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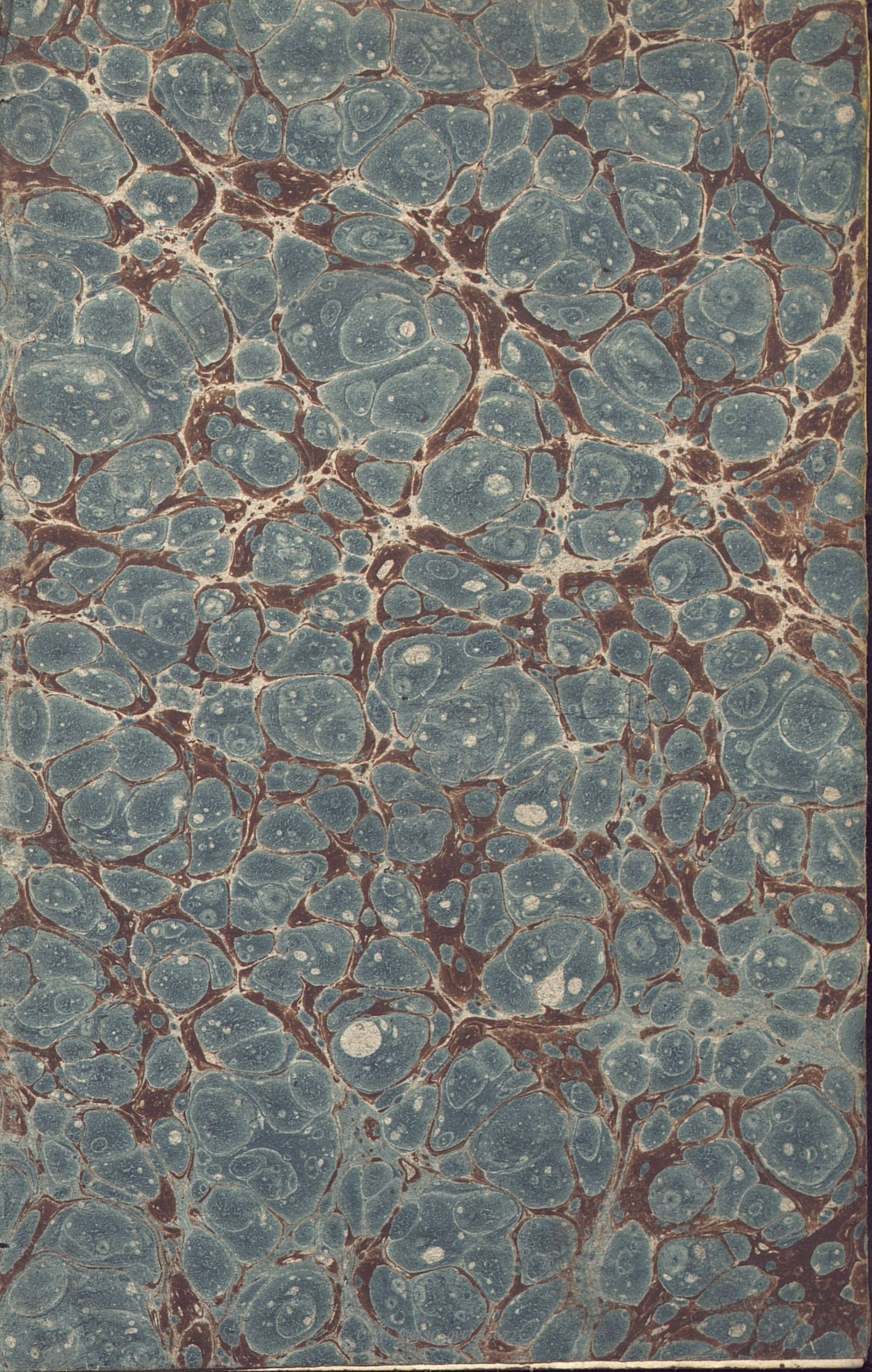
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Estante..... 37

Tabla..... 3

Número..... 10820



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El Método

PARA APRENDER

à leer el Inglés por reglas,

TANTO EN PROSA COMO EN VERSO.

Por

D. Sebastian Gabregas.

Adaptado por texto para la Cátedra de dicha lengua en la Escuela de Comercio del Real Consulado de Madrid con aprobacion del Rey nuestro Señor.



MADRID.

IMPRENTA DE REPULLÉS, plazuela del Ángel.

1829.





PARA APRENDER

Mano de la imprenta por el autor

TANTO EN PROSA COMO EN VERSO.

1777

Mano de la imprenta por el autor

Compañía de la imprenta de la Universidad de Salamanca
por el autor



MADRID

IMPRENTA DE BARRAL, calle de San Mateo

1777

2

Al Real Consulado

de Madrid.

Sebastian Fabregas.

M. Peter Comenius

66. 1666.



Sebastianus Petrus

ADVERTENCIA.

El objeto que me he propuesto en esta obra es presentar con cuanta concision permita la claridad todas las reglas que pueden servir de guia para la lectura : apartar de las manos de la juventud ciertas novelillas perniciosas que , por falta de otros libros , se dan generalmente en las Academias , y dispertarle el gusto á la literatura y á la historia.

Al efecto he recorrido todos los autores que tratan de pronunciacion : he reunido , aclarado y simplificado las reglas que dan ; y descargándolas de las escepciones , he formado de estas una tabla para que , observando lo que se previene en la esplicacion del método , puedan aprenderse en poco tiempo sin fatigar la memoria.

En el lenguaje he guardado una progresion desde el mas familiar al mas sublime , á fin de que el estudiante , cuando empiece á hablar , pueda valerse de frases y palabras propias del estilo de sociedad , que en inglés , asi como en castellano , es muy distinto del que se encuentra en los clásicos.

Aunque en dicha tabla van todas las palabras que bajo cualquier concepto se apartan en la pronunciacion de la regla general , en obsequio de la simplificacion he dejado de marcar en el contenido de la obra aquellas cuya diferencia en el so-

nido consiste únicamente en la natural tendencia de los órganos de la voz á debilitar el de las vocales de las sílabas que siguen á la que lleva el acento : por ejemplo : si leemos en castellano las voces cámara y amaré , observamos que el acento puesto en la última a de la segunda la diferencia en el sonido de la última a de la primera. Esto es precisamente lo que ocasiona en inglés que la a de la terminacion age en los disílabos acentuados en la primera suene casi como la i castellana. Siendo , pues , natural esta pronunciacion , no me parece necesario aumentar con ella el número de excepciones.

Por la misma causa he dejado tambien de marcar las excepciones de la a seguida de l , pues puede darse por regla general que suena como en castellano en los derivados del griego y del latin, v. gr. , Alfred, Alcoran, calculate &c.

Por último , aunque antes de resolverme á dar á luz este tratado le he sometido á la censura de varios literatos ingleses residentes en esta capital, y que habiéndose enseñado por él ha producido los resultados que me propuse al escribirle , no me li-songeo sin embargo que esté exento de errores. Por tanto advierto que mi mayor gusto será enmendarlos tan luego como se me convenza de ellos, y dar las gracias al que se digne manifestármelos, pues libre de la siempre necia presuncion , busco la verdad de buena fe , y no la sacrificaré jamas al amor propio.

ESPLICACION DEL MÉTODO.

Se empezará por enseñar al discípulo los diversos sonidos de las vocales, contenidos en la tablita de la tercera página. Cuando sepa pronunciarlos bien, aprenderá de memoria las reglas del primero y segundo sonido, y conforme á ellas se le hará leer en las lecciones de monosílabos todas las palabras que no vayan de letra bastardilla.

De este mismo modo seguirá aprendiendo y ejercitándose en las demas reglas, hasta que conozca ya las de los acentos y separacion de sílabas (1). Entonces volverá á empezar á leer los ejercicios de todas las reglas, y siempre que encuentre alguna palabra escrita de letra bastardilla

(1) Es de la mayor importancia que el discípulo se ejercite con mucho esmero en la separacion de las sílabas, pues depende de ellas la variacion del sonido de las vocales, como lo manifiesta el ejemplo siguiente:

La palabra *child*, segun las reglas dadas para el primer sonido de la *i*, debe pronunciarse ⁴child (chaild), y asi se pronuncia efectivamente; mas en el plural de esta misma

acudirá á la tabla de escepciones , que va al fin de este volúmen , donde hallará la misma palabra con la esplicacion del sonido que deba darla.

Asi continuará estudiando diariamente el trozo de lectura que le señale el profesor , hasta haber leído un par de veces el contenido de esta obra , en cuyo ingreso se hallan todas las escepciones de las reglas , y despues empezará á leer cualquier otro libro en que no esten marcadas las escepciones , consultando la tabla de ellas siempre que tenga duda sobre el sonido de cualquiera palabra , en el supuesto de que si no se halla en dicha tabla sigue la regla general.

palabra (*children*) la *i* deja de tomar el primer sonido , y se pronuncia segun el número 2 *children*. La causa de esta aparente irregularidad consiste en que la *d* y la *r* forman combinacion prepositiva , y de consiguiente no uniéndose ya la *i* con *ld* para formar la sílaba , deja de tomar el sonido que en este caso la corresponde , y recibe el que la pertenece cuando forma sílaba con una sola consonante.

El alfabeto inglés consta de las veinte y seis letras siguientes :

A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.

Estas letras se dividen principalmente en consonantes y vocales.

Las vocales son *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*, y su pronunciacion está sujeta á las alteraciones que presenta la siguiente tabla (1):

La <i>a</i> tiene 4 sonidos.	1 paper.	2 path.	3 hall.	4 hat.
La <i>e</i> . . . 3	1 be.	2 bed.	3 her.	
La <i>i</i> . . . 3	1 crime.	2 big.	3 sir.	
La <i>o</i> . . . 3	1 mode.	2 form.	3 moth.	2 - move
La <i>u</i> . . . 3	1 use.	2 but.	3 bull.	
La <i>y</i> . . . 2	1 style.	2 duty.		

(2) La ¹*a* suena como la *e* castellana en la voz *fé*.

(1) Tambien la *w* es algunas veces vocal, y entonces suena como la *u* castellana.

(2) Esta esplicacion del sonido de las vocales es sola-

REGLAS

para saber cuándo las vocales tienen el primer
sonido.

Se leerán según el sonido señalado con el
número 1 cuando se hallen al fin de una sílaba
en que recaiga el acento sobre ellas, y cuando
precedan á una consonante seguida de e final,
v. gr.:

ba, bi, bo, bu, by.

Se pronuncia: be, bai, bô, biu, bai.

^{papel} ^{secretion} ^{cuadrante} ^{cúbico}
paper, secretion, dial, cubic.

Se pronuncia: pépar, sicrition, dáyal, quiubic.

^{nombre} ^{medir} ^{unve} ^{mula} ^{tipo} ^{mulo}
name, mete, nine, mole, mule.

Se pronuncia: nêm, mit, nain, môl, miul.

La *a* ademas tiene el sonido del número 1
cuando forma sílaba con las combinaciones si-
guientes: *the, ste, nge*, v. gr.:

^{dejar} ^{dejar} ^{dejar} ^{dejar}
change, strange, waste, bathe.

Se pronuncia: chench, strench, west, bez.

La *i* tiene tambien el sonido número 1 (ai)
cuando forma sílaba con las consonantes siguien-

tes : *gh* , *gn* , *ld* , *nd* , *ght* , *mb* , *dle* , *fle* , *tle* , *ple* ,
 v. gr. , *child* , *blind* , *sight* , *climb* , *sign* , *idle* ,
title , *trifle* , *disciple* .

La *o* se pronuncia igualmente segun el sonido que se le señala en el número 1 cuando forma sílaba con las consonantes siguientes: *lk* , *ll* , *rd* , *rt* , *mb* , *lt* , v. gr. , *bolt* , *sold* , *roll* , *colt* &c.

La *y* retiene su primer sonido en todos los verbos de tres sílabas terminados en *fy* , *ply* , aunque lleven el acento en la primera ó segunda , y en los de dos sílabas cuando carga el acento sobre ella , v. gr. , *to amplify* , *to certify* , *to apply* &c.

Reglas para el segundo sonido.

La *a* tiene el sonido de la del número 2 cuando forma sílaba con las consonantes siguientes: *r* , *lm* , *lf* , *lv* , *th* , *nt* , *nce* , *ss* , *st* : ejemplo : *last* , *glass* , *bar* , *path* , *calf* &c.

La *e* , la *i* y la *u* se leerán segun el sonido que se les señala en el número 2 cuando formen sílaba con la consonante simple que las sigue , siempre que no sea *r* , en cuyo caso la *e* y la *i* toman el que les señala el número 3 : ejemplos: *end* , *fin* , *but* : *her* , *sir* .

La *o* recibe el sonido número 2 cuando forma sílaba con *ft* , *rk* , *rn* , *rm* : ejemplo: *form* , *born* &c.

Reglas para el tercer sonido.

La *a* tiene el tercer sonido cuando forma sílaba con las consonantes siguientes: *ll, ld, lk, lt, ls, l*: ejemplo: *talk, fall, almost* &c.

Cuando se halla entre las consonantes *wr, ws, wsh, wt*, conserva este sonido, aunque algo debilitado: ejemplo: *war, was, wash, water* &c.

La *o* toma el sonido número 3 cuando forma sílaba con *ck, ff, ng, nt, ss, st, th*: ejemplo: *loss, moth* &c.

La *u* se lee según su tercer sonido en las palabras siguientes: *full, bull, bush, truth*, sus derivados y compuestos, y cuando va precedida de *i* ó *a* en una misma sílaba: ejemplo: *anguish, language*.

Reglas para el cuarto sonido.

La *a* tiene el sonido que le señala el número 4 en los monosílabos no terminados en *e*, y cuando en principio de dicción va seguida de dos consonantes de una misma especie: ejemplo: *hat, mad, chat, arrest, assist, approve* &c.

Observaciones relativas á la e, la i y la o.

La *e* es muda al fin de las palabras de mas

de dos letras, y suena muy débilmente en los participios de los verbos, y cuando va seguida de *n*.

En las palabras acabadas en *re*, *le*, suena antes de la consonante: ejemplo: *little*, *sceptre*, *here*, *admire*.

La *i* es muda en *devil*, *evil*, *medicine*, *salisbury*, *venison*.

La *o* suena como *u* castellana en las voces *prove*, *move*, *behove*, *lose*, sus derivados y compuestos, y como *u* en *sponk*, *monk*.

En la palabra *Rome* tiene un sonido que requiere la voz.

Es muda en *Nicholas* y en la segunda sílaba de *colonel*.

DIPTONGOS.

Ai, *Ay*.

⁴
Suena *a* (*e* castellana en la palabra *papel*).

Au, *Aw*.

³
Suena *a* (*o* castellana).

Ee.

Como *i* castellana.

[9]

oi, oy.

Como en castellano.

oo.

Como u castellata.

ou, ow.

Como au en castellano.

ea.

Como i castellana.

eo.

Como i castellana en *people*, *feof*.

Como o castellana en *George*, *georgic*.

Como e en *Leopard*.

Como æu francesa en *surgeon dungeon*.

Como e muda francesa pronunciada con fuerza en *Escutcheon*, *pigeon*, *widgeon*.

Como yu en *feoud*, *feodal*, *feodatory*.

~~u~~ en, ew, ~~u~~

Suena yu.

ie.

En medio de diction suena i: ejemplo: *grief*,

brief, chief; pero al fin suena *ai*, to *die*, to *vie* &c.

ei, ey.

Suena *a*.

oa.

Como *o* cerrada en italiano.

oe.

Como *e* castellana cuando son voces derivadas del griego ó del latin, por ejemplo, *oedipus, phoenix* &c.; pero al fin de diction suena como *o*: ejemplo: *doe, foe* &c.

Suena *u* castellana en *Shoe*.

ue.

Suena *yu*, pero es mudo en fin de las palabras acabadas en *gue, que*: ejemplo: *tongue, oblique, pique* &c.

ui

Despues de *g* toma el sonido de *ai* en las palabras acabadas en consonante y *e* final: ejemplo: *guile, guide*.

Suena como *i* castellana cuando va precedido de *b, c, d, g*: ejemplo: *build, circuit, conduit, quild* &c.

Como en castellano.

uy.

Se pronuncia *ai* en *buy*, *guy*.

Suena como *i* castellana cuando en fin de diccion va precedido de *g* y lleva el acento en la sílaba anterior.

TRIPTONGOS.

Awé como. . . o castellana.

Aye. *ei*.

Ewe. *yu*.

eau. o obscura.

eou. suena como la *e* muda francesa pronunciada con fuerza.

eye. *ay*.

iew } *yu*.

ieu }

iou. lo mismo que *eou*.

owe. o obscura.

uai. *hue*.

uea. *hui*.

uee. *hui*.

uoi, *uoy*. *huoy*.

DE LAS CONSONANTES.

B.

Es muda cuando precede á la *t* en una misma sílaba, y cuando en fin de dición va precedida de *m*: ejemplo: *debt*, *doubt*, *lamb* &c.

C.

Antes de *a*, *o* es como en castellano.

Antes de *ie*, *ea*, *ie* suena *s*.

Antes de *ia*, *ions*, *ient*, y en la palabra *Ocean* toma el sonido de *ch* francesa.

Es muda en *indictment*, *victuals*.

Ch.

Como en castellano.

En las palabras siguientes y en todas las derivadas del griego se pronuncia como *c* antes de *a*.
Anchor, *chrism*, *Eucharist*, *chaos*, *chiromancy*,
monarch, *catechism*, *chyle*, *stomach*, *alchemist*,
epoch, *tethrarch*, *chorus*, *eunuch*, *christ*, *chronicle* &c.

En las palabras tomadas del francés suele conservar el sonido que tiene en dicha lengua: ejemplo: *chagrin*, *machine*.

Ch precedida de *s* tiene el sonido de *c* antes de *a*: ejemplo: *school*, *schene*.

Es muda en *schism* y sus derivados.

D.

Es muda en la palabra *hand* cuando está unida á un adjetivo ó sustantivo que comienza por consonante: ejemplo: *handmaid*, *handsome*.

En la conjuncion *and* tampoco suena cuando la palabra que le sigue empieza por consonante.

F.

En la preposicion *of* se pronuncia con mucha suavidad para diferenciarla del adverbio *off*.

G.

Antes de *a*, *o*, *u*, *ue*, *ui* suena como en castellano.

Antes de *e*, *i*, *y* tiene una pronunciacion que requiere la viva voz. Conserva el sonido gutural suave en las voces siguientes: *give*, *girt*, *gird*, *girl*, *gear*, *geese*, *gigg*, *gibber*, *giddy*, *get*, *geld*, *gimblet*, *hang*, *hunger*, *finger*, *younger*, *gether*, *tyger*, *monger*, *winget*, *singer*, *gift*, *geogaw*, y en las voces que tienen dos *gg*, v. gr, *foggy*, *muggy*. Esceptúanse *to exaggerate* y *to suggest*.

La *gh* es muda cuando se halla en fin de

diccion, escepto en las voces siguientes, en que suena como *f*: *cough*, *trough*, *enough*, *rough*, *tough*, *laugh*.

Es igualmente muda antes de *t* final y en las palabras siguientes: *daughter*, *doughty*, *naughty*, *neighbour*, *slaughter*.

H.

Es muda en las voces siguientes: *heir*, *honest*, *honour*, *humble*, *herb*, *hospital*, *hostler*, *hour*, *humour*. En las demas es siempre aspirada,

J.

Requiere la voz.

K.

Como en castellano. Es muda antes de *n* en una misma sílaba.

L.

No varía de sonido, aunque esté doble. Es muda en los monosílabos terminados en *alf*, *alk*, *alves*, y en las palabras siguientes: *would*, *could*, *should*, *almond* *falcon*, *norfolk*, *salmon*. En la palabra *soldier* hay algunos que no la hacen sonar; pero Walker reprueba esta pronunciacion.

M.

Se pronuncia algo mas fuerte que en castellano.

N.

Es muda en fin de diction quando va precedida de *m*. Sin embargo, esta regla no se estiene á los derivados.

P.

Es muda quando se halla entre *m*, *t*: ejemplo: *empty*, *exempt*. Lo es igualmente quando en principio de diction precede á la *s* ó á la *t*: ejemplo: *psalm*, *ptisan*.

Ph tiene el sonido de *f*, escepto en *shepherd* que se divide la sílaba asi: *shep-herd*.

Q.

Quando empieza diction en que la sigue *u* esta se pronuncia tambien: ejemplo: *quite*: se pronuncia *qüite*.

R.

La pronunciacion de esta letra es generalmente muy suave, y requiere la viva voz.

S.

Es muy suave cuando se halla entre dos vocales de una misma sílaba : ejemplo : *abuse music*. *Sh* se pronuncia como *ch* en francés (requiere la viva voz).

T.

En principio de dición suena como en castellano; pero cuando en medio ó en fin va seguida de los diptongos *ie*, *io*, ó de la terminacion *ure*, toma el sonido *sh*.

V.

Se pronuncia como en francés.

W.

Suena como la *u* castellana precedida de *h*: ejemplo : *wall*: se pronuncia *huool*.

Es muda antes de *r* en una misma sílaba: lo es tambien antes de *h*, y en las palabras *sword* y *answer*.

X.

Suena como *ecs* cuando se halla entre dos vocales y cuando no forma sílaba con la consonante que la sigue : ejemplo: *exercise* : se pro-

nuncia ³ ⁴ *ecsercise* (la primera *s* suave): *excuse*: se
 pronuncia ¹ *ecscuse*.

Tiene el sonido de *gz* cuando no forma síla-
 ba con la vocal que la sigue: ejemplo: *example*:
 se pronuncia *egz-ample*. Toma el sonido de *sh*
 antes de *ion*, *iou*s.

Z.

Generalmente suena como *s* suave; pero an-
 tes de *ier*, *ure* tiene un sonido que requiere la
 viva voz.

REGLAS

para la division de las sílabas.

Ya hemos visto en las reglas dadas para la
 pronunciacion de las vocales que estas reciben
 sus diversos sonidos por la influencia de las con-
 sonantes á que se unen en la formacion de las
 sílabas. Mas para conocer cómo se efectúa el en-
 lace de ellas es necesario que examinemos pri-
 meramente los diversos modos con que las voca-
 les pueden ser modificadas por las consonantes.

Divídense, pues, estas en simples y com-
 puestas. Llámense simples las que hieren por sí

solas la vocal que las sigue, ó suenan con la que les precede, por ejemplo, *do, la, él, cal* &c.; y las compuestas son aquellas que tienen la propiedad de combinarse dos ó tres entre sí, y no producir mas de una sola articulacion cuando se unen á las vocales, diptongos &c.

Estas combinaciones pueden ocurrir de tres especies en castellano y de cuatro en inglés, á saber:

1.^a Que combinándose dos simples entre sí modifiquen el sonido de la vocal á que se unen, de manera que al pronunciarla se perciban distintamente con ella las modificaciones de ambas consonantes, como se observa en la primera sílaba de las palabras siguientes: *blando, plano, griego, prado* &c.

2.^a Que la combinacion de dos simples produzca una modificacion en que no se perciba distintamente ni la una ni la otra: ejemplo: *chato, llama* &c.

3.^a Aquellas con que escribimos varias palabras que por su etimología tienen dos consonantes antepuestas á la vocal, y solo suena una de ellas, como en *ptisana, psalmo* &c.

4.^a Aquellas palabras que en inglés empiezan con *s* seguida de otra consonante, por ejemplo, *squire, snow* &c.

