Tell me what company you keep, and I will tell you who you are.

Be cautious before you pay, or receive payment.

Trust in God, for your own merit avails but little.

He who undertakes many things at once, seldem succeeds in any.

A flatterer's talk is always vain and unprofitable.

You must not advise one to go to war, or to marry.

Rude play is used only by low-bred people.

He labors, although uselessly, who works without attention.

To affect great diligence, and neglect one's duty.

God helps him who helps himself.

Fools and obstinate people make lawyers rich.

Neither look into another's letter, nor put your hand into another man's chest.

A good paymaster needs no pawn.

We must catch the manners of the times.

Evil communication corrupts manners.

Curse on accounts with relations.

Make your affairs public, and every one will judge of them according to his own fancy.

You are worth as much as you pos-

A wolf in a lamb's skin.

Wind and good luck are seldom last-

An old uninstructed person will not learn any thing.

Dime con quien andas, direte quien

Escribe ántes que des, y recibe ántes que escribas.

Fortuna te dé Dios, hijo, que el saber poco te basta.

Galgo que muchas liebres levanta, ninguna mata.

Habla de lisonjero siempre es vana y sin provecho.

Ir á la guerra, ni casar, no se ha de aconsejar.

Juego de manos es de villanos.

Labrar, y hacer albardas todo es dar puntadas.

Las llaves en la cinta, y el gato en la cocina.

A quien madruga Dios le ayuda.

Necios, y porfiados hacen ricos á los letrados.

Ni ojo en la carta, ni mano en el arca.

Al buen pagador no le duelen prendas.

Cual el tiempo, tal el tiento.

Quien con lobos anda á aullar se enseña.

Reniega de cuentas con deudos y deudas.

Saca lo tuyo al mercado, y unos dirán que es negro, y otros que es blanco.

Tanto vales, cuanto tienes.

Uñas de gato, y hábito de beato. Viento y ventura poco dura.

Ya está duro el alcacer para zampoñas.

THE ELEMENTS

SPANISH LANGUAGE:

BEING

A BRIEF, BUT COMPREHENSIVE RECAPITULATION OF THE RULES ESTABLISHED IN THIS METHOD, AND OF ALL THE VERBS, BOTH REGULAR AND IRREGULAR, SO AS TO RENDER THEIR USE EASY AND FAMILIAR TO THE MOST ORDINARY CAPACITY.

PARTICULARLY DESIGNED

FOR YOUNG SCHOLARS,

PERSONS WHO ARE THEIR OWN INSTRUCTORS

MARIANO VELAZQUEZ DE LA CADENA,

PROFESSOR OF THE SPANISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE, CITY OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK:

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, 200 BROADWAY. PHILADELPHIA:

> GEO. S. APPLETON, 148 CHESNUT STREET M DCCC XLVIII.

ADVERTISEMENT

As it is supposed that the Student is conversant with the English Grammar, the technical words belonging to it are made use of in the following Appendix, without explaining them; because they are the same in Spanish. Should the Learner be unacquainted with the Grammar of his mother tongue, he is advised to make himself first acquainted with it, m order the better to profit by this Appendix.

New York, February, 1848.

APPENDIX.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

SPANISH ALPHABET.

THE letters made use of in the Spanish language are twenty-seven in number, as follows:—1

		,	9:1	1
A	a	ah,	like a in	alarm.
В	b	bay,	b in	babery.
C	c	thay,	th lisped, as in	theft.
Ch	ch	tchay,	ch in	chess.
D	d	day,	d in	dedicate, fed.
E	е	a or ay,	e in	egg.
F	f	effay,	f in	effect.
G	g	hay,	h (breathing forcibly	,
			the h) in	hay, he, ham.
H	h	atchay,	h silent, as in	heir, honor.
I	i	ee,	i in	idiotism.
J	i	- hotah,	h (more strongly aspi-	
94	-	Stant Terms	rated than g) in	home.
L	1	ai'-lay,	l in .	element, labial.
Ll	11	ai'-lyay,	u in	brilliant.
M	m	ai'-may,	m in	amen.
N	n	ai'-nay,	n in	energy, no.
Ñ	ñ	ai'-nyay,	n (somewnat nasal) in	poniard, onion.
0	0	oh,	o in	odorous.
P	p	pay,	p in	paper, plan.
Q.	q	coo,	q in	piquet, quint.
R	r	er-ay,	\hat{r} soft, in	erect.
R	r	er-ray,	r or rr (very harsh) in	rack, horror.
S	S	es-say,	ss in	senseless.
T	t	tay,	t in	tent.
Û	u	00,	u in	full.
		,		

¹ For the respective sounds of the letters in the English words, explanatory of the sounds they are intended to represent, the student must consult Walker's English Pronouncing Dictionary, from which they are copied.

A			*				
W_	V	v	vay, like	v	in.	velvet.	
	X	X	ai'-kiss,	x (cs)	in.	maxim.	
	Y	у	{ ee vowel, or } ee griega, }	y	in	liberty.	
	YZ	y	ee consonant, softer than thai'-dah,	g or j th lisped,	in in	gentry, jet. thermometer.	

The vowels are a, e, i, o, u, and y when it stands by itself, or at the end of a word, or of a syllable immediately followed by a consonant. These letters must be sounded as they are in the following English words, which must be regarded as a Standard:—

DIPHTHONGS AND TRIPHTHONGS.

6.	(ai,	au, 15	ay.			oi, 43		
	ea,	ei, 23	eo, 24	eu, 25	ey. 23		ui, 53	
	ia, 31						uai, 513	uey. 523

EXAMPLES.

