

ANCIENT ENGLISH CLASSICS.¹

“As scholar and critic, my friend,³ to whom, among the ancient English poets, would you award⁴ the laurel⁵ as the sweetest singer of all ages?”⁶

“Properly speaking, we have no ancient poets except CHAUCER⁷ (born⁸ in 1340 and died⁹ in 1400), whose name has descended to our time as one of the few representatives of the age of vagrant minstrels,¹⁰ unless we go back¹¹ to the seventh century, the time when English merges¹² into Anglo-Saxon, and study the works of the poet BEOWULF.¹³ But neither Beowulf nor Chaucer would make attractive reading for English speaking people of this age, because the former¹⁴ wrote in Anglo-Saxon, which, when translated, seems even gloomier¹⁵ than the age in which it was written, and Chaucer cannot be understood without a glossary.¹⁶ The poetry of Shakespeare,¹⁷ Pope,¹⁸ Spenser,¹⁹ Dryden²⁰ and Gray²¹ cannot properly be called ancient, for they belong to a school which has its disciples even in this prosaic age.

1. Énschent inglésh clásicos, clásicos antiguos ingleses.
2. Los diálogos en inglés se designan por comillas ("), quotation marks (quotation marks), marcas de citación, en lugar de la raya (—), que se usa en castellano.
3. Mái frend, amigo mío.
4. Uúd yu auó'd, adjudicaría V.
5. Lórel, laurel.
6. Sufttest sín-er ov ol éiyés, más melodioso cantante de todas las edades.
7. Chóser.
8. Born, nació, nacido.
9. Dáid, murió.
10. Véigrant mínstrels, trovadores ambulantes.
11. Enlés ul góu bac, á menos que retrocedamos.
12. Méryes, se mezcla.
13. Bíoulf.
14. Fóm-er, primero.
15. Síms íyn glúmiér, parece aún más tétrico.
16. Glósari, glosario.
17. Schéicspí.
18. Póp.
19. Spénser.
20. Dráiden.
21. Gréi.

If by ancient you mean¹ those poets who dreamed² and wrote in or before the first half of this century, you would find many competitors for supremacy on Mount Parnassus.³ Of course⁴ we must except Shakespeare, the Immortal Bard⁵ of Avon,⁶ for what ambitious poet ever aspired to write a tragedy that would equal *Hamlet*, or a comedy that would take the lustre⁷ from a *Midsummer Night's Dream*.⁸

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, born on April 23, 1564, was a great favorite of Queen Elizabeth, and is perhaps considered the greatest poetic genius of all ages.⁹ His three Roman plays,¹⁰ *Coriolanus*,¹¹ *Julius Cæsar*¹² and *Anthony and Cleopatra*,¹³ were written at about the same time as his four greatest tragedies, *Hamlet*,¹⁴ *Macbeth*,¹⁵ *Othello*¹⁶ and *Richard III*.¹⁷ Beside his dramas *Romeo and Juliet*,¹⁸ *The Merchant of Venice*,¹⁹ and others, his finest comedies are *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, *The Tempest*²⁰ and *As You Like It*.²¹ The great dramatist²² died on April 16, 1616, seven days before Cervantes.

1. Min, quiere decir.
2. Drim'd, soñaron.
3. Máunt parnáses, Monte Parnaso.
4. Ov cors, por supuesto.
5. Bard, Bardo (poeta de los antiguos celtas).
6. Stratford-on-Avon (strátford-ov-n-áven), nombre del pueblo de nacimiento de Shakespeare.
7. Léster, lustre, mérito.
8. Mídsem-er náits drim, Sueño de una Noche de Verano.
9. Yíñes ov ol éiyés, genio de todas las edades.
10. Pléts, producciones teatrales.
11. Coriolánés.
12. Páilles sísar.
13. Ánzoni and clopátra.
14. Jámlét.
15. Máchez.
16. Ozélou.
17. Ríchar'd dl zed.
18. Róumío and yúliet.
19. Dí-m-erchant ov vénis, El Mercader de Venecia.
20. Témpest, Tempesta'd.
21. As yu láic it, Como V. Guste.
22. Drámatist, dramaturgo.

If you admire the power of poetic inspiration and would revel¹ in the passion of a lover, read BYRON.² *Childe Harold*,³ *Don Juan*,⁴ *Lara*⁵ and *The Corsair*⁶ will charm you with the romance of their history.

If you desire smoothness⁷ of verse and expression, POPE⁸ will give you both. His *Essay on Man*⁹ will lend you food¹⁰ for much thought; his *Rape of the Lock*¹¹ will delight your imagination.

Do you crave learning?¹² MILTON¹³ will inspire you with a wonderful variety of great ideas. His best work, *Paradise Lost*,¹⁴ written after he became blind,¹⁵ has been read and admired by thousands of lovers of the poetic art. He is the greatest of English epic¹⁶ poets, and his works will live as long as the English language is spoken.