Estas cuatro clases de combinaciones se llaman prepositivas, porque se anteponen á la vocal con que forman sílaba.

Las de la primera clase se forman, tanto en inglés como en castellano, de la *b*, *c*, *d*, *g*, *f*, *p*, *t* seguidas de las líquidas *r* ó *l*, por ejemplo, *Blas*, *brabo*, *claro*, *cráneo*, *droga*, *frio*, *glándula*, *grande*, *plato*, *prado*, *trato* &c.

Las de la segunda son en castellano la *ch* y la *ll*: ejemplo: *chato*, *llanto* &c., y en inglés *ch*, *sh*, *ph*, *th*: ejemplo: *charm*, *should*, *physician*, *thou* &c.

Las de la tercera son en inglés las siguientes: *wh*, *wr*, *ps*, *kn*, *gn*, *rh*, *gh*: ejemplo: *who*, *writing*, *knowledge*, *gnashing*, *rhapsody*, *ghost*.

Las de la cuarta son las que produce la *s* seguida de *m*, *n*, *k*, *t*, *ch*, *c*, *q*, *l*, *p*: ejemplo: *smart*, *snow*, *skue*, *stitch*, *sluggard*, *scheme*, *squire*, *scald*, *spay* &c.

Hay además otra clase de combinaciones que se llaman pospositivas, y son las que sirven para cerrar las sílabas, por ejemplo, si separamos las sílabas de la palabra *construir*, hallamos que la *o* de la primera está modificada por la combinación pospositiva *ns*, y que la *u* de la segunda lo está por la prepositiva *tr*. Las pospositivas son muchas en inglés; pero en obsequio de la sim-

plificación dejaremos de explicarlas, pues su influencia en la separación de las sílabas depende absolutamente de las prepositivas, como se ve en las reglas siguientes:

Reglas para los monosílabos.

Llámase sílaba el sonido que produce una ó mas letras pronunciadas por una sola emisión de voz. En castellano pueden constar de una vocal sola, ó de una, dos, tres ó cuatro consonantes unidas á una vocal, por ejemplo, *a, ve, luz, tres, trans-gre-sion*; pero en inglés hay infinidad de palabras de una sílaba, que en castellano tendrían dos, pues se componen de varias consonantes unidas á dos vocales, ó á un diptongo y una vocal. Para distinguir las, pues, se atenderá á la regla siguiente:

Toda palabra inglesa acabada en *e*, precedida de una, dos, tres ó mas consonantes enlazadas con otra vocal ó diptongo, es monosílabo, y no se dividirá jamás en la escritura: ejemplo: *love, more, bathe, strange, hearth, leave*. Mas si fuesen palabras en que hubiese una consonante duplicada, ó que las dos últimas formasen prepositiva de la primera clase, serán disílabos, y se dividirán: ejemplo: *apple, able: ap-ple, a-ble*.

Disílabos.

Cuando se halle una sola consonante entre dos vocales ó diptongos (no siendo palabra comprendida en la regla anterior) se unirá con la segunda: ejemplo: *raker*, *receive*: *ra-ker*, *re-ceive*. Pero si la consonante fuese *b*, *c* (fuerte), *v*, *p*, *t*, *l*, *x*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*, se considerará para la pronunciación de la vocal precedente como si estuviese unida á ella, y aun en la escritura podrá dividirse indistintamente (1): ejemplo: *ca-non*, *habit*, *balance*, *vicar*, *oxen*, *upon* &c. considérense divididas ó divídanse: *can-on*, *hab-it*, *bal-ance*, *vic-ar*, *ox-en*, *up-on*, *mel-on*.

Si las consonantes fuesen dos, y no formasen prepositiva, se junta una á cada vocal: ejemplo: *Proctor*, *random*, *rapture*: *Proc-tor*, *ran-dom*, *rap-ture*. Pero si formasen prepositiva irá con la siguiente: *proclaim*, *fable*, *vagrant*: *pro-claim*, *fa-ble*, *vagrant*.

Si hubiese tres, y las dos últimas no formasen prepositiva, las dos primeras formarán prepositiva, y van con la vocal ó diptongo precedente: ejemplo: *mort-gage*, *gold-finch*, *help-ful*.

Si hubiese cuatro, y las dos últimas forman

(1) Prant, tratado de prosodia y ortografía inglesa.

prepositiva , las otras dos serán pospositivas é irán con la anterior , y las demas con la siguiente: ejemplo: *hardship, transgress, landscape: hardship, trans-gress, land-scape*. Pero si las dos últimas no formasen prepositiva , las tres anteriores á la última formarán pospositiva , y pertenecen á la vocal ó diptongo precedente: ejemplo: *harts-horn, worthless: harts-horn, worth-less &c.*

Nota. Es de advertir que en inglés los compuestos retienen las sílabas de los simples , y en semejantes casos no tiene lugar la regla de la formación de prepositivas y pospositivas , pues solo se atiende á la raiz para dividir las sílabas: ejemplo: *dishearten, dishonest, uphold knight-hood, Brewhouse, bishoprick, threshold &c.* se dividirán con arreglo á sus simples: *dis-hearten, dis-honest, up-hold, knight-hood, brew-house.*

Las preposiciones y terminaciones con que se componen las palabras que podian equivocarse en la separacion de sílabas, y de consiguiente en su pronunciacion, son las siguientes:

Preposiciones. *Ab, out, up, post, ob, trans, sub, mis, dis* (1).

(1) Meige , ortografia de la lengua inglesa.

Terminaciones.

Er, hood, rick, ing, less, ly, en. Esta regla comprende tambien los compuestos de dos sustantivos, como *Pothooks, kinsman &c.*

Ejemplos para ejercitarse.

Abrupt, outright, uphill, obreption, subreptitious, mishear, postil, disharmony, fisher, widowhood, bishoprick, gosling, friendless, Godly, lovingly, hasten, moisten &c.

 R E G L A S

para saber á qué sílaba pertenece el acento.

Disílabos.

Las palabras compuestas y derivadas cuyos primitivos sean monosílabos llevan generalmente el acento en el primitivo: ejemplo: *unjúst*, *de-^{thorax phant}párt*, *bewáil*, *decámp*, *bestów*, *retúrn*, *mánly*.

Las palabras en que hay dos vocales juntas y no forman diptongo le tienen en la penúltima, como en *réal*, *lón* &c.

Los acabados en *e* (especialmente siendo verbos) precedida de consonante le llevan en la úl-

tima : ejemplo : abíde , compríse &c.

Los acabados en *ure* le llevan generalmente en la penúltima , como *lécture* , *cáncer* &c.

Los acabados en *y* , *en* , *et* , *er* , *ish* , *ick* , *we* , *age* , *ow* , *our* , *le* , precedidos de consonante , le llevan generalmente en la penúltima , como *má-ny* , *márry* , *láden* , *gárden* , *báttér* , *díffer* , *órder* , *finish* , *públic* , *áctive* , *cóurage* , *billow* , *lábour* , *fáble* , *húmble* : esceptúanse *allów* , *avów* , *endów* , *belów* , *foreknów* , *bestów* , *intér* , *detér* , *descry* , *descry* , y la mayor parte de los compuestos de *fero* , como *refér* , *prefér* &c. , que le llevan en la última.

Los que son á la vez nombres y verbos le llevan en la penúltima cuando son nombres , y en la última cuando verbos : ejemplo de nombres : *áccent* , *cément* , *cóllect* , *cóncert* , *récord* : ejemplo de verbos : *to accént* , *to cemént* &c.

Trisílabos.

Generalmente le llevan en la radical : ejemplo : *fórtunate* , *liveliness* , *childishness*.

Los acabados en *ous* , *al* , *ion* , *ce* , *te* , *y* , *re* , *le* , *ude* , *ogue* suelen llevarle en la antepenúltima : ejemplo : *spécious* , *cápital* , *méntion* , *éloquence* , *immunent* , *mónument* , *élegant* , *spécify* , *mútable* , *sólitude* , *mélody* , *épilogue* &c. : esceptúanse los

que comprende la primera regla para disílabos.

Los acabados en *ator* le llevan en la penúltima: ejemplo: *spectátor*; excepto *órator*, *sénator*, *bárrator*, que le llevan en la primera.

Tambien llevan el acento en la penúltima los que tienen un diptongo en medio, ó una vocal entre dos consonantes, como *remainder*, *endéavour*, *extérnal*, *doméstic*.

Hay algunos derivados del francés que le llevan en la última: ejemplo: *ambuscáde*, *magazine*, *acquiesce*, *repartéé*, *masqueráde*.

Polisílabos.

Conservan generalmente el acento de los primitivos: ejemplo: *cóntinency*, *árrogating*.

Los acabados en *ator* le tienen en la penúltima: ejemplo: *operátor*, *gladiátor* &c.

Los en *ary* y *ory* en la preantepenúltima: ejemplo: *sólitary*, *árbitrary*, *dilatory*, *tránsitory*, *preliminary* &c.

Los en *logy*, *tomy*, *graphy*, *ical*, *ety*, *tical*, *ity*, *tion*, *sion*, *cian*, *cial*, *tial*, *iou*s, *uous*, *ia*, *io* le llevan en la antepenúltima: ejemplo: *astrólogy*, *etymólogy*, *geógraphy*, *epidémical*, *sobriety*, *society*, *punctilio* &c. Y cuando los acabados en *al* pierden esta terminacion, le llevan en la penúltima: *epidémic*, *mechánic*, *angélic*, *emphátic* (y

no epidémic , méchanic &c).

Los en *ble* le llevan en la antepenúltima siempre que tengan una vocal ó diptongo antes de dos consonantes : ejemplo : *combústible, infálible, agréeable* &c.

En los demas casos le llevan en la preantepenúltima, como *amicable, disputable, insúperable* &c.

Los en *or* le llevan en la preantepenúltima: ejemplo : *intérrogator, abbreviator* ; pero si la última vocal fuese precedida de dos consonantes le llevará en la penúltima : ejemplo : *predecéssor* &c.

Los en *ure* le llevan en la preantepenúltima: ejemplo : *architecture, abbreviature* &c.

PALABRAS

de dos, tres y cuatro sílabas para que el discípulo se ejercite en las reglas dadas para separarlas.

PALABRAS DE DOS SÍLABAS.

Acentuadas en la primera.

Abbot.
 Abbey.
 After.
 Allum.
 Amber.
 Arbour.
 Artful.
 Artless.
 backward.
 ballad.
 banker.
 bantling. *chicuelo.*
 bashful. *vergüenza.*
 blunder. *desatino.*
 Cabbage. *Planta, horto de satura.*
 brimstone. *azufre.*

Acentuadas en la segunda.

Abase.
 accet.
 adore.
 arise.
 behind.
 beneath.
 bespeak (*compuesto*).
 amuse.
 anoint.
 atone.
 attire.
 avail.
 Abhor.
 about.
 abroad.

Acentuadas en la primera.

Childish (com-
 puesto).
 Children.
 Comment.
 clergy.
 commerce.
 conquest.
 crafty. *astuto*
 dial. *cuadrante*
 drunckard.
 hardship.
 hartshorn. *cuerno de*
ciervo.
 gamester. *tablero, ranero*
 helpful. *útil, provechoso.*
 hatchet. *destro, hacha*
 Purblind. *miopia.*
 Pipkin. *puñeta*
 purchase. *compra, adquisición.*
 quiet.
 ragged. *roto, varegado.*
 market.
 judgment.
 kindred. *parentesco, parientes,*
relacionados.
 landlord (compues-
 to). *propietario, inquilino, casero.*

Acentuadas en la segunda.

absurd.
 admit.
 attac.
 because.
 comprise.
 compute.
 cabal.
 away.
 amaze. *espanto.*
 await.
 befriend (com-
 puesto). *favorecer.*
 behold. *ver, mirar*
 bespeak (compues-
 to). *recomendar, anunciar, alqui-
 lar, medecir, presentir.*
 betwen.
 complain. *quejarse*
 approach.
 approve.
 affright. *temor, espanto.*
 degrade.
 forsworn.
 imbrue.
 implant.
 imprint.

Acentuadas en la primera.

pilgrim.
 rubbish.
 icy.
 idle.
 ivy.
 maxim.
 sluggard.
 strumpet.
 turnstile.
 stupid.
 sudden.
 tumbler.
 tunnage.
 turkey.
 turnpike.
 victim.
 wakeful.
 wardrobe (*compuesto*).
 total.
 smoky.
 selfish (*compuesto*).
 shortly (*compuesto*).

Acentuadas en la segunda.

increase.
 misplace.
 subtract.
 translate.
 transform.
 foreshew.
 distrust.
 pronounce.
 suborn.
 repriere.
 remind.
 mispend (*compuesto*).
 prevail.
 inslave.
 invite.
 prescribe.
 reward.
 disclaim.
 forestal.
 propound.
 retrench.
 withstand.
 withdrew.
 unblest.

Acentuadas en la primera.

trial.
 slothful.
 sculler.
 shady.
 sharper.
 thankful.
 trusty (*compues-*
to).
 tulip.
 tumult.
 signal.
 student.
 skipper.
 vacant.
 tanner.
 vellum.
 velvet.
 tardy.
 spinner.
 sluttish.
 smuggler.
 sorrel.
 facto.
 dyer.
 briar.

Acentuadas en la segunda.

unclasp.
 repress.
 obstruct (*com-*
puesto).
 infringe.
 perspire.
 enthral.
 defraud.
 defy.
 transplant (*com-*
puesto).
 undress.
 unclothe.
 excite.
 exclaim.
 exert.
 exist.
 evince.
 destroy.

PALABRAS DE TRES SÍLABAS.

Acentuadas en la primera.

Alderman.
 alphabet.
 antidote.
 artichoke.
 banishment.
 battlement.
 blunderbuss.
 barbarism.
 candlestick.
 diadem.
 dialect.
 dialogue.
 enemy.
 filthiness.
 foolishness.
 gaiety.
 drowsiness.
 elephant.
 enterprize.
 sacredness.
 turpentine.
 magistrate.

Acentuadas en la segunda.

Abandon.
 abasement.
 abortive.
 advantage.
 beginner.
 begotten.
 beloved.
 bravado.
 cathedral.
 coequal.
 cohabit.
 consumptive.
 contribute.
 contrivance.
 Decanter.
 demonstrate.
 determine.
 jehovah.
 illustrate.
 mistrustful.
 occurrence.
 genteely.

Acentuadas en la primera.

libertine.
 leprosy.
 implement.
 vagabond.
 violence.
 prophesy.
 pyramid.
 paragraph.
 scantiness.
 vacuum.
 bribery.
 gunpowder.
 idleness.
 implement.
 instrument.
 gentlemen.
 piety.
 pinnacle.
 popery.
 martyrdom.
 mountebanc.
 naughtiness.
 maintenance.
 violence.
 vinegar.

Acentuadas en la segunda.

henceforward.
 indulgent.
 unfaithful.
 seducer.
 september.
 vicegerent.
 spectator.
 fantastic.
 unworthy.
 tribunal.
 ungodly (com-
 puesto).
 unlearned.
 eternal.

Acentuadas en la última.

Acquiesce.
 a la mode.
 ambuscade.
 appertain.
 devotee.
 debonair.
 disappoint.
 domineer.

Acentuadas en la primera.

scrutiny.
 sacrifice.
 reprobate.
 sycamore.
 workmanship.
 youthfulness.
 wildernes.
 utterance.
 wearines.
 wickedness.
 yesterday.
 infancy.
 happiness.
 quarterly.
 hospital.
 negligent.
 zealousness.

Acentuadas en la última.

Entertain.
 evermore.
 disappear.
 superadd.
 superfine.

Acentuadas en la última.

supervice.
 overbold.
 overcloud.
 apprehend.
 brigadier.
 buccaneer.
 cannonade.
 capapee.
 compromise.
 understand.
 represent.
 Macaroon.
 misbecome.
 overthrown.
 palisade.
 pantaloon.
 patentec.
 recognise.
 ungenteel.
 overgrown.
 overbold.
 Yesternight.
 indirect.
 Misapply.
 misemploy.

Acentuadas en la última.

countermand.
 circumvent.
 caravan.
 decorate.
 disallow.
 disengage.
 interrupt.
 interfere.
 Nazarene.
 recollect.
 recommend.
 undersell.

Acentuadas en la última.

repartee.
 Serenade.
 underneath.
 reascend.
 understood.
 undertook.
 overdrive.
 overlaid.
 incorrect.
 interline.
 introduce.

PALABRAS DE CUATRO SILABAS.

Acentuadas en la primera.

Acceptable.
 accesary. *completo*
 accuracy.
 adversary.
 allegory.
 barbarously.
 blusteringly. *jastram*
 bountifully. *cuarentena*

Acentuadas en la primera.

competency.
 confidently.
 continency.
 controversy.
 corrigible.
 delicacy.
 difficulty.
 diligently.

Acentuadas en la primera.

dromedary.
 efficacy.
 elegantly.
 evidently.
 exemplary.
 figurative.
 formidable.
 fortunately.
 fraudulently.
 generally.
 gloriously.
 gradually.
 heterodox.
 honourable.
 hospitable.
 impotency.
 intimacy.
 inventory.
 lapidary.
 literary.
 matrimony.

Acentuadas en la primera.

memorable.
 mercenary.
 naturally.
 navigable.
 necromancy.
 obstinately.
 oratory.
 patrimony.
 phisically.
 promistory.
 purgatory.
 reasonable.
 salutary.
 sanctuary.
 solitary.
 tolerable.
 vehemently.
 virtuously.
 whimsically. *capitulum*
 temporally.

Acentuadas en la segunda.

abominate.
 accelerate.
 accommodate.
 amphibious.
 apology.
 audacious.
 authority.
 barbarity.
 behaviour.
 beneficence.
 benevolence.
 bituminous.
 calamity.
 circumference.
 captivity.
 community.
 contemplative.
 debility.
 degenerate.
 dexterity.
 emolument.
 egregious.
 enthusiast.
 hypocrisy.
 maturity.

Acentuadas en la segunda.

obedient.
 omnipotent.
 outrageous (*com-*
puesto).
 proprietor.
 ridiculous.
 sobriety.
 unrighteous.
 uxorious.
 vivacity.
 vicisitude.

Acentuadas en la tercera.

Adamantine.
 Beatifick.
 baricado.
 bastinado.
 benefactor.
 calimanco.
 Carolina.
 coexistant.
 comprehensive.
 correspondent.
 dandalion.

Acentuadas en la tercera.

declinator.
 diabetes.
 disadvantage.
 elevator.
 entertainment.
 evangelic.
 everlasting.
 hallelujah.
 horizontal.
 imitator.
 independent.
 legislator.
 manifesto.
 mediator.
 memorandum.
 navigator.
 nonconformist.
 omnipresence.
 operalor.
 omnipresent.
 palisado.
 peradventure.
 predecessor.
 procurator.
 sacramental.

Acentuadas en la tercera.

salamander.
 supervisor.
 theoretic.
 unadvised.
 undefiled.
 undertaken.
 undervalue.
 universal.
 whatsoever.
 whensoever.
 whosoever.
 whomsoever.

Acentuadas en la última.

Animadvert.
 averdupois.
 caravineer.
 elecampane.
 legerdemain.
 recognisor.
 Nevertheless.
 recognizee.
 superabound.
 superinduce.

Acentuadas en la última.

superintend.

Acentuadas en la última.

ultramarine.

LECCION PRIMERA.

Para monosílabos.

a	e	i	o	u.
ba	be	bi	bo	bu.
da	de	di	do	du.
ca	ce	ci	co (1).	cu.
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu.
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku.
ma	me	mi	mo	mu.
na	ne	ni	no	nu.
ra	re	ri	ro	ru.
sa	se	si	so	su.
bla	ble	bli	blo	blu.
cla	cle	cli	clo	clu.
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu.
sla	sle	sli	slo.	slu.
bra	bre	bri	bro	bru

(1) Let the child be taught to pronounce *ce* the same as *se* and *ci* the same as *si*.

cr̄a	cre	cri	ruc	cru.
pra	pre	pri	pro	pru.
tra	tre	tri	tro	tru.
fra	fre	fri	fro	fru.
phra	phre	phri	phro	phru.

LECCION SEGUNDA.

Vocales seguidas de consonante, y de consonante y e final (1).

ab	eb	ib	ob	ub.
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc.
ad	ed	id	od	ud.
af	ef	if	of	uf.
am	em	im	om	um.
an	en	in	on	un.
ar	er	ir	or	ur.
as	es	is	os	us.
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux.

(1) Las del segundo párrafo deberán leerse así: al...ale, ar...are &c., porque este método facilita extraordinariamente al discípulo el conocimiento del valor de la e final.

al	<i>a. ut.</i>	dot	dote.
ar	are.	fam	fame.
at	ate.	fan	fane.
bab	babe.	far	fare.
bal	bale.	fil	file.
ban	bane.	fin	fine.
bar	bare.	fir	fire.
bas	base.	for	fore.
bid	bide.	Gal	Gale.
bil	bile.	gam	game.
bit	bite.	gap	gape.
can	cane.	gat	gate.
cam	came.	gon	gone.
car	care.	gor	gore.
cap	cape.	Hal	Hale.
col	cole.	har	hare.
con	cone.	hat	hate.
cop	cope.	her	here.
cor	core.	hid	hide.
dal	dale.	hop	hope.
dam	dame.	kin	kine.
dan	dane.	kit	kite.
dar	dare.	lad	lade.
dat	date.	man	mane.
din	dine.	mar	mare.
dol	dole.	mat	mate.
dom	dome.	mil	mile.

mir	mire.	rud	<i>rude.</i>
mod	mode.	rul	<i>rule.</i>
mol	mole.	sal	sale.
mop	mope.	sam	same.
mor	more.	sid	side.
mut	mute.	sin	sine.
nam	name.	sir	sire.
nap	nape.	sit	site.
nil	nile.	sol	sole.
nod	node.	sur	sure.
nor	nore.	sad	sade.
not	note.	son	sone.
od	ode.	tal	tale.
or	ore.	tam	tame.
pan	pane.	ten	tene.
pat	pate.	tin	tine.
pil	pile	tap	tape.
pin	pine.	tar	tare.
pol	pole.	tid	tide.
por	pore.	til	tile.
rat	rate.	tim	time.
rid	ride.	tin	tine.
rip	ripe.	ton	tone.
rit	rite.	top	tope.
rob	robe.	tub	tube.
rop	rope.	tun	tune.
rot	rote.	us	use.

val	vale.	won	wone.
van	vane.	yon	yone.
vil	vile.	yam	yame.
vin	vine.	yar	yare.
vot	vote.	jug	juge.
wad	ware.	jul	jule.
win	wine.		

Ejercicio de los diptongos y triptongos.