Dabais, pausa, hay; línea, veis, virgineo, deuda, ley; gracia, cielo, precio, ciudad; héroe, sois, voy; fragua, dueño, ruido, árduo, muy; apreciais, vacieis, santiguais, averigüeis, buey.

In the following combinations the vowels are pronounced separately, forming two distinct sounds.

EXAMPLES.

Contraamura, caemos, aorta, paseen, friísimo, coartar, loor.

THE VOWELS.

	Pronounced		e, ay,										ó, oh,	ú.	
Pronounce them quickly.								Pronounce them slowly.							

SYLLABLES.

Obs. A. Pronounce the vowels of the following table, as directed above; but be particular to sound the u as oo in coo, or u in full. Every letter must be fully pronounced, h excepted.

		No of		TAB	LE I.				
ab	eb	ib	ob	ub	ar	er	ir	or	ur
ac	ec	ie	oc	ue	as	es	is	os	us
ad	ed	id	od	ud	at	et	it	ot	ut .
ag	eg	ig	og	ug	of the gain				
ah	eh	ih	oh	· uh	5 ax	ex	ix	ox	ux
al	el	il	ol	ul	acs	ecs	ics	ocs	ucs
am	em	im	om	um					
an	en	in	on	un	\ az	ez	iz	OZ	uz
ар	ер	ip	op	up	(ath1	eth	ith	oth	uth

Obs. B. To make it easier for a young scholar to learn at sight the pronunciation of every letter, the sound of it is represented in the following table by an English syllable, in *italics*, under it. H, under j or g, must be strongly aspirated; th, under c or z, lisped as in thin, truth; and r harshly pronounced.

T	ATR	T.E	TT.

					TABL	E I	1.				
1	ba	be	bi	bo	bu	5	ma	me	mi	mo	mu
No.	bah	bay	bee	boh	boo	1	mah	may	mee	moh	moo
1	ca	que-	qui	co	cu	5	na	ne	ni	no	nu
1	kah	kay	kee	koh	koo	3	nah	nay	nee	noh	100
	cua -	cue	cui	cuo	deline it	. 5	ña .	ñe	ñi	ño	ñu
	kwah	kway	kwee	kwo ·	-	1	nyah	nye-ay	nyee	nyoh	nyoo
Ì	6 cha	che	chi	cho	chu	5	pa	pe	pi	po	pu
1	e tchah	tchay	tchee	tchoh	tchoo	1	pah	pay	pee	poh	poo
4	5 da	de	di	do	du	5	qua	qüe	qüi	quo	
W	dah	day	dee	doh	doo	1	kwah	kway	kwee	kwoh	
	§ fa	fe .	fi	fo	fu	5	ra	re	ri	ro	ru
	(fah	fay	fee	foh.	foo	1	rah	ray	ree	roh	r00
	5 ga	gue	gui	go	gu	5	sa	se	si	80	su
	(gah	gay	gee	goh	goo	5	ssah	ssay	ssee	ssoh	8800
) gua	güe	güi	guo		5	ta	te	ti	to	tu
	(gwah	gway	gwee	gwoh		1	tah	tay	tee	toh	too
	5 ha	he	hi	hoh	hu	5	va	ve	vi	vo	vu
	(ah	ay	ee	oh	00	1	vah	vay	vee	voh	v00
	5 ja	je	ji	jo	ju	5	xa	xe	xi	xo	xu
	hah	hay	hee	hoh	hoo	1	csah	csay	csee	csoh	C800
	5	ge	gi			15	ya	ye	yi	yo	yu
	1	hay	hee			1	jah	jay	jee	joh	j00 -
	5 la	le	li	lo	lu	15	za	ze	zi	ZO	zu
	(lah	lay	lee	loh	loo	1	thah	thay	thee	thoh	thoo
	5 lla	lle	lli	llo	llu	15	Dane.	ce	ci		
	(lyah	lye-ay	lyee	lyoh	lyoo	1	100	thay1	thee		
			ALL BUILDING								

¹ Th lisped as in path, truth, theft, thin.

Obs. C. The vowels are never silent, except u in the syllables gue, gui, que, qui, the sound of which corresponds to that heard in the English words get, geese, etiquette, quint. When the u in these syllables is to be sounded it is marked with a diæresis; thus, argūir, $aq\~ueducto$. But, in conformity with the present use, the words in which the u is pronounced after q are written with c; thus, cuatro, acueducto.

Obs. D. The consonants that are pronounced differently from the English are the following:—

C before a, o, u, l, r, and when it is at the end of a syllable, sounds like k in English; as canal, cólico, cura, clamor, crédito, pacto. C before e, or i, sounds lisped, like th in the English words theft, thin.

Ch sounds like the same letters in the English words chap, chess, chin, chop, choose, much.

When ch is followed by a vowel marked with a circumflex accent, it must be pronounced as k; as, Châribdis. But all the words derived from the Greek having ch, are at present written in Spanish with c before a, o, u, r, and with qu before e or i; as, arcángel, cristiano, eco, monarquía.

D must be pronounced as the same letter in English. In some parts of Spain it is pronounced as th in father; and in others, where it occurs at the end of words, as th, or as t, or is even silent; thus, ciudad, ciudath, ciudat, ciuda. This pronunciation is considered provincial, and not Castilian.

