, however, feel alienated from the life and, more especially, the lifestyle of New York, although only he could be blamed for this. He made little effort to learn English and displayed an instinctive antipathy to Anglo-Saxon culture and religion: his letters home are evidence of a closed mind. Not even a month in the country at the Vermont home of the parents of Philip Cummings, a young American student whom Lorca had met at the Residencia de Estudiantes the previous year, sufficed to relieve his depression. A poem he wrote when stopping off at Cuba on the way home is a joyous cry of relief: his verse seems to sing and dance again (p. 141).

Out of the New York experience Lorca made a poetry that is perhaps less individually distinctive than some of his previous work. The notion of the city as a dehumanizing environment, his revulsion at the multitudes who crowded Coney beach on holiday, and his lyrical disassociation from what he considered disagreeable or unacceptable, are hallmarks of a kind of artistic sensibility provocatively outlined by John Carey in *The Intellectuals and the Masses*. Lorca's natural sympathy for the underdog and his sense of decency coexist with an aristocratic, even elitist, air. Such a fusion leads to a poetry of bold strokes, even of simplicities. To extrapolate ideas from *Poet in New York* and write about them as if they were the poem is poor critical practice and an unjust tool of assessment: Lorca is a poet, not an essayist, to be judged on the poetic assimilation and integration of ideas not on their value in themselves. He fantasizes about how nature will one day wreak retribution on the metropolis, he denounces the world of money and numbers, and he manufactures a rhetoric of revolt. The vivacity of the imagination and the verve of the spoken voice (for many of the New York poems are splendid recitation pieces, as Lorca himself realized) are such that we overlook the embarrassingly rough-edged ideology. None the less, occasional outbursts make for uncomfortable reading: the liberating

desire to 'beat | the little trembling Jewish women full of bubbles' would have been the subject of greater scandal in a poet for whom there might be less obvious affection, such as T. S. Eliot. That there are profoundly self-searching compositions in the collection touching on matters of religious speculation and sexual identity is not in doubt. Their tortuous probing, allied to a deployment of imagery that approximates to that of the surrealists, makes for difficult reading, though it has proved a rich seam for scholars. At his best, in a poem such as 'Cry to Rome' (p. 137), almost certainly inspired by the signing of the Lateran treaties between Mussolini and Pius XI in February 1929, the controlled imagery and rhetoric produces a stunning protest poem, a rare piece of poetic demagoguery whose incitements—denunciation and exhortation—have the ring of poetic truth.

### The Tamarit Divan

In the last six years of his life Lorca wrote comparatively little poetry. His main focus of attention in this period was the stage, partly as a result of his appointment as the director of 'La barraca'. Indeed some of the finest poetry in these years is to be found in the three tragedies, not only in the set-piece poems, frequently in the guise of songs, but also in the sharp melodies of dialogue. He also returned to the kind of poetry he wrote in the early 1920s. The poems that appear in *The Tamarit Divan* are brief and evocative—an attempt to conjure up the delicate and exotic world of Arabic poetry. Though there are few formal connections between the ghazals and qasidas and the Arab genres from which this terminology derives, Lorca again succeeds—as he had with *Poem of the Cante Jondo*—in assimilating the essence and the flavour of such poetry. It is hardly surprising that a poetic imagination as attuned to place and history as Lorca's, growing up in the last stronghold of Moorish Spain, surrounded by sumptuous and sensuous palaces, gardens, and fountains, should react so creatively to a culture that he was to compare, favourably and provocatively, to that of the Christians who conquered Granada in 1492.

### Six Galician Poems

The *Six Galician Poems* testify to an affection for Galicia that dated from a visit to the region as a student at the University of Granada

and was reinforced by a more recent one with his theatre company. Lorca was also on friendly terms with a number of Galician writers and knew the literature of the region well. One of the poems (p. 153) pays homage to the greatest of the region's poets, Rosalía de Castro, and it also harks back to the medieval Galician-Portuguese lyric in its utilization of the dawn-song, albeit with an unusual macabre edge.

### Lament for Ignacio Sánchez Mejías

The most ambitious poem of Lorca's last years is what could be termed an occasional piece. It is perhaps indicative of the way in which his allegiance was changing from poetry to drama that it should have taken a specific event to prompt him to such a work. In October 1934 the bullfighter Ignacio Sánchez Mejías, a friend of the poet, died as a result of a goring by a bull in a *corrida* in Manzanares, a small town south of Madrid. Mejías had retired from the ring some years earlier and his surprising return was foolhardy: now in his forties, he was overweight and had lost his former agility. His friendship with Lorca went back a number of years as, unusually for a bullfighter, albeit the son of a distinguished doctor, he had literary pretensions and talent, notably as a dramatist. The poem that Lorca wrote in his memory (p. 157) is a lament rather than an elegy—the Spanish term *llanto* of its title derives from the Latin *planctus* with its association of weeping. Both the title and passages in the poem's second part recall the most celebrated poem of this type in Spanish literature—the fifteenth-century 'Coplas por la muerte de su padre' ('Verses upon the Death of His Father') by Jorge Manrique. The best-known section of the poem is the opening with its endlessly repeated refrain 'At five in the afternoon'. From the poem we would imagine this to be the time of Mejías's death, but Lorca had obtained the phrase from a newspaper headline that employed the very same words in a reference to the start of the funeral procession some days later. To say it is a refrain is an understatement; it rings through the opening section of the poem like a maddening bell behind which the snatches of narrative are assembled. It is a virtuoso performance comparable to the *Gypsy Ballads*. There are subtle touches of technical wizardry: the changes of tense, the shift from metaphor to simile, above all, the elaboration of the refrain at strategic points like hammer blows resounding above the monotonous tolling.

The sensation of horror and the sense of anger that are traditionally part of the *planctus* yield in the later part of the poem to a resigned sorrow culminating in the tribute to the dead man and the implied consolation of his memory. The calmer vision prompts some of Lorca's most harmonious lines, the opening stanzas of the final section with their simple syntactical repetitions and the haunting evocation of autumn appropriately linger in the memory. Cultivated and brilliant though he may have been, Mejías was dignified beyond his significance by this noble threnody, converted into an Andalusian hero as Antoñito el Camborio had been years earlier.

### Sonnets

In the last months of his life Lorca was planning a book of sonnets. This was not a form he had cultivated widely, but when he composed a group of eleven love sonnets at the end of 1935 it came at a moment when the form was enjoying something of a revival. Most of these poems were unpublished until the 1980s, as indeed had been the *Suites*. In the case of the sonnets, however, the delay in publication excited more interest. The title by which they are now known—*Sonnets of Dark Love*—was not one that appeared in the manuscript, but it has arisen because Lorca supposedly referred to them as such to friends. Inspired by Lorca's love for Rafael Rodríguez Rapún, a young engineering student with whom he had fallen in love in 1933, the term 'dark' is commonly taken as being synonymous with 'homosexual'. This is a reasonable deduction but Andrew Anderson is right to point out that the term has other connotations, 'most of them equally or more relevant to the appreciation of the sonnets as self-sufficient literary texts'. This scholar also perceptively observes that they are about 'the tormented *experience* of love, passion and suffering, and only secondarily about the dynamics of being in a love affair'.<sup>9</sup> There is little by way of specificity in the group of sonnets: indeed on only one occasion is the sexual identity of the object of love made explicit.

The reception of Lorca's work—his poetry in particular—has suffered from two successive distortions. Once his life and his complete work became a subject for open discussion and scrutiny his

<sup>9</sup> *Lorca's Late Poetry: A Critical Study* (Liverpool: Francis Cairns, 1990), 306.



mythic status changed: from Republican martyr to gay icon. Neither of these terms serves him well. Ignorance, willed or otherwise, yielded to overfamiliarity, to an open season for crude deconstructionists. At the same time, as if to compensate for his wretched fate at the hands of Nationalist thugs, there has emerged a rosy-tinted version of his life and character. Posterity may deem it necessary to adjust those judgements that presently overrate the man and underrate the work. Lorca was a victim not a martyr; a man of decent instincts, not a saint. He was generous and impulsive, but he could be vain and self-centred. One could excuse his lack of modesty for it would have been false. He towered over his contemporaries, and they knew it: he was fêted and lionized. Yet a later critical consensus, which looks to the achievements of the poetic group to which Lorca belonged, variously denominated the Poetic Group of 1925, the Generation of 1927, and the Generation of the Dictatorship, is apt to treat him at most as a first among equals. There is, however, surely no doubt that he is the most stylish and spectacular poet of twentieth-century Spain—a writer who fulfils most readily our expectations of what poetry can achieve.

## NOTE ON THE TEXT AND TRANSLATION

THE Spanish texts are taken from the original volume collections, whose details of publication are provided in the Explanatory Notes at the back of the book.

The aim has been to provide a balanced selection of poems from all periods of Lorca's life. This has entailed including rather fewer poems than is usual in anthologies from the better-known books, notably *Romancero gitano* and *Poeta en Nueva York*, and instead finding more space for those from the earlier works. Such an emphasis, it is hoped, will both highlight Lorca's development as a poet and do justice to the somewhat underrated collections of the early to mid-1920s.

D. G. W.

Lorca's poetry poses the recognized problems of translation in an intense way. His Spanish is highly charged, culturally specific, strongly rhythmic, always musical. It evokes an ancient land, Andalusia, where Europe, Africa, and Arabia met and clashed. It evokes a world of searing heat, passions, and rough justice, resonating to the haunting sound of *cante jondo*, the purest form of Flamenco music. Here is a world which could scarcely be less Anglo-Saxon.

Lorca's work has been much translated in the decades since his death, so iconic a figure has he become. The translations in this volume have sought to render what might be called Lorca's *disposition*, and to give an account in English of the anguished, isolated sensibility that lies below the language of his poetry. My aim has been to produce angular, tight, uncluttered lines. Thanks to the stress system of Spanish, Lorca's sense of anguish and intensity is conveyed in a markedly accented metre; rhythmic pulse matches what is being voiced. Form and content become synonymous. However, too marked an English metrical foot might run the risk of lightness of tone quite at odds with Lorca's brittle urgency. Nor does Lorca use end-rhyme, another possible agreeable agent of security. Instead, he exploits the naturally occurring assonance of Spanish, which the English versions loosely have sought to reflect.

The first drafts of these translations were done at the Tyrone Guthrie Centre in Ireland during a residency funded by the EU in conjunction with the Irish Translators' and Interpreters' Association. My grateful thanks go to all three organizations. I would also like to thank my colleague, Gareth Walters, not only for his contribution to this venture, but for suggesting changes to the translation. I must thank the Heirs of Federico García Lorca for permission to publish this selection; and Bill Kosmas, acting on their behalf. Once more, Judith Luna has been a tactful and skilful editor. Chris and Fen Tyler saw to it that I received a scarce copy of the Green Horse Press's bilingual *Sonnets of Dark Love*—a generous gesture by them and Green Horse, much appreciated. Finally, to my wife Claire, who not only showed me much of Lorca's botany *in situ* during our Andalusian holidays, but also unobtrusively supported this project from first stirrings to bookshop shelf, go all my gratitude, all my love—and these translations.

M. S.

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## A CHRONOLOGY OF FEDERICO GARCÍA LORCA

- 1898 Born in Fuentevaqueros in the vale of Granada.
- 1907 Family move to Asquerosa (setting for *Bernarda Alba*).
- 1909–19 Granada. Early musical studies, but enters University Faculty of Letters (1915). Among family friends are Socialist professor Fernando de los Ríos and composer Manuel de Falla.
- 1918 First book, *Impressions and Landscapes*, published.
- 1919–28 Based in Residencia de Estudiantes, Madrid. Friends there include Luis Buñuel, poets Jorge Guillén, Rafael Alberti (1924), and Salvador Dalí (1923).
- 1920 First play, *The Butterfly's Evil Spell*, performed.
- 1921 Publishes *Book of Poems*. Begins *Songs*, and the *cante jondo* poems.
- 1922 With Falla, organizes *cante jondo* festival in Granada.
- 1923 Begins *Mariana Pineda*, *Gypsy Ballads*, *The Prodigious Shoemaker's Wife*.
- 1924 José Moreno Villa shows him a description of *rosa mutabilis*.
- 1925–8 Close friendship and collaboration with Dalí. Growing interest in literary experiment: *Ode to Salvador Dalí*, *Buster Keaton's Walk*, *Love of Don Perlimplín* and *Belisa in her Garden*.
- 1927 Participates in Góngora tercentenary. Publishes *Songs*. *Mariana Pineda* performed (June). Exhibition of his drawings in Barcelona (July).
- 1928 *Gypsy Ballads* published. Rupture with Dalí. Reads press reports of Nijar murder case (kernel of *Blood Wedding*).
- 1929 Personal and artistic anxieties multiply. Goes to study at Columbia University (June). Experiences of New York, Wall Street crash, Black life of Harlem, evoke more radical forms of expression: Poet in *New York*, *The Public*.
- 1930 Travels to Cuba (March). *Yerma* in progress. In Madrid from June: reads the explicitly homosexual *The Public* to friends. *The Prodigious Shoemaker's Wife* performed (December).
- 1931 Writes *Once Five Years Pass*. Publishes *Poem of the Cante Jondo*. Second Republic proclaimed in April.

- 1932–4 Director of travelling student theatre, ‘La barraca’ (part of Republican government’s cultural outreach).
- 1932 Reads the complete *Blood Wedding* to friends (September).
- 1933 *Blood Wedding* performed (8 March). Theatre-club performance of *Don Perlimplín*. Centre-right government takes office in autumn. Lorca visits Argentina (September 1933–March 1934). Partial reading of *Yerma*. Meets cousin’s former fiancé (story featured in *Doña Rosita*).
- 1934 Completes *Yerma* and *The Tamarit Divan*. Composes *Lament* for bullfighter Ignacio Sánchez Mejías, killed in August. Abortive October Revolution followed by repression. Lorca supports appeals for clemency. *Yerma* performed (29 December).
- 1935 *Lament for Ignacio Sánchez Mejías* published (May). Final drafting of *Poet in New York* (August). Signs anti-fascist manifesto (November). *Doña Rosita the Spinster* performed (12 December).
- 1936 Popular Front wins elections (16 February). Lorca signs appeal for peaceful co-operation. Joins in homage to Alberti (February), Luis Cernuda (April), and French Popular Front delegates (May). Writing *Sonnets of Dark Love*, and projects for theatre. *The House of Bernarda Alba* completed (19 June); read to friends (24 June). Political tension increases. Lorca travels to Granada on 13 July. Military uprising (17 July) seizes power in Granada (20–3 July). Mass arrests and killings. 19 August: Lorca murdered by firing squad at Víznar.

# SELECTED POEMS



## Poemas de *Libro de Poemas*

### Canción otoñal

*Noviembre de 1918*  
(Granada)

Hoy siento en el corazón  
un vago temblor de estrellas  
pero mi senda se pierde  
en el alma de la niebla.  
La luz me troncha las alas  
y el dolor de mi tristeza  
va mojando los recuerdos  
en la fuente de la idea.

Todas las rosas son blancas,  
tan blancas como mi pena,  
y no son las rosas blancas,  
que ha nevado sobre ellas.  
Antes tuvieron el iris.  
También sobre el alma nieva.  
La nieve del alma tiene  
copos de besos y escenas  
que se hundieron en la sombra  
o en la luz del que las piensa.  
La nieve cae de las rosas  
pero la del alma queda,  
y la garra de los años  
hace un sudario con ella.

¿Se deshelerá la nieve  
cuando la muerte nos lleva?  
¿O después habrá otra nieve  
y otras rosas más perfectas?

¿Será la paz con nosotros  
como Cristo nos enseña?

## From *Book of Poems*

### Autumn Song

*November 1918*  
(Granada)

Today in my heart  
a vague trembling of stars,  
but my way is lost  
in the soul of the mist.  
Light lops my wings.  
The hurt of my sadness  
moistens memories  
in thought's fountain.

All roses are white,  
white as my pain,  
white only when  
snow's fallen on them.  
Earlier they wore a rainbow.  
Snow's also falling on the soul.  
The soul's snow is kissed  
by flakes and scenes  
lost before in the shadow  
or the light of the person thinking.  
Snow falls from roses,  
but remains on the soul,  
and the year's thick needle  
makes a shroud of them.

Will the snow melt  
when death claims us?  
Or will there be more snow  
and more perfect roses?

Will we know peace  
as Christ promises?

¿O nunca será posible  
la solución del problema?

¿Y si el Amor nos engaña?  
¿Quién la vida nos alienta  
si el crepúsculo nos hunde  
en la verdadera ciencia  
del Bien que quizá no exista  
y del Mal que late cerca?

Si la esperanza se apaga  
y la Babel se comienza,  
¿qué antorcha iluminará  
los caminos en la Tierra?

Si el azul es un ensueño,  
¿qué será de la inocencia?  
¿Qué será del corazón  
si el Amor no tiene flechas?

Y si la muerte es la muerte,  
¿qué será de los poetas  
y de las cosas dormidas  
que ya nadie las recuerda?  
¡Oh sol de las esperanzas!  
¡Agua clara! ¡Luna nueva!  
¡Corazones de los niños!  
¡Almas rudas de las piedras!  
Hoy siento en el corazón  
un vago temblor de estrellas  
y todas las rosas son  
tan blancas como mi pena.

Or can it never be  
for us?

And what if love's a trick?  
Who'll salvage our lives  
if gathering gloom buries us  
in the certainty of Good,  
unreal perhaps,  
and of Evil throbbing very close?

What if hope dies  
and Babel\* rises?  
What torch will light  
earth's pathways?

If blue is dream  
what then innocence?  
What awaits the heart  
if Love bears no arrows?

If death is death,  
what then of poets  
and the hibernating things  
no one remembers?  
Sun of our hopes!  
Clear water! New moon!  
Hearts of children!  
Rough souls of the stones!  
Today in my heart  
a vague trembling of stars  
and all roses are  
as white as my pain.

## Canción menor

*Diciembre de 1918*

*(Granada)*

Tienen gotas de rocío  
las alas del ruiseñor,  
gotas claras de la luna  
cuajadas por su ilusión.

Tiene el mármol de la fuente  
el beso del surtidor,  
sueño de estrellas humildes.

Las niñas de los jardines  
me dicen todas adiós  
cuando paso. Las campanas  
también me dicen adiós.  
Y los árboles se besan  
en el crepúsculo. Yo  
voy llorando por la calle,  
grotesco y sin solución,  
con tristeza de Cyrano  
y de Quijote,  
redentor  
de imposibles infinitos  
con el ritmo del reloj.  
Y veo secarse los lirios  
al contacto de mi voz  
manchada de luz sangrienta,  
y en mi lírica canción  
llevo galas de payaso  
empolvado. El amor  
bello y lindo se ha escondido  
bajo una araña. El sol  
como otra araña me oculta  
con sus patas de oro. No  
conseguiré mi ventura,  
pues soy como el mismo Amor,

## Minor Song

*December 1918*  
*(Granada)*

Dewdrops  
on nightingale's wings,  
clear droplets of moon  
shaped by illusion.

On the fountain's marble  
the waterspout's kiss,  
dream of humble stars.

The girls in the gardens  
all bid me farewell  
as I pass. Bells too  
bid me farewell  
and trees kiss  
in the half-light. I  
go down the street weeping,  
grotesque, no answers,  
sad as Cyrano\*  
sad as Don Quixote,\*  
redeeming  
impossible infinities  
with the rhythm of clocks.  
I see irises dry  
touched by my voice  
bloodstained by light,  
and in my lyric song  
I wear the costume  
of a grease-painted clown.  
Beautiful marvellous love  
hides under a spider. The sun  
like another spider hides me  
beneath its golden legs. I shan't  
find happiness,  
I'm like Love

cuyas flechas son de llanto,  
y el carcaj el corazón.

Daré todo a los demás  
y lloraré mi pasión  
como niño abandonado  
en cuento que se borró.

## Balada triste

### Pequeño poema

*Abril de 1918*

*(Granada)*

¡Mi corazón es una mariposa,  
niños buenos del prado!,  
que presa por la araña gris del tiempo  
tiene el polen fatal del desengaño.

De niño yo canté como vosotros,  
niños buenos del prado,  
solté mi gavilán con las temibles  
cuatro uñas de gato.  
Pasé por el jardín de Cartagena,  
la verbena invocando,  
y perdí la sortija de mi dicha  
al pasar el arroyo imaginario.

Fui también caballero  
una tarde fresquita de Mayo.  
Ella era entonces para mí el enigma,  
estrella azul sobre mi pecho intacto.  
Cabalgué lentamente hacia los cielos,  
era un domingo de piperigallo,  
y vi que en vez de rosas y claveles  
ella tronchaba lirios con sus manos.

Yo siempre fui intranquilo,  
niños buenos del prado,

whose arrows are tears,  
whose quiver the heart.

I'll give everything to others  
and weep my passion  
like the child abandoned  
in a story crossed out.

## Sad Ballad

Little poem

*April 1918*

*(Granada)*

My heart's a butterfly,  
good children of the field,  
pinned by time's grey spider,  
filled with disillusionment's deadly pollen.

When I was a boy I sang like you,  
good children of the field,  
I let loose my sparrow-hawk  
with its four frightful cat-claws.  
I went through Cartagena's garden  
imploping the verbena  
and lost my good luck ring  
when I crossed the invented stream.

I was a horseman too  
one fresh afternoon in May.  
She was my enigma then,  
blue star on my unspoiled chest.  
Slowly I rode towards the skies.  
That Sunday of sainfoin  
I saw her hands were cutting lilies  
not roses and carnations.

Always I was restless,  
good children of the field,



el *ella* del romance me sumía  
en ensoñares claros.  
¿Quién será la que coge los claveles  
y las rosas de Mayo?  
¿Y por qué la verán sólo los niños  
a lomos de Pegaso?  
¿Será esa misma la que en los rondones  
con tristeza llamamos  
Estrella, suplicándole que salga  
a danzar por el campo?...

En abril de mi infancia yo cantaba,  
niños buenos del prado,  
la *ella* impenetrable del romance  
donde sale Pegaso.  
Yo decía en las noches la tristeza  
de mi amor ignorado,  
y la luna lunera, ¡qué sonrisa  
ponía entre sus labios!  
¿Quién será la que corta los claveles  
y las rosas de Mayo?  
Y de aquella chiquita, tan bonita,  
que su madre ha casado,  
¿en qué oculto rincón de cementerio  
dormirá su fracaso?