Wheat, weal, treat, rear, teague, treasure, breakfast, sneak, scream, already, *dreamt*, peak, jealous, measure, *stead*, meagre, leaf, heave, gleam, entreat, dream, deal, league, cease, peak, *wheath*, ounce, cousin, weather, weapon, trounce, slouch, *yearm*, zealot, zealous, found, country, cousin, loud, journey, bourgeon, journal, adjourn, beat, *sweat*, beadsman, appeal, *steath*, treadle, *tread*, *thread*, amount, bounty, couch, encounter fousy, lounge, our, pronounce spout, trouses, housewife couple, *mouch* double around, bout, count espouse, glout louse out proud rouse, sprout trout, feast, stream underneath, sheath, treacle, knead, leap, creak, breach *early dead deaf*, heaven nourish, *enough*, mouse, noun withouth cloud, gout (gota), *gout* (gusto), *amour rendezvous*, *billetdoux*, *surtout*

you, through, sear season, inseam, interlive de-
mean, fleam, gear, read (presente), read (pa-
sado), tear (lágrima), tear (rasgar), season,
grease, speak, teague treaty, weal, pleasure,
yearn, gleam, impeach, bear, break, swear,
hearth, heart, vengeance, rear, seamstress, spread,
scoundrel, scour, vouch, surround, nourish, peak,
spear, seam, learn, scarce, earnest, lough, shough,
mould, fought, shoulder, cough, would, captain,
plaid, feature, creature, plaid, raillery, feature,
mean, fleam, leather, leaven, monday, luesday,
gauge, shew, thou, rouse, house, south, thou-
sand, expound, doughty, carriage, marriage,
feodal, George, georgic, galleon, handkerchief,
grieve, mischief, surgeon, pidgeon, widgeon,
quile, guide, build, guild, buy, guy, rouguy,
plaguy, ground, pound, crouch, chouse, young,
scourch, routine, toupet, bounty, carouse, arou-
se, flout, pounce, recount, bespread, pheasant,
near, behead, queath, ream, sheaf, unreave,
wealse, weave, year, eagle, greaves, dear, hear,
treadle, head, few, money, sewer, neuter, fo-
reing, forfeit, feofle, jeopard, boat, board, doe,
foe, hoe, does, foetus, feotid, noise, boild, tor-
toise, wool, stood, freedom, breeches, keep,
bleed, thief, flies, pie, yield, floor, door, flood,
receive, conceive, deign, reign, veil, neigh-

bourhood, freight, *eight*, neither, plebeian, leisure, obeisance, now, low, blow, strow, know, glow, plow, knowledge, awed, awe, beauty, beautiful, bean, flambeau, portmanteau, bureau, quoit, quoil, queen, queest, acquaint, factious, review, adieu, lieutenant, eye, ewe, adiew, owe, quear, buoy, quail, awe, proud, appeal, mounch, jealous, break-journal, dream, louse, sheath, underneath, lounge, count, trouses, espouse, *yearn*, sneak, entreat, amount, rear, feature, *shew*, creature, mean, *scourch*, unreave, eagle, weasle, *hear*, treadle, toupet, expound, ream, east, *bespread*, pheasant, unreave, our, widgeon, guile, buy, zealous, beautiful, knowledge, adieu.

LECCION TERCERA.



Voces de una sola sílaba para ejercitarse en las demas reglas.

All, am, and, *are*, be, he, we, the, thee, ye, by, my, thy, *do*, go, nor, not, of, off, from, on, or, so, *to*, too, *two*, up, us, *you*, call, fall, *shall*, ake, cak, make, wake, arth, cart, dart, smart, *are*, care, hare, mare, ark, bark, dark, mark, bat, cat, hat, rat, ben, den, hen, men, cap, gat, *gape*, hap, nap, cock, dock, lock, mock, clock,

block, flock, shock, band, hand, land, sand, bail,
 hail, pail, mail, nail, book, cook, hooch, look,
 hope, mope, pope, rope, lace, mace, pace, race,
 make, rake, saque, waque, cat, hog, dog, hor-
 se, cow, mare, calf, colt, bat, cock, crane, hen,
 crow, hawk, *dove*, kite, lark, ant, owl, bug, rook,
 flea, snipe, frog, hall, cards, bat, dice, cat,
 chuck, giggs, play, leap, kite, jump, spin, tops,
 whip, trap, lose, tau, win, ale, *bread*, beer,
 cheese, rum, crumb, wine, crust, buns, beef,
 cakes, lamb, pies, pork, tarts, veal, fish, milk,
 flesh, cream, beans, curds, peas, whey, cap, coat,
 hap, cloak, coif, frock, hood, gown, fan, hoop,
 gloves, kuot, lace, scarf, muff, stays, *shoes*, cloth,
 clogs, stuff, coiff, shirt, plush, shift, cup, clock,
 bench, broom, pap, brik, dish, *door*, box, brusn,
 pot, lime, knife, bar, chest, chair, bed, stone,
 fork, bolt, trunk, stool, conch, tiles, spoon, latch,
 grate, shelf, quilt, slate, plate, lock, jack, glass,
 rug, thatch, mug, *key*, spit, stairs, sheet, roof,
 room.

Head, scull, cheeks, back, toes, *heart*, hair,
 brain, throat, bones, nails, lungs, face, lips, arms,
 ribs, shins, vein, eyes, tongue, hands, knees,
 thumbs, *blood*, nose, teeth, *breast*, leg, fist,
 nerves, mouth, chin, ears, feet, wrist, joints.

Sun east, cape, clay, brook, frost, moon, west,
 rock, dirt, pool, snow, stars, north, land, bank,
 pond, mist, air, south, hill, sand, rain, dew,
wind, earth, isles, chalk, hail.

Ash, fir, broom, hops, oats, pears, bay, lime,
 hemp, reeds, rye, plumbs, beech, oak, flax, rose,
 wheat, grapes, birch, pine, fern, rue, crabe,
 leaf, box, vine, grass, sage, figs, roots, elm, yew,
 herbs, shrubs, nuts, *one, two, three, four, five,*
six, seven, eight, nine, ten, once, twice, drachm,
ounce, pound, score, inch, foot, yard, drop,
ell, dram, pint.

King, duke, peer, wife, queen, *éarl*, knight,
 prince, lord, page, child, son, *aunt*, niece, bride,
 mark, luke, jonh.

*Lessons in words of one syllable very easy to
 spell and read.*

Be á good child. *Love* and *fear* God. Mind
your book. *Love* your school. Strive *to learn.*
 Tell no talles. Call no ill names. *Do* not lie nor
swear. Do not cheat nor steal. Play not with
 bad boys.

Use no ill *words* at play Pray *to* God to bless you. Serve God, and trust in him. Take not his name in vain. *Fear* God, spend *your* time well walk not in thy own way, but in the ways of the Lord.

By the *word* of the Lord *were* all things made. God made the *world*; he made both man and beast. He made the fowls of the air and fish of the sea. He made the sun *to rule* the day, and the moon and stars *to rule* the night.

The fool says in his *heart there* is no God; but á wise man knows that *there* is á God, and that the Lord he is God. All things change; but God says I change not, I am the same God, I *have* no end. *There* is but *one true* God: the Lord of Host is his name.

A good child will not lie, *swear* nor steal, nor will he take God's name in vain. He will be good at home, and will be careful *to* read his book; and when he gets up, he will wash his face and hands clean, comb out his hair, and make haste *to* school, and will not play by the way, as bad boys *do*.

When á good boy is at school, he will mind his book, and try *to learn* to spell and read well and not play in school time; and when he goes

to, or comes from school, he will pull off his hat, or bow *to* all he meets; and when he goes *to* church, he will sit; kneel, or stand still; and when he comes home, he will read God's *word*, or *some* good book, that God may bless him.

As for that boy that minds not his church, his school, nor his book, but plays with such boys as tell tales, tell lies, *swear*, steal, and take God's name in vain; he will come *to some* ill end, if he be not well beat at school and at home, day and night, till he leaves off such things. He that *loves* God, his school, and his book, will no doubt *do* well at last: but he that hates his school and his book, will *live* and die á slave, á fool, and á dunce.

FABLE THE FIRST.

The boy that stole apples.

An old man found á *rude* boy upon *one* of his trees stealing apples, and desired him to come down; but the *young* sauce box told him plainly he *would* not. ; Won't you? ; says the old man? then I will fetch you down; so he pulled up *some* tufts of grass, and threw at him; but this only made the youngster *laugh*, *to* think the

old man *should* pretend *to* beat him out of the tree with grass only.

Well, well, says the old man, if neither *words* nor grass will *do*, I must, try what virtue *there* is in stones; so the old man pelted him heartily with stones, which soon made the *young* chap hasten down from the tree and beg the old man's pardon.

Moral.

If good *words* and gentle means will not reclaim the wicked, they must be dealt with, in a more severe manner.

FABLE II.

The Lion and mouse.

There was a Lion that was *once* very kind to a mouse, and saved his life from the claws of a cat. Some time after this, the Lion was caught in a net, in such a manner, that he lay *there* struggling till he was half *dead*.

The mouse coming by at that time, was very sorry to find the Lion in such a condition, and was resolved *to* use all the means he *could* to release him.

The Lion seeing the mouse so busy, thanked

him for his good will, but told him, it was impossible for such a little creature as á mouse to release him out of so strong a Net.

Be easy, says the mouse; what strength can not *do*, art and resolution often effect: you saved my life, and gratitude obliges me to return the favour if I can.

The mouse, *therefore*, though not capable of *breaking* the net, yet set about to gnaw it asunder in several places, which after *great* pains he completed and set the Lion free.

Moral.

Since no *one* knows what may befall him, nor *who* may be a means of serving him, it is the highest wisdom to behave kindly and civilly to all mankind.

FABLE IV.

The town in danger of a siege.

There was a town in danger of being besieged, and it was consulted which was the best way to fortify and strenghten it; and many *were* the opinions of the town folks concerning it. A grave skilful mason said, *there* was nothing so strong nor so good as stone. A carpenter said,

that stone might *do* pretty well ; but, in his opinion, good strong oak was much better.

A currier being present, said, gentlemen, *you may do as you please*; but if *you have a mind to have the town well fortified and secure*, take my *word*, there is nothing like leather.

Moral.

'Tis too common for men to consult their own private ends, *though* a whole Nation suffers by it Their own profit and emolument is all they aim at, notwithstanding they often undo themselves by betraying and undoing others.

The boys that went into the water, *instead* of being at school, or at home.

There were several boys that used to go into the water, *instead* of being at school, and they some times staid so long after schooltime, that they used to frighten their parents very much; and *though* they were told of it time after time, yet they would frequently go to wash themselves. One day four of them, Smith, Brown, Jones, and Robinson, took it into their *heads* to play the truant and go into the water; they had not been long in, before Smith was drowned; Brown's father followed him, and lashed him heartily

while he was naked ; and Jones and Robinson ran home half dressed , which plainly told *where* they had been. However , they *were* both sent *to* bed without any supper , and told very plainly , that they *should* be well corrected at school nextday.

By this time the news of Smith's being drowned had reached their Master's *ear* , *who* came *to know* the truth of it , and found Smith's father and mother in *tears* for the loss of him ; *to whom* he gave very good advice , took his friendly leave , and went *to* see what was become of Brown , Jones and Robinson , *who* all hung down their *heads* upon seeing their master , but more so when their parents desired that he *would* correct them the next day , which he *promised* he *would* ; *though* , says he , it is rather *your* duty *to do* it than mine , for I can not answer for things *done* out of the school.

Take *you* care *to* keep *your* children in order at home and depend on it , I will *do* my duty , and keep them in awe of me at school ; but however , says he , as they *have* all been naughty , disobedient boys , and might indeed *have* lost their lives , I will certainly chastise them.

Next day Brown , Jones , and Robinson *were* sent *to* school , and in á short time *were* called

up to their master, and he first began with Brown. — Pray, *young* gentleman, says he, what is the reason you go into the water without the consent of *your* parents, and even when you *should* be at school? I won't do so any more, says Brown. — That is nothing at all, says the Master, I can not trust you. ; Pray can you swim? — No sir, says Brown. — Not swim, do you say! Why you might *have* been drowned as well as Smith. — Take him up, says the master. — So he was taken up and well whipt.

Well, says he to Jones, can you swim? — A little, sir, said he. — ; A little! (says the master) why you were in more danger than Brown, and might *have* been drowned had you ventured any further. — Take him up says he.

Now Robinson could swim very well, and thought as Brown and Jones were wipt because they could not swim, that he *should* scape. — Well, Robinson, says the master can you swim? — Yes, sir, says he (very boldly) any *where* over the river. You can swim, you say? — Yes sir. — Then pray, sir, says his master, if you can swim so well, what business had you in the water when you *should* have been at school? You don't want to learn to swim, you say? It is plain then you go in for idleness sake. — Take him up, says

he; so they *were* all severely corrected for their disobedience and folly.

Life truly painted in the history of Tommy and Harry; or the effects of bad company.

There was a gentleman in the west of England, *who* married a very virtuous lady, but having no children for several *years* they *were*, very discontented, and foolishly upbraided each other not considering that what God either *gives* to, or withholds from us, is always best in the end.

Some years after this they had a son, and the *year* following another; the name of the elder was Henry, and the other was named Thomas, *whom* they *loved* even to an excess; for whatever Harry and Tommy's fancies stood to, they had; and as their parents never contradicted them themselves (for *fear* they *should* cry) so neither *would* they allow any *one* to check them on any account, for they *loved* them even to a fault, and allowed them their will and way in every thing.

Harry indeed was a sullen perverse boy from his cradle, and having always had his will (as was said before) he *would* go to school or stay at home, just as he pleased, or else he *would*

cry and sob at a *great* rate; and for *fear* this *should* make poor Harry sick and out of order, the fond parents consent *to* let him *do* as his own fancy directed; so that he at last minds nothing but play, hates his book and always cries when he is desired *to* read or go *to* school.

Harry is now seven *years* of age, and can scarce read a verse in the Bible, or a sentence in any common book; and now his over-fond parents begin *to* see their folly, and *are* afraid *to* tell each other what they think of him.

As for Tommy, he was quite of another temper; for *though* he *would* now and then cry, and be naughty, yet he minded what his parents said *to* him; he *loved* his book and his school, and was so good-natured, pleasant and mannerly, that all his friends took *notice* of him; the neighbours *loved* him, and every body praised him, because he was a sober good-natured child, and very dutiful and obliging.

Harry, indeed, minds nothing but idling and playing about the streets with any sort of boys, and tis now very difficult *to* get him *to* school, nor can his parents prevail upon him *to* mind his learning, and *therefore* it is agreed upon *to* put them both *to* some good boarding school: and accordingly their father provided a

good master, *one* that bore an extraordinary character for his ability, care, and sobriety, which it appeared he deserved, by the improvement that Tommy made under him, in the several Branches of learning, *to* the satisfaction of his parents.

As for Harry, though he behaved pretty well for *some* time, yet he *shewed* his sullen perverse temper, and made very little improvement in his learning, for he went on in his old way, and played only with *rude* wicked Boys like himself, *who* in á short time learned him *to swear* and lie (and *some* say *to steal*) and he was very often angry, and *would* quarrel with his brother Tommy, because he *would* not play with such wicked *swearing* boys; for, says he, they will be *your* ruin, brother Harry, and *you* know it grieves poor pappá and mamma. "I don't care" for that, says naughty Harry. ;O fie! ;fie! brother Harry, says Tommy, how often have *you* been told, that "don't care" has *brought* many a *one* to an ill end. "I don't care for that neither," says the little churl; and thus he went on (as *you* will soon *hear*) till "don't care" was his ruin at last.

Tommy and Harry being now grown up, they *are* taken from school, and it begins *to* be high time *to* think how they may *live* in the

world without their parents.

Tommy indeed, is a very good boy, he always counted learning a fine thing, and he still takes delight in it, and pursues it: but Harry continues much the same; for he is *near* fourteen *years* of age, and no other than a wicked boy, and a *great* overgrown dunce.

He hates his brother Tommy, because he loves his book and is spoken well of; but Tommy pities him, and gives him always good advice, but *to* no purpose, for he is bent upon being bad; nor can his father, mother, or friends, make him better at present. In short, Tommy is now the joy and comfort of his parents, but Harry grieves them so much that they *know* not as yet how *to* proceed with him, nor is *there* now but one way left, by which they *have* any hopes *to* save him, and make them all happy.

The gentleman had a brother (a reputable tradesman in London) and it was proposed *to* put Harry *to* his uncle. The uncle agrees *to* the proposal, and Harry seems well pleased at it.

About a *year* after. Harry was at London, Tommy went *to* see him, and behaved so well the time he was *there*, that a merchant that used *to* visit his uncle, took a *great* fancy to him, and barely for his learning and good behaviour

took him apprentice. Harry went on pretty well for *two years*; he *would* indeed now and then *shew* his sullen perverse temper, but his uncle and *aunt* winked at his follies, for the sake of his worthy parents.

Now comes the trial for Tommy and Harry: Their mother is taken very ill, and is confined to her bed; she often speaks of Tommy and Harry, but seems to have Harry most at heart, for *fear* he *should* not do well.

Not long after this, a letter comes to acquaint them of the *death* of their mother, and now Harry's uncle talks to him again very sedately and tenderly.

You see, Harry, says he, that *you have* lost *your* best friend; but notwithstanding, if *you* behave soberly, mind *your* bussiness, keep good company, and good hours, I will take care of *you*, and will be a good friend to *you*.

Harry upon the news of his mother's *death*, seemed very much concerned (for he knew she was a very tender mother) and promised very fairly to mend his way of life, and be sober: but that which had a greater effect upon Harry, was the pretty way in which his brother Tommy addressed him. He talked in so mild and mildly a manner to his brother Harry, and gave him

such good advice, that he got the good-will of his uncle and *aunt*, and surprized all that *heard* him.

Harry after this went on pretty well for some *months*, and then gets into his old way again. He has now quite forgot the *death* of his mother; and in short has taken up with such idle wicked companions, as *are* bent only upon mischief, and *are* never sorry but when they *do* good: they *give* him bad advice, and tell him when his father is *dead* he will *have* a good fortune; and, say they, I *would* not be checked by my uncle, nor all the uncles in the *world*. I will not, says the wicked unguarded fool, for as soon as my father dies, I will go away. That's right, say they, *you are* á fool if *you don't*. I will, I will, says he.

Harry, by the bad counsel of others, still goes on in wickedness, *to* such á height, that his uncle is obliged *to* send *word* to his father, that he can not possibly keep him much longer. The *death* of their mother, and the bad course of Harry's life, had such an effect upon the poor old gentleman, that he soon after fell ill, and died.

He left Tommy the chief part of his fortune; and *though* Harry did not deserve á shilling, yet

so tender was he, that he left him five hundred pounds, hoping still that, *trhough* the care of his uncle and his own future conduct, he might be happy. Harry being now of age, and having received his fortune, instead of minding his uncle and brother, continues to follow bad company: and now *having* money, he is persuaded that he can *live* better from his uncle than with him; therefore is resolved that his uncle's and brother's advice shall never *do* him any good, for he never comes *near* them. In short Harry's delight is only in his old wicked acquaintance: and he has, besides these, *some* new rakes, that wish him joy in his fortune and he takes it as a very *great* mark of their favour, and is fool *enough* to treat them, because they rail at his uncle and brother, and tell him that his father was an old scoundrel for leaving him no more; all which the fool *hears* with á smile, *swears* it is true, and tells these vultures, that they *are* the best friends he has in the *world*, notwithstanding he has already spent the greatest part of his fortune upon them.

Here we may plainly see what a sad thing it is *to youth* to bend their minds so much *to pleasure* and pastime.

Harry can not now go *to* a play or concert,

and when it his over return home soberly as he used *to do*. No, no: he must after that go *to* the tavern, or *to some* private wicked place or other, with a set of wicked companions.

In short, he is now become a perfect owl, for *you* seldom see him in the day-time, and when *you do*, he blinks like an owl. Nor can *you* find him at night, but by chance; but this *you* may be sure of, that he is at *some* house of ill fame; for drinking, *swearing*, lying, gaming, and sitting up all night &c. *are* now his common practices.

Now while foolish wicked Harry is thus wasting his time, spending his money, and destroying his reputation, Tommy is improving his fortune and his mind; for his time being now out, his master *loves* him so well, that he not only takes him into Partnership, but in á short time recommends him *to* a virtuous wife, with *whom* he had a very handsome fortune, besides a thousand pound which his master gave him; and, we *hear*, that his master since has left all the trade *to* him; so that he is now become a *great* man.

One thing must not be omitted, as a *great* mark of the brotherly *love* of Tommy; and that is, that *though* he is now so prosperous, and

his brother Harry so debased by his folly, yet, as he found Harry *would* not come *near* him, he resolved (if possible) to find him out, and talk to him *once* more concerning his unhappy life; for *who knows*, says he, but the respect I *shew* to my brother may be taken so kind that it may be *one great* step to reform him; Tommy *therefore* takes á friend with him for *fear* of danger, and after á long hunt found him at *one* of his old houses.

Tommy at first sight, did not *know* Harry, he looked so sottish and so shabby; nor did Harry immediately *know* his brother Tommy, because his dress, carriage and deportment *were* such, as Harry and his companions had for a long time been a stranger *to*.

However, they soon knew *one* another by the tone of voice; and indeed Harry had so much good manners left as *to* tell Tommy, that he took it very kind he *should* pay such a regard *to* him; a respect says he (before his companions) that I am not worthy of.

Now *one would* think by such an expression as this, that Harry was really sensible of his faults; and in short, his brother was surprised *to hear* such a sentence from him, and *thought* within himself, that he *should* now certainly suc-

ceed in being a means to save him from the very brink of ruin.

Indeed the place was quite improper for good advice, much less *to* talk over family affairs; therefore after Tommy had submitted to be agreeable *to* such base company for an hour or *two*, he persuaded his brother Harry *to* go *to* a tavern *to* spend an hour with him and his friend, *to* which Harry consented.

Tommy being now in a proper place, begins *to* talk *to* Harry very seriously, but yet so tender and so mild, that he never *once* upbraided him, only desired him for God's sake and the credit of his family, *to* change his way of life, for, says he, the company *you* keep will certainly be *your* ruin. "I don't care for that" says the hardened wretch.

O Brother Harry, says Tommy, I *have* now no hopes of *you*! Yet as God has prospered me, it is my duty *to* serve *you* as a brother; I will therefore make *you* an offer before this gentleman, which if *you* accept of it, must be for *your* good; but if *you* refuse it I *fear* *you* will repent it when too late.

The thing is this: if *you* can but be so much master of yourself as *to* abandon such company as we *have* now found *you* with, and will behave

in a sober manner , *you* shall *live* with me; I will *learn you* my business , and *you shall* partake of the profits of it; in short, *you shall* want for nothing.

Here was love indeed! *Who could have thought* Harry so mad, and so stupid , as not to accept so kind an offer? Or *who could* expect but that he *would have* embraced his brother with *tears* of *love* and gratitude? *Instead* of this, he rose up in a *great* passion, and swore like a Hector, bent his fist at his brother , and told him , that he kept better company than he did every day of his life , and that he never *would live* such a hum-drum life , as he *lived* ; then flew *to* the *door* , never took leave of the gentleman nor his brother , but ran *to* his companions, and told all that had passed, *who* clap their hands , and receive him with shouts of applause , call for a fresh bottle , and spend the main part of night in drinking and carousing.

Thus Harry goes on till he has not only spent all his money , but has also lost all his credit reputation and friends , and having been so long used *to* such a lavishing profligate way of life, money he still must *have to* support his extravagance and folly ; and yet so *great* is the pride of his heart, that rather than accept of his

brother Tommy's kind invitation to *live* with him and be happy, he now takes up with unlawful methods, and associates with *none* but gamblers, shoplifters, and streetrobbers; and one night, having been with *some* of the rakes and *bloods* of the town, they committed a murder and a robbery; but being closely pursued, Harry, with *four* more of the Gang, *were* taken and carried before a magistrate, *who* ordered them to Newgate.

Harry, however, with *two* others, made their escape, and went over-sea in triumph, and *would* often *laugh* at the misfortune of those *two* that *were* left behind, and *thought* themselves now very secure; but even thither divine vengeance follows them; for a storm arose and drove the ship against a rock on the coast of Barbary, and it being very dark, many of the crew perished, besides Harry's *two* unhappy companions.