EDMUND SPENSER,¹⁷ one of the poets of the court of Queen Elizabeth, still has his worshipers;¹⁸ *The Faerie Queene*¹⁹ is acknowledged to be the greatest allegory in English verse.

1. And túd rével, y gozar-se.
2. Lord George Gordon Byron (yory górdén báiren) nació el 22 de Enero de 1788, y murió el 19 de Abril de 1824.
3. Cháild járold.
4. Don yoán.
5. Lára.
6. Di cóser, el Corsario.
7. Smúdnés, dulzura.
8. Alexander Pope (alecsánder póup) nació en Londres el 21 de Mayo de 1688, y murió en 1717.
9. Jís ései óen man, su Ensayo sobre el Hombre.
10. Lend yu fud, le prestará alimento.
11. Réip óv di loc.
12. Du yu créiv lénnín, ¿ está V. empeñado en aprender ?
13. John Milton (yón miltén) nació en Londres el 9 de Diciembre de 1608, y murió en 1674.
14. Páradáis lost, Paraiso Perdido.
15. Ji biquéim bláind, se quedó ciego.
16. Épic, épico.
17. Édmend spénser nació en Londres en el año 1553, y murió en 1599.
18. Uérschípers, adoradores.
19. Féiri cúin, Reina Hada.

Are you charmed by satire,¹ fond of ridicule² and sturdy humor?³ Here is a volume of the works of JOHN DRYDEN. He lived during the latter part of the seventeenth century and was a favorite of King Charles II, who made him poet laureate⁴ of England. After the revolution of 1688 he was beset by misfortune,⁵ and it was at that period that his best satirical works were written. His most admirable satire is *Absalom and Achitophel*,⁶ which was written in defense of the unhappy monarch, who in this work is represented as 'David';⁷ Monmouth⁸ is 'Absalom,' Cromwell 'Saul,'⁹ and Shaftesbury¹⁰ 'Achitophel.' His translation of *Virgil*¹¹ is one of his best works, and his *Fables*¹² alone would have gained for him the crown of immortality.

If you love brilliancy¹³ of verse and richness of thought, I would recommend THOMAS GRAY.¹⁴ His *Elegy*¹⁵ which was written in a country churchyard¹⁶ not far from Windsor Castle, is considered

1. A: yu charmá báí sátar, ¿ le encanta á V. la sátira ?
2. Fond óv ridiquil, ¿ le gusta el ridículo ?
3. Sté-dei ítmes, punzante humorismo.
4. Lóriet, laureado.
5. Bisét báí misfórchun, abrumado por la desgracia.
6. Ábsalem and áchitofel.
7. Déivid.
8. Mómmauz. El Duque de Monmouth, hijo natural de Carlos II de Inglaterra.
9. Crómuel, sol. Sir Oliver Cromwell, conspirador contra Carlos II, nació el año 1599, y murió el 1658.
10. Scháftsberi. Anthony, Earl (conde) de Shaftesbury, nació en 1621 y fué, como Cromwell, uno de los que más figuraron en las guerras civiles que amargaron el reinado de Carlos II.
11. Véryil, Virgilio.
12. Féibels, fábulas.
13. Brillansi, brillantez.
14. Tómas gréi. Floreció en el siglo XVIII.
15. Éleyi, Elegía.
16. Quéntri chéchiard, cementerio de parroquia.

his most brilliant work. *The Bard*¹ is also read by many, but is far from being as popular as the first named. Although delicately composed² and exquisitely³ finished, Gray's poems have not gained the popularity they deserve.⁴

OLIVER GOLDSMITH⁵ was born⁶ in Ireland in 1728, and deserves mention for that charming simplicity and tender grace which characterize his writings. He wrote comedy, prose, poetry and history, all with equal facility. *She Stoops to Conquer*⁷ is his most popular drama. *The Vicar of Wakefield*⁸ gave him great fame, while *The Deserted Village*⁹ contains perhaps the sweetest poetry that has ever been written.

If you prefer romance you will find much to interest you in the writings of THOMAS MOORE,¹⁰ the sweet singer of Ireland. His *Irish Melodies*¹¹ are full of pathetic tenderness, and his picture of Oriental life, as found in *Lalla Rookh*¹² gives him a reputation not far inferior to that of Byron.

In the poetry of ROBERT BURNS,¹³ the lyric poet of Scotland, we find truth, freshness and passion united to a remarkable degree. The art of expressing bright thoughts¹⁴ in simple, tender lan-

1. Di bard, *El Poeta*.
2. Déliquetle co'mpósad, *delicadamente compuestos*.
3. Éscuisitile, *exquisitamente*.
4. Disérv, *merecen*.
5. Óliver góuldsmitz.
6. Uás born (*fué nacido*), *nació*.
7. Schi stups tu cónquer, *Se Humilla para Conquistar*.
8. Di vicar óv néefild, *El Vicario de Wakefield*.
9. Di disertéd viley, *La Aldea Desierta*.
10. Tómas mur, *nació en Dublin en 1779, y murió el año 1852*.
11. Áirisch méloudis, *Melodías Irlandesas*.
12. Lála roc.
13. Róbert berns.
14. Bráit zots, *pensamientos brillantes*.

guage is his chief characteristic, and his poems have been translated into many European tongues. He died in great poverty in the year 1796, at the early age of thirty-seven.

