## Rhetoric and Decorum

The Tmo Gentlemen of Verona, Act I sc. 1, lines 1-69
Valentine is departing for Milan. His best friend Proteus won't to join him because he's in love with Julia. Valentine despises romantic love, but is content for Proteus to stay in Verona.

Val. Cease to persuade, my loving Proteus. Home-keeping youth have ever homely wits.
Were 't not affection chains thy tender days To the sweet glances of thy honored love,
I rather would entreat thy company To see the wonders of the world abroad Than, living dully sluggardized at home, Wear out thy youth with shapeless idleness. But since thou lov'st, love still and thrive therein, Even as I would when I to love begin.

Prot. Wilt thou be gone? Sweet Valentine, adieu.
Think on thy Proteus when thou haply seest Some rare noteworthy object in thy travel.
Wish me partaker in thy happiness
When thou dost meet good hap; and in thy danger, If ever danger do environ thee, Commend thy grievance to my holy prayers, For I will be thy beadsman, Valentine.
Val. And on a love-book pray for my success?
Prot. Upon some book I love I'll pray for thee.
Val. That's on some shallow story of deep love, How young Leander crossed the Hellespont.

Prot. That's a deep story of a deeper love,
For he was more than over shoes in love.
Val. 'Tis true, for you are over boots in love, And yet you never swam the Hellespont.
Prot. Over the boots? Nay, give me not the boots.
Val. No, I will not, for it boots thee not.
Prot. What?
Val. To be in love, where scorn is bought with groans,
Coy looks with heart-sore sighs, one fading moment's mirth
With twenty watchful, weary, tedious nights;
If haply won, perhaps a hapless gain;
If lost, why then a grievous labor won;
How ever, but a folly bought with wit, Or else a wit by folly vanquishèd.

## Assignment Questions:

lines 3-6: were 't not affection. Multiple metaphors mixed together:


Here's how Valentine's sentence seems to work. Start with your affection, the feeling of love. Hand it a chain, in order that it can shackle the tender days of your youth, thereby keeping those days imprisoned. Now connect the other end to sweet glances cast by the eye. Not just any glances, but those of your honored love. What is the result? - Translate into plain English what Valentine appears to intend.
line 14: your happiness is my happiness; the first hint at the 16thc. ideal of friendship
lines 17-27 don't seem to communicate anything meaningful; what is the function of the words in bold type?
line 29: $\bullet$ is there a difference between: where scorn is bought with groans, and where groans will buy nothing but scorn?
line 33: a grievous labor mon. - What is there to win about a grievous labor, especially if you've just lost in love?

Prot. So, by your circumstance, you call me fool.
Val. So, by your circumstance, I fear you'll prove.
Prot. 'Tis love you cavil at; I am not Love.
Val. Love is your master, for he masters you;
And he that is so yokèd by a fool
Methinks should not be chronicled for wise.
Prot. Yet writers say: as in the sweetest bud
The eating canker dwells, so eating love Inhabits in the finest wits of all.

Val. And writers say: as the most forward bud Is eaten by the canker ere it blow, Even so by love the young and tender wit Is turned to folly, blasting in the bud, Losing his verdure, even in the prime, And all the fair effects of future hopes. But wherefore waste I time to counsel thee That art a votary to fond desire? Once more adieu. My father at the road Expects my coming, there to see me shipped.
Prot. And thither will I bring thee, Valentine.
Val. Sweet Proteus, no. Now let us take our leave.
To Milan let me hear from thee by letters Of thy success in love, and what news else Betideth here in absence of thy friend.
60 And I likewise will visit thee with mine.
Prot. All happiness bechance to thee in Milan.
Val. As much to you at home. And so farewell. He exits.
Prot. He after honor hunts, I after love.
He leaves his friends, to dignify them more;
I leave myself, my friends, and all, for love. Thou, Julia, thou hast metamorphosed me, Made me neglect my studies, lose my time, War with good counsel, set the world at nought; Made wit with musing weak, heart sick with thought.
lines 42-44: the eating canker $\bullet$ A canker or blast is a bacterial disease that infects buds, and can cause a tree to lose the infected branch. It serves here as a metaphor for what?
lines 45-49: Valentine keeps the botanical imagery going (blasting, bud, verdure, prime). $\bullet$ To make what point, exactly?

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[^0]:    line 57: is there a difference between:
    to Milan send me letters, and
    to Milan let me hear from you?