Harry, indeed, was by the violence of the waves, cast upon the shore, but in the morning he was presented with a shocking scene. A raging sea on *one* side, and a wild desolate place on the other; and having not the least hopes of ever escaping, we may easily guess how he talks to himself. O, says he, that I had been more obedient to my parents, and more grateful to my friends! O that I *could* now make all wicked

youth sensible of my sorrow, and their own folly! How *would* I press upon them *to* avoid all manner of ill company, *to* hearken to the instruction of their friends, and pursue the path of virtue. — Wicked wretch that I am! God be merciful *to* me a sinner!

Thus he went on, often thinking upon his all *words* "don't care," but too late; for after roving about and bemoaning his unhappy fate, till he was almost starved *to death*, he at last (*we hear*) became a prey to wild beasts, which God suffered *to tear* him *to pieces*, as a just reward for his disobedience and mispent life. Thus *you* see, that as Harry followed nothing but vice, he *lived* a wretched life, and died a miserable *death*; but Tommy was always a pattern of virtue and goodness, and still *lives* happy.

The application.

Learn then betimes, o *youth*, *to know* your duty *to* God, *your* parents, and mankind, and take care not only *to know*, but *to do* it; and let the examples of Tommy and Harry be always so before *you*, that *you* may scape the judgment of the *one*, and enjoy equal peace and prosperity with the other.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE NEW WORLD.

by Washington Irving.
New York 1827.

Book II.

CHAPTER I.

First arrival of Columbus in Spain.

The first trace we have of him in Spain, is in the testimony furnished a few years after his death, in the celebrated lawsuit between his son Don Diego, and the crown, by García Fernandez, a physician resident in the little sea-port of Palos de Moguer, in Andaluzía. About half a league from that town, stood, and stands at the present day, an ancient convent of Franciscain friars dedicated to Santa María de la Rabida. According to the testimony of the physician, a stranger on foot, accompanied by a young boy, stopped one day at the gate of the convent, and asked of the porter a little bread and water for his child. While receiving this humble refreshment, the prior of the convent Fr. Juan Perez de Marchena, happening to pass by, was struck with the appearance of the stranger, and, observing from his air and accent that he was a

foreigner, entered into conversation with him, and soon *learnt* the particulars of his story. That stranger was Columbus, accompanied by his young son Diego. Whence he had *come* from *does not appear*; that he was in destitute circumstances is evident from the mode of his way-faring; he was on his way *to* the neighbouring town of Huelva, *to* seek his brother in law *who* had married a sister of his deceased wife.

The prior was a man of *extensive* information. His attention had been turned in *some* measure, *to* geographical and nautical science, probably from his vicinity *to* Palos, the inhabitants of which *were* among the most enterprising navigators of Spain and made frequent voyages *to* the recently discovered islands and *countries* on the african coast. He was *greatly* interested by the conversation of Columbus, and struck with the grandeur of his views. It was a remarkable occurrence in the *monotonous* life of the cloistered monk, that a man of such singular character, intent on so extraordinary an enterprise, *should* apply for *bread* and water at the gate of his convent. He detained him as his guest, and diffident of his own judgement, sent for a scientific friend *to* converse with him: that friend was García Fernandez the physician of Palos, the

same *who* furnishes this interesting testimony. Fernandez was equally struck with the appearance and conversation of the stranger. Several conferences took place at the old convent, and the project of Columbus was treated with a deference in the quiet cloisters of la Rabida, which it had in vain sought amidst the bustle and pretension of *court-sages* and philosophers.

Fray Juan Perez possessed that *hearty* zeal in friendship, which carries good wishes into good deeds. He offered to give Columbus a *favourable* introduction at *court*, and he advised him by all means to repair thither, and make his propositions to the Spanish sovereigns. Fr. Juan Perez was on intimate terms with Fernando de Talavera, prior of the monastery of Prado, and confessor to the Queen, a man high in royal confidence and possessing *great* weight in public affairs (1). To him he gave Columbus a letter, strongly recommending the adventurer and his enterprise to the patronage of Talavera, and requesting his friendly intercession with the king and queen. As the influence of the church was paramount in the *court* of Castile, and as Talavera, from his situation as confessor, had the

(1) Salinas, Crónica Franciscana del Perú, lib. I, c. 14.
Melendez, Tesoros verdaderos de las Indias, lib. I, c. 1.

most direct and confidential communication with the Queen, every thing was expected from his mediation. In the mean time, Fr. Juan Perez took charge of the *youthful* son of Columbus, to maintain and educate him at his convent. The zeal of this worthy man, thus *early* enkindled, never cooled; and many *years* afterwards, in the day of his success, Columbus looks back *through* the brilliant crowd of *Courtiers*, prelates, and philosophers, *who* claimed the *honour* of having patronized his enterprise and points *to* this modest friar, as *one who* had been most effectually its friend. He remained at the convent until the spring of 1486. When the *court* arrived in the ancient city of Córdoba, *where* the sovereigns intended *to* assemble their troops, and make preparations for a spring campaign against the moorish kingdom of Granada. Elated then with fresh hopes, and confident of a speedy audience, on the strength of the letter *to* Fernando de Talavera, Columbus bade farewell *to* the worthy prior of la Rabida, leaving with him his child, and set out full of spirits, for the *court* of Castile.

CHAPTER II.

Characters of Ferdinand and Isabella.

The time when Columbus first sought his fortunes in Spain coincided with *one* of the most brilliant periods of the spanish monarchy. The union of the kingdoms of Aragon and Castile, by the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella, had consolidated the christian power in the peninsula and put an end to those internal feuds, which had so long distracted the country, and ensured the domination of the Moslems. The whole force of united Spain was now exerted in the chivalrous enterprise of the moorish conquest. The Moors, who had once spread over the whole country like an inundation, were now bent up within the mountain boundaries of the kingdom of Granada. The victorious armies of Ferdinand and Isabella were continually advancing, and pressing this fierce people within narrower limits. Under these sovereigns the various petty kingdoms of Spain began to feel and act as *one* nation, and to raise to eminence in arts as well as arms. Ferdinand and Isabella it has been remarked, lived together, not like man and wife, whose estates are common, under the

orders of the husband, but like *two* monarchs strictly allied (1). All acts of sovereignty *were* executed in both their names; all public writings *were* subscribed with both their signatures; their likenesses *were* stamped together on the public coin; and the royal seal displayed the united arms of Castile and Aragon.

Ferdinand was of the middle stature, well proportioned, and hardy and active from athletic exercise. His carriage was free, erect, and majestic. He had a *clear* serene fore-head, which *appeared* more lofty from his *head* being partly bald. His eyebrows *were* large and parted, and, like his hair, of a bright chestnut; his eyes *were* *clear* and animated; his complexion was *some* what ruddy, and scorched by the toils of war; his mouth moderate, well-formed, and *gracious* in its expression; his teeth white, *though* small and irregular; his voice sharp; his speech quick and fluent. His genius was *clear* and *comprehensive*; his judgment grave and certain. He was simple in his dress and diet, equable in his temper, devout in his religion, and so indefatigable in business, that it was said he seemed *to* repose himself by *working*. He was a *great* ob-

(1) Voltaire, Essay sur les Mœurs.

server and judge of men, and unparalleled in the science of the cabinet. Such is the picture given of him by the spanish historians of his time.

While giving his picture, it may not be deemed impertinent *to* sketch the fortunes of a monarch *whose* policy had such an effect upon the history of Columbus and the destinies of the New World. Success attended all his *measures*. Though a *younger* son, he had ascended the throne of Aragon by inheritance; Castile he obtained by marriage, Granada and Naples by conquest and he seized upon Navara as appertaining *to* any one who could take possession of it, when pope Julius II excommunicated its sovereigns Juan and Catalina and gave their throne *to* the first occupant (1). He sent his forces into Africa, and subjugated, or reduced *to* vassallage, Tunis and Tripoli, and Algiers, and most of the Barbary powers. A new world was also given *to* him, without cost, by the discoveries of Columbus, for the expence of the enterprise was borne exclusively by his consort Isabella. He had three objects at *heart* from the commencement of his

(1) Pedro Salazar de Mendoza, monarq. de Esp., lib. III, c. 5. Gonzalo de Illescas, Hit. Pontif., lib. VI, c. 23, §. 3.

reign, the conquest of the moors, the expulsion of the jews, and the establishment of the inquisition in his dominions. He accomplished them all, and was rewarded by pope Innocent VIII with the appellation of most Catholic Majesty a title which his successors have tenaciously retained.

Contemporary writers have been enthusiastic in their descriptions of Isabella, but time has sanctioned their eulogies. She is *one* of the purest and most *beautiful* characters in the pages of history. She was well formed, of the middle size, with *great* dignity and gracefulness of deportment, and a mingled gravity and sweetness of *demeanour*. Her complexion was fair; her hair auburn, inclining *to* red; her eyes *were* of a *clear* blue, with a benign expression, and *there* was a singular modesty in her countenance, gracing, as it did, a wonderfull firmness of purpose, and *earnestness* of spirit. While all her public *thoughts* and acts *were* princely and august, her private habits *were* simple, frugal, and unostentatious. Her fostering and maternal care was continually directed *to* reform the laws, and heal the ills engendered by a long *course* of internal wars. She *loved* her people, and while diligently seeking their good, she mitigated, as much as

possible, the harsh *measures* of her husband, directed *to* the same end. *Through* her patronage, Salamanca rose *to* that height which it assumed among the *learned* institutions of the age. She fostered the art of printing recently invented, and *encouraged* the establishment of presses in every part of the kingdom (1).

It is wonderful how much the destinies of *countries* depend at times upon the virtues of individuals, and how it is given *to great* spirits, by combining, exciting, and directing the latent powers of a nation, *to stamp* it, as it *were* with their own *greatness*. Such beings realize the idea of guardian angels, appointed by *heaven* to watch over the destinies of Empires. Such had been prince Henry for the kingdom of Portugal; and such was now for Spain the illustrious Isabella.

(1) Elogio de la Reina Católica por Diego Clemencin (Madrid 1821).

CHAPTER III

Propositions of Columbus to the *court* of
Castile.

Columbus arrived at Córdoba *early* in 1486. He was disappointed, however, in his hopes of immediate patronage; he found it impossible to obtain even a hearing. Fernando de Talavera, prior of Prado, *instead* of being secured to his interest by the recommendation of Fr. Juan Perez de Marchena, looked upon his plan as extravagant and impossible (1). Indeed, the slender interest on which he founded his hopes of success at *court*, and the humble garb in which his poverty obliged him to appear, formed a *preposterous* contrast in the eyes of the *courtiers* with the magnificence of his speculations.

The occupation and the bustling life of the Spanish sovereigns during the first year after the arrival of Columbus, may give an idea of their reign throughout the term of his negotiation, which *precisely* coincided with their war with the Moors. The *court* was continually shifting from

(1) Salazar, Crónica del gran Cardenal, lib. I, c. 62.

place *to* place, accordindg *to* the exigency of the moment. The sovereigns *were* either on *journeys* or in the field, and, when they had an interval of repose from the rugged toils of war, they had a thousand claims on their time and attention, from the modifications and reforms which they *were* enforcing *throughout* their dominions.

Amidst such pressing concerns of domestic and immediate importance, and so exhausting *to* the treasury, it is not *to* be wondered at, that the monarchs *should* find little time *to* attend *to* a scheme of foreing discovery, which required much consideration, called for *great* expence, and was generally esteemed the wild dream of an enthusiast.

During the summer and autum of 1486. Columbus remained at Córdoba. He supported himself, it is believed, by designing maps and charts (1) and trusted *to* time and exertion *to* make him converts and friends of influence. He had *to* contend against the ridicule of the light and the supercilious, *one* of the *greatest* obstacles which modest merit can encounter in a *court*. He had a *sanguine* temperament, however, and a fund of enthusiasm, which bore him up against

(1) Cura de los Palacios, c. 118.

every trial. *There* was a dignity, likewise, in his manners, and an *earnest* sincerity in his conversation, which gradually gained him friends. *One* of the most effectual, was Alonso de Quintanilla, comptroller of the finances of Castile, *who*, it is said, received him into his house, and became, a warm advocate of his theory. He became acquainted with Antonio Geraldini, the Pope's Nuncio, and with his brother, Alexander Giraldini, preceptor *to* the *younger* children of Ferdinand and Isabella, both of *whom* entered warmly into his view (1).

By the aid of these friends he was introduced to the celebrated Pedro Gonzalez de Mendoza, archbishop of Toledo, and grand cardinal of Spain (2).

This was the most important personage about court. The king and queen had him always at their side, in peace and war. He accompanied them in their campaigns, and they never took any *measure* of consequence without consulting him. He was facetiously called by Peter Martyr "The third king of Spain." He was a man of a *clear* understanding, eloquent, *judicious*, and of a *great* quickness and capacity in *business*.

(1) Spotorno, page XLVI 6 t.

(2) Oviedo, lib. II, c. 4. Salazar, lib. I, c. 62.

Simple, yet *curiously* nice in his apparel, lofty and venerable, yet *gracious* and gentle in his deportment. When the theory of Columbus was first mentioned *to* him, it struck him as involving heterodox opinions, incompatible with the form of the *earth* as described in the sacred scriptures. Further explanations had their force with a man of his quick apprehension and sound sense. He perceived that, at any rate, *there could* be nothing *irreligious* in attempting *to* extend the bounds of human knowledge, and *to* ascertain the *works* of the *creation*: his scruples *once* removed, he gave Columbus a *courteous* and *attentive* hearing.

The latter, knowing the importance of his auditor, exerted himself *to* produce conviction. The *clear-headed* cardinal listened with profound attention. He saw the grandeur of the conception and felt the force of the arguments. The representations of the grand cardinal procured Columbus an audience from the sovereigns. He appeared before them with modesty, yet self-possession: for he felt himself, as he afterwards declared in his letters, an instrument in the hand of *heaven* *to* accomplish its grand designs (1).

(1) Carta á los Soberanos en 1501.

Ferdinand was too keen a judge of men not to appreciate the character of Columbus. He perceived that, however soaring might be his imagination, and magnificent his speculations, the scheme had scientific and practical foundation. His ambition was excited by the possibility of discoveries far more important than those which had shed such glory upon Portugal. Still, as usual, he was cool and wary, and *determined* to take the opinion of the most *learned* men in the kingdom and to be guided by their decision. He referred the matter, *therefore*, to Fernando de Talavera the Prior of Prado, authorising him to assemble the most *learned* astronomers and cosmographers, to hold a conference with Columbus, informing themselves of the grounds on which he founded his propositions; after which they *were* to consult together, and make their report.

The interesting conference took place in Salamanca, the *great* seat of *learning* in Spain. It was held in the dominican convent of Saint Stephen, in which Columbus was lodged and entertained with *great* hospitality during the *course* of the examination.

CHAPTER IV.

The consultations of the board at Salamanca were interrupted by the departure of the court to Córdoba early in the spring of 1487 called away by the concerns of the war, and the memorable campaign against Málaga. Fernando de Talavera now bishop of Avila, accompanied the Queen as her confessor. For a long time Columbus was kept in suspense, following the movements of the court. He was encouraged at times by the prospect of his proposition being taken into immediate consideration, conferences being appointed for the purpose; but the tempest of warlike affairs which hurried the court from place to place, and gave it, all the bustle and confusion of a camp, continually swept away all questions of less immediate importance. It has generally been supposed, that the several years which Columbus wasted in irksome solicitation, were spent in the drowsy and monotonous attendance of antechambers; but on the contrary, they were often passed amidst scenes of peril and adventure, and in following up his suit, he was led into some of the most striking situations of this wild, rugged and mountainous war. Whenever the court had an interval of leisure, there

seems *to have* been a disposition *to* take up his affair; but the hurry and tempest returned, and the question was again swept away.

During this time he experienced the scoffs and indignities of which he afterwards complained being ridiculed by the light and ignorant as a mere dreamer, and stigmatized by the illiberal as an adventurer. The very children, it is said, pointed *to* their *foreheads* as he passed, being taught *to* regard him as a kind of madman. During this long application, he defrayed his expenses, in part, by the exertion of his talents in making maps. The worthy friar, Diego de Deza, occasionally assisted him with his purse, as well as his good *offices* with the sovereigns. He was part of the time a guest of Alonso de Quintanilla, and for a considerable period entertained at the expence of the duke of Medinaceli, a nobleman of *great* possessions, *who* was much engaged in *maritime* enterprises.

It is due *to* the sovereigns *to* say, that while Columbus was thus kept in suspense, he was attached *to* the royal suite, and sums *were* issued *to* defray his expenses, and lodgings provided for him, whenever summoned *to* follow the *movements* of the *court*, and attend the consultations that *were* at *various* times appointed. Memoranda

dums of several of these sums still exist in the books of accounts of Francisco Gonzalez, of Seville, *one* of the royal *treasurers*, which has lately been found in the archives of Simancas. From these minutes we *are* enabled, in *some* degree, to follow the *movements* of Columbus during his attendance upon this rambling and warlike *court*.

One of these memorandums was for money to enable him to *come to the court* then held in the camp before Málaga, during the memorable siege of 1487 when that city was so obstinately and fiercely defended by the moors. In the *course* of the siege, his application to the sovereigns was nearly *brought to a violent close*; a fanatic moor having attempted to assassinate Ferdinand and Isabella. Mistaking the royal tent, he attacked Don Alvaro de Portugal, and Doña Beatriz de Bobadilla, marchioness of Moya, *instead* of the king and Queen. After *wounding* Don Alvaro *dangerously*, he was foiled in a blow aimed at the marchiones, and immediately cut to pieces by the attendants (1). The lady *here* mentioned, was a person of extraordinary merit and force of character. She eventually took a *great* interest in the suit of Columbus, and had much influen-

(1) Pulgar, Crón., c. 87.

ce in recommending it *to* the queen with *whom* she was a particular *favourite* (1). The campaign ended with the capture of Málaga. *There* appears *to have* been no time during its stormy siege *to attend to* the question of Columbus, *though* Fernando de Talavera, the bishop of Avila, was present, as appears by his entering the captured city in solemn and *religious* triumph (2). Málaga surrendered on the 18 th. of August, 1487, and the *court* had scarcely time *to return to* Córdoba, when it was driven by pestilence.

The sovereigns passed the winter in Zaragoza, occupied in *various* public affairs of moment they entered the moorish territories by way of Murcia, in the ensuing spring, and after a short campaign retired *to* Valladolid for the following winter. Whether Columbus accompanied the *court* during these migrations, does not appear, *although* an order for three thousand maravedis, dated June, 1488, makes it probable. In the *course* of the spring he received a letter from John II, king of Portugal, dated 20 th. March, 1488, inviting him *to return to* his *court*, and assuring him of protection from any suits of either a civil or criminal nature that might be

(1) Retrato del buen vasallo, lib. II, c. 16.

(2) Pulgar, Crónica.

pending against him. This letter, from its tenor, appears *to be a reply to one* in which Columbus had commenced negotiations *to return*. He did not think proper, however *to comply with the invitation of the monarch*.

In February, 1489, Ferdinand and Isabella repaired from Valladolid *to Medina del Campo*, where they received an embassy from Henry VII of England, with *whom* they formed an alliance. Whether at this time Columbus had any reply *to his application to the English court*, does not appear. That he did, at *some time* during his negotiation in Spain, receive a *favourable* letter from Henry VII, is expressly stated by himself, in *one* subsequently written by him *to Ferdinand and Isabella* (1).

The spanish *sovereigns* returned *to Córdoba* in May, and Columbus appears then *to have been brought to mind*, and steps taken *to have the long-adjourned investigation resumed*. Diego Ortiz de Zúñiga, in his Annals of Seville, says that the sovereigns wrote *to that city*, directing lodgings and accommodations *to be furnished to Christopher Columbus, who was coming there to the court on a conference of importance*. The

(1) Historia del Almirante, c. 12.

city fulfilled the command, but the conference was postponed, being interrupted by the campaign, "in which," adds the author, "the same Columbus was found fighting, giving proofs of the distinguished *valour* which accompanied his wisdom, and his lofty desires (1)."

A royal order is also extant, perhaps the letter *here* alluded to, dated Córdoba, May 12, in the same year. It is addressed to the magistrates of all cities and towns, ordering that lodgings *should* be furnished gratis to Christopher Columbus and his attendants, being employed in matters connected with the royal service (2). The campaign, in which the historian of Seville ascribes to Columbus so *honourable* a part, was *one* of the most *glorious* of that war. Queen Isabella attended with her *court*, including, as usual, a stately train of prelates and friars, among *whom* is particularly mentioned the procrastinating arbiter of the pretensions of Columbus, Fernando de Talavera. Much of the success of the campaign is ascribed to the presence and council of Isabella. The city of Baza, which had resisted valiantly for upwards of six months, surrendered soon after her arrival; and on the 22 d. of De-

(1) Diego Ortiz de Zúñiga, Anales de Sevilla, p. 404.

(2) Navarrete, t. II, doc. n. 4.

cember, Columbus beheld Muley Boabdil, the elder of the *two* rival kings of Granada, surrender in person all his remaining possessions, and his right *to* the crown, *to* the spanish sovereigns. During this siege, a circumstance took place; which *appears to have* made a deep impression on the devout and enthusiastic spirit of Columbus. *Two* reverend friars arrived at the spanish camp, employed in the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem. They *brought* a message from the grand Soldan of Egypt, *threatening to put to death* all the christians in his dominions, and *to destroy* the sepulchre, if the sovereigns did not desist from the war against Granada. The menace had no effect in altering the purpose of the sovereigns; but Isabella granted a *yearly* and perpetual sum of *one* thousand ducats in gold for the support of the monks *who* had charge of the sepulchre, and sent a veil, embroidered with her own hands, *to be hung up* at its shrine (1).

It was probably from conversation with these friars, and from the *pious* indignation excited by the *threat* of the Soldan, that Columbus conceived an enthusiastic idea, which he more or less entertained until the day of his *death*. He

(1) Garibay, Compendio hist., lib. XVIII, c. 36.

determined to devote the profits arising from his contemplated discovery, to a holy enterprise to rescue the holy sepulchre from the power of the infidels.

The bustle and turmoil of this campaign prevented the conference at Seville; nor did the concerns of Columbus fare better during the subsequent rejoicings. Ferdinand and Isabella entered Seville in February 1490, with great pomp and triumph. *There were* then preparations made for the marriage of their eldest daughter, the princess Isabella, with the prince Don Alonso, heir apparent of Portugal. The nuptials *were* celebrated in the month of April, with extraordinary splendour. Through out the whole winter and spring, the court was in a continual tumult of parade and pleasure; feasts, tournaments, and torch-light procesions. What chance had Columbus of being heard in these alternate uproars of wars and festivity?

It was not until the winter of 1491, that Columbus could obtain the long delayed hearing of his application. The sovereigns *were* preparing to depart on their final campaign in the vega of Granada, with a determination never to raise their camp from before that city, until their victorious banners should float upon its towers.

Columbus saw that if *once* the court got into *movement there would* be an end to all hopes of an attention to his affairs. He pressed, *therefore* for a *decisive* reply. It is probable that the conference now took place, which the historian of Seville mentions as having been postponed; and that the council of scientific men, *to whom* the project had been referred, was again convened.