Do you delight in metaphysics and profound thoughts?¹ Glance over² this volume of WORDSWORTH,³ and you will be charmed by the intense feeling of his poetry. He was a sincere lover of Nature,⁴ and expounded⁵ her truths in the most exquisite verses. One of his best works is *The Excursion*,⁶ and his *Lyrical Ballads*⁷ are very popular. The poet lived to the ripe⁸ age of eighty.

Among prose writers who indulged⁹ in poetry, SIR WALTER SCOTT¹⁰ stands, I think, at the head. As we read his works we do not know whether¹¹ it is the poetic sentiment of *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*,¹² *The Lady of the Lake*¹³ or the wild¹⁴ and pathetic romance of *Ivanhoe*,¹⁵ *Guy Mannering*¹⁶ or the *Bride of Lammermoor*¹⁷ that charms us most. Scott was also an historian and wrote a *Life of Napoleon*,¹⁸ but his historical works are

1. Du yu diláit in metafísics and proufáund zots, *¿le deleita ó V. la metafísica y los pensamientos profundos?*
2. Glans óuve, *eche una mirada sobre*.
3. Uéds-uez. *Nació el año 1770.*
4. Néiche, *naturaleza*.
5. Ecspáunded, *desarrolló*.
6. Ecsquéschen, *Excursión*.
7. Lírical balads, *Baladas Líricas*.
8. Ráip, *madura*.
9. Indélyd, *favorecieron*.
10. Ser uólter scot. *Éste, uno de los más grandes novelistas de su tiempo, nació en Escocia en 1771, muriendo en 1832.*
11. Juéde, *sea que*.
12. Di léi óv di last mínstrel, *El Canto del último Trovador*.
13. Di léidi óv di léic, *La Dama del Lago*.
14. Uáillq, *salvaje, violento*.
15. Áivanjou.
16. Gái máneín.
17. Bráid óv lámérmur, *Recien Casada de Lammermoor*.
18. Láif óv napóullen, *Vida de Napoleón*.

considered far from exact.¹ In the wealth and versatility of his intellect² he has been compared to Shakespeare, and certainly the imaginative³ Scotchman is no unworthy⁴ rival of the immortal poet.

There is nothing superior in English prose to the diction⁵ of FRANCIS BACON.⁶ His *History of Henry VIII* was a masterpiece,⁷ and his philosophical works stamp him⁸ as the master-mind⁹ of his age. Bacon was born in London in 1561, and lived to be about¹⁰ sixty-five years of age. His learning was so great, his style so simple, rich and forcible,¹¹ that some authorities believe him to have been the author of the works of Shakespeare, an assumption¹² which lacks¹³ the very semblance¹⁴ of probability.

And now, my friend, I have given you a glimpse¹⁵ of a few of the greatest English writers, and there are as many more¹⁶ who are worshiped at the shrine¹⁷ of Immortality. Read and study them, and you will discover many thoughts to make life's misfortunes¹⁸ less hard to endure,¹⁹ many to enhance²⁰ the beauties of nature and the delights of existence."

1. Far from exact, lejos de ser exactos.

2. Versatility of his intellect, versatilidad de su numen.

3. Imaginative, fecundo.

4. Unworthy, indigno.

5. Diction, dicción. 6. Francis Bacon, Fráncis béiquen.

7. Masterpiece, obra maestra.

8. Stamp him, le marcan.

9. Master-mind, inteligencia superior.

10. Lived to be about, vivió hasta tener unos.

11. Forceful, de gran peso (autoridad).

12. Assumption, suposición.

13. Lacks, carece. 14. No semblance, de todo viso. 15. Glimpse, ojeada.

16. As many more, otra cantidad igual.

17. At the shrine, en el templo.

18. Misfortunes, los infortunios de la vida.

19. Enhance, menos difíciles de soportar.

20. Enhance, que engrandezcan.

TWENTIETH LESSON.

Fruits, Trees.¹

Lemon ¹ (lé-men),	orange ¹ (ó-rany),	. . .	limón, naranja.
Mulberry ¹ (mél-beri),	cherry (ché-ri),	. . .	mora, cereza.
Plum (plem),	peach (pich),	. . .	ciruela, melocotón.
Apple (á-pel),	fig (fig),	date (déit),	manzana, higo, dátíl.
Pear (pe'),	nut (net),	chestnut (chésnet),	pera, nuez, castaña.
Almond (á-mend),	hazelnut (jéiselnet),		almendra, avellana.
Apricot (é-pri-co't),			albaricoque ó durazno
Currant (qué-rant),	banana (ba-ná-na),		grosella, plátano.
Olive (ó-liv),	gooseberry (gús-beri),		aceituna, agraz.
Grape (gréip),	raisin (réi-sin),		uva, pasa.
Raspberry (rás-beri),			frambuesa.
Strawberry (stró-beri),			fresa.
Melon (mé-len),	water-melon (uó-te'),		melón, sandía.
Pine-apple (pái-na-pel),			piña.