Yo solo con mi amor desconocido,  
sin corazón, sin llantos,  
hacia el techo imposible de los cielos  
con un gran sol por báculo.

¡Qué tristeza tan seria me da sombral,  
niños buenos del prado,  
cómo recuerda dulce el corazón  
los días ya lejanos...  
¿Quién será la que corta los claveles  
y las rosas de Mayo?

the *she* of the romance engulfed me  
in limpid dreams:  
who'll pick the May roses  
and carnations?  
Why will only the children  
riding Pegasus\* see her,  
she who round here  
with sadness we name  
star, imploring her to come  
and dance around the field?...

Good children of the field,  
in the April of my childhood I sang  
the impregnable *she* of the romance  
where Pegasus rides out.  
By night I told the sadness  
of my unsuspected love —  
and what a smile the moonish moon  
wore on its lips!  
Who'll cut the May roses  
and carnations?  
And that so pretty little girl,  
given in marriage by her mother,  
in what dark cemetery plot  
will they lay her ruin?

I alone with my undiscovered love,  
without heart, without tears,  
towards the skies' impossible roof  
with a huge sun to console me.

Such grave sadness shades me!  
Good children of the field,  
how sweet the heart's memories  
of days so quickly done...  
Who'll cut the May roses  
and carnations?

## Elegía

*Diciembre de 1918*

*(Granada)*

Como un incensario lleno de deseos,  
pasas en la tarde luminosa y clara  
con la carne oscura de nardo marchito  
y el sexo potente sobre tu mirada.

Llevas en la boca tu melancolía  
de pureza muerta, y en la dionisiaca  
copa de tu vientre la araña que teje  
el velo infecundo que cubre la entraña  
nunca florecida con las vivas rosas,  
fruto de los besos.

En tus manos blancas  
llevas la madeja de tus ilusiones,  
muertas para siempre, y sobre tu alma  
la pasión hambrienta de besos de fuego  
y tu amor de madre que sueña lejanas  
visiones de cunas en ambientes quietos,  
hilando en los labios lo azul de la nana.

Como Ceres dieras tus espigas de oro  
si el amor dormido tu cuerpo tocara,  
y como la virgen María pudieras  
brotar de tus senos otra Vía Láctea.

Te marchitarás como la magnolia.  
Nadie besará tus muslos de brasa.  
Ni a tu cabellera llegarán los dedos  
que la pulsen como las cuerdas de un arpa.

¡Oh mujer potente de ébano y de nardo!,  
cuyo aliento tiene blancor de biznagas.  
Venus del mantón de Manila que sabe  
del vino de Málaga y de la guitarra.

## Elegy

*December 1918*

*(Granada)*

Like a censer filled with desires,  
you pass through clear evening,  
flesh dark as spent spikenard;  
your face pure sex.

On your mouth, dead chastity's  
melancholy; in your womb's  
Dionysian\* chalice the spider weaves a barren veil  
to hide flesh spurned by living roses,  
the fruit of kisses.

In your white hands  
the twist of lost illusions,  
and on your soul a passion  
hungry for kisses of fire,  
and your mother-love dreaming distant  
pictures of cradles in calm places,  
lips spinning azure lullabies.

Like Ceres,\* you'd offer golden corn  
to have sleeping love touch your body;  
to have another Milky Way  
flow from your virgin breasts.

You'll wither like the magnolia.  
No kisses burnt on your thighs,  
no fingers in your hair,  
playing it like a harp.

Woman strong with ebony and spikenard,  
breath white as lilies,  
Venus of the Manila shawl tasting  
of Málaga wine and guitars!

¡Oh cisne moreno!, cuyo lago tiene  
lotos de saetas, olas de naranjas  
y espumas de rojos claveles que aroman  
los nidos marchitos que hay bajo sus alas.

Nadie te fecunda. Mártir andaluza,  
tus besos debieron ser bajo una parra  
plenos del silencio que tiene la noche  
y del ritmo turbio del agua estancada.

Pero tus ojeras se van agrandando  
y tu pelo negro va siendo de plata;  
tus senos resbalan escanciando aromas  
y empieza a curvarse tu espléndida espalda.

¡Oh mujer esbelta, maternal y ardiente!  
Virgen dolorosa que tiene clavadas  
todas las estrellas del cielo profundo  
en su corazón, ya sin esperanza.

Eres el espejo de una Andalucía  
que sufre pasiones gigantes y calla,  
pasiones mecidas por los abanicos  
y por las mantillas sobre las gargantas  
que tienen temblores de sangre, de nieve  
y arañazos rojos hechos por miradas.

Te vas por la niebla del Otoño, virgen  
como Inés, Cecilia y la dulce Clara,  
siendo una bacante que hubiera danzado  
de pámpanos verdes y vid coronada.

La tristeza inmensa que flota en tus ojos  
nos dice tu vida rota y fracasada,  
la monotonía de tu ambiente pobre  
viendo pasar gente desde tu ventana,  
oyendo la lluvia sobre la amargura  
que tiene la vieja calle provinciana,  
mientras que a lo lejos suenan los clamores  
turbios y confusos de unas campanadas.

Black swan\* on a lake of *saeta*  
lotuses, waves of orange  
and spray of red carnations scenting  
the withered nests beneath its wings.

Andalusian martyr, left barren.  
Your kisses should have been beneath a vine,  
filled with night's silence,  
stagnant water's cloudy rhythm.

But below your eyes circles start,  
and your black hair turns silver.  
Your breasts ease, spreading their scent  
and your splendid shoulders start to stoop.

Slender woman, meant for motherhood, burning!  
Virgin of sorrows;  
forever hopeless heart  
nailed by every star of the deep sky.

You're the mirror of an Andalusia  
suffering and stifling great passions,  
passions swaying to fans  
and mantillas at throats  
shivering with blood, with snow,  
red scratch-marks of gazing eyes on them.

Like Inés,\* Cecilia,\* and sweet Clara,\*  
you go through autumn mists, a virgin,  
a bacchante who'd have danced  
in garlands of green shoots and vine.

The great sadness floating in your eyes  
tells us your broken, shattered life,  
the monotony of your bare world,  
at your window watching people pass,  
hearing rain fall on the bitterness  
of the old provincial streets;  
far away, a troubled clash of bells.

Mas en vano escuchaste los acentos del aire.  
Nunca llegó a tu oído la dulce serenata.  
Detrás de tus cristales aún miras anhelante.  
¡Qué tristeza tan honda tendrás dentro del alma  
al sentir en el pecho ya cansado y exhausto  
la pasión de una niña recién enamorada!

Tu cuerpo irá a la tumba  
intacto de emociones.  
Sobre la oscura tierra  
brotará una alborada.  
De tus ojos saldrán dos claveles sangrientos  
y de tus senos rosas como la nieve blancas.  
Pero tu gran tristeza se irá con las estrellas  
como otra estrella digna de herirlas y eclipsarlas.

## Aire de nocturno

1919

Tengo mucho miedo  
de las hojas muertas,  
miedo de los prados  
llenos de rocío.  
Yo voy a dormirme;  
si no me despiertas,  
dejaré a tu lado mi corazón frío.

«¿Qué es eso que suena  
muy lejos?»  
«Amor,  
el viento en las vidrieras,  
¡amor mío!»

Te puse collares  
con gemas de aurora.  
¿Por qué me abandonas  
en este camino?  
Si te vas muy lejos

But you listened to the air's accents in vain.  
The sweet serenade never reached you.  
Behind your windows still you look and yearn.  
The sadness that will flood your soul  
when your wasted breast discovers  
the passion of a girl new to love.

Your body will be buried  
untouched by emotion.  
A dawn song will spread  
across the dark earth.  
Two blood-red carnations will spring from your eyes,  
and from your breasts, snow-white roses.  
But your great sadness will join the stars,  
a new star to wound and outshine the skies.

## Nocturnal Air

*1919*

I'm petrified  
by dead leaves,  
by meadows  
full of dew.  
I'll sleep.  
If you don't wake me,  
I'll leave beside you my cold heart.

'What's that sound  
so far away?'  
'Love.  
The wind on the panes,  
my love!'

Round your neck I placed  
the gems of dawn.  
Why do you desert me  
on this road?  
If you go off so far



mi pájaro llora  
y la verde viña  
no dará su vino.

«¿Qué es eso que suena  
muy lejos?»  
«Amor,  
el viento en las vidrieras,  
¡amor mío!»

Tú no sabrás nunca,  
esfinge de nieve,  
lo mucho que yo  
te hubiera querido  
esas madrugadas  
cuando tanto llueve  
y en la rama seca  
se deshace el nido.

«¿Qué es eso que suena  
muy lejos?»  
«Amor,  
el viento en las vidrieras,  
¡amor mío!»

## Canción primaveral

*28 de marzo de 1919  
(Granada)*

### I

Salen los niños alegres  
de la escuela,  
poniendo en el aire tibio  
del Abril, canciones tiernas.  
¡Qué alegría tiene el hondo  
silencio de la calleja!  
Un silencio hecho pedazos  
por risas de plata nueva.

my bird sobs,  
and the green vineyard  
won't give its wine.

'What's that sound  
so far away?'  
'Love.  
The wind on the panes,  
my love!'

You'll never know  
how much I'd  
have loved you,  
snow-sphinx,  
in those dawns  
when it rains so hard  
and the nest comes apart  
on the dry branch.

'What's that sound  
so far away?'  
'Love.  
The wind on the panes,  
my love!'

## Spring Song

*28 March 1919  
(Granada)*

### I

Happy children emerge  
from school  
sending tender songs  
into mild April air.  
Such joy for the deep  
silence of the alleyway!  
A silence smashed to pieces  
by bright new silver laughter.

## II

Voy camino de la tarde  
entre flores de la huerta  
dejando sobre el camino  
el agua de mi tristeza.  
En el monte solitario  
un cementerio de aldea  
parece un campo sembrado  
con granos de calaveras.  
Y han florecido cipreses  
como gigantes cabezas  
que con órbitas vacías  
y verdosas cabelleras  
pensativos y dolientes  
el horizonte contemplan.

¡Abril divino, que vienes  
cargado de sol y esencias,  
llena con nidos de oro  
las floridas calaveras!

## Sueño

*Mayo de 1919*

Mi corazón reposa junto a la fuente fría.

(Llévalo con tus hilos,  
araña del olvido.)

El agua de la fuente su canción le decía.

(Llévalo con tus hilos,  
araña del olvido.)

Mi corazón despierto sus amores decía.

(Araña del silencio,  
téjele tu misterio.)

II

I take the afternoon path  
among orchard flowers  
leaving on the way  
the water of my sadness.  
On the lonely hill  
a village cemetery  
looks like a field sown  
with seeds of skulls.  
Cypresses have flourished  
like green-haired  
hollow-socket  
giant heads  
pensive and in pain  
contemplating the horizon.

Sacred April, now here  
with your cargoes of essence and sun,  
fill the flowering skulls  
with nests of gold!

**Dream**

*May 1919*

My heart rests beside the cool fountain.

(Fill it with your thread,  
spider of oblivion.)

The fountain water sang it its song.

(Fill it with your thread,  
spider of oblivion.)

My wakened heart told of its loves.

(Spider of silence  
spin it your mystery.)

El agua de la fuente lo escuchaba sombría.

(Araña del silencio,  
téjele tu misterio.)

Mi corazón se vuelca sobre la fuente fría.

(¡Manos blancas, lejanas,  
detened a las aguas!)

Y el agua se lo lleva cantando de alegría.

(¡Manos blancas, lejanas,  
nada queda en las aguas!)

## Balada de la placeta

1919

Cantan los niños  
en la noche quieta:  
¡Arroyo claro,  
fuente serena!

LOS NIÑOS

¿Qué tiene tu divino  
corazón en fiesta?

YO

Un doblar de campanas  
perdidas en la niebla.

LOS NIÑOS

Ya nos dejas cantando  
en la plazuela.  
¡Arroyo claro,  
fuente serena!

¿Qué tienes en tus manos  
de primavera?

The shadowed water listened.

(Spider of silence,  
spin it your mystery.)

My heart capsizes in the cold fountain.

(White hands, far away,  
hold back the waters.)

And the water carries it off singing with joy.

(White hands, far away,  
nothing remains in the waters!)

## Ballad of the Little Square

1919

In the still night  
the children sing.  
Clear stream,  
calm fountain!

THE CHILDREN

What's in your festive  
godly heart?

I

A toll of bells  
lost in mist.

THE CHILDREN

Now you leave us singing  
on the little square,  
clear stream,  
calm fountain!

What do you hold  
in your springtime hands?

YO

Una rosa de sangre  
y una azucena.

LOS NIÑOS

Mójalas en el agua  
de la canción añeja.  
¡Arroyo claro,  
fuente serena!

¿Qué sientes en tu boca  
roja y sedienta?

YO

El sabor de los huesos  
de mi gran calavera.

LOS NIÑOS

Bebe el agua tranquila  
de la canción añeja.  
¡Arroyo claro,  
fuente serena!

¿Por qué te vas tan lejos  
de la plazuela?

YO

¡Voy en busca de magos  
y de princesas!

LOS NIÑOS

¿Quién te enseñó el camino  
de los poetas?

YO

La fuente y el arroyo  
de la canción añeja.

LOS NIÑOS

¿Te vas lejos, muy lejos  
del mar y de la tierra?

I

A rose of blood  
and a white lily.

THE CHILDREN

Wet them in the water  
of the ancient song.  
Clear stream,  
calm fountain!

What's in your red  
and thirsty mouth?

I

The bone-taste  
of my great skull.

THE CHILDREN

Drink the calm water  
of the ancient song.  
Clear stream,  
calm fountain!

Why do you stray so far  
from the little square?

I

I go in search of sorcerers  
and princesses!

THE CHILDREN

Who taught you the way  
of the poets?

I

The stream and the fountain  
of the ancient song.

THE CHILDREN

Are you going very, very far  
from the sea and the earth?



## YO

Se ha llenado de luces  
mi corazón de seda,  
de campanas perdidas,  
de lirios y de abejas.  
Y yo me iré muy lejos,  
más allá de esas sierras,  
más allá de los mares,  
cerca de las estrellas,  
para pedirle a Cristo  
Señor que me devuelva  
mi alma antigua de niño,  
madura de leyendas,  
con el gorro de plumas  
y el sable de madera.

## LOS NIÑOS

Ya nos dejas cantando  
en la plazuela:  
¡Arroyo claro,  
fuente serena!

Las pupilas enormes  
de las frondas secas,  
heridas por el viento,  
lloran las hojas muertas.

## La balada del agua del mar

1920

*A Emilio Prados**(cazador de nubes)*

El mar  
sonríe a lo lejos.  
Dientes de espuma,  
labios de cielo.

—¿Qué vendes, oh joven turbia,  
con los senos al aire?

I

My silk heart's  
filled with lights,  
lost bells,  
lilies and bees,  
and I'll go far,  
further than these mountains,  
further than the seas,  
close to the stars  
and I'll say to Christ,  
Lord, give me back  
the child's soul I once had,  
steeped in legends,  
with the feathered cap  
and the wooden sabre.

THE CHILDREN

And now you leave us singing  
on the little square,  
clear stream,  
calm fountain!

Huge pupils  
of dried-out fronds,  
wounded by the wind,  
weep for dead leaves.

Seawater Ballad

1920

*To Emilio Prados*  
(*hunter of clouds*)

The sea  
smiles from afar.  
Teeth of foam,  
lips of sky.

'What do you sell, young,  
troubled, bare-breasted woman?'

—Vendo, señor, el agua  
de los mares.

—¿Qué llevas, oh negro joven,  
mezclado con tu sangre?

—Llevo, señor, el agua  
de los mares.

—¿Esas lágrimas salobres  
de dónde vienen, madre?

—Lloro, señor, el agua  
de los mares.

—Corazón, ¿y esta amargura  
sería, de dónde nace?

—¡Amarga mucho el agua  
de los mares!

El mar  
sonríe a lo lejos.  
Dientes de espuma,  
labios de cielo.

## Sueño

*Mayo de 1919*

Iba yo montado sobre  
un macho cabrío.  
El abuelo me habló  
y me dijo:  
«Ese es tu camino.»  
«¡Es ése!», gritó mi sombra,  
disfrazada de mendigo.  
«¡Es aquel de oro!», dijeron  
mis vestidos.  
Un gran cisne me guiñó,

‘Sir, the water of the seas.’

‘What is it that’s mixed, dark boy,  
with your blood?’

‘Sir, the water of the seas.’

‘Where do those salt tears  
come from, mother?’

‘Sir, my eyes weep the water of the seas.’

‘Heart, what is the source  
of this grave bitterness?’

‘The water of the seas  
spreads a bitter cover!’

The sea  
smiles from afar.  
Teeth of foam,  
lips of sky.

## Dream

*May 1919*

I rode astride  
a billy goat.  
Grandfather said to me:  
‘Your way lies there.’  
‘Yes, yes’, shouted my shadow,  
dressed like a beggar.  
My clothes said:  
‘It’s paved with gold!’  
A great swan winked and said:  
‘Follow me!’

diciendo: «¡Vente conmigo!»  
Y una serpiente mordía  
mi sayal de peregrino.

Mirando al cielo, pensaba:  
«Yo no tengo camino.  
Las rosas del fin serán  
como las del principio.  
En niebla se convierte  
la carne y el rocío.»

Mi caballo fantástico me lleva  
por un campo rojizo.  
«¡Déjame!», clamó, llorando,  
mi corazón pensativo.  
Yo lo abandoné en la tierra,  
lleno de tristeza.

Vino  
la noche, llena de arrugas  
y de sombras.

Alumbran el camino,  
los ojos luminosos y azulados  
de mi macho cabrío.

## Otra canción

*1919 (Otoño)*

¡El sueño se deshizo para siempre!

En la tarde lluviosa  
mi corazón aprende  
la tragedia otoñal  
que los árboles llueven.

Y en la dulce tristeza  
del paisaje que muere

and a snake bit  
my pilgrim smock.

I looked at the sky and thought:  
'Where is my path?  
The last roses will be  
like the first.  
In the mist flesh  
changes, and dew.'

My fantasy horse bears me  
over red land.  
'Let me be!' my pensive heart  
shouted, weeping.  
I left it in the earth,  
filled with sadness.

Night came  
full of folds  
and shadows.

The way is lit  
by the luminous azure eyes  
of my billy goat.

## Another Song

*1919 (Autumn)*

The dream came apart for good!

In the rain-swept afternoon  
my heart discovers  
the tragedy of autumn  
raining from the trees.

And in the sweet sadness  
of the dying landscape

mis voces se quebraron.  
El sueño se deshizo para siempre.  
¡Para siempre! ¡Dios mío!  
Va cayendo la nieve  
en el campo desierto  
de mi vida,  
y teme  
la ilusión, que va lejos,  
de helarse o de perderse.

¡Cómo me dice el agua  
que el sueño se deshizo para siempre!  
¿El sueño es infinito?  
La niebla lo sostiene,  
y la niebla es tan sólo  
cansancio de la nieve.

Mi ritmo va contando  
que el sueño se deshizo para siempre.  
Y en la tarde brumosa  
mi corazón aprende  
la tragedia otoñal  
que los árboles llueven.

## El macho cabrío

1919

El rebaño de cabras ha pasado  
junto al agua del río.  
En la tarde de rosa y de zafiro,  
llena de paz romántica,  
yo miro  
al gran macho cabrío.

¡Salve, demonio mudo!  
Eres el más  
intenso animal.

my voices cracked.  
The dream came apart for good.  
For good!  
Snow's felling  
on the barren field  
of my life;  
everywhere the dread  
of freezing or getting lost.

How the water tells me  
that the dream came apart for good!  
Dream without end?  
The mist says so,  
and the mist is just  
the snow's respite.

My rhythm's story is  
that the dream came apart for good.  
And in the misty afternoon  
my heart discovers  
the tragedy of autumn  
raining from the trees.

## The Billy Goat

*1919*

The herd of goats passed where  
the river flows.  
In the sapphire pink afternoon  
heavy with romantic peace,  
I watch  
the great billy goat.

Greetings, mute demon,  
you most intense of animals,  
eternal mystic



Místico eterno  
del infierno  
carnal...

¡Cuántos encantos  
tiene tu barba,  
tu frente ancha,  
rudo don Juan!  
¡Qué gran acento el de tu mirada  
mefistofélica  
y pasional!

Vas por los campos  
con tu manada  
hecho un eunuco  
¡siendo un sultán!  
Tu sed de sexo  
nunca se apaga;  
¡bien aprendiste  
del padre Pan!

La cabra,  
lenta te va siguiendo,  
enamorada con humildad;  
mas tus pasiones son insaciables;  
Grecia vieja  
te comprenderá.

¡Oh ser de hondas leyendas santas,  
de ascetas flacos y Satanás  
con piedras negras y cruces toscas,  
con fieras mansas y cuevas hondas  
donde te vieron entre la sombra  
soplar la llama  
de lo sexual!

¡Machos cornudos  
de bravas barbas!  
¡Resumen negro a lo medieval!

of hell  
made flesh...

So many spells  
in your beard,  
on your broad brow,  
you brute Don Juan!\*  
Such force  
in those insane  
Mephistophelian\* eyes!

You roam the fields  
with your fellows,  
emasculated  
when you're really a sultan!  
Your need of sex  
is never satisfied.  
Father Pan\* taught you well!

The nanny goat  
follows you cautiously,  
humble in her love;  
but your passions have no boundaries;  
Ancient Greece  
would have understood.

You come from the oldest Bible tales  
of withered ascetics and Satan  
with black stones, rude crosses,  
tame beasts, and hollow caves  
where in the shadows  
they watched you  
fan the flames of sex!

Maleness  
of wild beard and horn!  
Dark emblems of the medieval world!

Nacisteis juntos con Filomnedes  
entre la espuma casta del mar,  
y vuestras bocas  
la acariciaron  
bajo el asombro del mundo astral.

Sois de los bosques llenos de rosas  
donde la luz es huracán;  
sois de los prados de Anacreonte,  
llenos con sangre de lo inmortal.

¡Machos cabríos!  
Sois metamorfosis  
de viejos sátiros  
perdidos ya.  
Vais derramando lujuria virgen  
como no tuvo otro animal.