It is certain that at this time Fernando de Talavera, being called upon by the sovereigns, gave the report of this *learned* body. He informed their majesties, that it was the general opinion of the Junto that the scheme proposed was vain and impossible; and that it did not become such *great* princes to engage in an enterprise of the kind on such weak grounds as had been advanced (1) Fernando de Talavera was commanded to inform Columbus *who* was then at Córdoba, that the *great* cares and expenses of the war rendered it impossible for them to engage in any new enterprises; but that, when the war was concluded, they *would have* time and inclination to treat with him about what he offered (2).

(1) Historia del Almirante, c. 2.

(2) Idem.

This was but a starved reply to receive after so many years of weary attendance, of anxious expectation, and deferred hopes. Whatever graciousness, too, there might have been in the message as dictated by the monarchs, was probably lost in the chilling medium through which it passed. At any rate, Columbus was unwilling to receive the reply at the hands of a person who had always showed himself unfriendly; he repaired, therefore, to the court at Seville, to learn his fate from the lips of the monarchs. Their reply was virtually the same, declining to engage in the enterprise for the present, but holding out hopes of patronage when released from the cares and expences of the war. Columbus looked upon this as a mere evasive mode of getting rid of his importunities and giving up all hopes of countenance from the throne, turned his back upon Seville filled with disappointment.

CHAPTER V.

Application *to* the duke of Medinaceli.

Return *to* the convent of la Rabida.

(1491).

Though Columbus had now relinquished all expectations of patronage from the castilian sovereigns, he was unwilling *to break off* all connexion with Spain. A tie of a tender nature still bound him *to the country*. During his first visit *to* Córdoba, he had conceived a passion for a lady of that city, named Beatriz Enriquez. This attachment has been *given* as an additional cause of his lingering so long in Spain, and *bearing* with the delays he experienced. Like most of the particulars of this part of his life, his connexion with this lady is wrapped in obscurity. It does not appear *to have* been sanctioned by marriage. The lady is said *to have* been of noble family (1). She was the mother of his second son, Fernando, *who* became his historian, and *whom* he always treated on terms of perfect equality with his legitimate son, Diego.

(1) Zúñiga, Anales ecles. de Sevilla, lib. XIV, p. 496.

Unwilling to abandon Spain, though despairing of success at court, Columbus now endeavoured to engage some rich and powerful individual in his enterprise. There were several of the spanish nobles who had vast possessions, and resembled petty sovereigns in their domains. Among these were the dukes of Medinasidonia and Medinaceli. Both had estates like principalities, lying along the sea-shore, with ports and shipping at their command. These noblemen served the crown more as allied princes than as vassals, bringing armies of their retainers into the field, led on by their own captains, or by themselves in person. They assisted with their armadas, and they contributed with their treasures to the successes of the war, but maintained a jealous right over the disposition of their forces. During the siege of Málaga, the duke of Medinasidonia volunteered, at one time a large force of the cavaliers of his household, sending twenty thousand doblas of gold, and one hundred vessels, some armed, and others laden with provisions, from his rich domains. The domestic establishments of these nobles were like the establishments of petty sovereigns; whole armies of retainers thronged their various estates, and their houses were filled with persons of merit, and

with *young* cavaliers of family, reared under their auspices in the exercise of arts and arms.

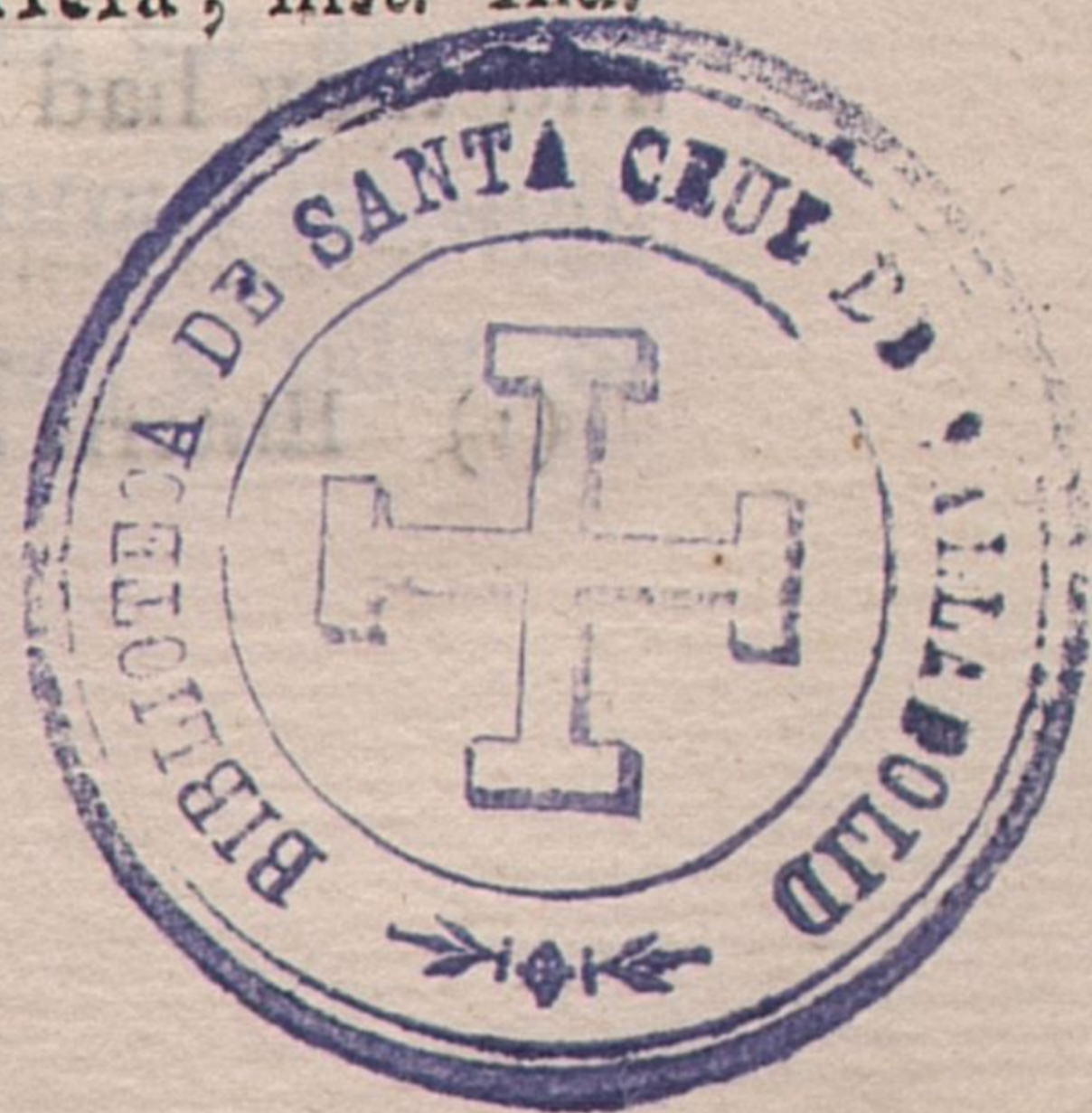
To the duke of Medinasidonia, Columbus first applied. They had many interviews and conversations, but *could* never come to a conclusion (1). The duke was tempted, for a time, by the magnificent anticipations held out; but the very *splendour* of these anticipations threw a *colouring* of exaggeration over the enterprise, and Gomera assures us that he finally rejected it as the dream of an italian visionary (2).

Columbus next turned to the duke of Medinacely, and for a time, with *great* prospect of success; they had *various* negotiations, and, at *one* time, the duke was actually on the point of despatching him on the contemplated voyage, with three or four caravels, which he had *ready* in his port. Fearing however, that such an expedition *would* be strongly discountenanced by the crown, he suddenly abandoned it observing that the object was too *great* to be grasped by a subject, and was fit only for a sovereign power (3). He advised Columbus to apply *once* more to the

(1) Historia del Almirante, c. 12. Herrera, hist. Ind. decad. I, c. 8.

(2) Gomera, hist. de las Ind., c. 15.

(3) Navarrete, t. II, doc. 14.



spanish monarchs, and offered *to* use his influence with the queen. Columbus saw time and life thus wasting away in tantalizing hopes and bitter disappointments. He felt averse *to* the idea of again returning *to* follow the *court* in all its baffling movements. He had received a letter of encouragement from the king of France (1), and determined *to* lose no time in repairing *to* Paris. With this intention he repaired *to* the convent of la Rabida, *to* seek his eldest son Diego, *who* still remained under the care of his zealous friend friar Juan Perez, proposing *to* leave him, with his other son, at Córdoba.

When the worthy friar beheld Columbus *once* more arrive at the gate of his convent, after nearly seven years' solicitation at the *court*, and saw, by the humility of his garb, the poverty and disappointment he had experienced, he was *greatly* moved; but when he found that the voyager was on the point of abandoning Spain, and that so important an enterprise was about *to* be lost for ever *to* the *country*, his ardent spirit was powerfully excited. He summoned his friend, the *learned* physician, García Fernandez, and they had further consultations on the scheme

(1) Historia del Almirante, c. 12.

of Columbus. He called in, also, the counsel of Martin Alonso Pinzon, the *head* of a family of *wealthy* and distinguished navigators of Palos, *who were* celebrated for their practical experience, and their *adventurous* expeditions. Pinzon gave the plan of Columbus his decided approbation, offering *to* engage in it with purse and person, and *to bear* the expences of Columbus in a renewed application *to* the *court*. Friar Juan Perez was confirmed in his faith by the concurrence of his *learned* and his practical counsellors. He had *once* been confessor *to* the queen, and knew that she was always accessible *to* persons of his sacred calling. He proposed *to* write *to* her immediately on the subject and entreated Columbus *to* delay his *journey* until an answer *could* be received. Columbus was easily persuaded, for he had *become* attached *to* Spain by the ties he had formed at Córdoba. He felt as if, in leaving it, he was again abandoning his home. He was also reluctant *to* renew, in another *court*, the vexations and disappointments he had experienced in Spain and Portugal.

Having agreed *to* remain, the little council at the convent cast round their eyes for an ambassador *to* depart upon this momentous mission. They chose *one* Sebastian Rodriguez, a pilot of

Lepi, one of the most shrewd and important personages in this maritime neighbourhood the queen was, at this time, at Santa Fé, the military city which had been built in the vega before Granada, after the conflagration of the royal camp. The honest *pilot* acquitted himself faithfully, *expeditiously*, and successfully, in his embassy. He found access to the benignant princess, and delivered the epistle of the friar. Isabella had *already* been *favourably* disposed to the proposition of Columbus; she had received a letter in recommendation of it, likewise, from the duke of Medinaceli at the close of his negotiation with the voyager. She wrote in reply to Fr. Juan Perez, thanking him for his timely *services*, and requesting that he *would* repair immediately to the *court*, leaving Christopher Columbus in confident hope, until he *should* hear further from her. This royal letter was *brought* back by the pilot at the end of *fourteen* days, and *spread great* joy in the little junto at the convent. No sooner did the warm-hearted friar receive it, than he saddled his mule, and departed privately, before midnight, for the *court*. He *journeyed through* the conquered *countries* of the Moors, and rode into the newly erected city of Santa Fé, where the sovereigns were superintending

the close investment of the capital of Granada. The sacred *office* of Fr. Juan Perez gained him a *ready* entrance in a *court* distinguished for religious zeal; and *once* admitted, as father confessor, gave him *great* freedom of counsel. He pleaded the cause of Columbus with characteristic enthusiasm, speaking, from actual *knowledge*, of his *honourable motives*, his professional *knowledge* and experience, and his perfect capacity *to* fulfil the undertaking; he represented the solid principles upon which the enterprise was founded, the advantage that must attend its success, and the glory it must shed upon the spanish crown. It is probable that Isabella had never *heard* the proposition urged with such honest zeal and *impressive* eloquence. Being naturally more *sanguine* and susceptible than the king, and more open *to* warm and *generous* impulses, she was *moved* by the representations of Fr. Juan Perez, which *were* warmly seconded by her *favourite*, the marchioness of Moya, *who* entered into the affair with a woman's desinterested enthusiasm (1).

The Queen requested that Columbus might be again sent *to* her, and, with the kind consi-

(1) Retrato del buen vasallo, lib. 2, c. 16.

derateness which characterized her, bethinking herself of his poverty, and his humble plight ordered that twenty thousand maravedies in florins *should* be forwarded to him, to bear his traveling expences, to provide him with a mule for his *journey*, and to furnish him with decent raiment, that he might make a respectable appearance at the *court*.

The worthy friar lost no time in communicating the result of his mission; he transmitted the money, and a letter, by the hands of an inhabitant of Palos, to the physician García Fernandez, who delivered them to Columbus. The latter complied with the instructions conveyed in the epistle. He exchanged his *threadbare* garb for *one* more suited to the sphere of a *court*, and, purchasing a mule, set out *once* more, reanimated by hopes for the camp before Granada (1).

(1) Most of the particulars of this second visit of Columbus to the convent of la Rabida are from the testimony rendered by García Fernandez, in the law-suit between Diego, the son of Columbus, and the crown.

CHAPTER VI.

Application *to the court* at the time of the
surrender of Granada.

(1492).

When Columbus arrived at the *court*, he experienced a *favourable* reception, and was given in hospitable charge *to* his *steady* friend Alonso de Quintanilla, the accountant general. The moment however was too eventful for his *business* *to* receive immediate attention. He arrived in time *to* witness the memorable surrender of Granada *to* the spanish arms. He beheld Boabdil the last of the Moorish kings, sally forth from the Alhambra, and yield up the *keys* of that *favourite* seat of Moorish power; while the king and queen, with all the chivalry and rank, and magnificence of Spain, *moved* forward in proud and solemn procession, *to* receive this token of submission. It was *one* of the most brilliant triumphs in spanish history. After *near* eight hundred *years* of *painful* struggle, the crescent was completely cast down, the cross exalted in its place, and the standard of Spain was seen floating on the highest tower of the Alhambra. The whole *court*

..

and army was abandoned *to* jubilee. The air resounded with shouts of joy, with songs of triumph, and hymns of thanks giving. On every side *were* beheld military rejoicings and *religious* oblations; for it was considered a triumph, not merely of arms, but of christianity. The king and queen moved in the midst, in more than common magnificence while every eye regarded them as more than mortal; as if sent by *heaven* for the salvation and *building* up of Spain (1). The *court* was thronged by the most illustrious of that warlike *country*, and stirring era; by the flower of its nobility, by the most dignified of its prela-
cy, by bards and minstrels, and all the retinue of a romantic and picturesque age. *There* was nothing but the glittering of arms, the rustling of robes, the sound of music and festivity.

Do we want a picture of our navigator during this brilliant and triumphant scene? It is furnished by a spanish writer. "A man obscure and but little known followed at this time the *court*. Confounded in the crowd of importunate applicants, feeding his imagination in the corners of antechambers with the *pompous* project of discovering a *world*, melancholy and dejected in

(1) Mariana, historia de España, lib. XXV, c. 18,

the midst of the general rejoicing, he beheld with indifference, and almost with contempt, the conclusion of a conquest which swelled all bosoms with jubilee, and seemed *to have* reached the utmost bounds of desire. That man was Christopher Columbus (1).

The moment had now arrived, however, when the monarchs stood pledged *to attend to* his proposals. The war with the moors was at an end, Spain was delivered from its intruders, and its sovereigns might securely turn their views *to* foreign enterprise. They kept their *word* with Columbus. Persons of confidence *were* appointed *to* negociate with him, among *whom* was Fernando de Talavera, *who*, by the recent conquest, had risen *to* be archbishop of Granada. At the very outset of their negotiation, however, unexpected difficulties arose. So fully imbued was Columbus with the grandeur of his enterprise, that he *would* listen *to none* but princely conditions. His principal stipulation was, that he *should* be invested with the titles and privileges of Admiral and viceroy over the *countries* he *should* discover, with *one* tenth of all gains, either by trade or conquest. The *courtiers* *who* treated with him *were* indignant at such a demand. Their

(1) Clemencin, elogio de la Reina Cat. p. 20.

pride was shocked *to see one, whom* they had considered as a needy adventurer, aspiring *to rank and dignities superior to their own.* *One* observed with a sneer that it was shrewd arrangement which he proposed, where by he was secure, at all events, of the *honour* of a command, and had nothing *to lose* in case of failure. *To this* Columbus promptly replied, by offering *to furnish one eighth* of the cost, on condition of enjoying an eighth of the profits.

His terms, however, *were* pronounced inadmissible. Fernando de Talavera had always considered Columbus a dreaming speculator, or a needy applicant for *bread*; but *to see* this man, *who* had for years been an indigent and *threadbare* solicitor in his antechamber, assuming so lofty a tone, and claiming an *office* that approached *to the awful* dignity of the throne, excited the astonishment as well as the indignation of the prelate. He represented *to Isabella*, that it *would* be degrading *to the dignity* of so illustrious a crown *to lavish* such distinguished *honours* upon a nameless stranger. Such terms, he observed, even in case of success, *would* be exorbitant; but in case of failure *would* be cited with ridicule, as evidence of the gross credulity of the spanish monarchs.

Isabella was always *attentive* to the opinions of her ghostly advisers, and the archbishop, being her confessor, had peculiar influence. His suggestions checked her dawning *favour*. She *thought* the proposed advantages might be purchased at too *great* a price. More moderate conditions *were* offered to Columbus, and such as appeared highly *honourable* and *advantageous*. It was all in vain; he *would* not cede *one* point of his demands, and the negotiation was broken off.

It is impossible not to admire the *great* constancy of purpose, and loftiness of spirit displayed by Columbus, ever since he had conceived the sublime idea of his discovery. More than eighteen *years* had elapsed since his correspondence with Paolo Toscanelly of Florence, *wherein* he had announced his design. The *greatest* part of that time had been consumed in applications at *various courts*. During that period, what poverty, neglect, ridicule, contumely, and disappointment had he not suffered! Nothing however, *could* shake his perseverance, nor make him descend to terms which he considered beneath the dignity of his enterprise. In all his negotiations he forgot his present obscurity, he forgot his present indigence; his ardent imagination realized the magnitude of his contemplated discoveries, and he

felt himself negotiating about empire.

Though so large a portion of life had worn away in fruitless solicitings, *though there* was no certainty that the same *wearry* career was not to be entered upon at any other *court*, yet so indignant was he at the repeated disappointments he had experienced in Spain, that he determined to abandon it for ever, rather than compromise his demands. Taking leave of his friends, *therefore*, he mounted his mule, and sallied forth from Santa Fé in the beginning of February 1492, on his way to Córdoba, from whence he intended to depart for France.

When the few friends *who were* zealous believers in the theory of Columbus, saw him really on the point of abandoning the *country*, they *were* filled with distress, considering his departure an irreparable loss to the nation. Among the number, was Luis de Saint Angel, receiver of the ecclesiastical revenues in Aragon. He determined to make *one* bold effort to avert the evil. He obtained an immediate audience of the Queen, accompanied by Alonso de Quintanilla, *who* supported him warmly in all his solicitations. The exigency of the moment gave him *courage* and eloquence. He did not confine himself to entreaties, he almost mingled reproaches. He

expressed his astonishment, that a queen *who* had evinced the spirit *to* undertake so many *great* and *perilous* enterprises, *should* hesitate at *one* where the loss *could* be so trifling, while the gain might be incalculable. He reminded her how much might be *done* for the glory of God, the exaltation of the church, and the extention of her own power and dominion. What cause of regret *to* herself, of triumph *to* her enemies, of sorrow *to* her friends, *should* this enterprise, thus rejected by her, be accomplished by *some* other power! He reminded her what fame and dominion other princes had acquired by their discoveries; *here* was an opportunity *to* surpass them all. He intreated her majesty not *to* be misled by the assertions of *learned* men, that the project was the dream of a visionary. He vindicated the judgement of Columbus, and the soundness and practicability of his plans. Neither *would* even his failure reflect disgrace upon the crown. It was worth the *trouble* and expense *to* clear up even a doubt upon a matter of such importance, for it belonged *to* enlightened and magnanimous princes *to* investigate questions of the kind, and *to* explore the wonders and secrets of the universe. He stated the liberal offer of Columbus *to* bear an eighth of she expense, and

informed her that all the *requisites* for this *great* enterprise consisted but of *two* vessels, and about three hundred thousand crowns.

There was still a moment's hesitation. The king looked coldly on the affair, and the royal finances *were* absolutely drained by the war. How *could* she draw on an exhausted *treasure* for a *measure* to which the king was averse! St. Angel watched this suspense with trembling anxiety. The next moment *reassured* him. With an enthusiasm worthy of herself, and of the cause, Isabella exclaimed, "I undertake the enterprise for my own crown of Castile, and will pledge my jewels to raise the necessary funds." This was the proudest moment in the life of Isabella; it stamped her renoun for ever as the patroness of the discovery of the new world.

St. Angel, eager to secure this noble impulse, assured her majesty that *there would* be no need of pledging her jewels, as he was *ready* to advance the necessary funds. His offer was gladly accepted; the funds really came from the coffers of Aragon; seventeen thousand florins *were* advanced by the accountant of St. Angel out of the *treasure* of king Ferdinand. That prudent monarch, however, took care to *have* his kingdom indemnified *some* few years afterwards; for in

remuneration of this loan, a part of the first gold brought by Columbus from the new world was employed in gilding the vaults and ceilings of the royal saloon in the grand palace of Zaragoza, in Aragon anciently the Aljaferia, or abode of the Moorish kings (1).

The queen dispatched a messenger on horseback with all speed, to call back Columbus. He was overtaken *two* leagues from Granada, at the bridge of Pinos, a pass of the mountains famous for bloody encounters between the christians and infidels, during the moorish wars. When the *courier* delivered his message, Columbus hesitated to subject himself again to the delays and equivocations of the court. When he was informed, however, of the *ardour* expressed by the queen, and the *positive promise* she had given, he returned immediately to Santa Fé, confiding in the noble probity of that princess.

(1) Argensola, Anales de Aragon.

CHAPTER VII.

Arrangement with the spanish sovereigns.

(1492).

On arriving at Santa Fé, Columbus had an immediate audiencia of the queen, and the benignity with which she received him atoned for all past neglect. Her *favourable* countenance dispelled every cloud of doubt and difficulty. The concurrence of the king was *readily* obtained. His objections had been *removed* by the mediation of *various* persons, among *whom* is particularly mentioned his grand chamberlain and favourite, Juan Cabrero; but it was principally *through* deference to the zeal displayed by the queen, that he yielded his tardy concurrence. Isabella was thenceforward the *soul* of this grand enterprise. She was prompted by lofty and generous enthusiasm; while the king remained cold and calculating, in this as in all his other undertakings.

One of the *great* objects held out by Columbus in his undertaking, was the propagation of the christian faith. He expected to arrive at the extremity of Asia, at the vast and magnificent

empire of the grand khan, and to visit the dependant islands, of which he had *read* such extravagant accounts in the writings of Marco Polo.

The ardent enthusiasm of Columbus did not stop *here*. In the free and unrestrained communications which *were* now permitted him with the sovereigns, his visionary spirit kindled with his anticipations of the boundless *wealth* that was to be realized by his discoveries; and he suggested that the *treasures* thus acquired, *should* be consecrated to the *pious* purpose of rescuing the holy sepulchre of Jerusalem from the power of the infidels. The sovereigns smiled at this sally of the imagination, but expressed themselves well pleased with it and assured him that without the funds he anticipated, they *should* be well disposed to that holy undertaking (1).

A perfect understanding being thus effected with the sovereigns, articles of agreement *were* ordered to be drawn out by Juan de Coloma, the royal secretary. They *were* to the following effect:

1 That Columbus *should have*, for himself during his life, and his heirs and successors for ever, the *office* of Admiral in all the lands and

(1) Navarrete, t. 1, p. 117.

continents which he might discover or acquire in the *Ocean*, with similar *honours* and prerogatives *to* those enjoyed by the high Admiral of Castile in his district.