Vegetables.²

Artichoke (á-ti-chouc),		. . .	alcachofa.
Radishes (rádisches),	turnips (ténips),		rábanos, nabos.
Cucumber (quíu-quem-be'),		. . .	pepino.
Spinach (spí-ney),	celery (sé-le-ri),		espinaca, apio.
Asparagus (as-pá-ra-gues),		. . .	espárragos.
Pumpkin (pén-quin),	lentils (lén-tils),		calabaza, lentejas.
Mushrooms (mésch-rums),		. . .	setas.
Carrot (cá-ret),	squash (scuásch),		zanahoria, calabacín.

Fowls and Birds.³

Blackbird (blác-be'd),	mirlo.	Crane (créin),	grulla.
Bat (bat),	murciélago.	Duck (dec),	pato.
Canary (ca-né-ri),	canario.	Eagle (í-guel),	águila.
Chicken (chí-quen),	pollo.	Goose (gus),	ganso.
Cock (co'c),	gallo.	Hawk (joc),	halcón.

1. Fruits, tris, frutas, árboles. Damos sólo los nombres de las frutas, porque para formar el de los árboles no hay sino agregar la palabra *tree* á los primeros, así: *lemon-tree, orange-tree, mulberry-tree*, etc., limonero, naranjo, moral, etc.

2. *Vé-ye-tebels, legumbres.* Véase página 145.

3. *Fáuls and breds, aves y pájaros.*

Hen (jen), <i>gallina</i> .	Raven (réi-ven), <i>cuervo</i> .
Linnet (lí-net), <i>gilguero</i> .	Sparrow (spá-rou), <i>gorrión</i> .
Nightingale, ¹ <i>ruiñeñor</i> .	Swallow (suá-lou), <i>golondrina</i> .
Owl (ául), <i>lechuza</i> .	Swan (suán), <i>cisne</i> .
Peacock (pí-co ^c), <i>pavo real</i> .	Turkey (tê-que ^l), <i>pavo</i> .
Pigeon (pí-yen), <i>paloma</i> .	Vulture (vél-che ^r), <i>buitre</i> .
Partridge (pá ^r -tríy), <i>perdiz</i> .	White stork (sto ^c e), <i>cigüeña</i> .
Quail (cuéil), <i>codorniz</i> .	Woodcock (uú-d-co ^c), <i>chocha</i> .

Reptiles, Fish and Shell-fish.²

Alligator (áliguete ^r), <i>caimán</i> .	Sardine (sa ^r -dín), <i>sardina</i> .
Anchovy (an-chóuvi), <i>anchova</i> .	Salmon (sá-mon), <i>salmón</i> .
Clams (elams), <i>almejas</i> .	Seal (sil), <i>foca</i> .
Codfish (cô ^d -fisch), <i>bacalao</i> .	Snake (snéic), <i>culebra</i> .
Crab (crab), <i>cangrejo</i> . [<i>drilo</i>].	Shark (scha ^c e), <i>tiburón</i> .
Crocodile (erô ^c -co-dall), <i>coco</i> .	Shrimp (schrimp), <i>camarón</i> .
Dolphin (dô ^l -fin), <i>delfín</i> .	Toad (tôud), <i>sapo</i> .
Frog (fro ^g), <i>rana</i> .	Tortoise (tô ^r -tes), <i>galápagos</i> .
Eel (il), <i>anguila</i> .	Trout (tráut), <i>trucha</i> .
Hake (jéic), <i>merluza</i> .	Tunny (tê-ne ^l), <i>atún</i> .
Lizard (lí-sá ^d), <i>lagarto</i> .	Turtle (tê ^r -tel), <i>tortuga</i> .
Mackerel (máquerel), <i>caballa</i> .	Viper (vá ⁱ -pe ^r), <i>víbora</i> .
Oyster (óis-te ^r), <i>ostra</i> .	Whale (juéil), <i>ballena</i> .

Flowers.³

Rose (róus), <i>rosa</i> .	Heliotrope, ⁵ <i>heliotropo</i> .
Rose-bud (róus-bed), <i>capullo</i> .	Jasmine (yás-min), <i>jasmín</i> .
Violet (váiolet), <i>violeta</i> .	Camelia (ca-mí-lia), <i>camelia</i> .
Myrtle (mê-tel), <i>mirto</i> .	Magnolia, ⁶ <i>magnolia</i> .
White lily (juáit líli), <i>azucena</i> .	Passion-flower, ⁷ <i>pasionaria</i> .
Lily of the valley (vále ^l), <i>lirio</i> .	Honeysuckle, ⁸ <i>madreselva</i> .
Forget-me-not, ⁴ <i>no me olvidés</i> .	Daisy (déi-sí), <i> margarita</i> .
Pansy (pán-se ^l), <i>pensamiento</i> .	Dahlia (dá-lla), <i>dalia</i> .
Poppy (pô ^c -pe ^l), <i>amapola</i> .	Hyacinth (jáia-sínz), <i>jacinto</i> .
Pink (pínc), <i>clavel</i> .	Tulip (tú-líp), <i>tulipán</i> .
Orchid (ô ^r -quíd), <i>orquídea</i> .	Orange-blossom, ⁹ <i>azahar</i> .

