

Álvaro de Campos

Fernando Pessoa fê-lo nascer em 1890, em Tavira, cidade dos seus antepassados paternos, cristãos novos. É, dos heterónimos pessoanos, o mais fecundo – o que “finge” emoções que o seu criador deveras teve.



1. “Notas sobre Tavira” - Álvaro de Campos chega, com 41 anos, à estação da sua velha cidade.



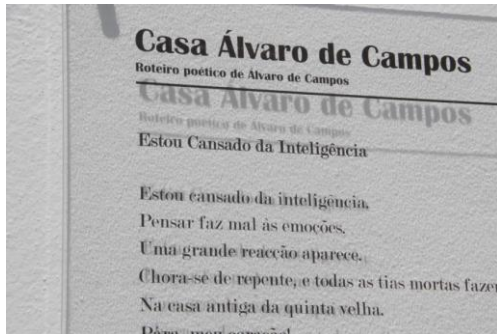
2. “Tabacaria” - Rémy Hourcade designou-o “o mais belo poema do mundo”; da segunda fase de Campos, a do Engenheiro Metafísico.

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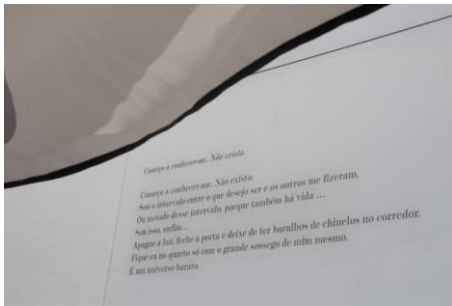
Álvaro do Campos is the most fertile of Fernando Pessoa’s heteronyms. Pessoa had him born in 1890 in Tavira, the city of his fathers’ ancestors, new Christians. Álvaro de Campos “pretends” emotions that his creator really had.

1. ‘Notes about Tavira’. At the age of 41, Álvaro de Campos arrives at the railway station of his old home town.

2. ‘The Tobacconist’s’. Remy Harcourt called it “the most beautiful poem in the world”. It comes from Campos’ second phase, that of the ‘Metaphysical Engineer’.



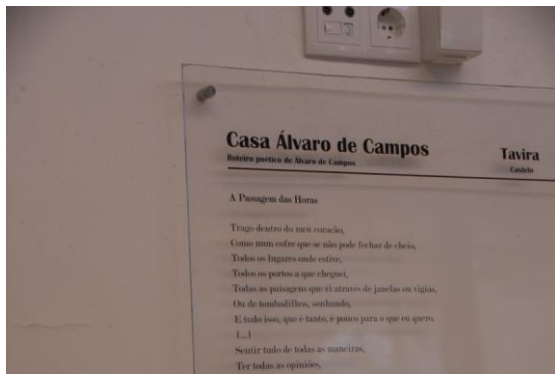
3. “Estou Cansado da Inteligência” - Evocação da “casa antiga” e da “quinta velha” de Tavira e das “tias mortas” da sua “infância perdida”.



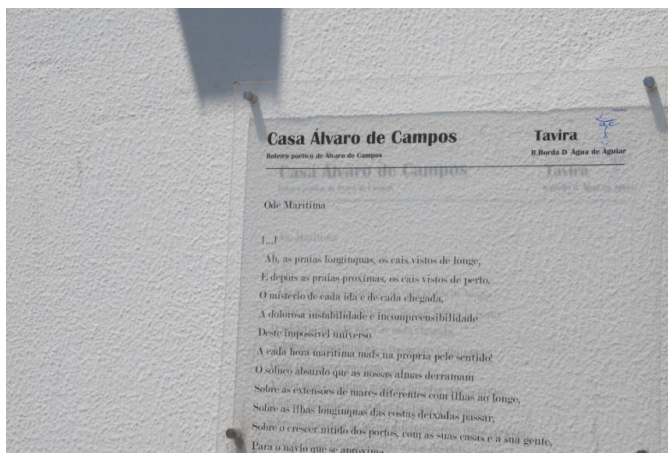
4. “Começo a conhecer-me” - Poema de desistência do “Engenheiro Aposentado”, depois do frenesi das “Grandes Odes” do “Engenheiro Sensacionista”.

3. ‘I’m Tired of Intelligence’. This is an evocation of the ‘old house’ and the ‘old backyard’ in Tavira, and of the ‘dead aunts’ of his ‘lost childhood’.

4 ‘I begin to know myself’. A poem of withdrawal by the ‘Retired Engineer’, after the frenzy of the ‘Great Odes’ by the ‘Sensationist Engineer’.



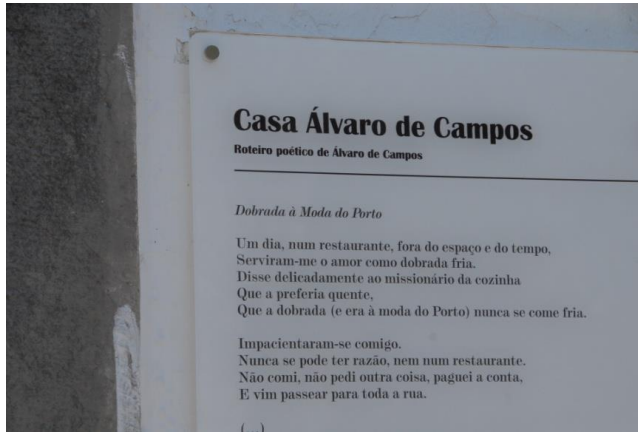
5. “A Passagem das Horas” - Outra das sete “Grandes Odes” iniciais, em que já se anuncia o crepuscular desencanto da poesia posterior de Álvaro de Campos.