G before a, o, u, l, r, sounds as in English; as, galan, gobierno, gusto, gloria, gracia. Before e or i, it sounds like the English h aspirated; as, genio, (hen'-e-o,) gitano, (he-tan-oh.)

H is always mute, or silent, except at the beginning of words followed by ue, in which case it has a very soft and slightly nasal sound, as in hueso, (bone.) The vulgar pronounce such words as if written with g.

J has a guttural sound, harsher, however, than the aspirated h in English. Before e or i it sounds as the g does in Spanish before the same letters.

LL is sounded by placing the tip of the tongue against the lower teeth, and turning the thick part of it towards the roof of the mouth while emitting the breath with rapidity. It may be heard in the English word million; but the ll must be pronounced more quickly and strongly than in that. LL is considered in Spanish a single letter with a double character, consequently it cannot be divided; thus, ca-llar.

N has a strong nasal sound, somewhat like n in poniard. The gn in French gives the exact sound.

Q is always followed by u, and is pronounced like k. In conformity with the modern orthography, the syllables in which u is sounded before a, e, o, are written with c instead of q; thus, cuando, cuestion.

R, at the beginning of a word, after n, l, s, and in compound words, the primitive of which begin with r, has a harsh and rough sound; as, rata, enriquecer, malrotar, cariredondo. When ab and ob are not prepositions, as in abrogar, obrepcion, the r becomes liquid; as in abrojo, obrero.

R, in the middle of a word, or between two vowels, has a very smooth sound; as in morosidad, mérito.

The harsh and rough sound of r between two vowels, in the middle of simple words, is always expressed by double rr; thus, barraca, correcto,

Common people frequently clip the r; saying paa instead of para.

N. B. Some Spaniards make in manuscript the letter r thus, z; as, cuezdas paza amazzazle, (cuerdas para amarrarle,) cords to tie it. The scholar will do well to take notice of, but not to follow this old fashion. If the English r be not well formed, it will be mistaken for i or z.

S has always a harsh, hissing sound, like ss in English; as in desaposesionar, (to dispossess.) There is not a word in Spanish beginning with s followed by a consonant. S is not written double, except when the pronoun se comes after the first person plural of a verb; as, dimossele, (we gave it to him.)

T must be pronounced as in the words tart, ten, tin, tone. It never undergoes the variations it does in English, in creature, nation, &c.; consequently creatura, patio, tia, &c., must be pronounced cray-ah-toor'-ah, pah'-tee-oh, tee-ah, &c. T is never written double.

N. B. As the English capital \mathcal{T} , in manuscript, has in Spanish a different name and power, the learner is advised always to use this \mathcal{T} . Observe, also, that this \mathcal{T} is called by the Spaniards T, not F.

U always sounds as it does in English in the words full, pull.

V must be pronounced as in English. It is frequently used in manuscript instead of the capital U; thus, Vn dia, for Un dia.

X sounds like cs or ks in English; as, experiencia. When it is the last letter of a word it has a guttural sound, like that of the Spanish j, as in carcax, (quiver;) but such words are no longer written with x, but with j; thus, reloj, (watch,) formerly relox.

Y, when alone, or after a vowel, and followed by a consonant, or at the end of a word, is a vowel, and sounds like ee in English; as, él y ella, (he and she,) convoy. Y, before a vowel in the same syllable, or between two vowels, is a consonant, and sounds like the English j, though somewhat softer. Some persons write i in estoy, soy, voy, y, muy, instead of y.

Thus-estoi, soi, voi, i, mui.

In Spanish manuscript capital Y is to be used instead of capital I; thus-

Don Ysidro Ysla informa que el coronel Don Ygnacio Yzquierdo salio ayer de Yrun con un batallon del regimiento del Unfanto.

These nouns, in printing, would be Isidro, Isla, Ignacio, Izquierdo, Irun, Infante.

Z must be pronounced as th in the English words thank, theft, thin, thorn, path, tenth, truth.

N. B. Particular care must be taken to pronounce fully and distinctly the letters e, d, r, and s, at the end of the words.

REMARKS ON THE PRONUNCIATION.

Every well-educated person in old Spain, as well as in its former and actual possessions in America, speaks and writes correctly the Spanish or Castilian language; but as the Spanish Peninsula consides of several provinces, that once were states and kingdoms independent from each other, and (Biscay excepted) were settled and governed by various nations, there are to be observed, in the mass of the people of each of its present divisions, certain peculiarities, propensities, and even animosities, that make the inhabitants of each division appear almost a different people. Some of them have had a peculiar idiom; hence it is that the Lengua Castellana is not spoken in all its purity by every person, except in both Castiles, and particularly in the districts of Burgos, Salamanca, Toledo, &c.

The most frequent faults to be observed, and which the scholar is warned to avoid, are the following:—

B in	stead	of V:	as,	él bibe.	in lieu of	él nine	he lives.
V	"	B;	"	él vevió,	"	él bebió.	he drank.
S	"	C;	**	seremonia,	"	ceremonia,	ceremony.
C	66	S;	**	selebro,	"	celebro,	the brain.
S	66	Z;	66	casa,	"	caza,	hunting.
R	"	L;	"	craro,	**	claro,	clear.
Y	- 66	LL;	66	cavayo,	**	caballo,	a horse.
LL	66	Y;	66	pollo,	"	poyo,	a bench.
N	**	M;	66	onbro,	"	hombro,	a shoulder.