1. Nái-tín-guèil.

2. Rép-tíls, físch and schél-físch (peces de concha), reptiles, peces y mariscos.

3. Fláu-es. 4. Fo^r-guét-mi-not. 5. Ji-lío-trop. 6. Mag-nó-lia.7. Pá-schen-fláuer. 8. Jéne^l-sequel. 9. Ó-rany-blô^c-sem.

General Expressions (continued).

DOUBT, SURPRISE, ADMIRATION.¹

What! Really?	¿Qué! ¿De veras?
You astonish ² me.	V. me sorprende.
It is incredible! ³	¿Es increíble!
It is admirable! ⁴	¿Es admirable!
It is really magnificent!	¿Es realmente magnífico!
What a wonder! I am quite charmed. ⁵	¿Qué maravilla! Estoy completamente encantado.

SYMPATHY AND ANTIPATHY.⁶

He is my intimate ⁷ friend.	Es mi amigo íntimo.
I would do anything for him.	Haría cuanto pudiese por él.
I do not like that man.	Ese hombre no me gusta.
His looks are not in his favor.	Su cara no le recomienda.
I detest (hate) him. ⁸	Le detesto (odio).
He is hated by everybody.	Todo el mundo le aborrece.
I wish he would go.	Me alegraría que se fuera.
At last he is gone.	Por fin se fué.

TO REQUEST.⁹

Will you do me a favor?	¿Quiere V. hacerme un favor?
Will you have the kindness?	¿Quiere V. tener la bondad?
You would do me a favor.	Me haría V. un servicio.
I count upon you, may I not?	Cuento con V. ¿no es verdad?

TO OFFER.¹⁰

Allow me to offer you this. ¹¹	Permítame ofrecerle esto.
Please accept this trifle. ¹²	Sírvase V. aceptar esta friolera.
Take it to please me.	Tómela V. por complacerme.

TO THANK.¹³

Thank you. Many thanks.	Gracias. Muchas gracias.
I am much obliged to you. ¹⁴	Le estoy á V. muy agradecido.
You are very kind.	V. es muy bondadoso.

1. Dáut, se-práis, admí-rél-schen, *duda, sorpresa, admiración*.2. Astô^c-nisch.

3. In-cré-dí-bel.

4. Ád-mí-rabel.

5. Juát e uén^c-de^r. Ái am cuáit charmd.6. Sím-pa-ze^l and an-tí-pa-ze^l, *simpatía y antipatía*.

7. Ín-tí-meit.

8. Ái dí-tést (jéit) jím.

9. Tu rí-cuést, *para suplicar*.10. Tu ô^c-te^r, *para ofrecer*.11. A-láu mi tu ô^c-te^r yu dí^s.

12. Tráí-fel.

13. Tu zanc, *para dar gracias*.

14. Ái am mech o-bláiy tu yu.

MODERN ENGLISH LITERATURE.¹*Philosophy and History.*²

"I HAVE learned so much from our talk³ on ancient English poetry that I am going to impose on⁴ your kindness by asking for a few ideas concerning your English historians."

"It is a pleasure to me, my dear friend, to give you the benefit of my scant knowledge,⁵ and if you are a lover of history you will find on these bookshelves⁶ many works that will interest you.

Here, for instance,⁷ is *The History of England from the Accession⁸ of James II*, the greatest and most popular of the works of the famous English historian THOMAS B. MACAULAY,⁹ born, as you know, in the year 1800. One of his first essays,¹⁰ which gave him a reputation as a brilliant and ready writer¹¹ of remarkable penetration and learning,¹² was that on Milton.¹³

DAVID HUME,¹⁴ born in Edinburgh¹⁵ in 1711, was an historian, but is equally well¹⁶ known as a philosopher.¹⁷ At an early age he became absorbed in deep¹⁸ philosophical studies and in his twenty-

1. Mòdern Inglish literacher, *literatura inglesa moderna.*
2. Filòsofe and histore, *filosofía e historia.*
3. Toc, *conversación.*
4. Tu impòus on, *abusar de.*
5. Scant nóley, *escaso conocimiento.*
6. Búschelvs, *tablas de un estante de libros.*
7. Fo' instans, *por ejemplo.*
8. Acéschen, *acceso.*
9. Tómas bi macóle.
10. Éseis, *ensayos.*
11. Brillant and rédi ráiter, *escritor brillante y vivo.*
12. Rimárcabel penitréischen and lénin, *notable penetración y erudición.*
13. On mílten, *sobre Milton.*
14. Délvid jíam.
15. Édinberou, *Edimburgo.*
16. Ícuale uél, *igualmente bien.*
17. Filòsofer, *filósofo.*
18. Dip, *profundos.*

third year he went to France, where he continued his researches.¹ His *Treatise on Human Nature*² was his first work, and the *Inquiry into the Principles of Morals*³ his greatest. As an historian he is best known for his *History of England*.