2 That he *should* be viceroy and governor general over all the said lands and continents; with the privilege of nominating three candidates for the government of each island or province, *one of whom should* be selected by the sovereigns.

3 That he *should* be entitled *to* reserve for himself *one* tenth of all pearls, *precious* stones, gold, silver, spices, and all other articles and merchandises, in whatever manner found, *bought*, bartered, or gained within his admiralty, the costs being first deducted.

4 That he or his *lieutenant, should* be the sole judge in all causes and disputes arising out of traffic between those *countries* and Spain, provided the high Admiral of Castile had similar jurisdiction in his district.

5 That he might then, and at all after times, contribute an eighth part of the expence in fitting out vessels *to* sail on this enterprise, and receive an eighth part of the profits.

The last stipulation, which admits Columbus *to bear* an eighth of the enterprise, was made in consequence of his indignant proffer, on being

reproached with demanding ample emoluments while incurring no portion of the charge. He fulfilled this engagement, *through* the assistance of the Pinzons of Palos, and added a third vessel *to* the armament. Thus *one* eighth of the expence attendant on this grand expedition, undertaken by a powerful nation, was actually borne by the individual *who* conceived it, and *who* likewise risked his life on its success.

The capitulations *were* signed by Ferdinand and Isabella, at the city of Santa Fé, in the vega or plain of Granada, on the 17th. of April, 1492. A letter of privilege, or commission *to* Columbus, of similar purport, was drawn out in form, and issued by the sovereigns in the city of Granada on the thirtieth of the same month. In this the dignities and prerogatives of viceroy and governor *were* likewise made hereditary in his family; and he and his heirs *were* authorized *to* prefix the title Don *to* their names; a distinction accorded in those days only *to* persons of rank and estate, *though* it has since lost all value, from being universally used in Spain.

All the royal documents issued on this occasion bore equally the signatures of Ferdinand and Isabella, but her separate crown of Castile defrayed all the expense; and during her life

few persons, except castilians, *were* permitted to establish themselves in the new territories (1).

The port of Palos de Moguer in Andalucía was fixed on as the place *where* the necessary armament was to be fitted out. The inhabitants of this port, in consequence of *some* misconduct, had been condemned by the royal council to serve the crown, for *one year*, with *two* armed caravels. A royal order was signed on the 30th. of April, commanding the authorities of Palos to *have* the *two* caravels *ready* for sea within ten days after receiving this *notice*, and to place them and their crews at the disposal of Columbus. The crews *were* to receive the ordinary wages of sea-men employed in armed vessels, and to be paid *four* month in advance. They *were* to sail in such direction as Columbus, under the royal authority *should* command, and *were* to obey him in all things, with merely *one* stipulation that neither he nor they *were* to go to St. George la Mina, on the coast of Guinea, nor any other of the lately discovered possessions of Portugal. A certificate of their good conduct, signed by Columbus, was to be the discharge of their obligation to the crown (2).

(1) Charleroix, hist. de Santo Domingo, lib. 1, p. 79.

(2) Navarrete, colec. de viaj., t. II, doc. 6.

Orders *were* likewise issued by the sovereigns, addressed *to* the public authorities, and people of all ranks and conditions in the maritime boards of Andalucía commanding them *to* furnish supplies and assistance of all kinds, at reasonable prices, for the fitting out of the vessels; and penalties *were* denounced on such as *should* cause any impediment. No duties *were to* be exacted for any article furnished *to* the vessels; and all criminal processes against the persons or property of any individual engaged in the expedition, *were to* be suspended during his absence, and for *two* months after his return (1).

A home-felt mark of *favour*, characteristic of the kind and considerate *heart* of Isabella, was accorded *to* Columbus before his departure from the *court*. An albala, or letter patent, was issued by the queen on the 8th. of May, appointing his son Diego, page *to* prince Juan, the heir apparent, with an allowance for his support; an honour granted only *to* the sons of persons of distinguished rank (2).

Thus gratified in his dearest wishes, after a *course* of delays and disappointments sufficient *to* have reduced any ordinary man *to* despair, Co-

(1) Navarrete, colec. de viaj., t. II, doc. 8 y 9.

(2) Navarrete, viaj., t. II, doc. 11.

Columbus took leave of the *court* on the 12th. of May, and set out joyfully for Palos. Let those *who are* disposed *to* faint under difficulties, in the prosecution of any *great* and worthy undertaking, remember that eighteen *years* elapsed after the time that Columbus conceived his enterprise, before he was enabled *to* carry it into effect; that most of that time was passed in almost, hopeless solicitation, amidst poverty, neglect and taunting ridicule; that the prime of his life had wasted away in the struggle, and that when his perseverance was finally crowned with success, he was about his fifty-sixth year. His example *should* encourage the enterprising never *to* despair.

Columbus *once* more presented himself at the gates of the convent of la Rabida, but he now appeared in triumph. He was received with open arms by the worthy prior, and again became his guest during his *sejourn* at Palos.

When the nature of the intended expedition came *to* be known however, astonishment and a degree of horror prevailed *throughout* the place. The inhabitants considered the ships and crews demanded of them, in the light of sacrifices devoted *to* destruction. The owner, of vessels refused *to* furnish them for so desperate a service,

and the boldest seamen shrunk from such a wild and chimerical cruise into the wilderness of the Ocean. All the frightful tales and fables, with which ignorance and superstition *are* prone to people of obscure and mysterious regions, *were* conjured up concerning the unknown parts of the deep, and circulated by the gossips of Palos, to deter any *one* from embarking in the enterprise. At length, by the beginning of August every difficulty was vanquished, and the vessels *were* ready for sea. The largest which had been prepared expressly for the voyage, and was decked, was called the Santa María; on board of this ship Columbus hoisted his flag. The second, called the Pinta, was commanded by Martin Alonso Pinzon, accompanied by his brother, Francisco Martin, as pilot. The third, called the Niña, had latin sails, and was commanded by the third, of the brothers, Vicente Yañez Pinzon. *There were* three other pilots, Sancho Ruiz, Pedro Alonso Niño, and Bartolomé Roldan. Rodrigo Sanchez de Segovia was inspector general of the armament, and Diego de Arana a native of Córdoba, chief alguazil. Rodrigo de Escobar went as royal notary, an officer always sent in the armaments of the crown, to take official notes of all transactions. *There were* also, a phy-

sician and a surgeon, together with *various* private adventurers, several servants, and ninety mariners, making in all, *one* hundred and twenty persons.

Previous to departing on his voyage, Columbus took his son Diego from the convent of la Rabida and placed him under the Guardianship of Juan Rodriguez Cabezudo an inhabitant of the town of Moguer, and Martin Sanchez, an ecclesiastic of the same place; probably *to give* him *some* knowledge of the *world*, *previous to* his being sent *to court*.

The squadron being *ready to* put *to* sea, Columbus, impressed with the solemnity of his undertaking, confessed himself *to* the friar Juan Perez, and partook of the communion. His example was followed by his officers and crew, and they entered upon their enterprise, full of awe, and with the most devout and affecting ceremonies, committing themselves *to* the especial guidance and protection of *Heaven*. A deep gloom was *spread* over the whole community of Palos at their departure, for almost every *one* had *some* relative or friend on board of the squadron. The spirits of the seamen, *already* depressed by their own *fears*, *were* still more cast down at the affliction of those they left behind,

who took leave of them with *tears* and lamentations, and dismal forebodings, as of men they were never to behold again.

CHAPTER VIII.

Departure of Columbus on his first voyage.

It was on Friday, the third of August, 1492, early in the morning, that Columbus set sail on his first voyage of discovery. As a guide by which to sail, he had prepared a map, or chart, improved upon that sent him by Paolo Toscanelly. Neither of these now exist, but the globe, or planisphere finished by Martin Behem in the year of the admiral's first voyage, is still extant, and furnishes an idea of what the chart of Columbus must have been. The exultation of Columbus at finding himself after so many years of baffled hope, at length fairly launched on his grand enterprise, was checked by his want of confidence in the resolution and perseverance of his crews. As long as they remained within reach of Europe there was no security that, in a moment of repentance and alarm, they might not unanimously renounce the prosecution of the voyage, and insist on a return. Symptoms soon

appeared *to* warrant his apprehensions. On the third day the Pinta made signal of distress: her rudder was discovered *to* be broken and un-
hung. This Columbus surmised *to* be *done through* the contrivance of the owners of the Caravel, Gomez Rascon and Cristóbal Quintero *to* disable their vessel, and cause her *to* be left behind.

This damaged state of the Pinta, as well as her being in a leaky condition, *determined* the admiral *to touch* at the Canary islands, and seek a vessel *to* replace her.

They *were* detained upwards of three weeks among these islands, seeking in vain *to* find another vessel. They *were* obliged, *therefore to* make a new rudder for the Pinta and repair her as well as they *were* able for the voyage.

While sailing among these islands, they passed in sight of Teneriffe, *whose* lofty peak was sending out volumes of flames and smoke. The crew *were* terrified at sight of this eruption, being *ready to* take alarm at any extraordinary phenomenon, and *to* construe it into a disastrous portent. Columbus took *great* pains *to* dispel their apprehensions, explaining, the natural causes of those volcanic fires, and verifying his explanations by citing mount Etna, and other well known volcanoes.

CHAPTER IX.

Continuation of the voyage. Variation of the needle.

Early in the morning of the 6th. of September, Columbus set sail from the island of Gomera. On losing sight of this last trace of land, the *hearts* of the crews failed them. They seemed literally *to have* taken leave of the *world*. Behind them was every thing *dear to the heart* of man: *country*, family, friends, life itself; before them every thing was chaos, mystery, and peril. Many of the rugged seamen shed tears, and *some* broke into loud lamentations. The admiral tried in every way *to sooth* their distress, and *to inspire* them with his own *glorious* anticipations. He *promised* them land and riches, and every thing that *could* arouse their cupidity, or inflame their imaginations; nor *were* this promises made for purposes of deception, Columbus certainly believed that he *should* realize them all.

On the 13th. of September, in the evening, being about *two* hundred leagues from the island of Ferro, Columbus, for the first time, noticed the variation of the needle, a phenomenon which

had never before been remarked. Struck with this circumstance, he observed it attentively for three days, and found that the variation increased as he advanced. He, at first, made no mention of this phenomenon, knowing how *ready* his people *were to* take alarm, but it soon attracted the attention of the pilots, and filled them with consternation. It seemed as if the very laws of nature *were* changing as they advanced, and that they *were* entering another *world* subject to unknown influences. They apprehended that the compass was about *to lose* its *mysterious* virtues, and without this guide, what was *to become* of them in a vast and trackless *Ocean*?

Columbus tasked his science and ingenuity for reasons with which *to* allay their terrors. He told them that the direction of the needle was not *to* the polar star, but *to some* fixed and invisible point. The variation *therefore*, was not caused by any fallacy in the compass, but by movement of the north star itself, which, like the other *heavenly* bodies, had its changes and revolutions, and every day described a circle round the pole. The high opinion that the pilots entertained of Columbus as a profound astronomer, gave weight *to* his theory, and their alarm subsided.

CHAPTER X.

Continuation of the voyage; discovery of
land.

The situation of Columbus was daily becoming more critical. In proportion as he approached the regions *where* he expected to find land, the impatience of his crews augmented. They beheld themselves with dismay still wafted onward, over the boundless wastes of what appeared to them a mere watery desert, surrounding the habitable *world*. What was to become of them *should* their provision fail? Their ships *were* too weak and defective even for the *great* voyage they had *already* made, but if they *were* still to press forward, adding at every moment to the immense expanse which *already* divided them from land, how *should* they ever be able to return, having no port *where* they might victual and refit?

In this way they fed each other's discontents, gathering together in the retired parts of the ship, at first in little knots of *two* and three, which gradually encreased and became formidable, joining together and strengthening each

other in *mutinous* opposition to the admiral. Some there were who did not scruple at the most atrocious instigations. They proposed, as a mode of silencing all after complaints of the admiral, that, should he refuse to turn back, they should throw him into the sea, and give out, on their arrival in Spain, that he had fallen overboard while contemplating the stars and the signs of the heavens with his astronomical instrument, a report which no one would have either the inclination or the means to controvert.

Columbus was not ignorant of this *mutinous* intentions, but he kept a serene and steady countenance, soothing some with gentle words, stimulating the pride or the avarice of the others and openly menacing the most refractory with signal punishment, should they do any thing to impede the voyage.

On the 25th. of September, while Columbus, his pilot, and several of his experienced mariners were studying the map, and endeavouring to make out from it their actual position, they were aroused by a shout from the *Pinta*, and looking up, beheld Martin Alonso Pinzon mounted on the stern of his vessel; who cried with a loud voice "Land! land! Señor, I claim my reward!" pointing at the same time to

the southwest , *where there* was indeed an appearance of land at about 25 leagues' distance upon this Columbus threw himself upon his knees and returned thanks *to God* , and Martin Alonso repeated the "Gloria in excelsis" in which he was loudly joined by his own crew and that of the admiral.

The seamen now mounted *to* the mast-head or climbed about the rigging , and strained their eyes towards the southwest : all confirmed the assurance of land. The conviction became so strong , and the joy of the people so ungovernable , that Columbus found it necessary *to* vary from his usual *course* , and stand all night *to* the south-west. The morning light , however put an end *to* all their hopes , as *to* a dream. The fancied land proved *to* be nothing but an evening cloud , and had vanished in the night. With dejected *hearts* , they *once* more resumed their western *course* , from which Columbus *would* never have varied , but in compliance with their clamorous wishes.

On the evening of the 6th. of October , Martin Alonso Pinzon began *to* lose confidence in their present *course* , and proposed that they *should* stand more *to* the southward. Columbus still , however , refused and continued towards the west.

Columbus having observed *great* flights of small birds going towards the southwest, concluded they must be secure of *some* neighbouring land, *where* they *would* find food and a resting place. He knew the importance which the portuguese voyagers attached *to* the flight of birds, by following which they had discovered most of their islands. He had now come seven hundred and fifty leagues, the distance at which he had computed *to* find the island of Cipango; as *there* was no appearance of it, he might have missed it *through* *some* mistake in the latitude. He determined, *therefore*, on the evening of the 7th. of October, *to* alter his *course* *to* the west-southwest, the direction in which the birds generally flew, and continue that direction for at least *two* days. After all, it was no *great* deviation from his main *course*, and *would* meet the wishes of the Pinzons, as well as be inspiriting *to* his followers generally.

For three days they stood in this direction, and the further they went the more frequent and *encouraging* were the signs of land. Tunny-fish played about the smooth sea, and a heron, a pelican, and a duck *were* seen all bound towards the southwest. The herbage which floated by the ships was fresh and green, as if recently

from land, and the air, Columbus observed, was sweet and fragrant as April breezes in Seville.

All this however, was regarded by the crews as so many delusions beguiling them on their destruction; and when on the evening of the third day they beheld the sun go down upon a shoreless horizon, they broke forth into clamorous turbulence. They exclaimed against this obstinacy in tempting fate by continuing on into a boundless sea. They insisted upon turning homeward, and abandoning the voyage as hopeless. Columbus endeavoured to pacify them by gentle words and promises of large rewards; but finding that they only increased in clamour, he assumed a decided tone. He told them it was useless to murmur, the expedition had been sent by the sovereigns to seek the Indias, and happen what might, he was determined to persevere, until by the blessing of God, he should accomplish the enterprise.

Columbus was now at open defiance with his crew, and his situation became desperate. Fortunately however, the manifestations of neighbouring land were such on the following day as no longer to admit a doubt. Besides a quantity of fresh weeds, such as grow in rivers, they saw a green fish of a kind which keeps about rocks;

then a branch of thorn with berries on it, and recently separated from the tree, floated by them; then they picked up a reed, a small board, and above all, a staff artificially carved. All gloom and mutiny now gave way to sanguine expectations; and throughout the day each one was eagerly on the watch, in hopes of being the first to discover the long-sought-for land.

In the evening, when, according to the invariable custom on board of the admiral's ship, the mariners had sung the "salve regina," or vesper hymn to the virgin, he made an impressive address to his crew. He pointed out the goodness of God in thus conducting them by such soft and favouring breezes across a tranquil Ocean, cheering their hopes continually with fresh signs, increasing as their fears augmented, and thus leading and guiding them to a promised land. He thought it probable they would make land that very night; he ordered, therefore, a vigilant lookout to be kept from the fore-castle, promising to whomsoever should make the discovery, a doublet of velvet, in addition to the pension to be given by the sovereigns (1).

The breeze had been fresh all day, with

(1) Historia del Almirante, c. 21.

more sea than usual, and they had made *great* progress. At sunset they had stood again *to* the west, and *were* ploughing the waves at a rapid rate, the Pinta keeping the *lead*, from her superior sailing. The *greatest* animation prevailed throughout the ships; not an eye was closed that night. As the evening darkened, Columbus took his station on the top of the castle or cabin on the high poop of his vessel. Suddenly about ten o'clock, he *thought* he beheld a light glimmering at a distance. Fearing that his eager hopes might deceive him, he called *to* Pedro Gutierrez, gentleman of the king's bedchamber, and enquired whether he saw a light in that direction; the latter replied in the affirmative. Columbus, yet doubtful whether it might be *some* delusion of the fancy, called Rodrigo Sanchez de Segovia and made the same enquiry. By the time the latter had ascended the roundhouse, the light had disappeared. They saw it *once* or *twice* afterwards in sudden and passing gleams; as if *it were* a torch in the bark of a fisherman, rising and sinking with the waves: or in the hand of *some* person on shore, borne up and down as he walked from house *to* house. They continued their *course* until *two* in the morning, when a gun from the Pinta gave the joyful signal of land. It

was first discovered by a mariner named Rodrigo de Triana; but the reward was afterwards adjudged *to* the admiral, for having *previously* perceived the light. The land was now clearly seen about *two* leagues distant, *whereupon* they took in sail, and laid *to*, waiting impatiently for the dawn.

The *thoughts* and feelings of Columbus in this little space of time must have been tumultuous and intense. At length, in spite of every difficulty and danger, he had accomplished his object. The *great* mystery of the *Ocean* was revealed; his theory, which had been the scoff of sages, was triumphantly established; he had secured *to* himself a glory which must be as durable as the *world* itself.

CHAPTER XI.

First landing of Columbus in the new world.

It was in the morning of Friday, 12th. of October, 1492, that Columbus first beheld the new world. When the day dawned, he saw before him a level and *beautiful* island several leagues in extent, of *great* freshness and verdure,

and covered with trees like a continual orchard. *Though* every thing appeared in the wild luxuriance of untamed nature, yet the island was evidently *populous*, for the inhabitants *were* seen issuing from the woods, and running from all parts *to* the shore, *where* they stood gazing at the ships. They *were* all perfectly naked, and from their attitudes and gestures appeared *to* be lost in astonishment. Columbus made signal for the ships *to* cast anchor, and the boats *to* be manned and armed. He entered his own boat, richly attired in scarlet, and *bearing* the royal standard; whilst Martin Alonso Pinzon, and Vicente Yañez his brother, put off in company in their boats, each *bearing* the banner of the enterprise emblazoned with a green cross, having on each side the letters F. and I., the initials of the castilian monarchs Fernando and Isabel, surmounted by crowns. As they approached the shores, they *where* refreshed by the sight of the ample forests, which in those climates *have* extraordinary *beauty* of vegetation. They beheld fruits of tempting hue, but unknown kind, *growing* among the trees which overhung the shores. The purity and suavity of the atmosphere, the crystal transparency of the seas which bathe these islands, give them a wonderful *beauty* and must

have had their effect upon the susceptible feelings of Columbus. No sooner did he land, than he threw himself upon his knees, kissed the *earth*, and returned thanks to God with tears of joy. His example was followed by the rest, *whose hearts* indeed overflowed with the same feelings of gratitude. Columbus then rising drew his sword, displayed the royal standard, and assembling round him the *two* captains, with Rodrigo de Escobedo, notary of the armament, Rodrigo Sanchez, and the rest *who* had landed, he took solemn possession in the name of the castilian sovereigns, giving the island the name of San Salvador. Having complied with the requisite forms and ceremonies, he now called upon all present *to* take the oath of obedience *to* him as admiral and viceroy representing the persons of the sovereigns.

The feelings of the crew now burst forth in the most extravagant transports. They thronged around the admiral, in their overflowing zeal. *Some* embraced him, others kissed his hands. Those *who* had been most *mutinous* and turbulent during the voyage, *were* now most devoted and enthusiastic. Many abject spirits, *who* had outraged him by their insolence, now crouched as it *were* at his feet, begging pardon for all the

trouble they had caused him, and offering for the future the blindest obedience *to* his commands (1). The natives of the island, when, at the dawn of day, they had beheld the ships, with their sails set, hovering on their coast, had supposed them *some* monsters which had issued from the deep during the night. They had crowded *to* the beach and watched their movements with awful anxiety. Their veering about, apparently without effort; the shifting and furling of their sails, resembling huge wings, filled them with astonishment. When they beheld their boats approach the shore, and a number of strange beings clad in glittering steel, or raiment of various colours, landing upon the beach, they fled in a fright *to* their woods. Finding, however, that *there* was no attempt *to* pursue nor molest them they gradually recovered from their terror, and approached the spaniards with *great* awe; frequently prostrating themselves on the *earth* and making signs of adoration. The admiral particularly attracted their attention, from his commanding height, his air of authority, his dress of scarlet, and the deference which was paid him by his companions; all which pointed him

(1) Oviedo, lib. I, c. 6. Las Casas, hist. Ind. c. 40.

out to be the commander. When they had still further recovered from their fears, they approached the spaniards, touched their beards, and examined their hands and faces, admiring their whiteness. Columbus, pleased with their simplicity, their gentleness, and the confidence they reposed in beings *who must have appeared to them so strange and formidable*, suffered their scrutiny with perfect acquiescence. The wondering savages *were won by this benignity*; they now supposed that the ships had sailed out of the crystal firmament which bounded their horizon, or that they had descended from above on their ample wings, and these marvellous beings *were inhabitants of the skies*.

The natives of the island *were no less objects of curiosity to the spaniards*, differing, as they did, from any race of men they had ever seen. Their appearance gave no promise of either *wealth or civilization*, for they *were entirely naked*, and painted with a variety of colours. With *some* it was confined merely to some part of the face, the nose, or around the eyes; with others it extended to the whole body, and gave them a wild and fantastic appearance. Their complexion was of a tawny or copper hue and they *were entirely destitute of beards*. Their hair was

not crisped, like the recently discovered tribes of the African coast under the same latitude, but straight and coarse, partly cut short above the ears, but *some* locks left long behind and falling upon their *shoulders*: *there* was but *one* female with them, quite *young*, naked like her companions, and *beautifully* formed.

As Columbus supposed *to have* landed on an island at the extremity of India, he called the *natives* by the general appellation of Indians, which was universally adopted before the true nature of his discovery was known, and has ever since been extended *to* all the aboriginals of the new world.

The spaniards soon discovered that these islanders *were* friendly and extremely simple and artless. Their only arms *were* lances, hardened at the end by fire, or pointed with a flint, or the tooth or bone of a fish. *There* was no iron to be seen among them, nor did they appear acquainted with its properties; for, when a drawn sword was presented *to* them, they unguardedly took it by the edge.