¡Iluminados del Mediodía!  
Pararse en firme  
para escuchar  
que desde el fondo de las campiñas  
el gallo os dice:  
«¡Salud!», al pasar.

You were born with Philommedes\*  
in the sea's chaste spray  
which your mouths kissed  
beneath astonished stars.

You come from rose-filled woods  
of hurricane-light;  
from Anacreon's\* fields  
swamped with immortal blood.

Billy goats,  
metamorphosis  
of old satyrs  
gone for good!  
Without another animal  
you spill virgin lechery.

Luminous Southern beings!  
Stand still to hear the cock  
in a lost field  
wish you God speed!  
as you pass by.

## Poemas de *Suites*

### Canción con reflejo

En la pradera bailaba  
mi corazón

(era la sombra  
de un ciprés  
sobre el viento)

y un árbol destrenzaba  
la brisa del rocío.  
¡La brisa!  
Plata del tacto.

Yo decía: ¿recuerdas?

(No me importa  
la estrella  
ni la rosa.)

¿Recuerdas?

¡Oh palabra perdida!  
¡Palabra  
sin horizonte!

¿Recuerdas?...

En la pradera bailaba  
mi corazón.

(Era la sombra  
de un ciprés  
en el viento.)

## From *Suites*

### Song with Reflection

In the meadow  
my heart danced

(a cypress shadow  
on the wind)

and a tree unplaited  
the dew breeze.  
Breeze,  
silver to the touch!

I said: do you remember?

(The star  
the rose  
do not concern me.)

Remember?

Lost language!  
Language  
without horizons!

Remember?

In the meadow  
my heart danced

(a cypress shadow  
on the wind).

## Sésamo

El reflejo  
es lo real.  
El río  
y el cielo  
son puertas que nos llevan  
a lo Eterno.  
Por el cauce de las ranas  
o el cauce de los luceros  
se irá nuestro amor cantando,  
la mañana del gran vuelo.  
Lo real  
es el reflejo.  
No hay más que un corazón  
y un solo viento.  
¡No llorar! Da lo mismo  
estar cerca  
que lejos.  
Naturaleza es  
el Narciso eterno.

## Canción bajo lágrimas

En aquel sitio,  
muchachita de la fuente,  
que hay junto al río,  
te quitaré la rosa  
que te dio mi amigo,  
y en aquel sitio,  
muchachita de la fuente,  
yo te daré mi lirio.  
¿Por qué he llorado tanto?  
¡Es todo tan sencillo!...  
Esto lo haré ¿no sabes?  
cuando vuelva a ser niño.  
¡Ay! ¡ay!  
Cuando vuelva a ser niño.

## Sesame

The reflection is  
what's real.  
The river  
and sky  
are doors to take us  
to the Eternal.  
Down beds of frogs  
or beds of bright stars  
our love will go off, singing  
the morning of the great flight.  
The reflection is  
what's real.  
Only a heart remains,  
only one wind.  
Don't weep!  
Near or far,  
it's the same.  
Eternal Narcissus,\*  
Nature's way.

## Song beneath Tears

In that place,  
little girl of the fountain,  
that place by the river,  
I'll take the rose  
my friend gave you,  
and in that place,  
little girl of the fountain,  
I'll give you my lily.  
Why have I wept so much?  
It's all so simple!  
Surely you know that I'll do this  
when I'm a child again,  
*Ay!*  
when I'm a child.



## Paisaje sin canción

Cielo azul.  
Campo amarillo.

Monte azul.  
Campo amarillo.

Por la llanura tostada  
va caminando un olivo.

Un solo  
olivo.

## Horizonte

Sobre la verde bruma  
se cae un sol sin rayos.

La ribera sombría  
sueña al par que la barca  
y la esquila inevitable  
traba la melancolía.

En mi alma de ayer  
suena un tamborcillo  
de plata.

## Pescadores

El árbol gigantesco  
pesca con sus lianas  
topos raros  
de la tierra.

El sauce sobre el remanso  
se pesca sus ruisiñores.

## Landscape without Song

Blue sky.  
Yellow field.

Blue mountain.  
Yellow field.

Across the scorched plain  
an olive tree drifts.

One lone  
olive  
tree.

## Horizon

A sun without rays  
spills on green mist.

The shaded riverside  
dreams at the pace of a boat  
and the unavoidable bell  
measures melancholy.

In my spent soul  
the sound of a small  
silver drum.

## Fishermen

The giant tree's lianas  
fish rare moles  
from the earth.

Over the pool the willow  
fishes nightingales

... pero en el anzuelo verde  
del ciprés la blanca luna  
no mordera... ni  
tu corazón al mío,  
morenita de Granada.

## Delirio

Disuelta la tarde  
y en silencio el campo,  
los abejarucos  
vuelan suspirando.  
Los fondos deliran  
azules y blancos.  
El paisaje tiene  
abiertos sus brazos.  
¡Ay, señor, señor!  
Esto es demasiado.

## En el jardín de las toronjas de luna

### Prólogo

Asy como la sombra nuestra vida se va,  
que nunca más torna nyn de nos tornará

(Pero López de Ayala, *Consejos morales*)

Me he despedido de los amigos que más quiero para emprender un corto pero dramático viaje. Sobre un espejo de plata encuentro mucho antes de que amanezca el maletín con la ropa que debo usar en la extraña tierra a que me dirijo.

El perfume tenso y frío de la madrugada bate misteriosamente el inmenso acantilado de la noche.

En la página tersa del cielo temblaba la inicial de una nube, y debajo de mi balcón un ruiseñor y una rana levantan en el aire un aspa soñolienta de sonido.

Yo, tranquilo pero melancólico, hago los últimos preparativos, embargado por sutilísimas emociones de alas y círculos concéntricos.

... but the white moon won't take  
the cypress's green bait...  
nor your heart mine,  
dark-haired girl of Granada.

## Delirium

Fragmented evening,  
field in silence.  
Bee-eaters in flight,  
a sigh.  
Backcloth of blue and white  
deliriums.  
The landscape opens  
its arms wide.  
All too much,  
Dear God!

## In the Garden of Lunar Grapefruit

### Prologue

And so like a shadow our life passes,  
never to return, nor we.

(Pero López de Ayala, *Moral Counsels*)

I've said goodbye to the friends I love most in order to undertake a short yet dramatic journey. Long before sunrise, I find on a silver mirror the small case with the clothes I'll need in the strange country I'm making for.

The tense, cold scent of dawn mysteriously strikes the huge sloping cliff of night.

On the stretched page of the sky, the trembling of a cloud's first letter; beneath my balcony a nightingale and a frog raise high in the air a drowsy cross of sound.

As for me, I'm quiet though full of melancholy; I make final preparations, checked by the subtlest emotions of wings and concentric

Sobre la blanca pared del cuarto, yerta y rígida como una serpiente de museo, cuelga la espada gloriosa que llevó mi abuelo en la guerra contra el rey don Carlos de Borbón.

Piadosamente descuelgo esa espada, vestida de herrumbre amarillenta como un álamo blanco, y me la ciño recordando que tengo que sostener una gran lucha invisible antes de entrar en el jardín. Lucha extática y violentísima con mi enemigo secular, el gigantesco dragón del Sentido Común.

Una emoción aguda y elegíaca por las cosas que no han sido, buenas y malas, grandes y pequeñas, invade los paisajes de mis ojos casi ocultos por unas gafas de luz violeta. Una emoción amarga que me hace caminar hacia este jardín que se estremece en las altísimas llanuras del aire.

Los ojos de todas las criaturas golpean como puntos fosfóricos sobre la pared del porvenir... lo de atrás se queda lleno de maleza amarilla, huertos sin frutos y ríos sin agua. Jamás ningún hombre cayó de espaldas sobre la muerte. Pero yo, por un momento, contemplando ese paisaje abandonado e infinito, he visto planos de vida inédita, múltiples y superpuestos como los cangilones de una noria sin fin.

Antes de marchar siento un dolor agudo en el corazón. Mi familia duerme y toda la casa está en un reposo absoluto. El alba, revelando torres y contando una a una las hojas de los árboles, me pone un crujiente vestido de encaje lumínico.

Algo se me olvida... no me cabe la menor duda... ¡tanto tiempo preparándome! y... Señor, ¿qué se me olvida? ¡Ah! Un pedazo de madera... uno bueno de cerezo sonrosado y compacto.

Creo que hay que ir bien presentado... De una jarra con flores puesta sobre mi mesilla me prendo en el ojal siniestro una gran rosa pálida que tiene un rostro enfurecido pero hierático.

Ya es la hora.

(En las bandejas irregulares de las campanadas, vienen los kikirikis de los gallos.)

circles. On the white wall of my room, stiff and rigid like a snake in a museum, hangs the glory-covered sword my grandfather wielded in the war against Don Carlos the Pretender.\*

Reverently, I take down the sword, coated in pale yellow rust like a white poplar, and I strap it on, remembering that I shall have to endure a great and invisible fight before I can enter the garden. A most violent, ecstatic fight against my secular enemy, the monster dragon called Common Sense.

A sharp elegy of nostalgia for things that have never been—good, bad, large, small—invades those landscapes of my eyes which my tinted glasses all but cancel. A bitter feeling that makes me head towards this garden shimmering on the highest plains of air.

The eyes of every creature throb like phosphorescent points against the wall of the future... the things of the past stay filled with yellow scrub, barren orchards, dried-up rivers. No man ever fell backwards into death. But I, briefly contemplating this abandoned, infinite landscape, see early sketches of the life unpublished, multiple and superimposed, like the scoops of an endless waterwheel.

Preparing to leave, I feel a needle of pain in my heart. My family is still asleep, and the whole house is in perfect repose. Dawn, revealing towers, and counting one by one the leaves of the trees, dresses me in glinting clothes of lace that crackle.

There's something I'm forgetting... I'm absolutely sure of it... so much time getting myself ready! And... Lord, what am I forgetting? Ah, yes, a scrap of wood... a nice piece of cherry wood, rose-coloured, tight-grained.

I believe in being well turned out when I travel... From a vase of flowers on my side-table, I select a large pale rose and pin it to my left lapel, a rose with an angry but hieratic face.

The time has come.

(In the clashing silverware of bells, the cockadoodledoos of the cockerels.)

## Poemas de *Poema del Cante Jondo*

### Paisaje

El campo  
de olivos  
se abre y se cierra  
como un abanico.  
Sobre el olivar  
hay un cielo hundido  
y una lluvia oscura  
de luceros fríos.  
Tiembla junco y penumbra  
a la orilla del río.  
Se riza el aire gris.  
Los olivos  
están cargados  
de gritos.  
Una bandada  
de pájaros cautivos,  
que mueven sus larguísimas  
colas en lo sombrío.

### La guitarra

Empieza el llanto  
de la guitarra.  
Se rompen las copas  
de la madrugada.  
Empieza el llanto  
de la guitarra.  
Es inútil  
callarla.  
Es imposible  
callarla.  
Llora monótona  
como llora el agua,

## From *Poem of the Cante Jondo*

### Landscape

The field  
of olive trees  
opens and closes  
like a fan.  
Above the olive grove  
a sunken sky,  
and a cold dark rain  
of morning-stars.  
Half-light and rushes tremble  
at the river's edge.  
Grey air crinkles.  
The olive trees  
are freighted  
with cries.  
A flock  
of captive birds  
moves long long tails  
in the gloom.

### The Guitar

The guitar begins  
to sob.  
Dawn's drinking cups  
smash.  
The guitar begins  
to sob.  
You can't  
make it stop.  
Impossible  
to silence it.  
A monotone of sobs  
like water,



como llora el viento  
sobre la nevada.  
Es imposible  
callarla.  
Llora por cosas  
lejanas.  
Arena del Sur caliente  
que pide camelias blancas.  
Llora flecha sin blanco,  
la tarde sin mañana,  
y el primer pájaro muerto  
sobre la rama.  
¡Oh guitarra!  
Corazón malherido  
por cinco espadas.

## El grito

La elipse de un grito  
va de monte  
a monte.

Desde los olivos,  
será un arco iris negro  
sobre la noche azul.

¡Ay!

Como un arco de viola,  
el grito ha hecho vibrar  
largas cuerdas del viento.

¡Ay!

(Las gentes de las cuevas  
asoman sus velones.)

¡Ay!

like wind  
over snow.  
Impossible  
to silence it.  
It sobs  
for distant things.  
Hot Southern sands  
imploing white camellias.  
It sobs for aimless arrow,  
evening without morning,  
and the first dead bird  
on the branch.  
O guitar!  
Heart deep-wounded  
by five swords.

## The Shout

The shout,  
an arc  
from hill to hill.

A black rainbow will hang  
from the olive trees  
over blue night.

*Ay!*

Like a viola bow  
the shout's made the wind's  
long strings vibrate.

*Ay!*

(The cave-dwellers  
bring out their lamps.)

*Ay!*

## El silencio

Oye, hijo mío, el silencio.  
Es un silencio ondulado,  
un silencio,  
donde resbalan valles y ecos  
y que inclina las frentes  
hacia el suelo.

## El paso de la Siguiriya

Entre mariposas negras,  
va una muchacha morena  
junto a una blanca serpiente  
de niebla.

*Tierra de luz,  
cielo de tierra.*

Va encadenada al temblor  
de un ritmo que nunca llega;  
tiene el corazón de plata  
y un puñal en la diestra.

¿Adónde vas, Siguiriya,  
con un ritmo sin cabeza?  
¿Qué luna recogerá  
tu dolor de cal y adelfa?

*Tierra de luz,  
cielo de tierra.*

## Después de pasar

Los niños miran  
un punto lejano.

Los candiles se apagan.  
Unas muchachas ciegas

## The Silence

My child, hear the silence.  
An undulating silence,  
a silence  
of sliding valleys and echoes  
tilting brows  
towards the ground.

## Dancing the *Siguriya*

Among black butterflies  
a dusky girl walks  
with a white snake  
of mist.

*Earth of light,  
sky of earth.*

She's chained to the tremor  
of a rhythm that never comes;  
she has a heart of silver,  
and in her right hand a dagger.

Where's that headless rhythm  
leading you, *Siguriya*?  
What moon will gather in  
your lime and oleander pain?

*Earth of light,  
sky of earth.*

## After Passing By

The children watch  
a distant point.

Lamps go out.  
Some blind girls

*Poema del Cante Jondo*

preguntan a la luna,  
y por el aire ascienden  
espirales de llanto.

Las montañas miran  
un punto lejano.

## Y después

Los laberintos  
que crea el tiempo,  
se desvanecen.

(Sólo queda  
el desierto.)

El corazón,  
fuente del deseo,  
se desvanece.

(Sólo queda  
el desierto.)

La ilusión de la aurora  
y los besos,  
se desvanecen.

Sólo queda  
el desierto.  
Un ondulado  
desierto.

## Tierra seca

Tierra seca,  
tierra quieta  
de noches  
inmensas.

question the moon  
and spirals of grief  
rise in the air.

The mountains survey  
a distant point.

## And After

The labyrinths  
formed by time  
dissolve.

(Only desert  
remains.)

The heart,  
fountain of desire,  
dissolves.

(Only desert  
remains.)

The illusion of dawn  
and kisses  
dissolve.

Only desert  
Remains.  
Undulating  
desert.

## Parched Land

Parched land  
quiet land  
of huge  
nights.

(Viento en el olivar,  
viento en la sierra.)

Tierra  
vieja  
del candil  
y la pena.  
Tierra  
de las hondas cisternas.  
Tierra  
de la muerte sin ojos  
y las flechas.

(Viento por los caminos.  
Brisa en las alamedas.)

## Pueblo

Sobre el monte pelado,  
un calvario.  
Agua clara  
y olivos centenarios.  
Por las callejas  
hombres embozados,  
y en las torres  
veletas girando.  
Eternamente  
girando.  
¡Oh pueblo perdido  
en la Andalucía del llanto!

## Puñal

El puñal  
entra en el corazón,  
como la reja del arado  
en el yermo.

(Wind in the olive grove,  
wind on the sierra.)

Old  
land  
of lamps  
and pain.  
Land  
of deep reservoirs.  
Land  
of death without eyes,  
and arrows.

(Wind on the paths,  
breeze among the poplars.)

## Town

A Calvary  
on the bare hilltop.  
Clear water  
and centenarian olive trees.  
Down narrow streets  
muffled men,  
and on towers  
spinning weathervanes.  
Spinning  
for ever.  
O lost town  
of Andalusia weeping!

## Dagger

The dagger  
enters the heart  
like a plough  
in dry soil.



*No.*  
*No me lo claves.*  
*No.*

El puñal,  
como un rayo de sol,  
incendia las terribles  
hondonadas.

*No.*  
*No me lo claves.*  
*No.*

## Encrucijada

Viento del Este,  
un farol  
y el puñal  
en el corazón.  
La calle  
tiene un temblor  
de cuerda  
en tensión,  
un temblor  
de enorme moscardón.  
Por todas partes  
yo  
veo el puñal  
en el corazón.

¡Ay!

El grito deja en el viento  
una sombra de ciprés.

(Dejadme en este campo  
llorando.)

*No.*  
*Don't thrust it in me.*  
*No.*

The dagger  
like a ray of sun  
sets fire to awful  
depths.

*No.*  
*Don't thrust it in me.*  
*No.*

## Crossroads

East wind;  
a lantern  
and dagger  
in the heart.  
The street  
vibrates  
like stretched rope,  
vibration  
of a huge hornet.  
Everywhere  
I  
see the dagger  
in the heart.

*Ay!*

The shout leaves a cypress shadow  
on the wind.

(Leave me in this field  
weeping.)

Todo se ha roto en el mundo.  
No queda más que el silencio.

(Dejadme en este campo  
llorando.)

El horizonte sin luz  
está mordido de hogueras.

(Ya os he dicho que me dejéis  
en este campo  
llorando.)

## Sorpresa

Muerto se quedó en la calle  
con un puñal en el pecho.  
No lo conocía nadie.  
¡Cómo temblaba el farol!  
Madre.  
¡Cómo temblaba el farolito  
de la calle!  
Era madrugada. Nadie  
pudo asomarse a sus ojos  
abiertos al duro aire.  
Que muerto se quedó en la calle  
que con un puñal en el pecho  
y que no lo conocía nadie.

## La Soleá

Vestida con mantos negros  
piensa que el mundo es chiquito  
y el corazón es inmenso.

*Vestida con mantos negros.*

Piensa que el suspiro tierno  
y el grito, desaparecen  
en la corriente del viento.

All in this world has broken.  
All that's left is silence.

(Leave me in this field  
weeping.)

The blackened horizon  
is bitten by fires.

(I've told you to leave me  
in this field  
weeping.)

## Surprise

He lay in the street, dead,  
a dagger through his heart.  
No one knew him.  
How the lamp shook!  
Mother.  
How the little street-lamp shook!  
It was dawn. No one  
could meet his eyes,  
open to the hard air.  
For he lay in the street, dead,  
a dagger through his heart,  
and no one knew him.

## The Soleá

Dressed in black cloaks  
she thinks the world tiny,  
the heart immense.

*Dressed in black cloaks.*

She thinks the soft whisper  
and the shout vanish  
carried off on the wind.

*Vestida con mantos negros.*

Se dejó el balcón abierto  
y al alba por el balcón  
desembocó todo el cielo.

*¡Ay yayayayay,  
que vestida con mantos negros!*

## Cueva

De la cueva salen  
largos sollozos.

(Lo cárdeno  
sobre lo rojo.)

El gitano evoca  
países remotos.

(Torres altas y hombres  
misteriosos.)

En la voz entrecortada  
van sus ojos.

(Lo negro  
sobre lo rojo.)

Y la cueva encalada  
tiembla en el oro.

(Lo blanco  
sobre lo rojo.)

*Dressed in black cloaks.*

The balcony was open  
and at dawn the whole sky  
spilt down through the balcony.

*Ay ayayayay,  
dressed in black cloaks!*

## Cave

From the cave  
come long laments.

(Purple  
on red.)

The gypsy conjures  
distant lands.

(High towers and men  
of mystery.)

His eyes move  
to the cracked voice.

(Black  
on red.)

And the whitewashed cave  
trembles in gold.

(White  
on red.)

## Encuentro

Ni tú ni yo estamos  
en disposición  
de encontrarnos.  
Tú... por lo que ya sabes.  
¡Yo la he querido tanto!  
Sigue esa verecita.  
En las manos  
tengo los agujeros  
de los clavos.  
¿No ves cómo me estoy  
desangrando?  
No mires nunca atrás,  
vete despacio  
y reza como yo  
a San Cayetano,  
que ni tú ni yo estamos  
en disposición  
de encontrarnos.

## Alba

Campanas de Córdoba  
en la madrugada.  
Campanas de amanecer  
en Granada.  
Os sienten todas las muchachas  
que lloran a la tierna  
Soleá enlutada.  
Las muchachas  
de Andalucía la alta  
y la baja.  
Las niñas de España,  
de pie menudo  
y temblorosas faldas,  
que han llenado de luces  
las encrucijadas.

## Meeting

You and I—  
neither ready  
to meet.  
You... you know why.  
I loved her so much!  
Down this little path.  
Nail-holes  
in my hands.  
Don't you see  
my blood draining?  
Never look behind you,  
walk slowly away  
and like me pray  
To Saint Cayetano  
for you and I,  
neither's ready  
to meet.

## Dawn

Córdoba bells  
at daybreak.  
Dawn bells  
in Granada.  
All the girls weeping  
to the tender, grieving *soleá*  
recognize you.  
The girls  
of High Andalusia and Low.  
Young girls of Spain  
slight-footed shimmer-skirted  
girls who've filled crossroads  
with lights.  
Córdoba bells  
at daybreak,



¡Oh campanas de Córdoba  
en la madrugada,  
y oh campanas de amanecer  
en Granada!

## Arqueros

Los arqueros oscuros  
a Sevilla se acercan.

*Guadalquivir abierto.*

Anchos sombreros grises,  
largas capas lentas.

*¡Ay, Guadalquivir!*

Vienen de los remotos  
países de la pena.

*Guadalquivir abierto.*

Y van a un laberinto.  
Amor, cristal y piedra.

*¡Ay, Guadalquivir!*

## Noche

Cirio, candil,  
farol y luciérnaga.

La constelación  
de la saeta.