Another interesting historian is JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE,⁴ born in 1818. His principal works are *The History of England from the Fall of Wolsey*⁵ to the Defeat⁶ of the Spanish Armada, and *The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century*.⁷

"I have often heard the name of HERBERT SPENCER⁷ in English literature. Is he not also famous in the world of letters?"

"You can hardly⁸ mention a name more worthy of a high place in our literature than that of Spencer. He was born in 1820, and is one of the best known modern philosophers and historians. He occupied himself chiefly⁹ with political and ecclesiastical questions.¹⁰ His letters¹¹ on the *Proper Sphere of Government*¹² are highly thought of.¹³

HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE,¹⁴ born in the year 1813, wrote a famous book entitled¹⁵ *The History of*

1. Riséches, *investigaciones.*
2. Trítis on jíuman néiche, *Tratado sobre la Naturaleza Humana.*
3. Incuáire' intu di princípels ov móral, *Investigaciones sobre los Principios de la Moral.*
4. Yéims ánzone' frud.
5. Froem di fol ov uólse', *desde la caída de Wolsey.*
6. Dífit, *derrota.*
7. Jérbert spénser.
8. Járdle', *escasamente.*
9. Ji ó'quiupaid jímsélf chíffe', *se ocupó principalmente.*
10. Cuéschens, *controversias.*
11. Lété's, *cartas.*
12. Própér sfír ov guévénment, *Propia Esfera de Gobierno.*
13. Ar jáile' zot ov, *son altamente estimadas.*
14. Jénri tó'mas béquei.
15. Entáiteld, *títulado.*

Civilization in England, but his works are in general more philosophical than historical.

THOMAS CARLYLE,¹ the celebrated author of *The History of Frederick II*, born in Scotland in 1795, was a great student of German literature, especially the writings of Goethe² and Schiller.³ His wife, Jane Welsh,⁴ a woman of considerable literary ability, was a descendant of John Knox,⁵ the great Scottish reformer who flourished in the sixteenth century. Among his very celebrated writings are his famous essays on Burns, Schiller, Johnson, Voltaire,⁶ Goethe and Diderot.⁷

“Are there not American historians of note?”

“Most assuredly;⁸ and prominent among these stands the name of GEORGE BANCROFT,⁹ who was born in the state of Massachusetts¹⁰ in 1800. His *History of America*, the last volume of which appeared in 1874, is considered a standard authority.¹¹ He also wrote a *History of the Revolution in North America* and a *History of the Colonization of the United States*.

Another great American historian is JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY,¹² born also in Massachusetts in 1814, author of *The Rise of the Dutch Republic*¹³ and *The History of the United Netherlands*.¹⁴

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. Tomás carlyle. | 2. Guete. | 3. Schiler. | 4. Yéin uélsch. |
| 5. Yon noes. | 6. Voltér. | 7. Dídero. | |
| 8. Móust aschúredleí, ciertísimamente. | 9. Yory báneroff. | | |
| 10. Masachúsets. | | | |
| 11. Stándard ozórité, autoridad clásica. | | | |
| 12. Yon lóuzrop mótleí. | | | |
| 13. Di ráis óv di dech ripéblie, El Levantamiento de la República Holandesa. | | | |
| 14. Di iunáited néderlands, los Países Bajos Unidos. | | | |

*Poetry and Fiction.*¹

“Prominent among English poets of our day stand LORD ALFRED TENNYSON² and ROBERT BROWNING.³ On the death of Wordsworth⁴ in 1850, Tennyson succeeded him as poet laureate, and at that time he issued⁵ his *Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington*.⁶ Tennyson is said to have been the most charming writer of blank verse⁷ since Milton. His *Idylls of the King*⁸ were received everywhere with great enthusiasm.⁹ Browning has initiated, or rather revived, a school of versifying.¹⁰ His lyrics of love and war are expressed with great vigor and brilliancy.¹¹

PERCY SHELLEY¹² and JOHN KEATS,¹³ the last¹⁴ of the old school of English poets, are names which will also be indelibly¹⁵ engraved in the ledger¹⁶ of English literature.