Columbus distributed among them *coloured* caps, glass beads, hawk's bells, and other trifles. These they received as inestimable gifts, hanging the beads round their necks, and being wonder-

fully delighted with their finery, and with the sound of the bells. The spaniards remained all day on shore, refreshing themselves after their *anxious* voyage amidst the *beautiful* groves of the island; they did not return to their ships until late in the evening delighted with all that they had seen.

On the following morning, at *break* of day, the shore was thronged with the *natives*, who, having lost all *dread* of what at first appeared to be monsters of the deep, came swimming off to the ships; others came in light barks which they called canoes, formed of a single tree, hollowed, and capable of holding from *one* man to the number of forty or fifty.

They shewed *great* eagerness to procure more of the toys and trinkets of the white men, not, apparently, from any idea of their intrinsic value, but because every thing from the hands of the strangers possessed a supernatural virtue in their eyes, as having been *brought* with them from *heaven*. They even picked up fragments of glass and *earthenware* as valuable prizes. They had but few objects to offer in return, except parrots and cotton yarn, of which they had abundance, and *would* exchange large balls of five and twenty pounds' weight for the merest trifle.

They brought also cakes of a kind of bread called cassavi, which constituted a principal part of their food, and was afterwards an important article of provisions with the spaniards.

The avarice of the discoverers was quickly excited by the sight of small ornaments of gold, which some of the natives wore in their noses. This the latter gladly exchanged for glass beads and hawks' bells; and both parties exulted in the bargain, no doubt admiring each other's simplicity. As gold, however, was an object of royal monopoly in all enterprises of discovery, Columbus forbade any traffic in it without his express sanction; and he put the same prohibition on the traffic for cotton, reserving to the crown all trade for it, wherever it should be found in any quantity.

He inquired of the natives where this gold was procured. They answered him by signs, pointing to the south; and he understood them that in ~~that~~ ^{that} quarter there was a king of great wealth, in so much, that he was served in great vessels of wrought gold. He was persuaded that he had arrived among those islands described by Marco Polo, as lying opposite Cathay, in the Chinese sea, and he construed every thing to accord with the account given of those opulent regions.

The *country* to the south, abounding in gold, could be no other than the *famous* island of Cipango; and the king *who* was served out of vessels of gold, must be the monarch *whose* magnificent city and *gorgeous* palace covered with plates of gold, had been extolled in such splendid terms by Marco Polo.

The island *where* Columbus had thus, for the first time, set his foot upon the new *world*, was called by the *natives*, Guanahane. It still retains the name of San Salvador, which he gave *to* it, *though* called by the english, cat island.

On the morning of the 14th. of October, the admiral set off at day *break* with the boats of the ships *to* reconoitre the island, directing his *course* *to* the north-east. As the boats proceeded, they passed *two* or three villages, the inhabitants of which ran along parallel *to* them, calling after the spaniards, and inviting them by signs *to* land, offering them *various* fruits and vessels of water. Finding, however, that the boats continued on their *course*, many of the indians threw themselves into the sea and swam after them, and others followed in canoes. The admiral received them all with kindness and caresses, giving them glass beads and other trifles, which *were* received with transport as celestial presents, for the inva-

riable idea of the savages was, that the white men had come from the skies. The sailors being *wearied* with rowing, and the island not appearing *to* the admiral of sufficient importance *to* induce colonisation he returned *to* the ships taking seven of the *natives* with him, that they might acquire the spanish language, and serve as interpreters.

Having taken in a supply of wood and water, they left the island of San Salvador the same evening, the admiral being impatient *to* prosecute his discoveries, so satisfactorily commenced, and above all, *to* arrive at the *wealthy country to* the south, which he flattered himself *would* prove the *famous* island of Cipango.

In reply *to* the continual inquiries made by the spaniards, concerning the *source* from whence they procured their gold, the *natives* had uniformly pointed *to* the south. Columbus now began *to* gather information of an island which lay in that direction and which was called Cuba, but all that he *could* collect concerning it from the signs of the *natives* was *coloured*, and gilded, and exaggerated by his imagination. He understood it *to* be of *great* extent, abounding in gold, and *pearls*, and spices, and carrying on an extensive commerce in those *precious* articles; and

that large merchant ships came *to* trade with its inhabitants.

Comparing these misinterpreted accounts with the coast of Asia as laid down on his maps, after the descriptions of Marco Polo, he concluded that this island must be Cipango, and the merchant ships mentioned must be those of the grand khan, *who* maintained a *great* commerce in this seas.

He formed his plan accordingly, determining *to* sail immediately for this island, and make himself acquainted with its ports, cities and productions for the purpose of establishing relations of traffic. He *would* then seek another *great* island called Bohio, of which the *natives* gave likewise marvellous accounts. His *sejourn* in those islands *would* depend upon the quantities of gold, spices, *precious* stones, and other objects of oriental trade which he *should* find *there*. After this he *would* proceed *to* the mainland of India, which must be within ten days' sail seek the city Quinsay, which according *to* Marco Polo was *one* of the most magnificent capitals in the *world*; he *would there* deliver in person the letters of the castilian sovereigns *to* the grand khan, and when he received his reply, return triumphantly *to* Spain with this document *to* prove he had ac-

complished the *great* object of his voyage. Such was the splendid scheme with which Columbus fed his imagination, as he was about *to* leave the Bahamas in quest of the island of Cuba.

CHAPTER XII.

Discovery and coasting of Cuba.

After three days navigation in the *course* of which he *ouched* at a *group* of seven or eight small islands, he arrived on the morning of the 28th. October, in sight of the island of Cuba. He anchored in a *beautiful* river, free from rocks or shoals, of transparent water, its banks overhung with trees. *Here* landing, and taking possession of the island, he gave it the name of Juana in *honour* of prince Juan, and *to* the river the name of San Salvador. Returning *to* his boat, he proceeded for *some* distance up the river more and more enchanted with the *beauty* of the *country*. Cuba broke upon him like an Elysium. "It is the most *beautiful* island," says he "that eyes ever beheld, full of excellent ports and profound rivers." The climate was more temperate here than in the other islands, the nights being neither hot nor cold, while the birds

and grasshoppers sang all night long. In a kind of riot of the imagination, Columbus finds at every step something *to* corroborate the information he had received, or fancied he had received from the *natives*. He had *conclusive* proofs as he *thought*; that Cuba possessed mines of gold, and groves of spices, and that the crystal waters of its shores abounded with *pearls*. He no longer doubted that it was the island of Cipango, and weighing anchor, coasted along westward, in which direction, according *to* the signs of his interpreters, the magnificent city of its king was situated. After standing *to* the northwest for *some* distance, Columbus came in sight of a *great headland*, *to* which, from the groves with which it was covered, he gave the name of the Cape of Palms, and which forms the eastern entrance *to* what is now known as Laguna de Moron. Here three indians, *who where* on board of the *Pinta* informed the commander, Martin Alonso Pinzon, that behind this cape *there* was a river, from whence it was but *four* days *journey to* cubanacan, a place abounding in gold. He concluded *therefore*, that, the indians *were* talking of cubblay khan, the Tartar sovereign, and of certain parts of his dominions described by Marco Polo. This tissue of errors and misconceptions, he

immediately communicated to Columbus. It put an end to the delusion in which the admiral had hitherto indulged, that this was the island of Cipango ; but it substituted another no less agreeable. He concluded that he must *have* reached the main land of Asia or as he termed it, India, and if so, he *could* not be at any *great* distance from Mangi and cathay, the ultimate destination of his voyage.

Every attempt to reach the river in question, however, proved ineffectual. Cape stretched beyond cape; there was no good anchorage, the wind became contrary, and the appearance of the heavens threatening rough weather, he put back to a river where he had anchored a day or two before, and to which he had given the name of Rio de los Mares.

On the 1st. of November, at sunrise, he sent the boats on shore to visit several houses, but the inhabitants fled to the woods. Columbus supposed that they must have a dread of his armament, thinking it one of the scouring expeditions sent by the grand khan to make prisoners and slaves. He sent the boat on shore again in the afternoon, with an indian interpreter on board, who was instructed to assure the people of the peaceable and beneficent intentions of the spa-

niards, and that they had no connexion with the grand khan. After the indian had proclaimed this from the boat *to* the savages upon the beach, part of it, no doubt, *to* their *great* perplexity, he threw himself into the water and swam *to*, the shore. He was well received by the *natives*, and succeeded so effectually in calming their fears, that before evening *there were* more than sixteen canoes about the ships, bringing cotton yarn and the other simple articles of traffic of these islanders. Columbus forbade all trading for any thing but gold, that the *natives* might be tempted *to* produce the real riches of their *country*. They had none *to* offer, and *were* destitute of all ornaments of the *precious* metals, excepting *one who* wore in his nose a piece of *wrought* silver. Columbus understood this man say that the king lived about the distance of *four* days' *journey* in the interior; that many messengers had been despatched *to* give him tidings of the *arrival* of the strangers upon the coast; and that in less than three days' time messengers might be expected from him in return, and many merchants from the interior *to* trade with the ships. It is *curious to* observe how ingeniously the imagination of Columbus deceived him at every step, and how he wove every thing into a uni-

form web of false conclusions. Poring over the map of Toscanelli, referring *to* the reckonings of his voyage, and musing on the misinterpreted *words* of the indians, he imagined that he must be on the borders of Cathay, and about *one* hundred leagues from the capital of the grand khan. *Anxious to arrive there*, and *to delay* as little as possible in the territories of this inferior prince, he determined not *to* await the arrival of messengers and merchants, but *to* despatch *two* envoys *to* seek the neighbouring monarch at his residence.

For this mission he chose *two* spaniards Rodrigo de Jerez and Luis de Torres; the latter a converted jew, *who* knew hebrew and chaldaic, and even something of Arabic. *Two* indians *were* sent with them as guides, *one* a *native* of Guanahani, and the other an inhabitant of the hamlet on the bank of the river. The ambassadors *were* furnished with strings of beads, and other trinkets for their travelling expences. Instructions *were* given them *to* inform the king that Columbus had been sent by the castilian sovereigns, a bearer of letters and a present, which he was *to* deliver personally, for the purpose of establishing an amicable intercourse between the powers. They *were* likewise instructed *to* inform them-

selves accurately about the situation and distances of certain provinces, ports and rivers, which the admiral specified by name from the descriptions which he had of the coast of Asia. They *were* moreover provided with specimens of spices and drugs, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any *precious* articles of the kind abounded in the *country*. With these provisions and instructions, the ambassadors departed, six days being allowed them *to* go and return. Many at the present day, will smile at this embassy *to* a naked savage chieftain in the interior of Cuba, in mistake for an Asiatic monarch; but such was the singular nature of this voyage, a continual series of golden dreams, and all interpreted by the *delusive* volume of Marco Polo.

On the 6th. of November, the *two* ambassadors returned, and every *one* crowded *to* hear tidings of the interior of the *country*, and of the prince *to* whose capital they had been sent. After penetrating twelve leagues, they had come *to* a village of fifty houses, built similarly *to* those of the coast, but larger; the whole village containing at least a thousand inhabitants. They *were* received with *great* solemnity; the *natives* conducted them *to* the best house, and placed them in waht appeared *to* be intended for chairs of

state, being *wrought* out of single pieces of wood into the forms of quadrupeds. They then offered them the principal articles of their food, fruits and vegetables. When they had complied with the laws of savage *courtesy* and hospitality they seated themselves on the ground arround their visitors, and waited *to* hear what they had *to* communicate.

The israelite, Luis de Torrès, found his hebrew, chaldaic, and arabic, of no avail, and the Lucayen interpreter had *to* be the orator. He made a regular speech, after the indian manner in which he extolled the power, the *wealth*, and munificence of the white men. When he had finished, the indians crowded round these wonderful beings, *whom*, as usual, they considered more than human. *Some touched* them, examined their skin and raiment, others kissed their hands and feet, in token of submission or adoration. In a little while the men withdrew, and *were* succeeded by the women, and the same ceremonies *were* repeated. *Some* of the women had a slight covering of netted cotton round the middle, but most of the inhabitants of both sexes *were* entirely naked. *There* was no appearance of gold, or other *precious* articles, and when they shewed specimens of cinnamon, pep-

per, and other spices, the inhabitants told them they *were* not to be found in that neighbourhood, but far off to the southwest.

The envoys determined, therefore, to return to the ships. The natives would fain have induced them to remain for several days; but seeing them bent on departing, a great number were anxious to accompany them, imagining they were about to return to the skies. They took with them, however, only one of the principal men, with his son, who were attended by a domestic.

On their way back, they, for the first time, witnessed the use of a weed, which the ingenious caprice of man has since converted into an universal luxury, in defiance of the opposition of the senses. They beheld several of the natives going about with firebrands in their hands, and certain dried herbs which they rolled up in a leaf, and lighting one end, put the other in their mouth, and continued exhaling and puffing out the smoke. These rolls they called tobacco, a name since transferred to the plant of which they were made. The spaniards were struck with astonishment at this singular indulgence, although prepared to meet with wonders.

As fast as one illusion passed away another

succeeded; for during the absence of the emissaries, the indians had informed him, by signs, of a place *to* the eastward, *where* the people collected gold along the river banks by torch-light, and afterwards *wrought* it into bars with hammers. In speaking of this place they again used the words Babeque and Bohio, which Columbus supposed *to* be the proper names of islands or countries. The true meaning of these words has been *variously* explained. It is said that they *were* applied by the indians *to* the coast of terra firma, called also by them Caritaba (1).

The *great* object of Columbus was *to* arrive at *some* opulent and civilized *country* of the east, *where* he might establish a commercial relation with its sovereign, and carry home a quantity of oriental merchandise as a rich trophy of his discovery. Conceiving himself *to* be on the eastern coast of Asia, he determined *to* turn *to* the east-south-east, in quest of Babeque, which he trusted might prove *some* rich and civilized island.

(1) Muñoz, hist. del nuevo mundo, c. 3.

DEL VERSO.

Dos son las clases de verso que usan los ingleses: verso suelto (*blank*) y verso consonante (*perfect*).

Los principales pies de que se compone son: *yambo*, *troquéo* y *anapesto*; y su melodía, á imitacion de la del griego y romano, consiste principalmente en la cantidad de las sílabas.

El pie *yambo* tiene la primera sílaba breve y la segunda larga, como *degréé*, *revéal*, *obtain*.

El *troquéo* tiene la primera larga y la segunda breve, como *hóly*, *joyful*, *kindly*.

El *anapesto* tiene las dos primeras breves y la última larga, como *disagrée*, *patentee*, *readmit*.

La medida yámbica tiene versos de dos, cuatro, seis y diez sílabas, y todos llevan el acento en las sílabas pares.

(1) *Ejemplo del de dos sílabas.*

How vain
Is hope!

(1) La frecuencia con que los poetas ingleses usan de la *Sístole* y de la *Diástole* impide que puedan marcarse en el verso las excepciones de las reglas de pronunciaci6n.

[149]

How bright
The light!

De cuatro.

Unheard, unknown
He makes his moan,

De seis.

One evening as I lay
A musing in a grove.

De ocho.

But he who stems a stream with sand.

De diez.

Then teach me heav'n to scorn the guilty bays.

La medida troquéa tiene versos de tres, cinco
y siete sílabas, y lleva el acento en las impares.

De tres.

Dréadful gléams
Dismal screams.

De cinco.

In the days of old
Stories plainly told

[150]

Lovers felt annoy.

De siete.

Little syren of the stage
Charmer of an idle age.

La medida anapéstica tiene versos de tres, seis, nueve y doce sílabas: el acento recae siempre en cada tercer sílaba.

De tres.

May my lays
Swell with praise.

De seis.

In my rage shall be seen
The revéngé of a quéen.

De nueve.

One would thínk she might líke to retíre.

De doce.

'Tis the voíce of the slúggard; I hear him compláin.

Las pausas son tres : cesura, semicesura y pausa final.

La cesura en el verso heróico se halla gene-

ralmente despues de la cuarta ó quinta sílaba, y algunas veces tambien despues de la tercera ó de la séptima: ejemplo:

Despues de la cuarta.

Why rove my thoughts = beyond this last retreat?

Despues de la quinta.

The field of combat = is the sphere of man.

Despues de la tercera.

Deluded = with the visionary light.

Despues de la séptima.

A needless Alexandrine = ends the song.

El Alejandrino la lleva constantemente en la sexta:

Of all the Cambrian shires = their heads that }
bear so high. }

La semicesura se hace siempre despues de los sustantivos ó adjetivos sustantivados que se hallan entre dos adverbios, ó precedidos de una preposicion, como en los ejemplos siguientes:

What unseen force, what active energy,
Informs the vast Rotation of the sky!

3.^a El acento del último pie de cada verso se altera también según convenga á la consonancia que se busca: ejemplos:

Cherish ye Muses, the forsaken fair,
And take into your train, this wanderer.

'Tis this he likes, this he regrets when undone
So different are the scenes of "life in London."

4.^a En el verso suelto se pondrá mucha atención en no omitir la pausa final de cada renglón, pues muchas veces ella sola es la que diferencia el verso de la prosa, como lo demuestra el ejemplo siguiente:

"Of man's first disobedience and the fruit of
that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste brought
death into the world, and all our wo with loss
of Eden till one greater man restore us and re-
gain the blissful seat, sing heavenly Muse!"

Si uno que no tuviese idea del poema de Milton leyese el trozo que antecede, creería más bien que era una mala prosa que un verso tan armonioso como resulta de las mismas palabras sujetas á la pausa final.

Of man's first disobedience , and the fruit
 Of that forbidden tree , whose mortal taste
 Brought death into the world , and all our wo
 With loss of Eden till one greater man
 Restore us, and regain the blissful seat,
 Sing heavenly Muse!

La principal regla que se da para este género de composicion es que la construccion gramatical sea tal , que cuando no exija una pausa al fin de cada renglon , al menos no escluya enteramente la suspension de la voz. Asi que , la recitacion debe ser propia y natural , es decir, que ni se renglonee , ni se salte de un renglon á otro con tanta precipitacion como cuando se lee prosa.

E J E R C I C I O

DE LAS REGLAS PRECEDENTES.

Education.

Youth, like soften'd Wax, with Ease will take
 Those Images that first Impressions make:
 If those are fair, their Actions will be bright;
 If foul, they'll clouded be with Shades of Night.

Religion.

Religion prompts us to a future State,
 The last Appeal from Fortune, and from Fate;
 Where GOD's all-righteous Ways will be declar'd,
 The *Bad* meet Punishment, the *Good* Reward.

Virtue.

Virtue's the chiefest Beauty of the Mind,
 The noblest Ornament of Human-kind:
 Virtue's our Safeguard, and our guiding Star,
 That stirs up Reason when our Senses err.

Advice.

Learn to contemn all Praise betimes,
 For Flatt'ry is the Nurse of Crimes.
 With early Virtue plant thy Breast,
 The specious Arts of Vice detest.

Custom.

Ill Customs by Degrees to Habits rise,
 Ill Habits soon become exalted Vice:
 Ill Customs gather by unseen Degrees,
 As Brooks make Rivers, Rivers swell to Seas.

Learning.

From Art and Study true Content must flow,
 For'tis a God-like Attribute to know.
 He most improves who studies with Delight,
 And learns sound Morals, while he learns to write.

Honesty.

Convince the World that you are just and true,
 Be just in all you say, and all you do;
 Whatever be your Birth, your're sure to be,
 A Man of the first Magnitude to me.

Friendship.

Tell me, ye knowing and discerning few,
 Where I may find a friend both firm and true;
 Who dares stand by me when in deep Distress,
 And then his Love and Friendship most express,

Swearing.

Of all the nauseous complicated Crimes,

That both infect and stigmatize the Times;
 There's none that can with impious Oaths compare,
 Where Vice and Folly have an equal Share.

Gaming.

All Cheats at Games keep gaping for their Prey,
 Quarrels create, and Mischiefs follow Play;
 It loses Time, disturbs the Mind and Sense,
 Whilst Oaths and Lies are oft the Consequence,
 And Murder, sometimes, follows Loss of Pence.

Frugality.

Nor trivial Loss nor trivial Gain despise,
 Mole Hills, if often heap'd, to Mountains rise;
 Weigh ev'ry small Expence, and nothing waste,
 Farthings, long sav'd, amount to Pounds at last.

Industry.

Flee Sloth! the Canker of Good Sense and Parts,
 Of Health, of Wealth, of Honour, and of Arts;
 Those that court Fame must not their Senses please,
 Her Chariot lags when drawn by Sloth and Ease.

Human life is but a dream,
 Passign like a sunny beam,
 When the cloud across the sky
 Flitting darkens Phœbus' eye.

See yon curling vapour's train
 Proudly sweeping o'er the plain!
 The breeze is up : it fades away
 So shall the pride of life decay.

Pleasures , honours , wealth , and pow'r ,
 Seem to last but scarce an hour :
 Death approaches , lo they take
 Their sudden flight , and us forsake.

The butterfly on spangled wings
 Hovers round in airy rings :
 Worldlings , like the thoughtless boy ,
 Fast pursue the fleeting toy.

On to ruin's brink they press ,
 Panting , eager in the chase ;
 While around them fiends deride ,
 Angels blushing turn aside.

Mortals , stop your mad career !
 Lo the precipice how near !
 Turn ye ! further if you strive ,
 Down the dreatful steep you'll drive.

THE WISE MAN'S CHOICE.

See o'er its thorny stalk reclining
 Yon wither'd rose, so sickly pining:
 Yet late its crimson cheek was seen
 In dewy lustre brightly shining.

Thus quickly fades our youthful bloom,
 When age or sickness steals upon us:
 And, when we sink into the tomb,
 Not long our dearest friends bemoan us.

Frail beauty then the sage despises;
 Him ne'er her tempting lure entices;
 Nor ought, but virtue's deathless charms,
 That deck the soul, he fondly prizes.

Unmov'd who smiles at fortune's frown,
 And scorns all her fleeting favours;
 His hope, who rests on God alone,
 And always him to please endeavours.

Beneath his sacred wing protected,
 Still towards Heav'n his steps directed,
 He journeys on through life secure,
 Till comes the happy term expected.

When ended all his care and toil,
 He flies to meet his God's embraces;
 Who welcomes him with gracious smile,
 And'mong his saints in glory places.

THE BEE.

O'er field and meadow, hill and dale,
 And up and down the flow'ry vale,
 Or humming through the leafy grove,
 The busy bee delights to rove.

Now, stooping with her balmy load,
 Well pleas'd she seeks her lov'd abode:
 Returning straight her toil renews,
 And from the flow'rs sweet nectar brews.

While summer lasts, her only care,
 Is to collect her winter fare;
 Nor heedless, like the rest, to play,
 And sport her precious time away.

Poor insects! Boreas' chilling breath,
 Shall freeze their little souls to death.
 While she, so snug, her cellar stor'd
 Shall feast upon her luscious hoard.

See here a pattern , man , for thee:
 Go imitate the industrious bee.
 The summer of the life is short
 It is not yet thy time to sport.

Who will not labour while he may,
 Nor guard against the evil day;
 Who for the future has no store,
 He perish must for evermore.

WINTER.

Hark! Boreas' sullen horn
 Rending the air,
 For Winter's quick return
 Bids now prepare.
 Pale Autumn starting sighs;
 Then straight her flight she hies:
 In loose disorder flies
 Her yellow hair.

In clouds high wreathing screen'd.
 Of snowy glare,
 Forth comes the yelling fiend
 The world to scare.
 He pricks his stormy steeds,
 And onward fast he speeds:

His fury nature dreads,
 Nought wont to spare.
 Rest by his ruthless hand
 Their foliage fair,
 Behold how shiv'ring stand
 The forest bare.
 Bound in his icy chain
 The river strives in vain;
 Nor to the chiding main
 Can swift repair.