Ventanas de oro  
tiemblan,  
y en la aurora se mecen  
cruces superpuestas.

and dawn bells  
in Granada!

## Bowmen

The dark bowmen  
close in on Seville.

*Spreading Guadalquivir.\**

Grey broad-brimmed hats,  
long slow capes.

*Ay, Guadalquivir!*

They come from far  
countries of pain.

*Spreading Guadalquivir.*

And head for a labyrinth.  
Love, glass, stone.

*Ay, Guadalquivir!*

## Night

Lamp, candle,  
firefly, lantern.

The *saeta*'s  
constellation.

Little windows of gold  
tremble,  
and in the dawn the sway  
of cross upon cross.

Cirio, candil,  
farol y luciérnaga.

## Sevilla

Sevilla es una torre  
llena de arqueros finos.

*Sevilla para herir.  
Córdoba para morir.*

Una ciudad que acecha  
largos ritmos.  
y los enrosca  
como laberintos.  
Como tallos de parra  
encendidos.

*¡Sevilla para herir!*

Bajo el arco del cielo,  
sobre su llano limpio,  
dispara la constante  
saeta de su río.

*¡Córdoba para morir!*

Y loca de horizonte,  
mezcla en su vino  
lo amargo de Don Juan  
y lo perfecto de Dionisio.

*Sevilla para herir.  
¡Siempre Sevilla para herir!*

Lamp, candle,  
firefly, lantern.

## Seville

Seville is a tower  
full of fine bowmen.

*Seville for wounds  
Córdoba for death.*

A city that snares  
slow rhythms  
and twists them  
like labyrinths  
like vine-shoots,  
blazing.

*Seville for wounds!*

Beneath the sky's arc,  
over its clean plain,  
the constant *saeta*  
dart of the river.

*Córdoba for death!*

Mad with horizon,  
it mixes in its wine  
Don Juan's bitterness  
and the perfection of Dionysus.

*Seville for wounds!  
Always Seville for wounds!*

## Procesión

Por la calleja vienen  
extraños unicornios.  
¿De qué campo,  
de qué bosque mitológico?  
Más cerca,  
ya parecen astrónomos.  
Fantásticos Merlines  
y el Ecce Homo,  
Durandarte encantado,  
Orlando furioso.

## Paso

Virgen con miriñaque,  
Virgen de la Soledad,  
abierta como un inmenso  
tulipán.  
En tu barco de luces  
vas  
por la alta marea  
de la ciudad,  
entre saetas turbias  
y estrellas de cristal.  
Virgen con miriñaque,  
tú vas  
por el río de la calle,  
¡hasta el mar!

## Saeta

Cristo moreno  
pasa  
de lirio de Judea  
a clavel de España.

## Procession

Down alleyways  
come strange unicorns.  
From what field  
what mythic wood?  
Closer to  
they seem like astronomers.  
Fantastic Merlins,\*  
the Ecce Homo,\*  
enchanted Durandarte,\*  
Orlando furioso.\*

## Float, Holy Week

Virgin with crinoline,  
Virgin of Solitude,  
open like a gigantic  
tulip.  
In your boat of lights  
you move  
on the high tide  
of the city  
among smoky *saetas*  
and stars of glass.  
Virgin with crinoline,  
you move  
down the river of the street  
and out to the sea!

## *Saeta*

Dark Christ  
passes  
from lily of Judaea  
to carnation of Spain.

*Poema del Cante Jondo**¡Miradlo por dónde viene!*

De España.  
Cielo limpio y oscuro,  
tierra tostada,  
y cauces donde corre  
muy lenta el agua.  
Cristo moreno,  
con las guedejas quemadas,  
los pómulos salientes  
y las pupilas blancas.

*¡Miradlo por dónde va!***Balcón**

La Lola  
canta saetas.  
Los toreritos  
la rodean,  
y el barberillo,  
desde su puerta,  
sigue los ritmos  
con la cabeza.  
Entre la albahaca  
y la hierbabuena,  
la Lola canta  
saetas.  
La Lola aquella,  
que se miraba  
tanto en la alberca.

**Madrugada**

Pero como el amor  
los saeteros  
están ciegos.

*See where he comes!\**

Of Spain.  
Clean dark sky,  
Sun-browned earth,  
and riverbeds whose water  
creeps by.  
Dark Christ,  
scorched locks of hair  
high cheekbones  
and white pupils.

*See where he goes!*

## Balcony

Lola  
sings *saetas*.  
Pretend *toreros*  
circle round,  
and from his doorway  
the little barber  
nods his head  
in rhythm.  
Among the basil  
and mint,  
Lola sings  
*saetas*.  
Lola, she  
who gazed at herself  
for so long in the pool.

## Dawn

But like love's  
arrows, *saetas*  
fly blind.



Sobre la noche verde,  
las saetas  
dejan rastros de lirio  
caliente.

La quilla de la luna  
rompe nubes moradas  
y las aljabas  
se llenan de rocío.

¡Ay, pero como el amor  
los saeteros  
están ciegos!

*Saetas*,  
burning lily  
streaking green night.

The keel of the moon  
breaks mulberry clouds  
and quivers  
fill with dew.

*Ay*, but like love's  
arrows, *saetas*  
fly blind!

# Poemas de *Canciones*

## Nocturnos de la ventana

*A la memoria de José de Ciria y Escalante. Poeta*

### I

Alta va la luna.  
Bajo corre el viento.

(Mis largas miradas,  
exploran el cielo.)

Luna sobre el agua.  
Luna bajo el viento.

(Mis cortas miradas  
exploran el suelo.)

Las voces de dos niñas  
venían. Sin esfuerzo,  
de la luna del agua,  
me fui a la del cielo.

### 2

Un brazo de la noche  
entra por mi ventana.

Un gran brazo moreno  
con pulseras de agua.

Sobre un cristal azul  
jugaba al río mi alma.

Los instantes heridos  
por el reloj... pasaban.

# From *Songs*

## Nocturnes at the Window

*To the memory of José de Ciria y Escalante. Poet*

### I

The moon rides high.  
The wind runs below.

(My sweeping gaze  
explores the sky.)

Moon on water.  
Moon below the wind.

(My close gaze  
explores the ground.)

Two girls' voices  
approached. Easily  
I went from the water's moon  
to the moon in the sky.

### 2

An arm of night  
comes through my window.

A great dark arm  
wearing bracelets of water.

On blue crystal  
my soul played at rivers.

Moments wounded  
by the clock... passed by.

## 3

Asomo la cabeza  
por mi ventana, y veo  
cómo quiere cortarla  
la cuchilla del viento.

En esta guillotina  
invisible, yo he puesto  
las cabezas sin ojos  
de todos mis deseos.

Y un olor de limón  
llenó el instante inmenso,  
mientras se convertía  
en flor de gasa el viento.

## 4

Al estanque se le ha muerto  
hoy una niña de agua.  
Está fuera del estanque,  
sobre el suelo amortajada.

De la cabeza a sus muslos  
un pez la cruza, llamándola.  
El viento le dice «Niña»,  
mas no puede despertarla.

El estanque tiene suelta  
su cabellera de algas  
y al aire sus grises tetas  
estremecidas de ranas.

«Dios te salve» rezaremos  
a Nuestra Señora de Agua  
por la niña del estanque  
muerta bajo las manzanas.

Yo luego pondré a su lado  
dos pequeñas calabazas  
para que se tenga a flote,  
jay! sobre la mar salada.

## 3

I put my head  
out of my window and see  
how much the wind's knife  
wants to slice it off.

On this unseen  
guillotine, I've placed  
the eyeless head  
of all my desires.

And the lemon scent  
filled the immense moment  
while the wind became  
a bloom of gauze.

## 4

There today in the pond  
a water girl has found death.  
Pulled from the pond,  
she's laid out in a shroud.

From her head to her thighs  
a fish crosses, calling her name.  
The wind says 'child',  
but can't wake her.

The pond has shaken out  
her seaweed hair,  
her grey bared teats  
trembling with frogs.

God keep you. We'll pray  
to Our Lady of Water  
for the girl in the pond  
under the apples, dead.

Later I'll place two small gourds  
beside her so she may float  
on the salt sea.

*Ay!*

## Canción tonta

Mamá.  
Yo quiero ser de plata.

Hijo,  
tendrás mucho frío.

Mamá.  
Yo quiero ser de agua.

Hijo,  
tendrás mucho frío.

Mamá.  
Bórdame en tu almohada.

¡Eso sí!  
¡Ahora mismo!

## Canción de jinete

Córdoba.  
Lejana y sola.

Jaca negra, luna grande,  
y aceitunas en mi alforja.  
Aunque sepa los caminos  
yo nunca llegaré a Córdoba.

Por el llano, por el viento,  
jaca negra, luna roja.  
La muerte me está mirando  
desde las torres de Córdoba.

¡Ay, qué camino tan largo!  
¡Ay, mi jaca valerosa!

## Foolish Song

Mama,  
I want to turn into silver.

Son,  
you'd freeze.

Mama,  
I want to turn into water.

Son,  
you'd freeze.

Mama,  
sew me into your pillow.

This time yes,  
and straightaway!

## Horseman's Song

Córdoba,  
alone and far.

Black pony, large moon,  
olives in my saddlebag.  
Though I know the way  
I'll never get to Córdoba.

Through the wind, across the plain,  
black pony, red moon.  
Death is watching me  
from the towers of Córdoba.

Such a long road!  
My valiant mount!



¡Ay, que la muerte me espera,  
antes de llegar a Córdoba!

Córdoba.  
Lejana y sola.

¡Es verdad!

¡Ay, qué trabajo me cuesta  
quererte como te quiero!

Por tu amor me duele el aire,  
el corazón  
y el sombrero.

¿Quién me compraría a mí,  
este cintillo que tengo  
y esta tristeza de hilo  
blanco, para hacer pañuelos?

¡Ay qué trabajo me cuesta  
quererte como te quiero!

## Verlaine

La canción,  
que nunca diré,  
se ha dormido en mis labios.  
La canción,  
que nunca diré.

Sobre las madreselvas  
había una luciérnaga,  
y la luna picaba  
con un rayo en el agua.

Entonces yo soñé,  
la canción,  
que nunca diré.

Death awaits me  
before I get to Córdoba!

Córdoba,  
alone and far.

It's true!

What it costs me  
to love you as I do!

Air hurts me,  
heart,  
hat,  
loving you.

Who'll buy my hatband,  
this sadness of white thread,  
and turn them into handkerchiefs?

What it costs me  
to love you as I do!

Verlaine

The song  
I'll never sing  
fell silent on my lips.  
The song  
I'll never sing.

A firefly  
was on the honeysuckle  
and a moonbeam  
stabbed the water.

So then I dreamt  
the song  
I'll never sing.

Canción llena de labios  
y de cauces lejanos.

Canción llena de horas  
perdidas en la sombra.

Canción de estrella viva  
sobre un perpetuo día.

## Baco

Verde rumor intacto.  
La higuera me tiende sus brazos.

Como una pantera, su sombra,  
acecha mi lírica sombra.

La luna cuenta los perros.  
Se equivoca y empieza de nuevo.

Ayer, mañana, negro y verde,  
rondas mi cerco de laureles.

¿Quién te querría como yo,  
si me cambiaras el corazón?

... Y la higuera me grita y avanza  
terrible y multiplicada.

## Juan Ramón Jiménez

En el blanco infinito,  
nieve, nardo y salina,  
perdió su fantasía.

El color blanco, anda,  
sobre una muda alfombra  
de plumas de paloma.

Song filled with lips,  
welling up from afar.

Song filled with hours  
counted off in the shade.

Song of the star alive  
above perpetual day.

## Bacchus

Green murmur, intact.  
The fig tree spreads out its arms to me.

Like a panther, it shadows  
my lyrical shadow.

The moon counts dogs,  
gets lost and starts again.

Yesterday, tomorrow, black and green,  
you circle my laurel wreath.

If only you changed my heart,  
I'd love you like nobody else.

... The fig tree shouts at me, advancing,  
fearsome multiplicity.

## Juan Ramón Jiménez

In the infinite white,  
snow, salt-flat, spikenard,  
his imagination went.

On then, colour white,  
across a soundless carpet  
of pigeon feathers.

Sin ojos ni ademán  
inmóvil sufre un sueño.  
Pero tiembla por dentro.

En el blanco infinito,  
¡qué pura y larga herida  
dejó su fantasía!

En el blanco infinito.  
Nieve. Nardo. Salina.

## Venus

Así te vi

La joven muerta  
en la concha de la cama,  
desnuda de flor y brisa  
surgía en la luz perenne.

Quedaba el mundo,  
lirio de algodón y sombra,  
asomado a los cristales  
viendo el tránsito infinito.

La joven muerta,  
surcaba el amor por dentro.  
Entre la espuma de las sábanas  
se perdía su cabellera.

## Debussy

Mi sombra va silenciosa  
por el agua de la acequia.

Por mi sombra están las ranas  
privadas de las estrellas.

La sombra manda a mi cuerpo  
reflejos de cosas quietas.

No eyes, no gesture, motionless,  
a dream plagues him.  
But inside he trembles.

In the infinite white,  
the pure white wound  
his imagination left!

In the infinite white.  
Snow. Salt-flat. Spikenard.

## Venus

I saw you thus

The young woman, dead,  
in the shell of the bed,  
stripped of breeze and flowers  
rose into undimmed light.

The world remained,  
a lily of cotton and shade,  
through window panes  
watching the infinite transit.

The young woman, dead,  
proffered love from within.  
Her hair vanished  
in the foam of sheets.

## Debussy

My shadow moves silently  
down the coursing water.

My shadow deprives the frogs  
of stars.

The shadow sends my body  
reflections of still things.

Mi sombra va como inmenso  
cínife color violeta.

Cien grillos quieren dorar  
la luz de la cañavera.

Una luz nace en mi pecho,  
reflejado, de la acequia.

## Narciso

Niño.  
¡Que te vas a caer al río!

En lo hondo hay una rosa  
y en la rosa hay otro río.

¡Mira aquel pájaro! ¡Mira  
aquel pájaro amarillo!

Se me han caído los ojos  
dentro del agua.

¡Dios mío!  
¡Que se resbala! ¡Muchacho!

... y en la rosa estoy yo mismo.

Cuando se perdió en el agua,  
comprendí. Pero no explico.

## Al oído de una muchacha

No quise.  
No quise decirte nada.

Vi en tus ojos  
dos arbolitos locos.  
De brisa, de risa y de oro.

My shadow moves like a huge  
violet gnat.

A hundred crickets try to gild  
the light of the reeds.

A new glow in my breast,  
reflected from the water.

## Narcissus

Child!  
You'll fall in the river!

In the depths there's a rose  
and in the rose another river.

See that bird! Look  
at that yellow bird!

My eyes have disappeared  
into the water.

Oh!  
He's slipping! Little boy!

... and I myself am in the rose.

When he was lost in the water  
I understood. But I shan't explain.

## In a Girl's Ear

I didn't want to.  
I didn't want to tell you a thing.

In your eyes I saw  
two mad little trees.  
Of air, of laughter, of gold.



Se meneaban.

No quise.  
No quise decirte nada.

### La luna asoma

Cuando sale la luna  
se pierden las campanas  
y aparecen las sendas  
impenetrables.

Cuando sale la luna,  
el mar cubre la tierra  
y el corazón se siente  
isla en el infinito.

Nadie come naranjas  
bajo la luna llena.  
Es preciso comer,  
fruta verde y helada.

Cuando sale la luna  
de cien rostros iguales,  
la moneda de plata  
solloza en el bolsillo.

### Murió al amanecer

Noche de cuatro lunas  
y un solo árbol,  
con una sola sombra  
y un solo pájaro.

Busco en mi carne las  
huellas de tus labios.  
El manantial besa al viento  
sin tocarlo.

They swayed.

I didn't want to.  
I didn't want to tell you a thing.

## The Moon Appears

When the moon rises  
bells are lost  
and impenetrable  
paths appear.

When the moon rises,  
sea covers land  
and the heart feels like  
an island in infinity.

No one eats oranges  
beneath a full moon.  
Ice-cold green fruit  
is right.

When the moon rises,  
with the same hundred faces,  
silver coins  
sob in purses.

## He Died at Dawn

Night of four moons  
and a single tree  
with a single shadow  
and a single bird.

I search my flesh for the  
mark of your lips.  
The fountain kisses the wind  
without touching it.

Llevo el No que me diste,  
en la palma de la mano,  
como un limón de cera  
casi blanco.

Noche de cuatro lunas  
y un solo árbol.  
En la punta de una aguja,  
está mi amor ¡girando!

### Primer aniversario

La niña va por mi frente.  
¡Oh, qué antiguo sentimiento!

¿De qué me sirve, pregunto,  
la tinta, el papel y el verso?

Carne tuya me parece,  
rojo lirio, junco fresco.

Morena de luna llena.  
¿Qué quieres de mi deseo?

### Segundo aniversario

La luna clava en el mar  
un largo cuerno de luz.

Unicornio gris y verde,  
estremecido pero extático.

El cielo flota sobre el aire  
como una inmensa flor de loto.

(¡Oh, tú sola paseando  
la última estancia de la noche!)

The *No* you told me I bear  
in the palm of my hand  
like an off-white  
wax lemon.

Night of four moons  
and a single tree.  
On the point of a needle  
there's my love  
spinning!

### First Anniversary

The girl passes across my brow.  
Ancient, ancient feeling!

What use to me, I ask,  
are paper, verse, ink?

To me your flesh is  
red lily, cool reed.

Dark girl of the full moon.  
What do you want of my desire?

### Second Anniversary

The moon nails to the sea  
a large horn of light.

Green and grey unicorn,  
shuddering yet ecstatic.

Sky floating on the air  
like an enormous lotus flower.

(You alone patrolling  
the last station of night!)

## Lucía Martínez

Lucía Martínez.  
Umbría de seda roja.

Tus muslos como la tarde  
van de la luz a la sombra.  
Los azabaches recónditos  
oscurecen tus magnolias.

Aquí estoy, Lucía Martínez.  
Vengo a consumir tu boca  
y arrastrarte del cabello  
en madrugada de conchas.

Porque quiero, y porque puedo.  
Umbría de seda roja.

## La soltera en misa

Bajo el moisés del incienso,  
adormecida.

Ojos de toro te miraban.  
Tu rosario llovía.

Con ese traje de profunda seda,  
no te muevas, Virginia.

Da los negros melones de tus pechos  
al rumor de la misa.

## Malestar y noche

Abejaruco.  
En tus árboles oscuros.  
Noche de cielo balbuciente  
y aire tartamudo.

## Lucía Martínez

Lucía Martínez.  
Shadow of red silk.

Your thighs like evening  
move from light to shade.  
Hidden jet darkens  
your magnolias.

I am here, Lucía Martínez,  
here to consume your mouth  
and drag you by the hair  
into the seashell dawn.

Because I want to, because I can.  
Red silk shadow.

## The Spinster at Mass

Beneath the cradle of incense,  
asleep.

Eyes of bulls watched you.  
Your rosary rained.

In that dress of deep silk,  
Virginia, do not move.

Offer your dark melon breasts  
to the murmur of the Mass.

## Malaise and Night

Bee-eater  
in your dark trees.  
Night of babbling sky  
and stuttering air.

Tres borrachos eternizan  
sus gestos de vino y luto.  
Los astros de plomo giran  
sobre un pie.

Abejaruco.  
En tus árboles oscuros.

Dolor de sien oprimida  
con guirnalda de minutos.  
¿Y tu silencio? Los tres  
borrachos cantan desnudos.

Pespunte de seda virgen  
tu canción.

Abejaruco.  
Uco uco uco uco.  
Abejaruco.

## Desposorio

Tirad ese anillo  
al agua.

(La sombra apoya sus dedos  
sobre mi espalda.)

Tirad ese anillo. Tengo  
más de cien años. ¡Silencio!

¡No preguntadme nada!

Tirad ese anillo  
al agua.

Three drunks perpetuate  
their movements of wine and sorrow.  
Leaden astral bodies spin  
on one foot.

Bee-eater  
in your dark trees.

Aching temple clamped  
by a garland of minutes.  
And your silence? The three nude  
drunks sing.

Back-stitch of pure silk,  
your song.

Bee-eater  
Ooco, ooco, ooco, ooco.  
Bee-eater.

## Betrothal

Throw this ring  
to the water.

(The shade places fingers  
on my back.)

Throw this ring. I am  
more than a hundred years old. Quiet!

Ask me nothing!

Throw this ring  
to the water.



## Despedida

Si muero,  
dejad el balcón abierto.

El niño come naranjas.  
(Desde mi balcón lo veo.)

El segador siega el trigo.  
(Desde mi balcón lo siento.)

¡Si muero,  
dejad el balcón abierto!

## En el instituto y en la universidad

La primera vez  
no te conocí.  
La segunda, sí.

Dime  
si el aire te lo dice.

Mañanita fría  
yo me puse triste,  
y luego me entraron  
ganas de reírme.

No te conocí.  
Sí me conociste.  
Sí te conocí.  
No me conociste.

Ahora entre los dos  
se alarga impasible,  
un mes, como un  
biombo de días grises.

## Parting

If I die  
leave the balcony open.

The boy eats oranges.  
(From my balcony I see him.)

The reaper cuts the wheat.  
(From my balcony I hear him.)

If I die,  
leave the balcony open!

## In the Institute and in the University

The first time  
I didn't know you.  
The second time I did.

Tell me  
if the air tells you so.

One sharp morning  
I grew sad  
and was seized  
by the impulse to laugh.

I didn't know you.  
But you knew me.  
Yes I knew you.  
You didn't know me.

Now a month stretches  
between us two,  
no feeling,  
like a screen of grey days.

La primera vez  
no te conocí.  
La segunda, sí.

## Madrigalillo

Cuatro granados  
tiene tu huerto.

(Toma mi corazón  
nuevo.)

Cuatro cipreses  
tendrá tu huerto.

(Toma mi corazón  
viejo.)

Sol y luna.  
Luego...  
¡ni corazón,  
ni huerto!

## Preludio

Las alamedas se van,  
pero dejan su reflejo.

Las alamedas se van,  
pero nos dejan el viento.

El viento está amortajado  
a lo largo bajo el cielo.

Pero ha dejado flotando  
sobre los ríos, sus ecos.

El mundo de las luciérnagas  
ha invadido mis recuerdos.