But let us leave the poets and turn our attention to the two great English novelists, DICKENS¹⁷ and THACKERAY.¹⁸ Perhaps in no age have two so entirely different writers succeeded¹⁹ in obtaining

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Póuetri and fteschen, Poesía y Ficción. | | | |
| 2. Lord álfred ténsen. Nació el año 1809 y murió en 1892. | | | |
| 3. Róbert bráunin. Nació en 1812. | 4. Uéds-uez. | 5. Íschud, publicó. | |
| 6. Óud ón di dez óv di díde óv uélinten, Oda á la Muerte del Duque de Wellington. | 7. Blanc vers, verso sin rima. | | |
| 8. Aidíls óv di quín, <i>Idylls del Rey</i> . | 9. Enzúsiásm, entusiasmo. | | |
| 10. Rádeí riváivd, e seul óv vérsifáin, mejor dicho, hizo florecer de nuevo la escuela de versificar. | | | |
| 11. Viguer and bríllanseí, vigor y brillantez. | | | |
| 12. Péseí schéleí. | 13. Yon kits. | 14. Di last, los últimos. | |
| 15. Indéliblé, indeleblemente. | 16. Léye, libro mayor. | | |
| 17. Charles Dickens, charls díquens. Nació en 1812. | | | |
| 18. William M. Thackeray, uíllam em záquereí. Este célebre novelista y satírico nació en Calcuta el año 1811. | | | |
| 19. Sécstíded, tenido éxito. | | | |

such pre-eminent¹ popularity. Dickens was a humorist and a satirist. His *Pickwick Papers* and *Oliver Twist*² vie³ with each other for public favor. Thackeray's great forte⁴ was satire, which he used, with remarkable directness,⁵ against society in general. He is more of a cynic⁶ than Dickens, and his characters, although they could scarcely⁷ be more striking and vivid,⁸ are not as faithfully portrayed.⁹ His best novel is *Vanity Fair*.¹⁰

Another of the great English novelists is BULWER-LYTTON.¹¹ His novels, more especially his historical romances, such as *The Last of the Barons*¹² and *The Last Days of Pompeii*,¹³ possess great strength. *Ernest Maltravers*¹⁴ and *Eugene Aram*¹⁵ are written in a captivating style, and his best works exert¹⁶ a wonderful power¹⁷ over the imagination and are of absorbing interest.¹⁸

“Is it not a fact¹⁸ that poetry finds but a small place in American literature? It seems to me that poets require a wild¹⁹ and romantic history to

1. Priéminent, *preeminente, superior.*
2. Picnic péipers and olive tuist.
3. Vai, rivalizan.
4. Záquerels gréit fort, *el gran fuerte de Thackeray.*
5. Diréctnes, *acierto.*
6. Ji is mor o-v e sínic, *él es más étnico.*
7. Cud squésleí, *puđerian escasamente.*
8. Stráiquín and vivid, *sorprendentes y llenos de vida.*
9. Féizfideí portréid, *fielmente retratados.*
10. Vániteí fer, *Feria de Vanidad.*
11. Sir Éduard Bulwer-Lytton (seí éduard búluer-líten), ó Lord Lytton. Éste, tan distinguido escritor como célebre político, nació en 1805.
12. Di last o-v di bárens, *El Último de los Barones.*
13. Di last déis o-v pompéi, *Los Últimos Días de Pompeya.*
14. Érneí maltrávets. 15. Iuyín áram. 16. Eesét, *despliegan.*
17. Uénderful páuer, *maravilloso poder.*
18. Is it not e fact, *no es un hecho?*
19. Uáild, *violenta, tumultuosa.*

awaken¹ their imagination. What would the poetry of England be without the enchantment which is attached to King Arthur² or the marvelous tales of Richard the Lion-hearted?³”

“Nevertheless⁴ American poets have flourished. American history is not lacking⁵ in deeds of heroism.⁶ Listen⁷ to the songs of LONGFELLOW,⁸ and tell me whether⁹ there is a more deeply¹⁰ pathetic or truly romantic character than *Hiawatha*?¹¹ From the fountain-head¹² of true comedy he draws the springs¹³ of humor which make *Miles Stan-dish*¹⁴ a living, speaking character. His poems, among which one of the best is *The Spanish Student*,¹⁵ are the favorite works of every American household.¹⁶

Among the most prominent of American poets stands WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT,¹⁷ born in Massachusetts¹⁸ in 1794. His poetry is full of vivid portrayals of nature, and is inspired by a distinct religious sentiment, while his translations of Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*,¹⁹ which were written at an

1. Tu auéiquen, *para despertar.*
2. Atátcht tu quin árzer, *unido al Rey Arturo.*
3. Márvels téills o-v richard di láien-járted, *maravillosos cuentos de Ricardo Corazón de León.*
4. Neverdílés, *no obstante.*
5. Is not láiquín, *no está falta.*
6. Didz o-v jéroísm, *acciones de heroísmo.*
7. Lásn, *escuche.*
8. Sons o-v lónfelou, *cantos de Longfellow.* Henry W. Longfellow nació en 1807.
9. Juéder, *si.*
10. Mor dípleí, *más profundamente.*
11. Jiáuíáza. 12. Fáunten-jed, *origen.*
13. Dros di sprins, *hace brotar los manantiales.*
14. Máills stándísch.
15. Di spánísch stüudent, *El Estudiante Español.*
16. Américan jáusjould, *casa de familia americana.*
17. Uíllam quélen bráiant. 18. Masachúsets.
19. Jóuméz íliad and ódíseí, *Iliada y Odisea de Homero.*

advanced age, are perhaps his best productions. He died in June, 1878, at the ripe age of eighty-four.