H is used in words that have it not, and is omitted in others that have it; as, handan instead of andan, (they walk;) él iso for él hizo, (he made;) ollo for hoyo, (a hole.) J is sometimes used instead of h; as, él se juió for él se huyó, (he ran away.) In the terminations ado and ido they generally suppress the d, both in writing and pronouncing, and say, un bestio colorão for un vestido colorado, (a red dress.) The first e, in the verbs of the first conjugation, that double that letter, as pasear, (to walk,) is sounded, and even written i; thus, yo me pasié tóa la tarde instead of yo me paseé toda la tarde, (I walked all the afternoon;) diendo for yendo, (going.) &c.

Vallejo, Palomares, and other Spanish authors, may be consulted on the subject.

DOUBLE LETTERS.

In simple words, e, i, e, r, are the only letters that may be written double. E is double in the verbs of the first conjugation, when it is the last of their radical letters, and the termination begins with e; as, pasear, (to

walk.) The radical letters are pase. The termination of the first person singular of the preterit is e—paseé, (I did walk.)

I is double in the superlative degree of the monosyllables ending in io; as, frio, (cold;) friisimo, (very cold.)

C is double only before e or i, and is pronounced with both syllables; as, acceder, (to accede;) accidente, (accident.)

Remark.—Almost all words ending in English in ction, and their derivatives, change the t into c, and become Spanish; as, diction, (diccion;) dictionary, (diccionario.)

R is written double in the middle of words, between two vowels, to point out its harsh sound; as, carro, (a cart;) corro, (I run,) &c., to distinguish them from caro, (dear;) coro, (choir,) &c. (See R.)

In compound words all the vowels, and also n and s, are written double, whenever any of them are the last of the component and the first of the word to be compounded; as, contraabertura, (a counter-opening;) preeminente, (pre-eminent;) amandoos, (ye 'loving each other;) dannos, (they give us;) dámosselos, (we give them to him.)

DIVISION OF SYLLABLES.

Vowels forming a diphthong or triphthong must not be separated; as, gra-cio-so, pre-ciais, and not gra-ci-os-o, pre-ci-ais.

A single consonant between two vowels must be joined to the vowel after it; except x, that must be left with the preceding; as, bue-no, flo-res, me-lo-co-to-ne-ro, ex-á-men. LL, being considered a single letter, follows the same rule, which is also the case with ch; as, ca-ba-lle-ro, mu-cha-cho.

Two consonants between two vowels are divided by placing one to each syllable; as, car-ga-men-to, en-ter-ne-ci-mien-to. Except if the first of them be an f, or any of the mute letters, followed by l or r, for then both are joined to the second syllable; as, a-flic-cion, ha-blan-chin, co-bre.

When three consonants come between two vowels, the first two of them belong to the first syllable, if the second of said consonants be s, and the third to the second syllable; as, cons-ti-tu-cion, ins-pi-rar. But if the second letter be f, or any of the mute letters, followed by l or r, one belongs to the first, and the other two to the second syllable; as, con-flic-to, an-cla.

Four consonants between two vowels are equally divided; as, abs-traccion.

Compound words are to be divided into their component parts; as, desor-de-nar. But should the simple word in its Latin origin begin with s, followed by a consonant, the s is to be placed with the preceding syllable; as, ins-tru-ir.

PUNCTUATION.

The notes used in Spanish for punctuation are the same as in English. A difference, however, is to be observed in the points of exclamation and

interrogation, which in long sentences are placed upside down at the beginning of them, in order that the reader may calculate, and apply the proper emphasis and tone of voice; as—

{ ¡Como no! respondió Sancho. ¡ Por ventura el que ¡ Coh-moh noh! res-pon-deeoh' San-tchoh. ¡ Por ven-toor-rah ell kay ayer manteáron era otro que el hijo de mi padre? ah-jer man-tay-ar-on er-ah oh-troh kay ell ee-hoh day me pah-dray? ¡ y las alforjas que hoy me faltan son de otro que de él ¡ ee lass al-for-hass kay oh-ee may fal-tan son day oh-troh kay day ell mismo? Que! ¡ Te faltan las alforjas, Sancho? miss-moh? Kay! ¡ Tay faltan lass al-for-hass, San-tchoh?

Don Quijote, Cap. xviii., part 1.

Translation.—How now! answered Sancho. Mayhap, then, they whom they tossed up in the blanket yesterday was not the son of my father? and did the saddle-bags that are lost to-day belong to some other person? How! Hast thou lost the saddle-bags, Sancho?

N. B. No apostrophe is used in Spanish. It is found, however, in very old books, and particularly in poetry; at present it is entirely expunged. Formerly it was also customary to suppress the e of words beginning with that letter, when they came after the preposition de, joining both words in one; thus, dél, deste, dellos, &c., instead of de él, de este, &c.

ACCENT.

The Spanish vowels have always the same unvaried sound, whether they be at the beginning, in the midst, or at the end of a word. They, in all situations, must be fully and distinctly pronounced. The only difference to be observed in them, is the time requisite in their pronunciation. This time is called accent.

An accent is that peculiar stress of the voice laid on a vowel of a syllable, in consequence of which it is more distinctly and forcibly pronounced than the other vowels of the same word. Hence the vowels are called long or short.

A vowel is termed long when it requires a peculiar stress of the voice to be laid upon it; dwelling, consequently, on it a longer time than on any other vowel of the same word; as e in the first syllable of reverence, which is distinguished from the other two e's by the time spent in pronouncing it. The latter are therefore called short, because the stress of the voice is not laid on them, they being pronounced rapidly.

The following English words will elucidate this explanation.

No. 1. An abstract, an accent, the torment, the conduct.