While spreads his wizard wand
 The frost-wove snare,
 Ocean his fett'ring hand
 Dreads not to dare:
 Rous'd from his wat'ry bed,
 He lifts his hoary head,
 Loud roaring, till afraid
 The foe beware.

Breathing their sweets where flow'rs
 Of beauty rare,
 And Ceres' golden stores
 Late waving were;
 All o'er the whit'ning plain
 He whirls his snowy wain:
 The wind's loud bellowing train

His might declare.

Yet though of annual sway

He claims his share;

Soon spring will, blooming gay,

His waste repair.

Should troubles e'er annoy,

Or ought our peace destroy,

So let us hope that joy

Still follows care.

FRIENDSHIP

Camillus.

Altuna, why trembles the tear in thine eye?

Why sittest so silent and sad?

Say, why from thy bosom did'st heave the deep sigh,

While ev'ry thing round us looks glad?

The linnets are singing,

The forest is ringing

With the blackbird's melodious strain;

There's nobody near us,

Who may overhear us:

Then tell me what causeth thy pain.

Altuna.

Though warbles the linnet his musical lay,
 Though echoes responsive the grove:
 Though nature, Camillus, looks blooming and gay;
 No pleasures my pain can remove.

 If from me thou'rt torn,
 Unhappy, forlorn,
 'Mong these lonesome walks will I stray.
 Fond fancy will trace here
 Each favourite place, where
 Like lambkins together we'd play.

Still sacred to friendship, from whose flow'ry brink
 Whe stooping our thirst would allay,
 This fountain shall be: here on thee will I think,
 When thou art remov'd far away.

 To Albion O could I
 Thee follow! fain would I
 Leave happy Iberia's shore.
 Vain wish! Ere yon thorn
 Its berries hath borne,
 Wide Ocean between us shall roar.

Camillus.

Embrace thy Camillus, thou dearest of friends!

Thy head on his bosom recline;

My duty, Altuna, now forces me hence,

O let us not thereat repine.

O let it not grieve thee

That soon I must leave thee;

Time may us to each other restore:

Death else will prove sweet,

And in Heav'n we shall meet;

Where true friends never separate more

Sonnet to night.

I love thee, mournful sober-suited night,

When the fair moon, yet lingering in her wane

And veil'd in coulds, with pale uncertain light

In tangs o'er the waters of the restless main.

In deep depression sunk, the enfeebled mind

Will to the deaf cold elements complain,

And tell the embosom'd grief, however vain,

To sullen surges, and the viewless wind.

Though no repose on thy dark breast I find,

I still enjoy thee-cheerless as thou art;

For, in thy quiet gloom th'exhausted heart,

Is calm, though wretched; hopeless; yet resign'd:

While to the winds and waves its sorrows given,

May reach-though lost on earth-the ear of heaven!

By THEE dispos'd into congenial soils,
 Stands each attractive plant, and sucks, and swells
 The juicy tide; a twining mass of tubes.
 At THY command the vernal sun awakes
 The torpid sap, detruded to the root
 By wintry winds, that now in fluent dance,
 And lively fermentation, mounting, spreads
 All this innum'rous-colour'd scene of things.

As rising from the vegetable world
 My theme ascends, with equal wing ascend,
 My panting Muse! and hark, how loud the woods
 Invite you forth in all your gayest trim.
 Lend me your song, ye nightingales! oh pour
 The mazy running soul of melody
 Into my varied verse! while I deduce,
 From the first note the hollow cuckoo sings,
 The symphony of Spring, and touch a theme
 Unknown to fame, the passion of the groves.

When first the soul of love is sent abroad,
 Warm through the vital air, and on the heart
 Harmonious seizes, the gay troops begin
 In gallant thought to plume the painted wing,
 And try again the long-forgotten strain;
 At first faint warbled: but no sooner grows
 The soft infusion prevalent, and wide,
 Than, all alive, at once their joy o'erflows
 In music unconfi'd. Up springs the lark,

Shrill-voiced and loud, the messenger of morn:
 Ere yet the shadows fly, he mounted sings
 Amid the dawning clouds, and from their haunts
 Calls up the tuneful nations. Ev'ry copse
 Deep-tangled, tree irregular, and bush
 Bendingh with dewy moisture o'er the heads
 Of the coy quiristers that lodge within,
 Are prodigal of harmony. The thrush,
 And wood-lark, o'er the kind-contending throng
 Superior heard, run through the sweetest length
 Of notes; when list'ning Philomela deigns
 To let them joy, and purposes, in thought
 Elate, to make her night excel their day.
 The blackbird whistles from the thorny brake;
 The mellow bullfinch answers from the grove:
 Nor are the linnets, o'er the flow'ring furze
 Pour'd out profusely, silent. Join'd to these,
 Innum'rous songsters, in the fresh'ning shade
 Of new-sprung leaves, their modulations mix
 Mellifluous. The jay, the rook, the daw,
 And each harsh pipe, discordant heard alone,
 Aid the full concert; while the stock-dove breathes
 A melancholy murmur through the whole.

THE END.

FÉ DE ERRATAS.

<u>PÁG.</u>	<u>LÍN.</u>	<u>DICE.</u>	<u>LÉASE.</u>
5	16	<i>the, ste, nce, nge</i>	<i>the, ste, nge</i>
id.	11	<i>daal</i>	<i>dayal</i>
48	24	<i>ouly</i>	<i>only</i>
56	23	<i>youwill</i>	<i>you will</i>
61	16	<i>bis</i>	<i>his</i>
66	8	<i>all</i>	<i>old</i>
68	5	<i>Circunttances</i>	<i>Circumstances</i>
id.	21	<i>Caracter</i>	<i>Character</i>
69	6	<i>Quite</i>	<i>Quiet</i>
id.	17	<i>Confesor</i>	<i>Confessor</i>
71	20	<i>Sovereigs</i>	<i>Sovereigns</i>
72	24	<i>bussiness</i>	<i>Business</i>
73	2	<i>Cahinet.</i>	<i>Cabinet</i>
77	1	<i>accordindg</i>	<i>according</i>
id.	12	<i>foreing</i>	<i>foreign</i>
79	9	<i>perccived</i>	<i>perceived</i>
82	15	<i>offces</i>	<i>offices (1)</i>
86	21	<i>Talavera,</i>	<i>Talavera.</i>
87	19	<i>reil</i>	<i>veil</i>
88	15	<i>through out</i>	<i>throughout</i>
95	22	<i>esperienced</i>	<i>experienced</i>

(1) *Offices* se halla defectuosa en varias páginas, porque se ha hecho una separacion de *of* y *fices*.

101	3	Bossoms	Bosoms
102	2	necdy	needy
103	17	anounced	announced
104	11	beginnig	beginning
109	id.	Consecrated	Consecrated
112	6	Consecuence	Consequence
115	4	to people of	to frighten people
			with
127	6	tha	that
id.	8	te	the
id.	18	enquiry	inquiry
id.	27	joiful	joyful
129	14	of	off
137	9	taken	taken
142	10	she	the
143	16	somthing	something

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TABLA QUE CONTIENE TODAS LAS ESCEPCIONES DE LAS REGLAS ANTERIORES.

Escepciones de las reglas dadas para el primer sonido de las vocales.

- A.....⁴ Suenan ² *a* en *have*: *a* en *are*, *gape*, sus derivados y compuestos: suenan *i* castellana en los di-sílabos terminados en *age* acentuados en la primera sílaba, v. gr., *cabbage*, *courage*.
- E..... Toma el sonido de *e* en *there*, *were*, *where*, *ere*.
- I..... Toma el sonido de *i* en *give*, *live*, *shire*, *caprice*, *antique*, *critique*, *quarantine*, *routine*, *fascine*, *fatigue*, *intrigue*, *machine*, *magazine*, *marine*, *pique*, *police*, *profile*, *relative*, *to live*, *servile*, *hostile*, *respite*, *deposite*, *housewife*, *mercantile*, *juvenile*, *maritime*, *medice*, *discipline*, *masculine*, *jesamine*, *femenine*, *heroine*, *libertine*, *genuin*, *alkaline*, *hypocrite*, *favourite*, *requisite*, *perquisite*, *exquisite*, *apposite*, *opposite*, *offensive*, *defensive*, *triple*, *to rescil*, *to enfranchise*, y todas las palabras de tres sílabas que acaban en *ice*, escepto *sacrifice*, *coatrice*, que siguen la regla general. La palabra *wind* se pronuncia *wind* cuando es sustantivo, y *wind* cuando verbo.
- O..... Toma el sonido de *u* en *done*, *come*, *none*, *love*, *glove*, *shove*, *above*, *some*, *soven*, *honey*.
- AI..... Suenan *e* en *said*: *a* en *plaid*, *raillery*: *i* en las terminaciones en *ain*, v. gr., *captain*, *mountain* &c.
- AO.... Suenan *a* en *gaol*, sus derivados y compuestos.
- AU.... Suenan *a* en *laugh*, *draught*, *aunt*, *haunt*, *gaunt*, sus derivados y compuestos.
- EE..... Suenan *a* en las contracciones *ne'er*, *e'er*. No forma diptongo en las palabras compuestas de la preposición *re*, v. gr., *reedify*, *reecho* &c. En estos casos la primera *e* tiene el sonido de *e*, y la segunda el que la corresponda.
- OO.... Se pronuncia *o* en *door*, *floor*.

Siguen las escepciones de las reglas dadas para el sonido de los diptongos.

- OO... como ¹⁴ *oo* en *Zoography*, *Zoology*, *Zooforous*, *Zootomist*, sus derivados y compuestos.
- OO... como ¹⁴ *oo* en *Zoofite*.
- OO... como ² *u* en *flood*, *blood*.
- OU.... Toma el sonido de *u* en *courage*, *bourgeon*, *journey*, *journal*, *adjourn*, *country*, *cousin*, *couple*, *double*, *trouble*, *courtesy*, *gournet*, *joust*, *housewife*, *flourish*, *rough*, *tough*, *slough*, *mounch*, *nourish*, *enough*, *scourge*, *chough*, *slough*, *southerly*, *touch*, *young*, y en todos los acabados en *ous* y *our* que lleven el acento en la sílaba anterior ó primera, por ejemplo, *famous*, *favour* &c.
- OU.... Toma el sonido de *u* castellana en *croup*, *group*, *amour*, *bouse*, *capouch*, *cartouch*, *fourbe*, *gourd*, *gout*, *rendezvous*, *rouge*, *surtout*, *wound*, *soup*, *youth*, *you*, *would*, *should*, *could*, sus derivados y compuestos.
- OU.... El de *o* en *though*, *through*, *coulter*, *court*, *course*, *source*, *ourn*, *dough*, *four*, *mould*, *El de o* en *though*, *through*, *coulter*, *court*, *course*, *source*, *ourn*, *dough*, *four*, *mould*, y como *a* en *abroad*.
- OA... Suenan *u* en disílabos acentuados en la primera: ejemplo: *cupboard*, y como *a* en *abroad*, *broad*, *groat*.
- UE... Suenan *u* cuando va precedido de *r*: ejemplo: *true*.
- UI... Suenan *u* cuando va precedido de *r*: ejemplo: *fruit*, *bruise*.
- UA.... Suenan *e* en *quay*.
- EAU. Suenan *u* en *beauty*, *beauteous*, sus derivados y compuestos.
- IEU.. Suenan *ef* en *lieutenant*.

Escepciones de los triptongos.

(*) Algo mas larga que la *e*.

TABLA QUINTA

Excepciones de las reglas

A } Suena a ca. haves: en que
(algunos terminados en haves)

Toma el sonido de e en las

Toma el sonido de i en las
cine, liguas, unguis, uncin
servis, batis, resis, deponit
nuncius, terminus, fentione,
sio, prouisio, ex quibus, uppo
cine, y todas las palabras de tr

general regla general. La palabra

Toma el sonido de u en las

El de u en pures, more, b

Toma el sonido de u cuando

Excepciones de las reglas

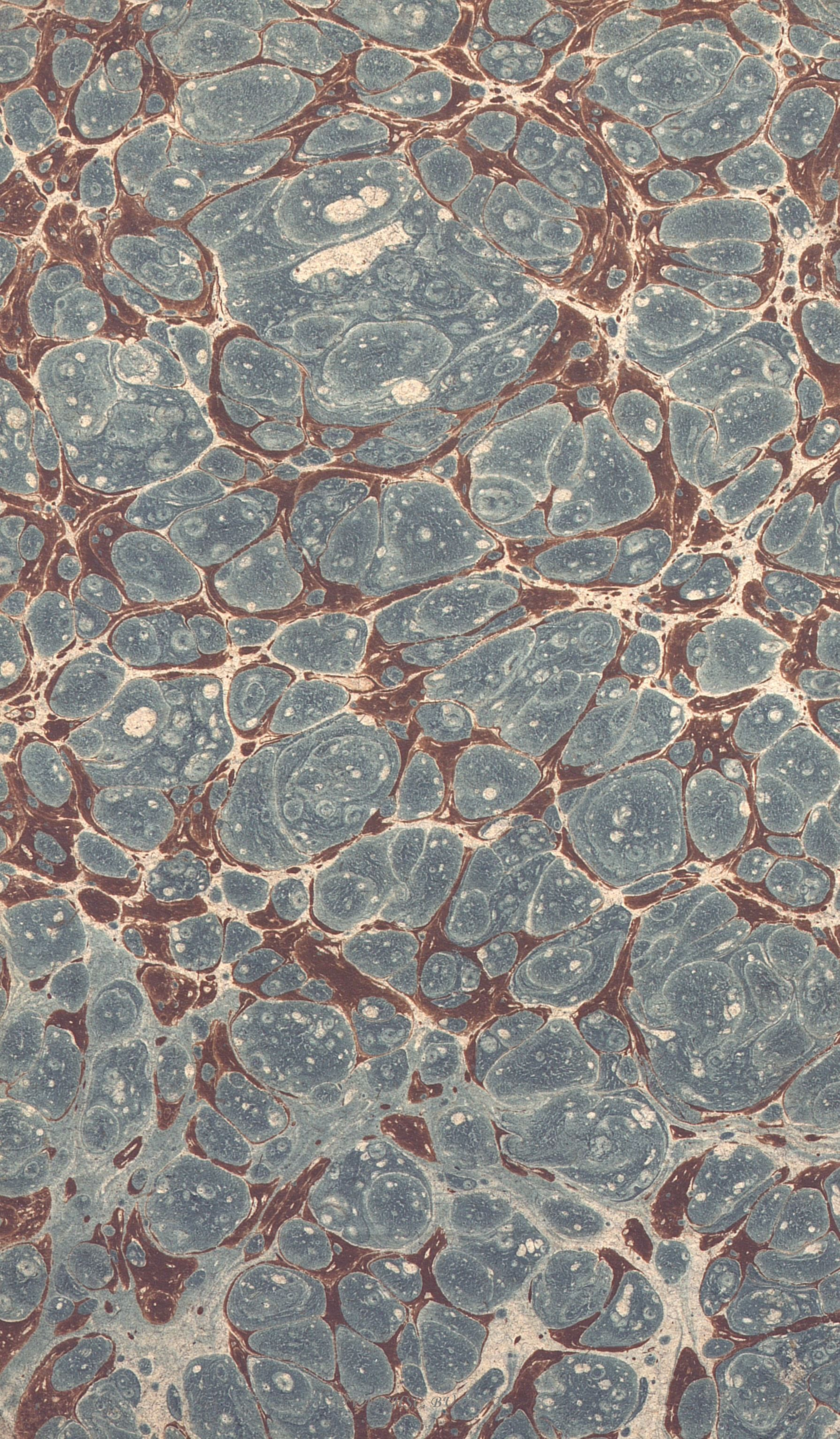
Suena a en 2
(fod, enclitico &c: e en Pall-

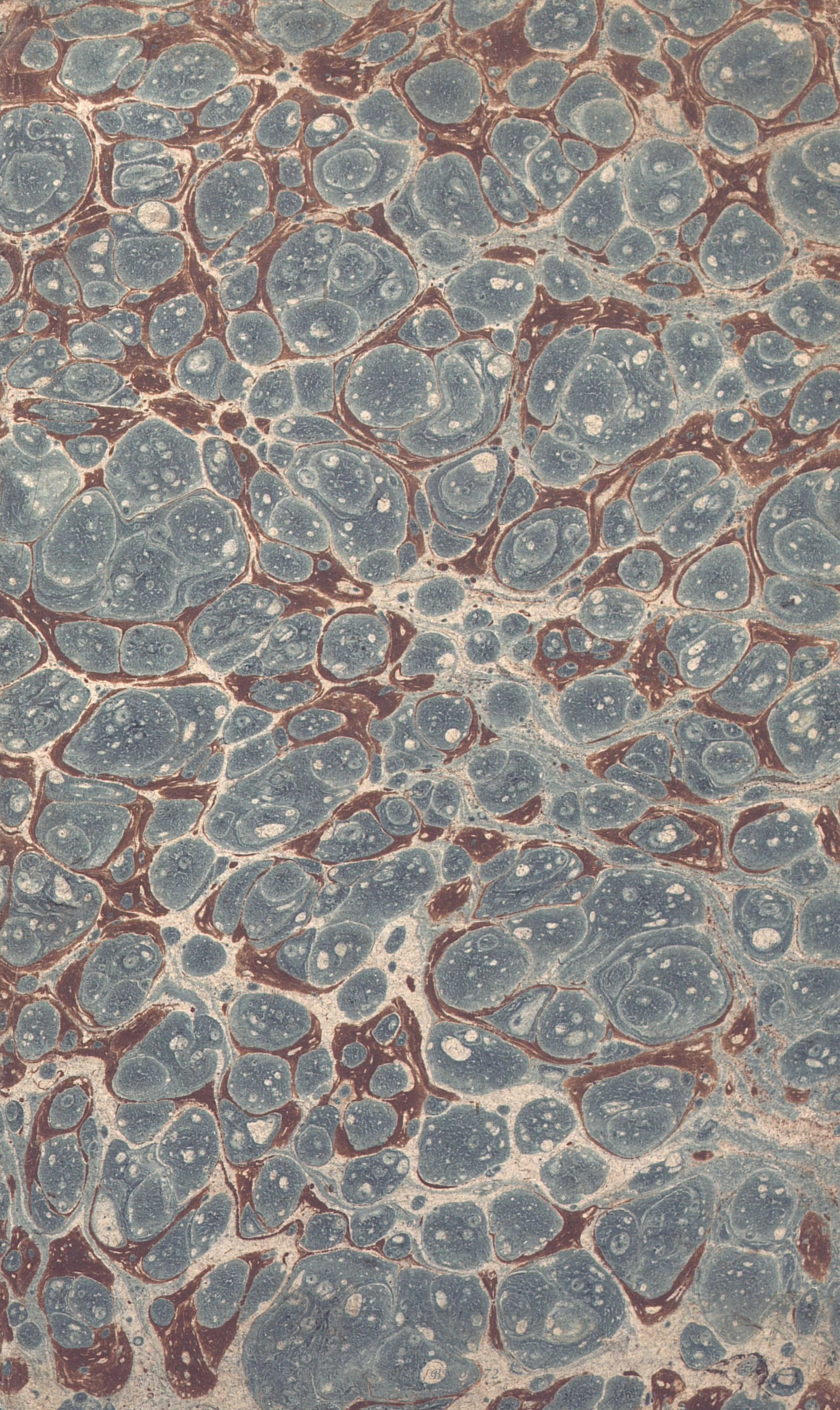
Toma el sonido de e en las

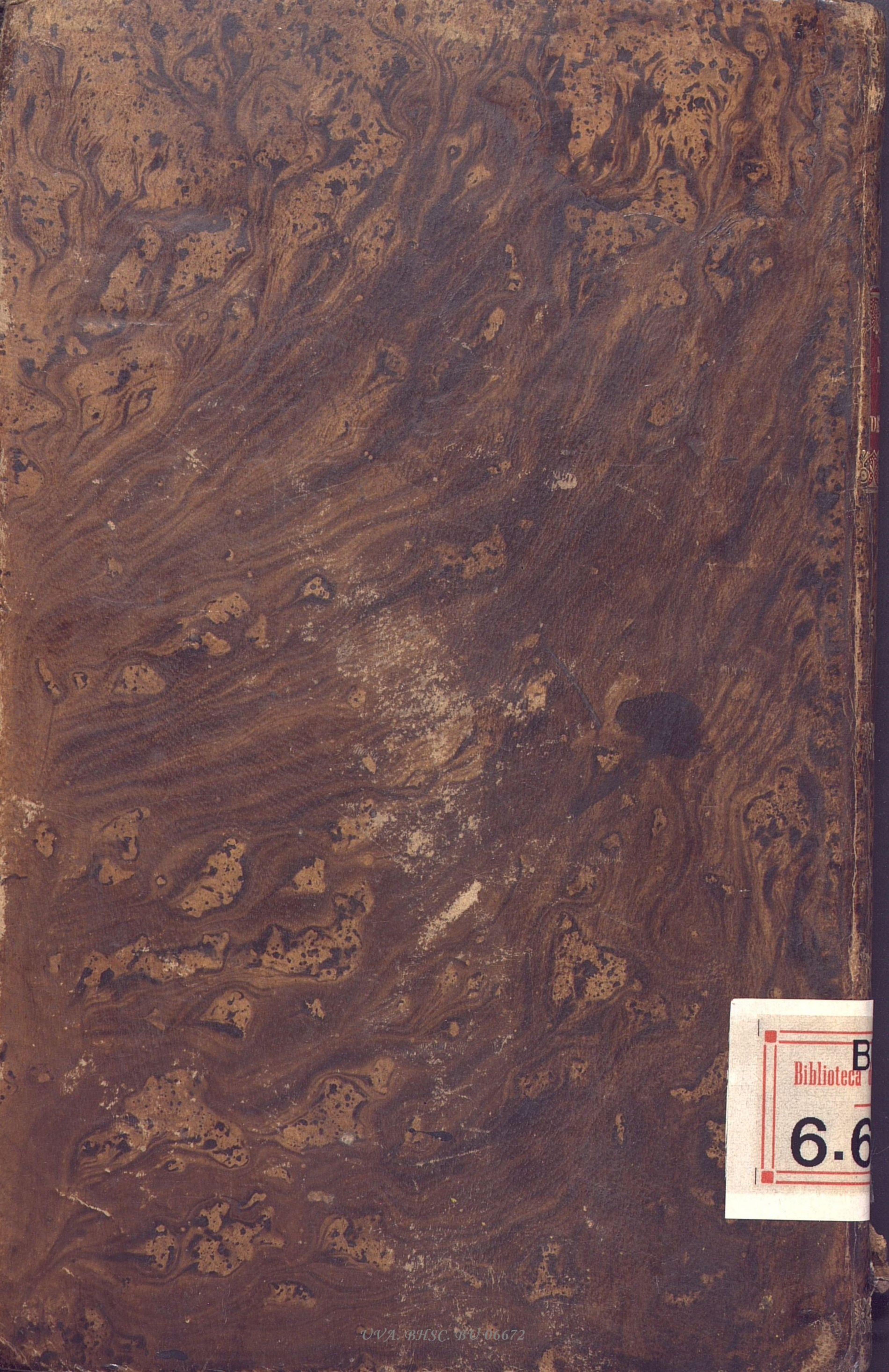
Suena a en que, chind, nin



(*) Algo mas larga que la e.







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