The first time  
I didn't know you.  
The second time I did.

## Light Madrigal

Four pomegranate trees  
in your orchard.

(Take my new  
heart.)

There'll be four cypress trees  
in your orchard.

(Take my old  
heart.)

Sun and moon.  
Then, afterwards...  
Neither heart  
nor orchard!

## Prelude

The avenues of poplar go  
but leave their reflection.

The avenues of poplar go  
but leave us the wind.

The shrouded wind lies  
full length beneath the sky.

But it's left its echoes  
floating on rivers.

The world of fireflies  
has invaded my memories.

Y un corazón diminuto  
me va brotando en los dedos.

## De otro modo

La hoguera pone al campo de la tarde,  
unas astas de ciervo enfurecido.  
Todo el valle se tiende; por sus lomos,  
caracolea el vientecillo.

El aire cristaliza bajo el humo.  
Ojo de gato triste y amarillo.  
Yo en mis ojos paseo por las ramas.  
Las ramas se pasean por el río.

Llegan mis cosas esenciales.  
Son estribillos de estribillos.  
Entre los juncos y la baja-tarde,  
¡qué raro que me llame Federico!

## Canción de noviembre y abril

El cielo nublado  
pone mis ojos blancos.

Yo, para darles vida,  
les acerco una flor  
amarilla.

No consigo turbarlos.  
Siguen yertos y blancos.

(Entre mis hombros vuela  
mi alma dorada y plena.)

El cielo de abril  
pone mis ojos de añil.

And a tiny, tiny heart  
is growing from my fingers.

### Another Way

On the evening land the bonfire lays  
the antlers of a maddened stag.  
The valley spreads out. A gambolling breeze  
skips among its folds.

Air crystallizes under the smoke.  
— sad yellow cat's eye—  
Inside my eyes I drift among the branches.  
The branches drift down river.

Things vital to me appear.  
Refrains of refrains.  
Among the reeds and the falling day,  
how strange my name should be Federico!

### Song of November and April

The cloudy sky  
blanks out my eyes.

To restore them, I  
place a yellow flower  
next to them.

I can't change them.  
They remain lifeless, blank.

(Between my shoulders  
my full and golden soul takes wing.)

The April sky  
turns my eyes indigo.

Yo, para darles alma,  
les acerco una rosa  
blanca.

No consigo infundir  
lo blanco en el añil.

(Entre mis hombros vuela  
mi alma impasible y ciega.)

## Canción del naranjo seco

*A Carmen Morales*

Leñador.  
Córtame la sombra.  
Líbrame del suplicio  
de verme sin toronjas.

¿Por qué nací entre espejos?  
El día me da vueltas.  
Y la noche me copia  
en todas sus estrellas.

Quiero vivir sin verme.  
Y hormigas y vilanos,  
soñaré que son  
mis hojas y mis pájaros.

Leñador.  
Córtame la sombra.  
Líbrame del suplicio  
de verme sin toronjas.

To give them a soul, I  
place a white rose  
next to them.

I can't make white  
blend with indigo.

(Between my shoulders  
my blind and stony soul takes wing.)

## Song of the Dry Orange Tree

*To Carmen Morales*

Woodsman,  
chop down my shadow.  
Free me from the torture  
of not bearing fruit.

Why was I born among mirrors?  
Around me day dances  
and night copies me  
onto her stars.

I want to live blind to myself.  
And I'll dream  
that ants and burrs  
are my leaves and my birds.

Woodsman,  
chop down my shadow.  
Free me from the torture  
of not bearing fruit.



## Poemas de *Romancero gitano*

### Romance de la luna, luna

*A Conchita García Lorca*

La luna vino a la fragua  
con su polisón de nardos.  
El niño la mira, mira.  
El niño la está mirando.  
En el aire conmovido  
mueve la luna sus brazos  
y enseña, lúbrica y pura,  
sus senos de duro estaño.  
—Huye luna, luna, luna.  
Si vinieran los gitanos,  
harían con tu corazón  
collares y anillos blancos.  
—Niño, déjame que baile.  
Cuando vengan los gitanos,  
te encontrarán sobre el yunque  
con los ojillos cerrados.  
—Huye luna, luna, luna,  
que ya siento sus caballos.  
—Niño, déjame, no pises  
mi blancor almidonado.

El jinete se acercaba  
tocando el tambor del llano.  
Dentro de la fragua el niño  
tiene los ojos cerrados.  
Por el olivar venían,  
bronce y sueño, los gitanos.  
Las cabezas levantadas  
y los ojos entornados.

Cómo canta la zumaya,  
¡ay, cómo canta en el árbol!

## From *Gypsy Ballads*

### Ballad of the Moon, the Moon

*To Conchita García Lorca*

The moon came to the forge  
wearing her bustle of bulbs.  
The boy's looking at her,  
looking and looking.  
In the disturbed air  
the moon moves her arms,  
and lewd and pure, lifts  
her hard metallic breasts.  
Run, moon, moon, moon.  
If the gypsies come,  
they'll make necklaces, white rings  
out of your heart.  
Child, let me dance.  
If the gypsies come  
they'll find you on the anvil,\*  
your bright eyes closed.  
Run, moon, moon, moon,  
I hear their horses now.  
Leave me, child, don't trample  
my starched whiteness.

The horseman came nearer  
drumming across the plain.  
Inside the forge the child's  
eyes are tight shut.  
Through the olive-grove they came,  
gypsies, bronze and sleep.  
Heads high,  
their eyes behind their lids.

How the barn-owl\* sings,  
how it sings in the tree!

Por el cielo va la luna  
con un niño de la mano.

Dentro de la fragua lloran,  
dando gritos, los gitanos.  
El aire la vela, vela.  
El aire la está velando.

## Romance sonámbulo

*A Gloria Giner y a Fernando de los Ríos*

Verde que te quiero verde.  
Verde viento. Verdes ramas.  
El barco sobre la mar  
y el caballo en la montaña.  
Con la sombra en la cintura,  
ella sueña en su baranda,  
verde carne, pelo verde,  
con ojos de fría plata.  
Verde que te quiero verde.  
Bajo la luna gitana,  
las cosas la están mirando  
y ella no puede mirarlas.

\*

Verde que te quiero verde.  
Grandes estrellas de escarcha  
vienen con el pez de sombra  
que abre el camino del alba.  
La higuera frota su viento  
con la lija de sus ramas,  
y el monte, gato garduño,  
eriza sus pitas agrias.  
Pero ¿quién vendrá? ¿Y por dónde?...  
Ella sigue en su baranda,  
verde carne, pelo verde,  
soñando en la mar amarga.

The moon goes through the sky  
holding a child's hand.

Inside the forge the shouting  
gypsies weep.  
The air maintains its watch,  
watching, watching.

## Dreamwalker Ballad

*To Gloria Giner and Fernando de los Ríos*

Green how I want you green.  
Green wind. Green branches.  
Boat on the sea  
and horse on the mountain.  
Shadow at her waist  
she dreams at her railing,  
green flesh, green hair,  
and eyes of cold silver.  
Green how I want you green.  
Beneath the gypsy moon  
things are watching her  
and she can't watch them.

\*

Green how I want you green.  
Great stars of frost,  
arriving with the shadow-fish  
that clears the way for dawn.  
The fig-tree sandpapers  
its wind on its branches,  
and the mountain, like a thieving cat,  
arches its back of sour agaves.  
But who will come? And from where? ...  
She stays at the railing,  
green flesh, green hair,  
dreaming of the bitter sea.

\*

—Compadre, quiero cambiar  
mi caballo por su casa,  
mi montura por su espejo,  
mi cuchillo por su manta.  
Compadre, vengo sangrando,  
desde los puertos de Cabra.  
—Si yo pudiera, mocito,  
este trato se cerraba.  
Pero yo ya no soy yo,  
ni mi casa es ya mi casa.  
—Compadre, quiero morir  
decentemente en mi cama.  
De acero, si puede ser,  
con las sábanas de holanda.  
¿No ves la herida que tengo  
desde el pecho a la garganta?  
—Trescientas rosas morenas  
lleva tu pechera blanca.  
Tu sangre rezuma y huele  
alrededor de tu faja.  
Pero yo ya no soy yo,  
ni mi casa es ya mi casa.  
—Dejadme subir al menos  
hasta las altas barandas,  
¡dejadme subir!, dejadme  
hasta las verdes barandas.  
Barandales de la luna  
por donde retumba el agua.

\*

Ya suben los dos compadres  
hacia las altas barandas.  
Dejando un rastro de sangre.  
Dejando un rastro de lágrimas.  
Temblaban en los tejados  
farolillos de hojalata.  
Mil panderos de cristal  
herían la madrugada.

\*

‘Friend, I wish to trade  
my horse for your house,  
my saddle for your mirror,  
my knife for your blanket.  
Friend, I come bleeding  
from the Cabra Pass.’  
‘If I could, young man,  
I’d make you a deal.  
But I’m not me any more,  
my house is not my house.’  
‘Friend, I want to die  
tucked up in my bed:  
a steel bed, if possible,  
with the finest linen sheets.  
Don’t you see this wound  
from my chest to my throat?’  
‘Your white shirt sports  
three hundred dark roses.  
Your blood smells strong  
oozing all around your sash.  
But I’m not me any more,  
my house is not my house.’  
‘At least let me climb  
to the high railing,  
let me climb, please,  
up to the green rails!  
Balustrades of the moon  
where the water roars.’

\*

And so the two friends climb  
up to the high balustrade.  
Leaving a trail of blood.  
Leaving a trail of tears.  
Little tin lanterns  
trembled on the tiles.  
A thousand crystal tambourines  
wounded the dawning day.

\*

Verde que te quiero verde,  
verde viento, verdes ramas.  
Los dos compadres subieron.  
El largo viento, dejaba  
en la boca un raro gusto  
de hiel, de menta y de albahaca.  
—¡Compadre! ¿Dónde está, dime,  
dónde, está tu niña amarga?  
—¡Cuántas veces te esperó!  
¡Cuántas veces te esperara,  
cara fresca, negro pelo,  
en esta verde baranda!

\*

Sobre el rostro del aljibe  
se mecía la gitana.  
Verde carne, pelo verde,  
con ojos de fría plata.  
Un carámbano de luna  
la sostiene sobre el agua.  
La noche se puso íntima  
como una pequeña plaza.  
Guardias civiles borrachos  
en la puerta golpeaban.  
Verde que te quiero verde.  
Verde viento. Verdes ramas.  
El barco sobre la mar.  
Y el caballo en la montaña.

## La monja gitana

*A José Moreno Villa*

Silencio de cal y mirto.  
Malvas en las hierbas finas.  
La monja borda alhelíes  
sobre una tela pajiza.  
Vuelan en la araña gris

\*

Green how I want you green,  
green wind, green branches.  
The two friends climbed.  
The long wind left  
a strange taste in the mouth  
of gall, mint, and basil.  
'Friend, tell me, where is she,  
where's your bitter girl?'  
'The times she waited for you!  
How often she would wait,  
bright face, dark hair,  
at this green railing!'

\*

On the rain-well's face  
the gypsy girl swayed.  
Green flesh, green hair,  
and eyes of cold silver.  
An icicle of moonlight  
holds her over the water.  
The night became intimate  
as a small town square.  
Drunken Civil Guards\*  
beat at the door.  
Green how I want you green.  
Green wind. Green branches.  
Boat on the sea.  
And horse on the mountain.

## The Gypsy Nun

*To José Moreno Villa*

Silence of myrtle and lime.  
Wild mallow in fine grass.  
The nun embroiders wallflowers  
on a straw-coloured cloth.  
The seven birds of the prism flit



siete pájaros del prisma.  
La iglesia gruñe a lo lejos  
como un oso panza arriba.  
¡Qué bien borda! ¡Con qué gracia!  
Sobre la tela pajiza,  
ella quisiera bordar  
flores de su fantasía.  
¡Qué girasol! ¡Qué magnolia  
de lentejuelas y cintas!  
¡Qué azafranes y qué lunas,  
en el mantel de la misa!  
Cinco toronjas se endulzan  
en la cercana cocina.  
Las cinco llagas de Cristo  
cortadas en Almería.  
Por los ojos de la monja  
galopan dos caballistas.  
Un rumor último y sordo  
le despega la camisa,  
y al mirar nubes y montes  
en las yertas lejanías,  
se quiebra su corazón  
de azúcar y yerbaluisa.  
¡Oh, qué llanura empinada  
con veinte soles arriba!  
¡Qué ríos puestos de pie  
vislumbra su fantasía!  
Pero sigue con sus flores,  
mientras que de pie, en la brisa,  
la luz juega el ajedrez  
alto de la celosía.

amongst the greyness of the chandelier.  
The church growls in the distance  
like a stricken bear.  
How well she embroiders,  
such finesse!  
On the straw-yellow cloth  
she'd like to embroider  
flowers of her imagining.  
What a sunflower! What a magnolia  
of spangles and ribbons!  
Such crocuses, such moons  
on the altar cloth!  
Five grapefruit sweeten  
in the kitchen nearby.  
Five nasturtiums,  
the five wounds of Christ,\*  
cut in Almería.  
Through the eyes of the nuns  
two horsemen gallop.  
A muffled far-off sound  
lifts her petticoat,  
and looking at the clouds and hills  
in the distant wasteland,  
her sugar and verbena heart breaks.  
What an exalted plain  
with twenty suns above!  
What vertical rivers  
her fantasy glimpses!  
But she goes on with her flowers  
while in the breeze  
the tall light plays chess  
with the window blinds.

## Prendimiento de Antoñito el Camborio en el camino de Sevilla

*A Margarita Xirgu*

Antonio Torres Heredia,  
hijo y nieto de Camborios,  
con una vara de mimbre  
va a Sevilla a ver los toros.  
Moreno de verde luna,  
anda despacio y garboso.  
Sus empavonados bucles  
le brillan entre los ojos.  
A la mitad del camino  
cortó limones redondos,  
y los fue tirando al agua  
hasta que la puso de oro.  
Y a la mitad del camino,  
bajo las ramas de un olmo,  
Guardia Civil caminera  
lo llevó codo con codo.

\*

El día se va despacio,  
la tarde colgada a un hombro,  
dando una larga torera  
sobre el mar y los arroyos.  
Las aceitunas aguardan  
la noche de Capricornio,  
y una corta brisa ecuestre  
salta los montes de plomo.  
Antonio Torres Heredia,  
hijo y nieto de Camborios,  
viene sin vara de mimbre  
entre los cinco tricornos.

\*

—Antonio, ¿quién eres tú?  
Si te llamaras Camborio,  
hubieras hecho una fuente

## Capture of Antoñito el Camborio on the Seville Road

*To Margarita Xirgu*

Antonio Torres Heredia,  
son and grandson of Camborios,  
holding a willow-switch  
is going to Seville to see the bulls.  
Dark as a green moon  
he walks. Unhurried. With style.  
His curls' peacock sheen  
glints between his eyes.  
Midway through his journey  
he cut some round lemons  
and threw them one by one in the water  
until it turned gold.  
And midway through his journey  
under the spread of an elm  
a patrol of Civil Guard  
grabbed him by the arm and led him off.

\*

The day goes past slowly,  
afternoon fastened at the shoulder,  
a bullfighter's cape  
passing over sea and rivulets.  
The olives await  
the Capricorn night,  
and a snappy breeze jumps  
the leaden hills like a horse.  
Antonio Torres Heredia,  
son and grandson of Camborios,  
walks without his willow-switch  
between the five three-cornered hats.

\*

'Antonio, who are you?  
Had your name been Camborio  
you'd have made a fountain

de sangre con cinco chorros.  
Ni tú eres hijo de nadie,  
ni legítimo Camborio.  
¡Se acabaron los gitanos  
que iban por el monte solos!  
Están los viejos cuchillos  
tiritando bajo el polvo.

\*

A las nueve de la noche  
lo llevan al calabozo,  
mientras los guardias civiles  
beben limonada todos.  
Y a las nueve de la noche  
le cierran el calabozo,  
mientras el cielo reluce  
como la grupa de un potro.

## Muerte de Antoñito el Camborio

*A José Antonio Rubio Sacristán*

Voces de muerte sonaron  
cerca del Guadalquivir.  
Voces antiguas que cercan  
voz de clavel varonil.  
Les clavó sobre las botas  
mordiscos de jabalí.  
En la lucha daba saltos  
jabonados de delfín.  
Bañó con sangre enemiga  
su corbata carmesí,  
pero eran cuatro puñales  
y tuvo que sucumbir.  
Cuando las estrellas clavan  
rejones al agua gris,  
cuando los erales sueñan  
verónicas de alhelí,  
voces de muerte sonaron  
cerca del Guadalquivir.

of blood with five jets.  
But you're the son of no one,  
no true Camborio.  
The gypsies have gone  
who travelled the mountain alone.  
Old knives shiver  
beneath the dust.'

\*

At nine in the evening  
he's taken to a cell  
while all the Civil Guards  
drink lemonade.  
And at nine in the evening  
they lock his cell door,  
while the sky gleams  
like the flanks of a colt.

## Death of Antoñito el Camborio

*To José Antonio Rubio Sacristán*

Voices of death sounded  
by the Guadalquivir.  
Ancient voices encircling  
a virile carnation voice.  
His boar's teeth  
clamped themselves to their boots.  
In the fight his leaps  
were slippery as dolphins.  
He soaked his crimson tie  
in his enemy's blood  
but there were four daggers  
and he had to succumb.  
When stars force lances  
into grey water,  
when novice bulls dream  
of passes like wallflowers,  
voices of death sounded  
by the Guadalquivir.

\*

—Antonio Torres Heredia,  
Camborio de dura crin,  
moreno de verde luna,  
voz de clavel varonil:  
¿quién te ha quitado la vida  
cerca del Guadalquivir?  
—Mis cuatro primos Heredias,  
hijos de Benamejí.  
Lo que en otros no envidiaban,  
ya lo envidiaban en mí.  
Zapatos color corinto,  
medallones de marfil,  
y este cutis amasado  
con aceituna y jazmín.  
—¡Ay Antonio el Camborio  
digno de una Emperatriz!  
Acuérdate de la Virgen  
porque te vas a morir.  
—¡Ay Federico García,  
llama a la Guardia Civil!  
Ya mi talle se ha quebrado  
como caña de maíz.

\*

Tres golpes de sangre tuvo,  
y se murió de perfil.  
Viva moneda que nunca  
se volverá a repetir.  
Un ángel marchoso pone  
su cabeza en un cojín.  
Otros de rubor cansado,  
encendieron un candil.  
Y cuando los cuatro primos  
llegan a Benamejí,  
voces de muerte cesaron  
cerca del Guadalquivir.

\*

‘Antonio Torres Heredia,  
tough-haired Camborio  
dark as a green moon,  
virile carnation voice.  
Who’s taken your life away  
by the Guadalquivir?’  
‘My four Heredia cousins,  
sons of Benamejí.  
What they envied in no one  
they envied in me.  
My wine-coloured shoes,  
my ivory medallions,  
and my skin massaged  
with olive and jasmine.’  
‘Oh, Antonio el Camborio,  
worthy of an Empress!  
Think of the Virgin  
because you’re going to die.’  
‘Oh, Federico García  
call the Civil Guard!  
My waist has snapped  
like a stalk of maize.’

\*

Three spurts of blood  
and he died in profile.  
A living coin which never  
will be struck again.  
A jaunty angel  
lays his head on a cushion.  
Others, weak blushes of colour,  
light a lamp.  
And when the four cousins  
reach Benamejí  
voices of death went silent  
by the Guadalquivir.



## Muerto de amor

*A Margarita Manso*

—¿Qué es aquello que reluce  
por los altos corredores?

—Cierra la puerta, hijo mío,  
acaban de dar las once.

—En mis ojos, sin querer,  
relumbran cuatro faroles.

—Será que la gente aquella  
estará fregando el cobre.

\*

Ajo de agónica plata  
la luna menguante, pone  
cabelleras amarillas  
a las amarillas torres.  
La noche llama temblando  
al cristal de los balcones  
perseguida por los mil  
perros que no la conocen,  
y un olor de vino y ámbar  
viene de los corredores.

\*

Brisas de caña mojada  
y rumor de viejas voces  
resonaban por el arco  
roto de la media noche.  
Bueyes y rosas dormían.  
Sólo por los corredores  
las cuatro luces clamaban  
con el furor de San Jorge.  
Tristes mujeres del valle  
bajaban su sangre de hombre,  
tranquila de flor cortada  
y amarga de muslo joven.  
Viejas mujeres del río  
lloraban al pie del monte,

## Dead from Love

*To Margarita Manso*

‘What is that gleaming  
on the high galleries?’  
‘My son, close the door,  
eleven has just struck.’  
‘Four unwelcome lamps  
shine in my eyes.’  
‘The people there must be  
scouring copperware.’

\*

Garlic of dying silver  
the waning moon places  
heads of yellow hair  
on the yellow towers.  
Trembling night knocks  
on the glass of the balconies  
pursued by the thousand  
dogs that don’t know her,  
and the smell of wine and amber  
comes from the galleries.

\*

Wet-reed breezes,  
murmur of old voices  
echoed through the round arch  
of midnight.  
Oxen and roses were sleeping.  
Only four lights clamoured  
in the galleries  
raging like St George.\*  
Sad women of the valley  
took down the blood of man,  
still as a cut flower  
and bitter as a young thigh.  
Old women of the river  
wept at the foot of the mountain,

un minuto intransitable  
de cabelleras y nombres.  
Fachadas de cal ponían  
cuadrada y blanca la noche.  
Serafines y gitanos  
tocaban acordeones.  
—Madre, cuando yo me muera  
que se enteren los señores.  
Pon telegramas azules  
que vayan del Sur al Norte.

\*

Siete gritos, siete sangres,  
siete adormideras dobles  
quebraron opacas lunas  
en los oscuros salones.  
Lleno de manos cortadas  
y coronitas de flores,  
el mar de los juramentos  
resonaba, no sé dónde.  
Y el cielo daba portazos  
al brusco rumor del bosque,  
mientras clamaban las luces  
en los altos corredores.

an impassable minute  
of hair and names.  
Façades of lime made  
the night white and square.  
Seraphs and gypsies  
played accordions.  
'Mother, when I die,  
let the gentlemen know.  
Send azure telegrams\*  
from South to North.'