No. 2. To abstract, to accent, to torment, to conduct.

The words in line No. 1 have the accent on the first syllable, and those of No. 2 on the last. Consequently it is said of the former, that they have

the first syllable long, and the second short; and of the latter, that their first syllable is short, and the second long.

The little line, or mark set over a vowel, to point out that it must be pronounced long, is also called an accent: In the Spanish language the only accent used at present is that styled the acute ('). In old books there is found also the circumflex, to indicate that the ch preceding the vowel marked with it must be pronounced as c (k) before a, o, or u, and as qu before e or i; and that x is to be sounded as cs; as, archângel, Achîles, próxîmo, which at present are written arcángel, (ar-can'-hell,) Aquiles, (ah-key-less,) próximo, (prok-see-moh.)

The vowels \acute{a} , \acute{e} , \acute{o} , \acute{u} , when used as prepositions or conjunctions, are always accented; as, ama \acute{a} tu projimo, sabios \acute{e} ignorantes, grandes \acute{o} pequeños. The accent is never placed over \acute{y} . But in printing (dictionaries excepted) the capitals are seldom accented; and in manuscript are almost always unaccented.

Monosyllables of more than one signification are accented on that syllable in which the vowel is pronounced longer; as—

Tú, thou.	Tu, thy.	Si, himself, &c.	Si, if.
É l. he.	El, the.	Dé, give you.	De, of.
Mi, me.	Mi, my.	Té, tea.	Te, thee.
Sé I know.	Se, himself, &c.	&c.	&c.

THE USE OF THE ACCENT.

Nouns ending in a vowel have, for the most part, the penultimate, or last syllable but one, long, and consequently they do not require the mark or accent to point it out; as, publico, habito; but if the stress of the voice is to be laid on any other syllable, it must be indicated by placing the accent upon such syllable; thus, publico, public; publico, I publish; publicó, he published; hábito, a habit; habito, I inhabit; habitó, he inhábited.

WORDS FOR EXERCISE.

Animo,	calculo,	intimo,	participe,	numero.
Capitulo,	domestico,	limite,	practico,	titulo.
Celebre.	ejercito,	cantara,	termino,	vario.

But if to a person of a verb ending in an accented vowel the case of a pronoun be added, the accent must be retained, although it fall on the penultimate; as, pagó, he paid; pagóle, he paid him.

Words ending in a consonant have, generally, the last syllable long, and do not require the mark of the accent; as, caridad, animal, capitan, favor, interes, labreguez. But should the accent be on any other syllable it must be marked; as, orden, iris, martir, caracter, caracteres, (pl.)

Exception 1.—The plurals of nouns and adjectives, which, though they terminate in s, retain the accent they have in the singular; as, padres, amorosos, capitanes, from padre, amoroso, &c.

Exception 2.—Family names in ez or iz that generally have their penultimate syllable long; as, Fernandez, Armendariz.

Exception 3.—The persons of the verbs ending in s or n in which the penultimate is pronounced long; as, miraras, entraran. When the stress of the voice is to be laid upon any other syllable, it is accented; as, miraras, entrarán, pasáramos.

READING-LESSONS.

The learner is reminded to pronounce the vowels in the following lessons as set forth in page 402, to wit: a ah, e ay, i ee, o oh, u oo: to sound the syllables al and ad as they are sounded in the English words alcana, comical, lad; and to lisp the th, as in theft, thin, path, tenth, &c.

The English words in the third line are intended rather as a vocabulary than as a translation.

N. B. A — under a word indicates that it must not be translated.

La Libertad es de los mas uno preciosos Lah Lee-ber-tad ess oon-oh day loss mass praith-ee-os-oss don-ess (- Liberty is one of the most precious diéron à los hombres: con ella no que los cielos kay loss thee-ay-loss dee-air-on ah loss om-bress: cone el-lyah no that - heaven gave to - men: with pueden igualarse Los tesoros que la tierra poo-ai-den ee-gwal-ar-say loss tais-sor-oss kay lah can be equalled the treasures which ni el mar encubre: por la libertad, contiene. con-tea-ay-nay, nee ell mar en-coo-bray: pore lah lee-ber-tad, as-see contains, or - sea hides: for - liberty, as well como por la honra, se puede y debe coh-moh pore lah on-rah, say poo-ai-day ee day-bay ah-ven-toor-ar as for - honor, one may and ought to venture la vida: y por el contrario el cautiverio lah vee-dah: ee pore ell con-trar-ee-oh ell cah-oo-tee-ver'-ee-oh ess - life: and on the contrary el mayor mal que puede venir à los hombres. ell mah-jor mal kay poo-ai-day vai-nir ah loss om-bress. the greatest evil that may fall on — men. Don Quijote, Cap. lviii., Pt. 2.

de senda virtud 68 muy estrecha: Lah sen-dah day lah 1 vir-tood ess moo-ee ess-trai-tchah; ell virtue is very straight; camino - del vicio ancho espacioso: mas cah-mee-no dell vith-e-o an-tchoh ee ess-path-e-os-soh; mass SOOS road vice broad and spacious: but

fines y paraderos son diferentes: porque el del vicio fin-ess ee par-ah-der-oss son dif-fer-en-tess: pore-kay ell dell vith-e-o end and issue are different: because that of vice y fácil acaba en muerte; y el de la dee-lah-tah-doh ee fath-ill ah-cab-ah en moo-er-tay; ee ell day lah wide and easy closes in death; and that of acaba en vida; y virtud angosto y trabajoso vir-tood an-goss-toh ee trah-bah-hos-soh ah-cah-ba en vee-dah; ee toilful leads to life; and narrow and virtue perecedera, sino en la que no tendrá no en vida no en vee-dah per-eth-ai-der-ah, see-no en lah kay no ten-drah not in life, perishable, but in that which not shall have fin. feen end.