6. “Ode Marítima” - A mais longa e conhecida das “Grandes Odes” do “Engenheiro Sensacionista”, publicada por Pessoa na revista Orpheu.

5. ‘The Passing of Hours’. Another of the initial seven ‘Great Odes’, one in which one can foresee the twilight disenchantment of Álvaro de Campos’ later poetry.

6. ‘Maritime Ode’. The longest and best known of the ‘Great Odes’ by the ‘Sensationist Engineer’, published in the magazine Orpheu.



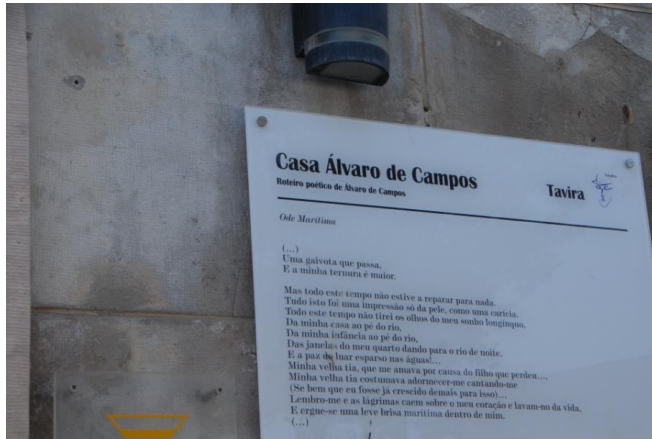
7. “Dobrada à Moda do Porto” - Depois do paroxismo das “Grandes Odes”, Álvaro de Campos sentado à mesa do restaurante.



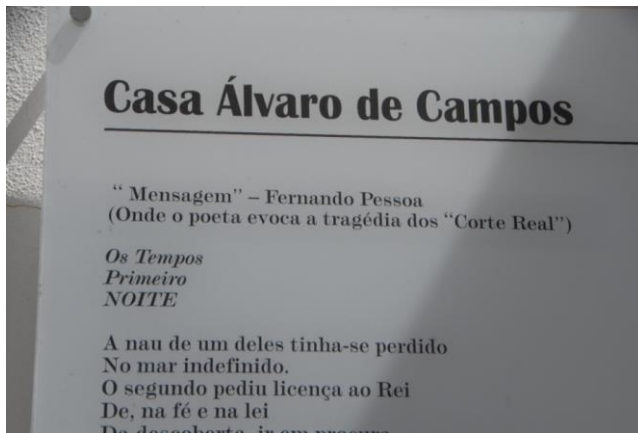
8. “Ai Margarida” - Poema da maturidade de Álvaro de Campos, atribuído ao “Engenheiro Naval” – em “estado” de “inconsciência alcoólica”.

7. ‘Tripe, Porto Style’. After the frenzy of the ‘Great Odes’, Álvaro de Campos at a restaurant table.

8. ‘Ai Margarida’. A poem of Álvaro de Campos’ maturity, one by the ‘Naval Engineer’ in a ‘state’ of ‘alcoholic unconsciousness’.



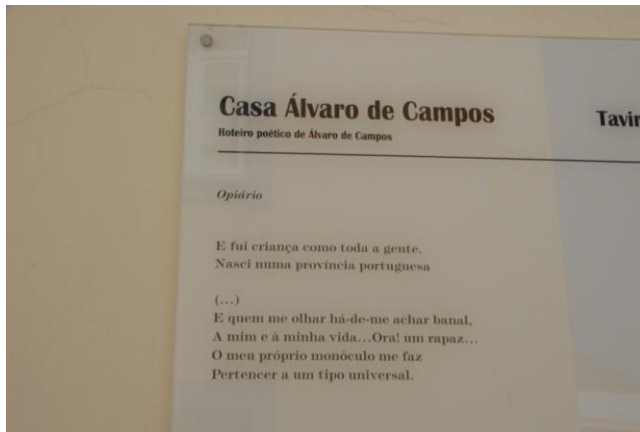
9. Da “Ode Marítima”, a joia da coroa do projetado livro Arco do Triunfo, nunca publicado.



10. Poema de Fernando Pessoa, em Mensagem, exaltando os heróis de origem tavirense, os Corte-Real, desaparecidos em “busca de quem somos” na “proibida azul distância”.

9. From ‘Maritime Ode’, the crown jewel of the projected but never published book Arc do Triunfo.

10. From ‘Message’, a poem by Fernando Pessoa celebrating Tavira’s heroes, the Corte-Real brothers, who disappeared in ‘search of who we are’ in the ‘forbidden blue distance’.



11. "Opiário" - Poema decadentista (pós-simbolista) a atestar a fase anterior ao contacto com Caeiro do "Engenheiro Sensacionista".

11. 'Opium Den'. A poem, decadent (post-symbolist) in style, which illustrates the phase before Campos' contact with Caeiro and the 'Sensationist Engineer' phase.