\*

Seven shouts, seven bloods,  
seven double poppies  
smashed opaque moons  
in the darkened rooms.  
Full of cut hands  
and coronets of flowers,  
the sea of oaths  
echoed who knows where.  
And the sky slammed its door  
on the sudden noise of the wood,  
while lights clamoured  
in the high galleries.

## Poemas de *Poeta en Nueva York*

### El rey de Harlem

Con una cuchara  
arrancaba los ojos a los cocodrilos  
y golpeaba el trasero de los monos.  
Con una cuchara.

Fuego de siempre dormía en los pedernales  
y los escarabajos borrachos de anís  
olvidaban el musgo de las aldeas.  
Aquel viejo cubierto de setas  
iba al sitio donde lloraban los negros  
mientras crujía la cuchara del rey  
y llegaban los tanques de agua podrida.

Las rosas huían por los filos  
de las últimas curvas del aire,  
y en los montones de azafrán  
los niños machacaban pequeñas ardillas  
con un rubor de frenesí manchado.

Es preciso cruzar los puentes  
y llegar al rumor negro  
para que el perfume de pulmón  
nos golpee las sienes con su vestido  
de caliente piña.

Es preciso matar al rubio vendedor de aguardiente,  
a todos los amigos de la manzana y de la arena;  
y es necesario dar con los puños cerrados  
a las pequeñas judías que tiemblan llenas de burbujas,  
para que el rey de Harlem cante con su muchedumbre,  
para que los cocodrilos duerman en largas filas  
bajo el amianto de la luna,  
y para que nadie dude la infinita belleza  
de los plumeros, los ralladores, los cobres y las cacerolas de las cocinas.

## From *Poet in New York*

### The King of Harlem

With a spoon  
he scooped out crocodiles' eyes  
and whacked monkeys' backsides.  
With a spoon.

The fire of forever slept in the flints  
and beetles drunk on anis  
forgot the village moss.  
The old mushroom-covered man  
went to where the blacks wept  
while the king's spoon crackled  
and tanks of putrid water arrived.

Roses fled along the ridge  
of air's last curves  
and on the mounds of saffron  
children squashed little squirrels  
flushing red in tainted frenzy.

You have to cross the bridges  
and reach the black murmur  
so that the scent of lungs  
hits your temples, dressed  
in warm pineapple.

You must kill the blond-haired brandy-seller  
and every friend of sand and apple  
and with clenched fists you must beat  
the trembling little Jewish women full of bubbles  
so the king of Harlem may sing with his throng,  
the crocodiles sleep in long rows  
beneath the moon's asbestos,  
and no one doubt the infinite beauty  
of dusters, graters, copperware, kitchen pans.

¡Ay, Harlem! ¡Ay, Harlem! ¡Ay, Harlem!  
No hay angustia comparable a tus rojos oprimidos,  
a tu sangre estremecida dentro del eclipse oscuro,  
a tu violencia granate, sordomuda en la penumbra,  
a tu gran rey prisionero, con un traje de conserje.

\*

Tenía la noche una hendidura y quietas salamandras de marfil.  
Las muchachas americanas  
llevaban niños y monedas en el vientre  
y los muchachos se desmayaban en la cruz del desperezo.

Ellos son.  
Ellos son los que beben el whisky de plata junto a los volcanes  
y tragan pedacitos de corazón por las heladas montañas del oso.

\*

Aquella noche el rey de Harlem, con una durísima cuchara,  
arrancaba los ojos a los cocodrilos  
y golpeaba el trasero de los monos.  
Con una cuchara.

Los negros lloraban confundidos  
entre paraguas y soles de oro,  
los mulatos estiraban gomas, ansiosos de llegar al torso blanco,  
y el viento empañaba espejos  
y quebraba las venas de los bailarines.

Negros, Negros, Negros, Negros,

la sangre no tiene puertas en vuestra noche boca arriba.  
No hay rubor. Sangre furiosa por debajo de las pieles.  
Viva en la espina del puñal y en el pecho de los paisajes,  
bajo las pinzas y las retamas de la celeste luna de cáncer.

Sangre que busca por mil caminos muertes enharinadas y ceniza de  
nardo,  
cielos yertos, en declive, donde las colonias de planetas  
rueden por las playas con los objetos abandonados.

Ay Harlem, Harlem, Harlem!

There's no anguish like your oppressed reds,  
or the shudder of your blood within the dark eclipse,  
or your garnet violence, deaf and dumb in the shadows,  
or your great king held captive in a commissioner's coat.

\*

The night was rent, and there were silent ivory salamanders.  
American girls  
carried children and coins in their bellies  
and boys fainted racked on the cross.

They.

They who drink silver whisky by volcanoes  
and swallow little pieces of heart on the frozen mountains of the bear.

\*

That night the king of Harlem with an indestructible spoon  
scooped out crocodiles' eyes  
and whacked monkeys' backsides.  
With a spoon.

Blacks wept confounded  
among golden suns and umbrellas,  
mulattos stretched rubber, keen to get to white torsos,  
and the wind clouded mirrors  
and broke the dancers' veins.

Blacks, blacks, blacks, blacks.

Blood has no doors in your night on its back.  
No flush. Bad blood beneath the skin,  
alert in the dagger's thorn and the landscapes' heart,  
under the pincers and the Spanish broom of Cancer's celestial moon.

Blood searching a thousand highways for flour-sprinkled deaths,  
spikenard ash,  
rigid angled skies where colonies of planets  
can roll along beaches with the jetsam.



Sangre que mira lenta con el rabo del ojo,  
hecha de espartos exprimidos, néctares de subterráneos.  
Sangre que oxida al alisio descuidado en una huella  
y disuelve a las mariposas en los cristales de la ventana.

Es la sangre que viene, que vendrá  
por los tejados y azoteas, por todas partes,  
para quemar la clorofilia de las mujeres rubias,  
para gemir al pie de las camas, ante el insomnio de los lavabos,  
y estrellarse en una aurora de tabaco y bajo amarillo.

¡Hay que huir!,  
huir por las esquinas y encerrarse en los últimos pisos,  
porque el tuétano del bosque penetrará por las rendijas  
para dejar en vuestra carne una leve huella de eclipse  
y una falsa tristeza de guante desteñido y rosa química.

\*

Es por el silencio sapientísimo  
cuando los camareros y los cocineros y los que limpian con la lengua  
las heridas de los millonarios  
buscan al rey por las calles o en los ángulos del salitre.

Un viento sur de madera, oblicuo en el negro fango,  
escupe a las barcas rotas y se clava puntillas en los hombros.  
Un viento sur que lleva  
colmillos, girasoles, alfabetos  
y una pila de Volta con avispa ahogadas.

El olvido estaba expresado por tres gotas de tinta sobre el monóculo.  
El amor, por un solo rostro invisible a flor de piedra.  
Médulas y corolas componían sobre las nubes  
un desierto de tallos, sin una sola rosa.

\*

A la izquierda, a la derecha, por el Sur y por el Norte,  
se levanta el muro impasible  
para el topo y la aguja del agua.  
No busquéis, negros, su grieta

Blood looking askance, slow,  
made of dried esparto, underground nectars.  
Blood that oxidizes the careless trade wind in a footprint,  
and dissolves butterflies on window-panes.

It's the blood that comes, that will come  
over roofs and terraces, from everywhere,  
to burn the chlorophyll of fair-haired women,  
to moan at the foot of beds before the insomnia of basins  
and smash against a yellow-bile tobacco dawn.

Flee,  
you must flee round corners, lock yourself on top floors,  
because the pith of the forest will come through cracks  
to leave on your flesh the faint trace of an eclipse  
and the false sadness of discoloured glove and chemical rose.

\*

It's in this wisest silence  
that waiters, cooks, and tongues that clean  
the wounds of millionaires  
search the streets and saltpetre corners for the king.

A south wind of wood, slanting through black mud,  
spits at broken boats, drives nails in its shoulders,  
a south wind that carries  
alphabets, sunflowers, tusks  
and a battery with drowned wasps.

Oblivion was expressed in three drops of ink on the monocle.  
Love, in one invisible face on the surface of the stone.  
Marrow and corollas on the clouds formed  
a desert of stalks without a single rose.

\*

To the left, to the right, south and north,  
the wall rises impervious  
to mole or spike of water.  
Don't search, blacks, for a breach

para hallar la máscara infinita.  
Buscar el gran sol del centro  
hechos una piña zumbadora.  
El sol que se desliza por los bosques  
seguro de no encontrar una ninfa.  
El sol que destruye números y no ha cruzado nunca un sueño,  
el tatuado sol que baja por el río  
y muge seguido de caimanes.

Negros, Negros, Negros, Negros,

Jamás sierpe ni cebra ni mula  
palidecieron al morir.  
El leñador no sabe cuándo expiran  
los clamorosos árboles que corta.  
Aguardad bajo la sombra vegetal de vuestro rey  
a que cicutas y cardos y ortigas turben postreras azoteas.

Entonces, negros, entonces, entonces,  
podréis besar con frenesí las ruedas de las bicicletas,  
poner parejas de microscopios en las cuevas de las ardillas  
y danzar al fin sin duda, mientras las flores erizadas  
asesinan a nuestro Moisés casi en los juncos del cielo.

¡Ay, Harlem disfrazada!  
¡Ay, Harlem, amenazada por un gentío de trajes sin cabeza!  
Me llega tu rumor,  
me llega tu rumor atravesando troncos y ascensores,  
a través de láminas grises,  
donde flotan tus automóviles cubiertos de dientes,  
a través de los caballos muertos y los crímenes diminutos,  
a través de tu gran rey desesperado,  
cuyas barbas llegan al mar.

## Crucifixión

La luna pudo detenerse al fin por la curva blanquísima de los  
caballos  
Un rayo de luz violenta que se escapaba de la herida  
proyectó en el cielo el instante de la circuncisión de un niño muerto.

where you might find the infinite mask.  
Turn into a buzzing pineapple,  
seek the great central sun.  
The sun that glides through the woods  
certain it won't meet a nymph,  
the sun that kills numbers, that's never met a dream,  
tattooed sun, moving downriver, bellowing,  
with alligators in pursuit.

Blacks, blacks, blacks, blacks.

Never did snake, zebra, mule  
grow pale at death.  
The woodcutter doesn't know when  
the clamouring trees he cuts expire.  
Wait in the leafy shadow of your king  
until hemlock and thistle and nettles disturb the furthest terrace roots.

Then blacks, then, then  
you can plant frenzied kisses on bicycle wheels,  
put pairs of microscopes in squirrels' nests,  
and dance at last with confidence, while bristling flowers  
mow down our Moses close to the reeds of heaven.

*Ay*, Harlem in disguise!  
*Ay* Harlem, threatened by a gang of headless costumes!  
Your murmur reaches me  
through tree-trunks and lifts,  
through sheets of grey metal  
where your cars float bristling with teeth,  
through dead horses and petty crimes,  
through your great despairing king  
whose beard reaches the sea.

## Crucifixion

In the end the moon could stay on the horses' blinding white  
curve.  
A ray of violent light escaping from the wound  
shot the instant of a dead boy's circumcision into the sky.

La sangre bajaba por el monte y los ángeles la buscaban,  
pero los cálices eran de viento y al fin llenaba los zapatos.  
Cojos perros fumaban sus pipas y un olor de cuero caliente  
ponía grises los labios redondos de los que vomitaban en las  
esquinas.

Y llegaban largos alaridos por el Sur de la noche seca.  
Era que la luna quemaba con sus bujías el falo de los caballos.  
Un sastre especialista en púrpura  
había encerrado a las tres santas mujeres  
y les enseñaba una calavera por vidrios de la ventana.  
Los niños en el arrabal rodeaban a un camello blanco  
que lloraba asustado porque al alba  
tenía que pasar sin remedio por el ojo de una aguja.  
¡Oh cruz! ¡Oh clavos! ¡Oh espina!  
¡Oh espina clavada en el hueso hasta que se oxiden los planetas!  
Como nadie volvía la cabeza, el cielo pudo desnudarse.  
Entonces se oyó la gran voz y los fariseos dijeron:  
«Esa maldita vaca tiene las tetas llenas de leche.»  
La muchedumbre cerraba las puertas  
y la lluvia bajaba por las calles decidida a mojar el corazón  
mientras la tarde se puso turbia de latidos y leñadores  
y la oscura ciudad agonizaba bajo el martillo de los carpinteros.  
«Esa maldita vaca  
tiene las tetas llenas de perdigones»,  
dijeron los fariseos.  
Pero la sangre mojó sus pies y los espíritus inmundos  
estrellaban ampollas de laguna sobre las paredes del templo.  
Se supo el momento preciso de la salvación de nuestra vida.  
Porque la luna lavó con agua  
las quemaduras de los caballos  
y no la primera vida que callaron en la arena.  
Entonces salieron los fríos cantando sus canciones  
y las ranas encendieron sus lumbres en la doble orilla del río.  
«Esa maldita vaca, maldita, maldita, maldita,  
no nos dejará dormir», dijeron los fariseos,  
y se alejaron a sus casas por el tumulto de la calle  
dando empujones a los borrachos y escupiendo la sal de los  
sacrificios  
mientras la sangre los seguía con un balido de cordero.

Blood flowed down the mountain and the angels searched it out,  
but the chalices were wind and eventually filled the shoes.  
Lame dogs smoked pipes and the smell of hot leather  
turned the fat lips of people vomiting in corners grey.  
And long shrieks came from the South of dry night—  
the moon's candles were burning the horses' phalluses.  
A tailor who specialized in purple  
had shut three saintly ladies in  
and was showing them a skull through his window.  
At the edge of the town, kids surrounded a white camel  
weeping because at dawn it would have  
to pass through the eye of a needle.  
O cross! Nails! Thorn!  
Thorn driven into bone until planets rust!  
As no one was spying the sky could undress.  
Then the huge voice was heard and the Pharisees said:  
'This wretched cow's teats are bursting with milk.'  
The crowd closed its doors  
and the rain poured down the streets bent on soaking hearts  
while evening turned cloudy with beats and woodcutters  
and the dark city lay dying under the carpenters' hammers.  
'The teats of this wretched cow  
are stuffed with bird-shot'  
said the Pharisees.  
But blood soaked their feet and filthy spirits  
spangled lake-bubbles over the temple walls.  
The precise moment of saving our life became known.  
Because the moon washed with water  
the horses' burns,  
not the first life they silenced in the sand.  
Then cold emerged singing its various songs  
and frogs lit their lamps on the river's double banks.  
'This wretched cow, three times cursed,  
won't let us sleep', said the Pharisees,  
and they left for home through turbulent streets,  
jostling drunks and spitting the salt of sacrifice,  
while blood followed them bleating like a lamb.

Fue entonces  
y la tierra despertó arrojando temblorosos ríos de polilla.

## Grito hacia Roma

*(Desde la torre del Chrysler Building)*

Manzanas levemente heridas  
por finos espadines de plata,  
nubes rasgadas por una mano de coral  
que lleva en el dorso una almendra de fuego,  
peces de arsénico como tiburones,  
tiburones como gotas de llanto para cegar una multitud,  
rosas que hieren  
y agujas instaladas en los caños de la sangre,  
mundos enemigos y amores cubiertos de gusanos  
caerán sobre ti. Caerán sobre la gran cúpula  
que unta de aceite las lenguas militares,  
donde un hombre se orina en una deslumbrante paloma  
y escupe carbón machacado  
rodeado de miles de campanillas.

Porque ya no hay quien reparta el pan y el vino,  
ni quien cultive hierbas en la boca del muerto,  
ni quien abra los linos del reposo,  
ni quien llore por las heridas de los elefantes.  
No hay más que un millón de herreros  
forjando cadenas para los niños que han de venir.  
No hay más que un millón de carpinteros  
que hacen ataúdes sin cruz.  
No hay más que un gentío de lamentos  
que se abren las ropas en espera de la bala.  
El hombre que desprecia la paloma debía hablar,  
debía gritar desnudo entre las columnas  
y ponerse una inyección para adquirir la lepra  
y llorar un llanto tan terrible  
que disolviera sus anillos y sus teléfonos de diamante.  
Pero el hombre vestido de blanco  
ignora el misterio de la espiga,

That was then,  
and the world awoke launching tremulous rivers of moths.

## Cry to Rome

*(From the Tower of the Chrysler Building)*

Apples with flesh-wounds  
made by slender silver swords,  
clouds slashed by a coral hand,  
a fire-filled almond on its back,  
arsenic fish like sharks,  
sharks like tear-drops to blind a multitude,  
roses that wound  
and needles lodged in the blood's tubes,  
enemy worlds and worm-covered loves  
will fall on you. On the great dome  
that anoints military tongues with olive oil  
where a man pisses on a luminous dove  
and spits crushed coal  
ringed by a thousand little bells.

Because now there's no one to share the bread and wine,  
or grow grass in the dead man's mouth,  
or unfold the linen of repose,  
or to grieve over elephant wounds.  
Just a million blacksmiths  
forging chains for children yet unborn.  
Just a million carpenters  
making coffins without crosses.  
Just a throng of lamentations  
opening their clothes, awaiting the bullet.  
The man who despises the dove should have spoken,  
yelled, naked among columns,  
injected himself with leprosy,  
and set up a wail so dreadful  
it dissolved his rings and diamond telephones.  
But the man dressed in white\*  
knows nothing of the mystery of corn,



ignora el gemido de la parturienta,  
ignora que Cristo puede dar agua todavía,  
ignora que la moneda quema el beso de prodigio  
y da la sangre del cordero al pico idiota del faisán.

Los maestros enseñan a los niños  
una luz maravillosa que viene del monte;  
pero lo que llega es una reunión de cloacas  
donde gritan las oscuras ninfas del cólera.  
Los maestros señalan con devoción las enormes cúpulas sahumadas;  
pero debajo de las estatuas no hay amor,  
no hay amor bajo los ojos de cristal definitivo.  
El amor está en las carnes desgarradas por la sed,  
en la choza diminuta que lucha con la inundación;  
el amor está en los fosos donde luchan las sierpes del hambre,  
en el triste mar que mece los cadáveres de las gaviotas  
y en el oscurísimo beso punzante debajo de las almohadas.

Pero el viejo de las manos traslúcidas  
dirá: amor, amor, amor,  
aclamado por millones de moribundos;  
dirá: amor, amor, amor,  
entre el tisú estremecido de ternura;  
dirá: paz, paz, paz,  
entre el tirite de cuchillos y melones de dinamita;  
dirá: amor, amor, amor,  
hasta que se le pongan de plata los labios.

Mientras tanto, mientras tanto, ¡ay!, mientras tanto,  
los negros que sacan las escupideras,  
los muchachos que tiemblan bajo el terror pálido de los directores,  
las mujeres ahogadas en aceites minerales,  
la muchedumbre de martillo, de violín o de nube,  
ha de gritar aunque le estrellen los sesos en el muro,  
ha de gritar frente a las cúpulas,  
ha de gritar loca de fuego,  
ha de gritar loca de nieve,  
ha de gritar con la cabeza llena de excremento,

knows nothing of the cries of a woman in labour,  
doesn't know that Christ can still give water,  
doesn't know that money burns the prodigy's kiss  
and gives lamb's blood to the pheasant's idiot beak.

The teachers show the children  
a marvellous light coming from the mountain;  
but what arrives is a union of sewers  
where the dark nymphs of cholera scream.  
Devoutly the teachers point out huge fumigated domes;  
but beneath the statues there's no love,  
no love beneath the eyes set in crystal.  
Love is there, in flesh ripped by thirst,  
in the tiny hut struggling against the flood;  
love is there, in ditches where snakes of hunger wrestle,  
in the sad sea that rocks dead gulls,  
and in the darkest stinging kiss under pillows.

But the old man with the luminous hands  
will say: love, love, love,  
cheered on by millions of the dying;  
will say: love, love, love,  
in the shimmering tissue of tenderness:  
will say: peace, peace, peace,  
among shivering knives and melons of dynamite;  
will say: love, love, love,  
until his lips turn to silver.

Meanwhile and meanwhile and meanwhile,  
blacks collecting up the spittoons,  
boys trembling beneath directors' bloodless ferocity,  
women drowned in mineral oils,  
crowd with hammer, violin or cloud  
must yell even if their brains splatter on the wall,  
yell before the domes,  
yell maddened by fire,  
yell maddened by snow,  
yell with heads full of excrement,

ha de gritar como todas las noches juntas,  
ha de gritar con voz tan desgarrada  
hasta que las ciudades tiemblen como niñas  
y rompan las prisiones del aceite y la música.  
Porque queremos el pan nuestro de cada día,  
flor de aliso y perenne ternura desgranada,  
porque queremos que se cumpla la voluntad de la Tierra  
que da sus frutos para todos.

## Son de negros en Cuba

Cuando llegue la luna llena iré a Santiago de Cuba,  
iré a Santiago  
en un coche de agua negra.  
Iré a Santiago.  
Cantarán los techos de palmera.  
Iré a Santiago.  
Cuando la palma quiere ser cigüeña,  
iré a Santiago.  
Y cuando quiere ser medusa el plátano,  
iré a Santiago.  
Iré a Santiago  
con la rubia cabeza de Fonseca.  
Iré a Santiago.  
Y con el rosa de Romeo y Julieta  
iré a Santiago.  
Mar de papel y plata de moneda.  
Iré a Santiago.  
¡Oh Cuba! ¡Oh ritmo de semillas secas!  
Iré a Santiago.  
¡Oh cintura caliente y gota de madera!  
Iré a Santiago.  
Arpa de troncos vivos. Caimán. Flor de tabaco.  
Iré a Santiago.  
Siempre he dicho que yo iría a Santiago  
en un coche de agua negra.  
Iré a Santiago.  
Brisa y alcohol en las ruedas,

yell like every night in one,  
yell with a voice torn terribly  
until cities tremble like girls  
and burst the prisons of oil and music,  
because we want our daily bread,  
alder-flower and everlasting harvest of tenderness,  
because we want Earth's will be done,  
the Earth that gives her fruit to all.