Don Quijote, Cap. vi., Pt. 2.

N. B. The following piece has been written with a view to exercise the learner in the pronunciation of the letters that present some difficulty ; for which purpose it has been made to consist of words that contain them. Therefore it must not be considered as a pattern of the Spanish style of writing.

> EL ENCARGO DE LA VIEJECITA. Ell en-car-go day lah ve-ai-heth-ee-tah. The commission of the little old woman.

Hijo, dijo la viejecita gazmoña al Ee-hoh, dee-hoh lah ve-ai-heth-ee-tah gath-mo-nyah all Son, said the little-old-woman prude to the page, not agues el baile con tus alharacas. Bien conozco ah-gwess ell bah-ee-lay cone toos al-ar-ac-ass. Be-en coh-noth-coh disturb the ball with your vociferations. Well I know . que es justisimo gájes se te paguen tus kay ess hoos-tee-se-moh say tay pah-gain toos gah-hess that it is very just that you should be paid your perquisites cuando los devengues; pero aguarda con un poco kwan-doh loss day-ven-gess; per-oh ah-gwar-dah cone oon poh-coh when them you have earned; but wait with a little de paciencia, y verás que no tienes motivo day path-ee-enth-ee-ah, ee ver-ass kay noh tee-en-ess moh-tee-voh _ patience, and you will see that no you have reason de quejarte. Ve ahora al almacen del Gigante, y day kai-har-tay. Vay ah-or-ah al al-math-en dell He-gan-tay, ee to complain. Go now to the store of the Giants' sign, and dile al Jorobado que ruegue encarecidisimadee-lay al Hor-oh-bah-doh kay roo-ai-gay en-car-eth-ee-dee-see-mahtell the Hunchbacked to beg very earnestly

¹ Pronounce the syllable vir as it sounds in the English word virulent.

mente al guitarrista que venga sin falta al anomen-tay al gee-tar-ris-tah kay ven-gah sin fal-tah al an-ohthe guitar-player to come without fail about dusk, checer, y que traiga á Juanito, al contrabajo, cheth-er, ee kay trah-ee-gah ah Hoo-an-ee-toh, al con-trah-bah-hoh, and to bring along - Jack, the bass-viol player, y los otros músicos, que le encargué. Al irte ee loss oh-tross moo-see-coss, kay lay en-car-gay. Al ir-tay and the other musicians, which him I requested. By the way puedes hacer otros encargos: recoge de casa de poo-ai-dess ath er oh-tross en-car-goss: rai-coh-hay day cas-sah day you may do other commissions: ask at the house of ajonjolí, el gengibre pul-Don Hermógenes el Don Er-moh-hen-ess ell ah-hon-hoh-lee, ell hen-he-bray pool-Don Hermogenes for the oily grain, the ginger pulverizado, el unguento anodino, y el emplasto ver-ith-ah-doh, ell oon-goo-en-toh ah-no-dee-noh, ee ell em-plas-toh verized, the unguent anodyne, and the plaster cicatrizativo, que Arrigorriaga le dejó á thic-ah-treeth-ah-tee-voh, kay Ar-ree-gor-ree-ah-gah lay day-hoh ah that Arrigorriaga cicatrisive, him left with to guardar: ; cuidado con no hacer de todo un baturgwar-dar: ; coo-ee-dah-doh cone no ath-er day toh-doh oon ba-toorkeep: take care — not to make with all a rillo! De camino pasa á ver á Don Hermenegildo ree-lyoh! Day cah-mee-noh pas-sah ah ver ah Don Er-may-nay-hil-doh mash! By the way stop to see - Don Hermenegildo Olazaverreteguieta, y pidele la disertacionci-O-lath-ah-ver-rai-tai-gee-ai-tah, ee pee-dai-lay lah dis-er-tath-ee-on-thil-Olazaverreteguieta, and ask him for the short disquisition Ibarguengoitia escribió sobre el lyah kay E-bar-gain-go-ee-tee-ah es-cree-bee-oh soh-bray ell that Ibarguengoitia wrote on the agiotage. Di al borceguinero, que vive en la ah-he-o-tah-hay. Dee al borth-ai-gee-ner-oh, kay vee-vay en lah stock-jobbing. Tell - buskin-maker, who lives in -Barrionuevo que venga á verme. No cal-lyay day Bar-ree-oh-noo-ai-voh kay ven-gah ah ver-may. No street -Barrionuevo to come to see me. Do not olvides traer de casa de doña Gerónima ol-vee-dess trah-er' day cas-sah day doh-nyah Her-oh-nee-ma forget to bring from the house of donna Gerome Juarez el manguito, y la cajita, con los zarcillos Hoo-ar-eth ell mari-gee-toh, ee lah cah-he-tah, cone loss tharth-eel-lyos Juarez the muff, and the little box, with the ear-rings y dijes de Gertruditas. Mira, no juegues en la ee dee-hess day Her-troo-dee-tass. Mir-ah, no hoo-ai-gess en lah and trinkets of Gertruditas. Mind, not to play in the

y pierdas todo lo que traes. Antes de calle cal-lyay ee pee-er-dass toh-doh lo kay trah-ess. An-tess day all that you bring. Before going street and lose baja y dí á Catujita que el gigote que bah-jah ee dee ah Cah-too-hee-tah kay ell he-go-tay kay sah-lir, go down and tell - dear Kate that the hash that hizo para el hijo del cojo se le comió el ith-oh par-ah ell ee-hoh dell coh-hoh say lay co-me-oh ell she made for the son of the lame man - it eat the hagu inmediatamente un poco de ah-gah in-may-de-ah-tah-men-tay oon poh-coh day gah-toh: kay cat: that she must make immediately sopa de ajo y la envie á mi ahijadito, que so-pah day ah-hoh ee lah en-vee-av ah me ah-ee-hah-dee-toh, kay soup - garlic and it send to my little godson, who Encierra el perro muerto de hambre. ess-tar-ah' moo-er-toh day am-bray. Enth-ee-er-rah ell pair-roh dying with hunger. Lock up the dog para que no haga ruido en el corredorcillo: par-ah kay no ah-gah roo-ee-doh en ell cor-ray-dor-thil-lyoh: in order that not may make noise in the passage: cuelga las jaulas de los jilgueros en el gabinecoo-el-ga lass hah-oo-lass day loss hil-gay-ross en ell gah-bee-naihang up the cages of the linnets in the cabinet, te, porque me molestan con sus gorgeos. Lleva tay, pore-kay may mole-ess-tan cone soos gore-hay-oss. Lye-ai-vah because me they disturb with their chirping. Carry los pollitos al gallinero. Cuando vuelvas, esloss pol-lyee-toss al gal-lyee-ner-oh. Kwan-doh voo-el-vass, essthe chicken to the hencoop. When you return, tate quieto, estudia bien la tabla. tah-tay kee-ai-toh, ess-too-dee-ah bee-en lah tah-blah, ass-tah still, well the numeration-table, as far as study diez veces diez hacen ciento; eiercitate dee-eth veth-ess dee-eth ath-en the-en-to; ai-herth-ee-tah-tay ten times ten make hundred; exercise yourself in pronunciacion clara y veloz de la palabra lah pro-noonth-ee-ahth-ee-on clar-ah ee vel-oth day lah pah-lah-brah the pronunciation clear and quick of the word DESPROPORCIONADISIMAMENTE, la mas larga que tal vez des-pro-porth-ee-o-nah-diss-see-mah-men-tay, lah mass lar-gah kay tal veth without any proportion whatever, the more long that perhaps hallarás en Castellano. al-lye-ar-ass en Cas-tel-lye-an-oh. you may find in Spanish.

COMMON SPANISH ABBREVIATIONS.

A. C.	Año Cristiano,	in the year of Christ.
A. a.	Arróba, or arrobas,	twenty-five pounds.
As.	Años,	years.
A. A.	Autóres,	authors.
A. V. E.	A. V.ra Es.cia,	to Y. E. (Your Excel-
		lency:)
Adm."	Administradór,	administrator.
Ag.to	Agosto,	August.
Am.º	Amigo,	friend.
An.to	Antonio,	Anthony.
Ang.º	Angosto,	narrow.
App. co App. ca	Apostólico, ca,	apostolical.
Art.	Artículo,	article.
Arzbpo.	Arzobispo,	archbishop.
At.°	Atento,	respectful.
B.	Beato,	blessed.
Barr.	Barril,	barrel.
B.*	Bachillér,	bachelor.
B. L. M.	Beso ó besa las manos,	I kiss, or he kisses the hands.
B. L. P.	Beso ó besa los pies,	I kiss, or he kisses the
		feet.
B.mo P.c	Beatisimo Padre,	most blessed father.
C. A. R.	Cat.º Ap.ºº Rom.º	Cath. Apost. Rom.
C. M. B.	Cuyas manos beso,	whose hands I kiss.
C. P. B.	Cuyos pies beso,	whose feet I kiss.
Cam.ª	Cámara,	chamber.
Cap.°	Capítulo,	chapter.
Cap."	Capitan,	captain.
Capp."	Capellan,	chaplain.
Col.	. Coiumna,	column.
Comis.º	Comisario,	commissary.
Comp."	Compañía,	company.
Cons.°	Consejo,	council.
Conv.te	Conveniente,	convenient.
Corr.to	Corriente,	current.
C.do	Cuando,	when.
C. to C. ta	Cuanto, ta,	how much.
D. or D. or D. a	Don, Doña,	mister, mistress.
D. D.	Doctores,	doctors.
D.r or D.or	Doctor,	doctor.