### Blacks in Cuba, Their *Son*

As soon as there's a full moon, I'll go to Santiago, Cuba,  
I'll go to Santiago  
in a coach of black water.  
I'll go to Santiago.  
Palm roofs will sing.  
I'll go to Santiago.  
When the palm tree wants to be a stork,  
I'll go to Santiago.  
And when the banana tree wants to be a jellyfish,  
I'll go to Santiago.  
I'll go to Santiago  
with Fonseca's fair head.  
I'll go to Santiago.  
And with Romeo and Juliet's\* rose  
I'll go to Santiago.  
Paper sea, silver coins.  
I'll go to Santiago.  
O Cuba, rhythm of dried seeds!  
I'll go to Santiago.  
Torrid waist, drop of wood!  
I'll go to Santiago.  
Harp of living trunks, alligator, tobacco flower!  
I'll go to Santiago.  
I always said I'd go to Santiago  
in a coach of black water.  
I'll go to Santiago.  
Breeze and alcohol in the wheels,

iré a Santiago.  
Mi coral en la tiniebla,  
iré a Santiago.  
El mar ahogado en la arena,  
iré a Santiago.  
Calor blanco, fruta muerta,  
iré a Santiago.  
¡Oh bovino frescor de cañavera!  
¡Oh Cuba! ¡Oh curva de suspiro y barro!  
Iré a Santiago.

I'll go to Santiago.  
My coral in the darkness,  
I'll go to Santiago.  
Sea buried in sand.  
I'll go to Santiago.  
White heat, dead fruit,  
I'll go to Santiago.  
Bovine freshness of sugar cane!  
O Cuba! Curve of sigh and clay!  
I'll go to Santiago.

# Poema de *Tierra y Luna*

## Pequeño poema infinito

*Para Luis Cardoza y Aragón*

Equivocar el camino  
es llegar a la nieve  
y llegar a la nieve  
es pacer durante varios siglos las hierbas de los cementerios.

Equivocar el camino  
es llegar a la mujer,  
la mujer que no teme la luz,  
la mujer que mata dos gallos en un segundo,  
la luz que no teme a los gallos  
y los gallos que no saben cantar sobre la nieve.

Pero si la nieve se equivoca de corazón  
puede llegar el viento Austro,  
y como el aire no hace caso de los gemidos,  
tendremos que pacer otra vez las hierbas de los cementerios.  
Yo vi dos dolorosas espigas de cera  
que enterraban un paisaje de volcanes  
y vi dos niños locos  
que empujaban llorando las pupilas de un asesino.

Pero el dos no ha sido nunca un número  
porque es una angustia y su sombra,  
porque es la demostración del otro infinito que no es suyo  
y es las murallas del muerto  
y el castigo de la nueva resurrección sin finales.

Los muertos odian el número dos,  
pero el número dos adormece a las mujeres,  
y como la mujer teme la luz,  
la luz tiembla delante de los gallos  
y los gallos sólo saben volar sobre la nieve,  
tendremos que pacer sin descanso las hierbas de los cementerios.

# From *Earth and Moon*

## Little Infinite Poem

*For Luis Cardoza y Aragón*

To take the wrong road  
is to arrive at snow  
and arriving at snow  
is to graze for centuries on graveyard weeds.

To take the wrong road  
is to arrive at woman,  
woman fearless of light,  
woman who kills two cockerels in a flash,  
light which doesn't fear cockerels  
and cockerels that can't crow on snow.

But if snow gets the wrong heart  
the South Wind may come,  
and since air pays moans no heed,  
we'll have to graze on graveyard weeds again.  
I saw two sorrowing wax spikes of wheat  
burying a volcanic landscape,  
and two mad weeping children  
pushing a murderer's eyeballs.

But two has never been a number;  
it is anguish and its shadow,  
the demonstration of another's infinity,  
the dead man's ramparts  
and the punishment of new and endless resurrection.

Dead men hate the number two,  
but that number lulls women to sleep,  
and as woman fears light,  
and light trembles before cockerels,  
and cockerels can only fly above the snow,  
we'll have to graze for good on graveyard weeds.



## Poemas de *Diván del Tamarit*

### Gacela IX Del amor maravilloso

Con todo el yeso  
de los malos campos,  
eras junco de amor, jazmín mojado.

Con sur y llama  
de los malos cielos,  
eras rumor de nieve por mi pecho.

Cielos y campos  
anudaban cadenas en mis manos.

Campos y cielos  
azotaban las llagas de mi cuerpo.

### Casida V Del sueño al aire libre

Flor de jazmín y toro degollado.  
Pavimento infinito. Mapa. Sala. Arpa. Alba.  
La niña sueña un toro de jazmines  
y el toro es un sangriento crepúsculo que brama.

Si el cielo fuera un niño pequeño,  
los jazmines tendrían mitad de noche oscura,  
y el toro circo azul sin lidiadores,  
y un corazón al pie de una columna.

Pero el cielo es un elefante,  
el jazmín es un agua sin sangre,  
y la niña es un ramo nocturno  
por el inmenso pavimento oscuro.

## From *The Tamarit Divan*

### Ghazal IX Of Marvellous Love

With all the gypsum  
of the badlands,  
you were reed of love, moist jasmine.

With south and fire  
of the bad skies,  
you were murmur of snow in my breast.

Skies and fields  
knotted chains in my hands.

Fields and skies  
scourged the wounds in my flesh.

### Qasida V Of the Open-Air Dream

Jasmine bloom and butchered bull.  
Endless paving. Map. Room. Harp. Dawn.  
The girl feigns a jasmine bull  
and the bull's a bleeding sunset, bellowing.

If the sky were a tiny child,  
half the jasmines' night would be darkness,  
the bull a blue arena without matadors,  
and a heart at the foot of a column.

But the sky's an elephant,  
and jasmine bloodless water.  
The girl's a bough by night  
on the huge dark paving.

Entre el jazmín y el toro  
o garfios de marfil o gente dormida.  
En el jazmín un elefante y nubes  
y en el toro el esqueleto de la niña.

## Casida VIII

### De la muchacha dorada

La muchacha dorada  
se bañaba en el agua  
y el agua se doraba.

Las algas y las ramas  
en sombra la asombraban,  
y el ruiseñor cantaba  
por la muchacha blanca.

Vino la noche clara,  
turbia de plata mala,  
con peladas montañas  
bajo la brisa parda.

La muchacha mojada  
era blanca en el agua  
y el agua, llamarada.

Vino el alba sin mancha,  
con cien caras de vaca,  
yerta y amortajada  
con heladas guirnaldas.

La muchacha de lágrimas  
se bañaba entre llamas,  
y el ruiseñor lloraba  
con las alas quemadas.

La muchacha dorada  
era una blanca garza  
y el agua la doraba.

Between the bull and the jasmine  
either marble claws or people sleeping.  
In the jasmine, an elephant and clouds  
and in the bull the girl's skeleton.

## Qasida VIII Of the Golden Girl

The golden girl  
bathed in the water  
and the water turned gold.

Algae and branches  
darkened her with shadows,  
and the nightingale sang  
for the white girl.

The clear night came  
clouded with bad silver,  
bringing bald mountains  
under the cloudy breeze.

The drenched girl  
was white in the water  
and the water a splash.

The spotless dawn arrived,  
with its faces of a thousand cows,  
rigid and laid out  
with frozen garlands.

The girl of tears  
bathed among flames  
and the nightingale wept,  
wings burnt.

The golden girl  
was a white heron,  
and the water made it gold.

## Gacela del mercado matutino

*Por el arco de Elvira  
quiero verte pasar,  
para saber tu nombre  
y ponerme a llorar.*

¿Qué luna gris de las nueve  
te desangró la mejilla?  
¿Quién recoge tu semilla  
de llamarada en la nieve?  
¿Qué alfiler de cactus breve  
asesina tu cristal?...

*Por el arco de Elvira  
voy a verte pasar,  
para beber tus ojos  
y ponerme a llorar.*

¿Qué voz para mi castigo  
levantas por el mercado!  
¿Qué clavel enajenado  
en los montones de trigo!  
¡Qué lejos estoy contigo,  
qué cerca cuando te vas!

*Por el arco de Elvira  
voy a verte pasar,  
para sentir tus muslos  
y ponerme a llorar.*

## Ghazal of the Morning Marketplace

*Through Elvira's Arch\**  
*I want to see you pass,*  
*find out your name*  
*and start to cry.*

What grey nine o'clock moon  
drained your cheek of blood?  
Who gathers up your seed,  
sudden splash on the snow?  
What needle of brief cactus  
assassinates your crystal?...

*Through Elvira's Arch*  
*I'm going to see you pass,*  
*drink your eyes*  
*and start to cry.*

Your voice raised to punish me  
in the marketplace!  
The carnation exiled  
in the wheat-piles!  
How distant, you and I together,  
how close when you depart!

*Through Elvira's Arch*  
*I'm going to see you pass,*  
*know your thighs*  
*and start to cry.*

## Poemas de *Seis Poemas Galegos*

### Romaxe de Nosa Señora da Barca

*¡Ay ruada, ruada, ruada  
da Virxe pequena  
e a súa barca!*

A Virxe era de pedra  
e a súa coroa de prata.  
Marelos os catro bois  
que no seu carro a levaban.

Pombas de vidro traguían  
a choiva pol-a montana.  
Mortos e mortas de néboa  
pol-os sendeiros chegaban.

¡Virxe, deixa a túa cariña  
nos doces ollos das vacas  
e leva sobr'o teu manto  
as froles da amortallada!

Pol-a testa de Galicia  
xa ven salaiando a i-alba.  
A Virxe mira pr'o mar  
dend'a porta da súa casa.

*¡Ay ruada, ruada, ruada  
da Virxe pequena  
e a súa barca!*

### Canzón de cuna pra Rosalía Castro, morta

*¡Érguete, miña amiga,  
que xa cantan os galos do día!  
¡Érguete, miña amada,  
porque o vento muxe coma unha vaca!*

## From *Six Galician Poems*

### Romance of Our Lady of the Boat

*Pilgrimage, pilgrimage!*  
*Pilgrimage to the little Virgin*  
*and her boat!*

The Virgin was stone,  
her crown silver.  
Four ochre oxen  
carrying her in their cart.

Crystal doves brought rain  
over the mountain.  
Misty dead arrived,  
came down the paths.

Virgin, leave your sweet face  
in the cows' soft eyes,  
and wear on your robe  
the flowers of death's shroud!

Here's shivering dawn,  
rounding the tip of Galicia.  
From her doorway  
the Virgin looks to the sea.

*Pilgrimage, pilgrimage!*  
*Pilgrimage to the little Virgin*  
*and her boat!*

### Cradle Song for Rosalía Castro, Dead

*Rise, sweet friend,*  
*cockerels sing the dawn!*  
*Rise, sweet love,*  
*the wind lows like a cow!*



Os arados van e vên  
dende Santiago a Belén.  
Dende Belén a Santiago  
un anxo ven en un barco.  
Un barco de prata fina  
que trai a door de Galicia.  
Galicia deitada e queda,  
transida de tristes herbas.  
Herbas que cobren teu leito  
e a negra fonte dos teus cabelos.  
Cabelos que van ô mar  
onde as nubens teñen seu nidio pombal.

*¡Érguete, miña amiga,  
que xa cantan os galos do día!  
¡Érguete, miña amada,  
porque o vento muxe como unha vaca!*

The ploughs go back and forth  
from Santiago\* to Bethlehem.  
From Santiago to Bethlehem  
an angel comes in a boat.  
A boat of fine silver  
bearing Galicia's grief.  
Silent Galicia stretched out,  
worn with sad weeds,  
weeds that cover your bed,  
and the dark fountain of your hair.  
Hair that goes to the sea  
with its bright dovecote of clouds.

*Rise, sweet friend,  
cockerels sing the dawn!*  
*Rise, sweet love,  
the wind loms like a cow!*

# *Llanto por Ignacio Sánchez Mejías*

*A mi querida amiga Encarnación López Júlvez*

## 1. La cogida y la muerte

A las cinco de la tarde.  
Eran las cinco en punto de la tarde.  
Un niño trajo la blanca sábana  
*a las cinco de la tarde.*  
Una espuerta de cal ya prevenida  
*a las cinco de la tarde.*  
Lo demás era muerte y sólo muerte  
*a las cinco de la tarde.*

El viento se llevó los algodones  
*a las cinco de la tarde.*  
Y el óxido sembró cristal y níquel  
*a las cinco de la tarde.*  
Ya luchan la paloma y el leopardo  
*a las cinco de la tarde.*  
Y un muslo con un asta desolada  
*a las cinco de la tarde.*  
Comenzaron los sones de bordón  
*a las cinco de la tarde.*  
Las campanas de arsénico y el humo  
*a las cinco de la tarde.*  
En las esquinas grupos de silencio  
*a las cinco de la tarde.*  
¡Y el toro solo corazón arriba!  
*a las cinco de la tarde.*  
Cuando el sudor de nieve fue llegando  
*a las cinco de la tarde,*  
cuando la plaza se cubrió de yodo  
*a las cinco de la tarde,*  
la muerte puso huevos en la herida  
*a las cinco de la tarde.*

# *Lament for Ignacio Sánchez Mejías*

*To my dear friend Encarnación López Júlvez*

## I. Goring and Death

At five in the afternoon.  
Five on the dot after noon.  
A boy fetched the white sheet  
*at five in the afternoon.*  
A basket of lime waiting  
*at five in the afternoon.*  
After that death and only death  
*at five in the afternoon.*

The wind blew cotton scraps  
*at five in the afternoon.*  
And oxide sowed crystal and nickel  
*at five in the afternoon.*  
Dove and leopard battle  
*at five in the afternoon.*  
A thigh with a desolate horn  
*at five in the afternoon.*  
The bass drone began  
*at five in the afternoon.*  
Arsenic bells and smoke  
*at five in the afternoon.*  
On corners groups of silence  
*at five in the afternoon.*  
And the bull alone elated\*  
*at five in the afternoon.*  
When sweats of snow began  
*at five in the afternoon.*  
And iodine covered the ring  
*at five in the afternoon.*  
Death laid its eggs in the wound  
*at five in the afternoon.*

*A las cinco de la tarde.*

*A las cinco en punto de la tarde.*

Un ataúd con ruedas es la cama  
*a las cinco de la tarde.*

Huesos y flautas suenan en su oído  
*a las cinco de la tarde.*

El toro ya mugía por su frente  
*a las cinco de la tarde.*

El cuarto se irisaba de agonía  
*a las cinco de la tarde.*

A lo lejos ya viene la gangrena  
*a las cinco de la tarde.*

Trompa de lirio por las verdes ingles  
*a las cinco de la tarde.*

Las heridas quemaban como soles  
*a las cinco de la tarde,*

y el gentío rompía las ventanas  
*a las cinco de la tarde.*

A las cinco de la tarde.

¡Ay qué terribles cinco de la tarde!

¡Eran las cinco en todos los relojes!

¡Eran las cinco en sombra de la tarde!

## 2. La sangre derramada

¡Que no quiero verla!

Dile a la luna que venga,  
que no quiero ver la sangre  
de Ignacio sobre la arena.

¡Que no quiero verla!

La luna de par en par,  
caballo de nubes quietas,  
y la plaza gris del sueño  
con sauces en las barreras.

*At five in the afternoon.*

*At five on the dot after noon.*

A coffin on wheels is the bed

*at five in the afternoon.*

Bones and flutes sound in his ear

*at five in the afternoon.*

In his face the bull's bellowing

*at five in the afternoon.*

The rainbow of death entered the room

*at five in the afternoon.*

Far off, gangrene on its way

*at five in the afternoon.*

Lily-trumpet in the green groin

*at five in the afternoon.*

The wounds burned like suns

*at five in the afternoon,*

and the crowd smashed the windows

*at five in the afternoon.*

At five in the afternoon.

Terrible five after noon!

Every clock pointing to five!

Five after noon in the shade!

## 2. Spilled Blood

I will not see it!

Tell the moon to come,

I will not see the blood

of Ignacio on the sand.

I will not see it!

The moon wide-open.

A horse of quiet clouds

And dream's grey bull-ring

edged all round with willows.

¡Que no quiero verla!  
Que mi recuerdo se quema.  
¡Avisad a los jazmines  
con su blancura pequeña!

¡Que no quiero verla!

La vaca del viejo mundo  
pasaba su triste lengua  
sobre un hocico de sangres  
derramadas en la arena,  
y los toros de Guisando,  
casi muerte y casi piedra,  
mugieron como dos siglos  
hartos de pisar la tierra.  
No.  
¡Que no quiero verla!

Por las gradas sube Ignacio  
con toda su muerte a cuestras.  
Buscaba el amanecer,  
y el amanecer no era.  
Busca su perfil seguro,  
y el sueño lo desorienta.  
Buscaba su hermoso cuerpo  
y encontró su sangre abierta.  
¡No me digáis que la vea!  
No quiero sentir el chorro  
cada vez con menos fuerza;  
ese chorro que ilumina  
los tendidos y se vuelca  
sobre la pana y el cuero  
de muchedumbre sedienta.  
¿Quién me grita que me asome?  
¡No me digáis que la vea!

No se cerraron sus ojos  
cuando vio los cuernos cerca,  
pero las madres terribles

I will not see it!  
Remembrance burns.  
Call the jasmine  
with their little whiteness!

I will not see it!

The cow of the ancient world  
passed her sad tongue  
over a snout of blood  
spilled on sand,  
and the bulls of Guisando,\*  
death almost, stone almost,  
bellowed like two centuries  
tired of treading earth.  
No.  
I will not see it!

Ignacio climbs the steps,  
his whole death on his back.  
He looked for dawn  
and dawn was finished.  
He seeks his firm profile,  
sleep sets it adrift.  
He sought his beautiful body  
and found his opened blood.  
Do not say I have to see it!  
I do not want to feel the flow  
lose strength with every beat,  
The flow which lights  
the cheapest seats and spills  
on the corduroy and leather  
of the thirsting crowd.  
Who shouts at me and beckons?  
Do not say I have to see it!

His eyes did not close  
when he saw the horns close in,  
but the wild mothers



levantaron la cabeza.  
Y a través de las ganaderías  
hubo un aire de voces secretas,  
que gritaban a toros celestes  
mayorales de pálida niebla.

No hubo príncipe en Sevilla  
que comparársele pueda,  
ni espada como su espada  
ni corazón tan de veras.  
Como un río de leones  
su maravillosa fuerza,  
y como un torso de mármol  
su dibujada prudencia.  
Aire de Roma andaluza  
le doraba la cabeza  
donde su risa era un nardo  
de sal y de inteligencia.  
¡Qué gran torero en la plaza!  
¡Qué buen serrano en la sierra!  
¡Qué blando con las espigas!  
¡Qué duro con las espuelas!  
¡Qué tierno con el rocío!  
¡Qué deslumbrante en la feria!  
¡Qué tremendo con las últimas  
banderillas de tiniebla!

Pero ya duerme sin fin.  
Ya los musgos y la hierba  
abren con dedos seguros  
la flor de su calavera.  
Y su sangre ya viene cantando:  
cantando por marismas y praderas,  
resbalando por cuernos ateridos,  
vacilando sin alma por la niebla,  
tropezando con miles de pezuñas,  
como una larga, oscura, triste lengua,  
para formar un charco de agonía  
junto al Guadalquivir de las estrellas.

raised their heads.  
And from the ranches  
a stir of secret voices rose  
calling out to celestial bulls,  
masters of pale mist.

No prince in Seville  
could compare with him,  
no sword was like his sword,  
no heart so true.  
His strength was a marvel,  
like a river of lions,  
his measured bearing  
like a marble torso.  
An air of Rome in Andalusia  
hung gold about his head,  
his laugh a spikenard  
of intelligence and wit.  
What a fighter in the ring!  
What a mountain man in the hills!  
How gentle with the corn!  
How harsh with the spur!  
How tender with the dew!  
How dazzling at the fair!  
How tremendous with the final  
banderillas of the dark!

But now he sleeps for ever.  
Now mosses and grass  
open with sure fingers  
the flower of his skull.  
Now his blood comes singing,  
singing through marsh and meadow,  
sliding down rigid horns,  
faltering soulless through mist,  
stamped by a thousand hooves  
like a long dark sad tongue  
becoming a pool of agony  
by the Guadalquivir of stars.

¡Oh blanco muro de España!  
¡Oh negro toro de pena!  
¡Oh sangre dura de Ignacio!  
¡Oh ruiseñor de sus venas!

No.  
¡Que no quiero verla!  
Que no hay cáliz que la contenga,  
que no hay golondrinas que se la beban,  
no hay escarcha de luz que la enfríe,  
no hay canto ni diluvio de azucenas,  
no hay cristal que la cubra de plata.  
No.  
¡Yo no quiero verla!!

### 3. Cuerpo presente

La piedra es una frente donde los sueños gimen  
sin tener agua curva ni cipreses helados.  
La piedra es una espalda para llevar al tiempo  
con árboles de lágrimas y cintas y planetas.

Yo he visto lluvias grises correr hacia las olas  
levantando sus tiernos brazos acribillados,  
para no ser cazadas por la piedra tendida  
que desata sus miembros sin empapar la sangre.

Porque la piedra coge simientes y nublados,  
esqueletos de alondras y lobos de penumbra;  
pero no da sonidos, ni cristales, ni fuego,  
sino plazas y plazas y otras plazas sin muros.

Ya está sobre la piedra Ignacio el bien nacido.  
Ya se acabó. ¡Qué pasa! ¡Contemplad su figura!  
La muerte lo ha cubierto de pálidos azufres  
y le ha puesto cabeza de oscuro minotauro.

Ya se acabó. La lluvia penetra por su boca.  
El aire como loco deja su pecho hundido,

O white wall of Spain!  
Black bull of sorrow!  
Ignacio's hardened blood!  
O nightingale of his veins!

No.  
I will not see it!  
There's no chalice can hold it,  
no swallow drink it,  
no frost of light chill it,  
no song nor deluge of lilies,  
there's no glass can silver it.  
No.  
I will not see it!

### 3. The Body Laid Out

Stone is a forehead where dreams moan,  
devoid of curved water, frozen cypress.  
Stone is a shoulder to carry time  
with trees of tears and ribbons and planets.

I've seen grey rains scud toward the waves  
raising tender brittle arms to avoid  
the stone laid out in traps,  
loosening limbs, refusing blood.

Stone gathers seeds and clouds,  
larks' skeletons and twilight wolves,  
but gives out no sound, no crystal, no fire,  
only bull-rings, bull-rings, more bull-rings without walls.