D.*	Dios,	God.	" AND IN
D.10 dha.	Dicho, dicha,	said, ditto.	
Dro.	Derecho,	right or duty.	
Dic.re 10.re	Diciembre,	December.	
Doz,	Docena,	dozen.	, stoppie
Dom.º	Domingo,	Sunday.	
Ecc.º Ecc.ª	Eclesiastico, ca,	ecclesiastic.	
Enm.do, vále.	Enmendado,	amended, valid.	THE PARTY.
En.º	Enéro,	January.	
Es. mo Es. ma	Escelentísimo, ma,	most excellent.	
Es. 10 p. 00	Escribano público,	Not. Public.	
Fho. fha.	Fecho, fecha,	dated.	
Feb.°	Febrero,	February.	
Fol.	Folio,	folio.	NAME OF
Fr.	Fray,	brother of certai	n reli-
The last last last	O The State of the Control of the Co	gious orders.	
Fr.	Frey,	A title of the kni	ghts of
No.		certain orders.	The same
Fran. °	Francisco,	Francis.	
Frnz.	Fernandez,	Fernandez.	S. SHE
Gue. or gde.	Guarde,	save, preserve.	
Gra.	Gracia,	grace.	
Gen. or (adj.) gral.	General,	general.	
Id. Yd.	Idem,	ditto.	
Igla.	Iglesia,	church.	
II.º	Ilustre,	illustrious.	
II.mo II.ma	Ilustrísimo, ma,	most illustrious.	
Inq.or	Inquisidor,	inquisitor.	
Intend.to	Intendente,	intendant.	
Jhs.	Jesus,	Jesus.	
J. M. J.	Jesus, Maria y José,	Jesus, Mary, and	Joseph.
Jph.	Joséf, José,	Joseph.	
Jn.	Juan,	John.	
L. L.	Leyes,	laws.	100
Lib.	*Libro,	book.	
Lib. b.	Libras,	pounds.	
Lin.	Linea,	line.	
Lic.do	Licenciado,	licentiate.	1999
L. S.	Lugar del sello,	place of the seal.	
M. P. S.	Muy poderoso Señor,	most powerful Lo	rd.
M.*	Madre,	Mother.	
M.or	Mayor,	elder, major.	
M.* a.*	Muchos años,	many years.	
		3 3 3 4. 0.	BAN WELL

Mag.4	Magestad,	Majesty.
Man.1.	Manuel,	Manuel.
May.mo	Mayordomo,	Steward.
Mig.1	Miguel,	Michael.
Mntro.	Ministro,	minister.
Mrd.	Merced,	favor, worship.
Mrn.	Martin,	Martin.
Mras.	Muestras,	patterns.
Mrnz.	Martinez,	Martinez.
Mro.	Maestro,	master.
Mrs.	Maravedis,	maravedis.
Ms.	· Muchos,	many.
MS.	Manuscrito,	manuscript.
MSS.	Manuscritos,	manuscripts.
N.	Fulano,	such a one.
N. C. M.	Nro. Cat.º Monarca,	our Cath. Mon.
N. S.	Nuestro Señor,	our Lord.
S. S.º	Nuestra Señora,	our Lady.
Nro. nra.	Nuestro, nuestra,	our.
Nov.º 9.re	Noviembre,	November.
Obpo.	Obispo,	Bishop.
Oct. re 8.re	Octubre,	October.
On. onz.	Onza, onzas,	ounce, doubloons.
Ord." ord."	Orden, órdenes,	order, orders.
P. D.	Posdata,	postscript.
P. q. °	Para que,	for, in order that
P.º	Padre,	father.
P.º	Pedro,	Peter.
P.'	Por,	for, per, by.
P.º	Pies, pesos,	feet, dollars.
P.ta	Plata,	silver or plate.
P.te	Parte,	part.
P.to	Puerto,	port.
Pag.	Página,	page.
Pag.to	Pagamento,	payment.
Pza.	Pieza,	piece.
Pl.	Plana,	trowel, page.
Pror.	Procurador,	attorney.
Publ.°	Público,	public.
Prov. or	Provisor,	provisor.
Pral.	Principal,	principal.
P.mo p.do	Próximo pasado,	last past.
QQs.	Quintales,	quintals.

From 3

Q. or q.º	Que,	that.
Q.n	Quien,	who.
Q. S. M. B.	Que sus manos besa,	W. K. Y. H.
R.1 R.les V.on	Real; reales vellon,	real, reales, silver coin.
R.mo	Reverendísimo,	most reverend.
R. R. do R. da	Reverendo, reverenda,	reverend.
P. M. Fr.	Padre maestro fray,	reverend father and mas-
THE REAL PROPERTY.		ter.
R.bi	Recibí,	I received.
Rec.º	Recibo,	receipt:
Resp.	Respuesta,	answer.
S. S. to S. ta	San ó Santo, Santa,	saint, holy.
S. M.	Su magestad,	his majesty.
S. or S. or S. ra	Señor, Señora,	Sir, Madam.
S. S.4	Su Santidad,	his Holiness.
SS. S. res	Señores,	gentlemen, Messrs.
S. S. S.	Su seguro servidor,	your faithful servant.
Seb.n	Sebastian,	Sebastian.
Sep. re or 7. bre	Setiembre,	September.
S.ria Secret.a	Secretaría,	secretary's office.
S.º Secret.º	Secretario;	secretary.
Ser. mo or ma	Serenisimo, ma,	most serene.
Serv.º	Servicio,	service.
Serv.	Servidor,	servant.
Sig.te	Siguiente,	following.
SS.mo	Santisimo,	most holy.
SS.mo	Santísimo(el sacramento) the host, the holy sacra-	
ATT OF THE PERSON	ment.	
SS.mo P.º	Santísimo padre,	most holy father.
SS.no	Escribano,	notary, scrivener.
S. S. P. P.	Sántos padres,	holy fathers.
Sup.ca	Súplica,	entreaty, request.
Sup. te	Suplicante,	petitioner.
Super te	Superintendente,	superintendent.
S. Y. O.	Salvo yerro ú omision,	errors or omissions ex-
de la company de		cepted.
Ten.te	Teniente,	lieutenant.
Tesor.°	Tesorero,	treasurer.
Tom.	Tomo,	volume.
Tpo.	Tiempo,	time.
Ton.	Tonelada,	ton.
Tral.	Tribunal,	tribunal.
V. M.	Vuestra Magestad,	your Majesty.
		3