Now well-born Ignacio lies on stone.  
It is finished. What is happening? Look at him.  
Death has covered him with pale sulphur  
and given him the head of a dark Minotaur.\*

It is finished. Rain rinses his mouth.  
Frenzied air abandons his sunken chest,

y el Amor, empapado con lágrimas de nieve,  
se calienta en la cumbre de las ganaderías.

¿Qué dicen? Un silencio con hedores reposa.  
Estamos con un cuerpo presente que se esfuma,  
con una forma clara que tuvo ruiseñores  
y la vemos llenarse de agujeros sin fondo.

¿Quién arruga el sudario? ¡No es verdad lo que dice!  
Aquí no canta nadie, ni llora en el rincón,  
ni pica las espuelas, ni espanta la serpiente:  
aquí no quiero más que los ojos redondos  
para ver ese cuerpo sin posible descanso.

Yo quiero ver aquí los hombres de voz dura.  
Los que doman caballos y dominan los ríos:  
los hombres que les suena el esqueleto y cantan  
con una boca llena de sol y pedernales.

Aquí quiero yo verlos. Delante de la piedra.  
Delante de este cuerpo con las riendas quebradas.  
Yo quiero que me enseñen dónde está la salida  
para este capitán atado por la muerte.

Yo quiero que me enseñen un llanto como un río  
que tenga dulces nieblas y profundas orillas,  
para llevar el cuerpo de Ignacio y que se pierda  
sin escuchar el doble resuello de los toros.

Que se pierda en la plaza redonda de la luna  
que finge cuando niña doliente res inmóvil;  
que se pierda en la noche sin canto de los peces  
y en la maleza blanca del humo congelado.

No quiero que le tapen la cara con pañuelos  
para que se acostumbre con la muerte que lleva.  
Vete, Ignacio: No sientas el caliente bramido.  
Duerme, vuela, reposa: ¡También se muere el mar!

and Love, drenched with tears of snow,  
warms itself among the cattle on the heights.

What are they saying? A stinking silence settles.  
We are here with a body fading,  
a noble form once full of nightingales  
we now see filling with bottomless holes.

Who is crumpling the shroud? What he says is not true!  
Here no one sings or weeps in corners,  
or pricks their spurs, or startles snakes.  
Here I want only wide-open eyes  
to see this body which can never rest.

I want to see here strong-voiced men,  
men who tame horses, subdue rivers,  
men whose skeletons sound, who sing  
from mouths packed full with sun and flint.

Here is where I want to see them. Before the stone.  
Before this broken-reined body.  
I want them to show me the way out  
for this captain pinioned by death.

I want them to teach me to weep like a river  
of soft mists and steep banks to bear away  
Ignacio's body, let him go  
without the bulls' double snorting in his ears.

Let him disappear into the round bull-ring  
of the little-girl moon feigning a pained still beast.  
Let him go into the fishes' songless night,  
into the white scrub of frozen smoke.

I do not want them to hide his face with handkerchiefs  
to get him used to bearing death.  
Go now Ignacio. Do not endure the hot bellowing.  
Sleep, soar, rest. The sea also dies!

#### 4. Alma ausente

No te conoce el toro ni la higuera,  
ni caballos ni hormigas de tu casa.  
No te conoce el niño ni la tarde  
porque te has muerto para siempre.

No te conoce el lomo de la piedra,  
ni el raso negro donde te destrozás.  
No te conoce tu recuerdo mudo  
porque te has muerto para siempre.

El Otoño vendrá con caracolas,  
uva de niebla y montes agrupados,  
pero nadie querrá mirar tus ojos  
porque te has muerto para siempre.

Porque te has muerto para siempre,  
como todos los muertos de la Tierra,  
como todos los muertos que se olvidan  
en un montón de perros apagados.

No te conoce nadie. No. Pero yo te canto.  
Yo canto para luego tu perfil y tu gracia.  
La madurez insigne de tu conocimiento.  
Tu apetencia de muerte y el gusto de su boca.  
La tristeza que tuvo tu valiente alegría.

Tardará mucho tiempo en nacer, si es que nace,  
un andaluz tan claro, tan rico de aventura.  
Yo canto su elegancia con palabras que gimen  
y recuerdo una brisa triste por los olivos.

#### 4. Absent Soul

The bull does not know you, nor the fig,  
nor horses, nor the ants of your house.  
The child does not know you, nor the afternoon,  
because you have died for ever.

The back of the stone slab does not know you,  
nor the black satin where you fragment.  
Your silent remembrance does not know you  
because you have died for ever.

Autumn will return with conches,  
misted grapes and clustering hills,  
but no one will want to look in your eyes  
because you have died for ever.

Because you have died for ever  
like all the dead of the Earth,  
like all the dead forgotten  
on the heaped-up corpses of dogs.

No one knows you. But I sing you,  
sing your profile and grace for later.  
Your peerless judgement.  
Your embracing of death, the taste of its kiss.  
The sadness within your courageous joy.

Not soon, perhaps not ever, will there be  
so certain an Andalusian, or so daring.  
I sing his elegance in a lament of words  
and remember a sad breeze among the olives.



## From *Sonetos del amor oscuro*

### El poeta habla por teléfono con el amor

Tu voz regó la duna de mi pecho  
en la dulce cabina de madera.  
Por el sur de mis pies fue primavera  
y al norte de mi frente flor de helecho.

Pino de luz por el espacio estrecho  
cantó sin alborada y sementera  
y mi llanto prendió por vez primera  
coronas de esperanza por el techo.

Dulce y lejana voz por mí vertida,  
dulce y lejana voz por mí gustada,  
lejana y dulce voz amortecida,

lejana como oscura corza herida,  
dulce como un sollozo en la nevada,  
¡lejana y dulce, en tuétano metida!

‘¡Ay voz secreta del amor oscuro!’

¡Ay voz secreta del amor oscuro!  
¡Ay balido sin lanas! ¡Ay herida!  
¡Ay aguja de hiel, camelia hundida!  
¡Ay corriente sin mar, ciudad sin muro!

¡Ay noche inmensa de perfil seguro,  
montaña celestial de angustia erguida!  
¡Ay perro en corazón!, voz perseguida,  
silencio sin confin, lirio maduro.

Huye de mí, caliente voz de hielo,  
no me quieras perder en la maleza  
donde sin fruto gimen carne y cielo.

## From *Sonnets of Dark Love*

### The Poet Speaks to his Love on the Telephone

In its sweet housing of wood  
your voice watered the sand-dune of my heart.  
To the south of my feet it was Spring,  
north of my brow bracken in flower.

Down tight space a pine tree of light  
sang without dawn or seedbed.  
and for the first time my lament  
strung crowns of hope across the roof.

Sweet distant voice poured for me.  
Sweet distant voice savoured by me.  
Sweet distant voice, dying away.

Distant as a dark wounded doe.  
Sweet as a sob in snow.  
Sweet and distant, in the very marrow!

### ‘*Ay*, Secret Voice of Dark Love’

*Ay*, secret voice of dark love,  
fleeceless bleating—wound!  
Needle of bitterness, fallen camellia,  
current without sea, city without walls!

Immense night of firm profile,  
celestial mountain tall with anguish!  
Dog in the heart, hounded voice,  
silence unbounded, full-blown lily!

Leave me, hot voice of ice,  
don't let me lose my way in the scrub,  
among the laments of barren flesh and sky.

Deja el duro marfil de mi cabeza,  
apiádate de mí, ¡rompe mi duelo!,  
¡que soy amor, que soy naturaleza!

## El amor duerme en el pecho del poeta

Tú nunca entenderás lo que te quiero,  
porque duermes en mí y estás dormido.  
Yo te oculto llorando, perseguido  
por una voz de penetrante acero.

Norma que agita igual carne y lucero  
traspasa ya mi pecho dolorido,  
y las turbias palabras han mordido  
las alas de tu espíritu severo.

Grupo de gente salta en los jardines  
esperando tu cuerpo y mi agonía  
en caballos de luz y verdes crines.

Pero sigue durmiendo, vida mía.  
¡Oye mi sangre rota en los violines!  
¡Mira que nos acechan todavía!

## Noche del amor insomne

Noche arriba los dos, con luna llena,  
yo me puse a llorar y tú reías.  
Tu desdén era un dios, las quejas mías  
momentos y palomas en cadena.

Noche abajo los dos. Cristal de pena  
llorabas tú por hondas lejanías.  
Mi dolor era un grupo de agonías  
sobre tu débil corazón de arena.

Spare my head's hard ivory,  
stop my pain, have mercy!  
For I am love, I am nature!

## The Lover Asleep on the Poet's Breast

You'll never understand how much I love you  
because you sleep and are asleep in me.  
In tears I conceal you, pursued  
by a voice of penetrating steel.

Rule that prods flesh and morning star alike  
now pierces my pained breast  
and the wings of your stern soul  
have been gored by troubled words.

In the gardens waiting people leap  
expecting your body and my pain  
on horses of light with green manes.

But, my life, sleep on.  
Hear my ruined blood in the violins!  
They follow us, biding their time!

## Night of Sleepless Love

The night above. We two. Full moon.  
I started to weep, you laughed.  
Your scorn was a god, my laments  
moments and doves in a chain.

The night below. We two. Crystal of pain.  
You wept over great distances.  
My ache was a clutch of agonies  
over your sickly heart of sand.

La aurora nos unió sobre la cama,  
las bocas puestas sobre el chorro helado  
de una sangre sin fin que se derrama.

Y el sol entró por el balcón cerrado  
y el coral de la vida abrió su rama  
sobre mi corazón amortajado.

Dawn married us on the bed,  
our mouths to the frozen spout  
of unstaunched blood.

The sun came through the shuttered balcony  
and the coral of life opened its branches  
over my shrouded heart.

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## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### Book of Poems

First published in Madrid in 1921 by Gabriel García Maroto. The printer was a friend of Lorca's and the costs of the edition were met by the poet's father. According to the dates supplied for each of the poems they were written between April 1918 and December 1920, although they do not appear in chronological order in the text.

#### *Autumn Song*

- 5 *Babel*: according to Genesis, after the Flood, men spoke a single language and lived on the plain of Senaar in Babylon. Moved by the desire for power they planned to construct a city with a tower that would reach Heaven, but God punished them for such an arrogant enterprise by confusing their language so that they could not understand each other. The city was never completed and took the name of Babel.

#### *Minor Song*

The images of the nightingale and the fountain are common in the turn of the century brand of poetry cultivated in Spain and Latin America known as *modernismo*.

- 7 *Cyrano*: a character in a neo-Romantic comedy by Edmond Rostand (1868–1918), loosely based on the life of the French soldier, poet, and philosopher Savinien Cyrano de Bergerac (1619–55). He was in love with his cousin Roxanne but believed himself to be too ugly to court her, mainly on account of his enormous nose.

*Don Quixote*: the eponymous hero of a novel by Miguel de Cervantes (1547–1616) whose reason was overcome as a result of reading novels of chivalry.

#### *Sad Ballad*

This poem is largely constructed from fragments of phrases from children's songs and games from all over Spain. The details are exhaustively detailed in Ian Gibson, 'Lorca's *Balada triste*: Children's Songs and the Theme of Sexual Disharmony in *Libro de Poemas*', *Bulletin of Hispanic Studies*, 46 (1969), 21–38.

- 11 *Pegasus*: a mythical winged horse, the son of Poseidon and Medusa.

#### *Elegy*

- 13 *Dionysian*: in ancient Greece, Dionysus was the god of vegetation, fertility, wine, intoxication, and even frenzy, music, and drama. He was worshipped by women in rites of an orgiastic nature, which included tearing an animal to pieces.



- 13 *Ceres*: ancient Roman goddess of the earth. She protected the fertility of crops and the dead.
- 15 *Black swan*: the swan is another common image in *modernista* poetry.
- Inés*: Christian virgin and martyr whose cult was very popular in Rome. Commonly represented with a lamb, an allusion to her purity and her name (*agnus* = lamb).
- Cecilia*: one of the most venerated martyrs in the early Roman Church. She is frequently represented as playing the organ, and is the patron saint of music.
- Clara* (1193/4–1253): inspired by the teaching of St Francis of Assisi this saint gave up all her possessions and founded a religious order known as the Poor Clares.

### *Spring Song*

In this poem, as in the earlier ‘Minor Song’, the theme of nostalgia for a lost childhood is implicit in the way in which the poet ruefully notes his distance from the children mentioned in the poems.

### *Ballad of the Little Square*

The idea of the separation of the poet from the experience of childhood, present in ‘Spring Song’ and ‘Minor Song’, is given a more dramatic rendering in this poem on account of its dialogue form.

### *The Billy Goat*

- 35 *Don Juan*: a legendary profligate who has been interpreted down the centuries as the epitome of the seducer. One of the earliest literary manifestations of this figure was Don Juan Tenorio in *El burlador de Sevilla* (*The Trickster of Seville*) by the seventeenth-century Spanish playwright Tirso de Molina (1584?–1648).
- Mephistophelian*: Mephistopheles was a familiar spirit of the devil in later settings of the legend of Faust.
- Pan*: in Greek mythology, a fertility deity more or less bestial in form. Pan was generally regarded as vigorous and lustful, having the horns, legs, and ears of a goat.
- 37 *Philommedes*: mentioned in Hesiod’s *Theogony*, Philommedes is an alternative name for Aphrodite, and connotes ‘lover of genitals’. She is supposed to have been born from Uranus’ genitals, which had been hacked off and thrown into the sea.
- Anacreon*: Greek poet of the sixth century BC. Famous for his epigrams and erotic poetry, he was renowned as a pleasure-seeker.

### Suites

Lorca conceived the idea of writing groups of poems as suites towards the end of 1920 when he was composing the final poems of *Libro de poemas*. He worked

assiduously on his *Suites* until 1923, frequently mentioning their forthcoming publication in letters. The intention was to publish them as part of a threefold project that was also to include *Poema del cante jondo* and *Canciones*. Yet only a handful of the suites appeared in Lorca's lifetime; it was in 1983 that a version reconstructed by André Belamich was published (Madrid: Ariel).

### *Sesame*

- 41 *Narcissus*: in Greek mythology, a handsome youth who was so obsessed with his own beauty that he was oblivious of the love of the nymph Echo. He became enamoured with his own image reflected in the waters of a well, and died of anguish because he could not reach it. He was transformed into a flower of the same name.

### *In the Garden of Lunar Grapefruit*

- 47 *Don Carlos the Pretender*: Carlos Luis de Borbón (1818–61) was given the mantle of Carlist pretender by his father, Don Carlos, Conde de Molina, in 1845. He made two unsuccessful attempts to seize the Spanish throne.

## Poem of the Cante Jondo

Conceived in the summer of 1921, the bulk of the poems that make up this collection were written in November of the same year, coinciding with Lorca's interest in flamenco and his involvement in the preparations for the *cante jondo* festival in Granada in the following summer. It was not until May 1931 that the book was finally published (Madrid: Ulises), with the addition of some new material.

### *Dancing the Siguiriya*

A phonetic deformation of *seguidilla*, *siguiriya* is one of the basic forms of *cante jondo*.

### *The Soleá*

*Soleá*: a contraction of *soledad* (solitude). Together with the *siguiriya* it comprises the most profound of the *cante jondo* forms, and is characterized by passionate lament.

### *Bowmen*

- 67 *Guadalquivir*: the name given by the Arabs to the river known to the Romans as Betis. One of the largest rivers in Spain, it flows into the Atlantic Ocean beyond Seville.

### *Procession*

- 71 *Merlins*: Merlin was a legendary magician and wise man, attached to the court of King Arthur.  
*Ecce Homo*: literally 'Behold the man'—an exhortation to contemplate Christ on the Cross.

- 71 *Durandarte*: a character in Spanish versions of French Carolingian romances. It was originally the name that Roland gave to his sword. There is an allusion to Durandarte in the episode of Montesinos's cave in *Don Quixote*.
- 73 *Orlando furioso*: the eponymous hero of an epic poem by Ariosto, who was driven mad by amatory jealousy. He is also mentioned in *Don Quixote*.

### *Saeta*

See Introduction, p. xv.

- 73 *See where he comes!*: a phrase found in many traditional *saetas*, alluding to the appearance of Christ bearing the Cross.

## Songs

It is probable that Lorca did not contemplate writing a book to be entitled *Canciones* until 1926, though the bulk of the ninety poems that comprise this collection had been written by that date. Indeed, in one of his letters Lorca suggests that seventy of these poems were written between 1921 and 1923, but even if that were to be strictly true, the poems were subjected to careful revision in the following years, while the tasks of organization and ordering were only undertaken shortly before the eventual publication date of May 1927 (Malaga: Litoral).

### *Nocturnes at the Window*

The structure of the opening section of this poem with its binary formulations is typical of many poems in *Songs*. See D. Gareth Walters, *Canciones and the Early Poetry of Lorca: A Study in Critical Methodology and Poetic Maturity* (Cardiff: University of Wales Press, 2002), 25–30.

### *Verlaine*

The subject of this poem is the French poet Verlaine (1844–96) whose liaison with the poet Arthur Rimbaud was a source of scandal.

### *Bacchus*

The subject of this poem is the Latin god Bacchus (another name for Dionysus; see note to 'Elegy' above).

### *Juan Ramón Jiménez*

The subject of this poem is the Spanish poet Jiménez (1881–1956) whose work is informed by the aesthetic ideal.

### *Venus*

The subject of this poem is Venus, the Roman goddess of love, originally a goddess of the Spring who protected vines and gardens, and later identified with the Greek goddess Aphrodite.

*Debussy*

The subject of this poem is the French composer Debussy (1862–1918) whose work is regarded as the musical equivalent of Impressionism. Several compositions of his were inspired by the movement of water.

*Narcissus*

The subject of this poem is Narcissus, the youth discussed in the note to ‘Sesame’ above.

*The Moon Appears*

The moon is perhaps Lorca’s commonest image and symbol, variously suggestive of mystery, fate, and death.

*Light Madrigal*

The diminutive form of ‘madrigal’ in the Spanish text (‘Madrigalillo’) suggests an element of mockery or even parody.

## Gypsy Ballads

As with *Canciones* the poems that appear in *Romacero gitano* cover several years. The earliest was written at the end of 1921 but the majority of the eighteen poems that make up the collection were written much later: ten ballads were published individually between 1926 and 1928 prior to the publication of the first edition in July 1928 (Madrid: Revista de Occidente).

*Ballad of the Moon, the Moon*

107 *forge . . . anvil*: gypsies were commonly associated with the trade in horses, hence the allusions to the forge and anvil.

*barn-owl*: a portent of death in Andalusia as elsewhere.

*Dreamwalker Ballad*

113 *Civil Guards*: a rural paramilitary police force founded in 1842, and the traditional enemy of the Gypsies. They were accustomed to patrolling in pairs.

*The Gypsy Nun*

115 *five wounds of Christ*: the making of crystallized fruit was a common occupation of nuns in Andalusia and many of these sweets bore such religious names.

*Dead from Love*

123 *St George*: the patron saint of soldiers. Here the allusion is to the fury he displayed in his legendary slaying of the dragon.

125 *azure telegrams*: telegrams were printed on blue paper in Spain.

## Poet in New York

Written during the period Lorca spent in New York in 1929–30, the poems were published posthumously, appearing in two differing editions in successive months in 1940 (New York: Norton; Mexico City: Seneca). These editions vary in their canon, text, and order, and there is no consensus as to which better represents the poet's final intentions. In 1932 Lorca prepared a lecture-recital of poems from the collection, but continued to change his mind about the organization of the collection.

*Cry to Rome*

137 *the man dressed in white*: an allusion to Pope Pius XI. See Introduction, p. xxi.

*Blacks in Cuba, Their Son*

The *Son* is a Cuban song of African origin.

141 *Fonseca . . . Romeo and Juliet*: references to the names and illustrations on the covers of cigar boxes.

## Earth and Moon

In mid-1933 Lorca was working towards a collection entitled *Tierra y Luna*, including poems written as much as four years earlier and coinciding with his period in New York. *Little Infinite Poem* bears the date of 10 January 1930.

## The Tamarit Divan

Lorca started work on this collection in the summer of 1931 but most of the poems were written in the spring and summer of 1934. The book was initially destined for publication by the University of Granada, Lorca's home university, but for reasons that are unknown the edition never appeared. With the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War in 1936 the project was abandoned, and the work eventually appeared in a special issue of *Revista Hispánica Moderna* (New York, 1940). The term 'Divan' comes from the Persian *diwan*, meaning 'collection' or 'anthology'. Lorca is less precise, however, about the use of the two terms employed as titles for the poems in this collection, and evidently uses the words in a purely evocative fashion. The *qasida* refers to a fairly long poem with a single rhyme, while the *ghazal* is a short poem of between four and fifteen lines, normally of an erotic nature.

*Ghazal of the Morning Marketplace*

151 *Elvira's Arch*: the gate that leads into the Gypsy, formerly the Moorish, quarter of the Albaicín in Granada.

## Six Galician Poems

The poems that make up this tiny collection were written between 1932 and 1934, Lorca having visited Galicia three times in the earlier of these years. It was published in Santiago de Compostela at the end of 1935 (Editorial Nós).

*Cradle Song for Rosalía de Castro, Dead*

- 155 *Santiago*: Santiago de Compostela, the capital of Galicia, and renowned as a place of pilgrimage because the bones of the Apostle James were supposedly found there.

## Lament for Ignacio Sánchez Mejías

Lorca's poetic response to the death of Mejías (see Introduction, p. xxii) was immediate. The poem was completed within three months of the bullfighter's death in August 1934, and published in Madrid (Cruz y Raya: Ediciones del Árbol) in the March or April of the following year.

- 157 *the bull alone elated*: a phrase that uncannily anticipates a dominant detail of Picasso's *Guernica*, painted in response to the bombing of the Basque town of that name during the Spanish Civil War.
- 161 *the bulls of Guisando*: an allusion to Iberian sculptures near Avila of four animals presumed to be bulls, and possibly associated with an ancient cult of the animal.
- 165 *Minotaur*: in Greek mythology a creature, half-bull, half-man, that guarded the labyrinth at Minos.

## Sonnets of Dark Love

These poems were written mainly in the autumn of 1935. The surviving texts are first drafts; it seems likely that later versions have been lost. Many of the eleven poems that make up the cycle remained unpublished until December 1983 when they were printed, probably in Madrid, by the bibliophile Victor Infantes in an anonymous limited edition unauthorized by the poet's family.

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