JOHN G. WHITTIER,¹ commonly known as the Quaker Poet,² was born in 1807, and died in the spring of 1892. His writings were identified³ with the slavery question⁴ in the United States, in which contest⁵ his pen helped to prepare the public mind for the great emancipation of the African race⁶ and elevated his name to the highest rank⁷ of American poets. His best works are *The Voices of Freedom*,⁸ *The Legend of New England*,⁹ *The Chapel of the Hermits*¹⁰ and *The Pennsylvania Pilgrim*.¹¹

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES¹² and JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL,¹³ professors in Harvard University,¹⁴ also took an important part in American poetical writings. They were humorists and satirical critics in prose and verse, and they have both, captivated¹⁵ the minds¹⁶ of their readers by their subtle¹⁷ vindication¹⁸ of truth and morals. Holmes' best poems are short but wonderfully to the point.¹⁹

1. Jon yi juttier.

2. Cuéiquer pónet, *Poeta Cuáquero*. Quaker, miembro de una secta religiosa que se designa bajo ese nombre.

3. Aidéntifaid, *identificados*.

4. Sléiveri cués-chen, *cuestión de la esclavitud*. 5. Cóntest, *contienda*.

6. Áfrican réis, *raza africana*. 7. Jálest ranc, *más alto rango*.

8. Di vóises ov frídém, *Las Voces de la Libertad*.

9. Di léyends ov níú ingland, *Las Leyendas de la Nueva Inglaterra*.

10. Di chápel ov di jérmits, *La Capilla de los Hermitas*.

11. Di pensilvénia pílgm, *El Peregrino de Pennsylvania*.

12. Ólive' wéndel jóums. 13. Yéims résel hóuel.

14. Járvard iunivérsiti, *Universidad de Harvard*.

15. Cáptivéited, *cautivado*. 16. Máinds, *mentes*. 17. Sétl, *sátíl*.

18. Vándiquéischen, *defensa, justificación*. 19. Véase pág. 229, nota 4.

*Urania*¹ is, I think, the best, and *The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table*² his most popular prose work. Lowell's best work is *The Biglow Papers*,³ and *The Fable for Critics*⁴ is an admirable production from the pen of the illustrious poet.

EDGAR ALLAN POE,⁵ another of our great poets, born in 1809, is famous for the originality of his writings. *The Raven*⁶ is a marvel of weird⁷ sentiment, and his *Eureka*⁸ a wonderful revelation of his inventive⁹ imagination.

RALPH W. EMERSON,¹⁰ born in Boston in 1803, is also an eminent American poet and essayist,¹¹ and was considered among the most conspicuous¹² and popular of American lecturers,¹³ always attracting large audiences by the solid value of his thoughts."

"I am surprised at the richness of American poetical annals,¹⁴ but can you not say a few words in favor of their national prose writers?"

"Volumes, my friend, would convey¹⁵ but a limited idea of the works of American writers. Of course you have read the essays of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,¹⁶ one of our most popular writers. *Poor*

1. Iuránia.

2. Di ótocrat ov di bréfast téibel, *El Autócrata de la Mesa de Almorzar*.

3. Di biglou péipers, *Los Papeles de Biglow*.

4. Di féibel for critics, *La Fábula para Críticos*.

5. Édgar álan póu.

6. Di réiven, *El Cuervo*.

7. Úvrd, *fantástico*.

8. Iuríca, *Eureka*.

9. Invéntiv, *inventiva*.

10. Ralf débéliu émersen.

11. Éseist, escritor de ensayos ó de obras sueltas.

12. Co*nspiquues, *conspicuos, claros*.

13. Léccherers, *conferenciante*, el que da conferencias públicas.

14. Ánals, *anales*.

15. Co*nvéi, *expresar*.

16. Bényamin fránciin. Nació el año 1706.

Richard's Almanac,¹ which he published continuously² for twenty-five years, is one of his most popular works.

Probably the greatest of American novelists is JAMES FENIMORE COOPER,³ born in 1789. His most celebrated work is *The Spy*,⁴ which was received with enthusiasm by both⁵ American and English readers. His novels are very numerous, and among them the *Leather Stocking Tales*⁶ and *The Last of the Mohicans*⁷ are considered the best.

For faultless⁸ style WASHINGTON IRVING⁹ is considered unequalled¹⁰ in American literature. His exquisite taste renders his writings charming to a high degree. His best work is a *Life of George Washington*,¹¹ his *Sketch Book*¹² is widely read, and *The Alhambra*,¹³ *Granada* and *Spanish Papers* are most interesting. This great writer was born in the year 1783 and lived to the age of seventy-six.

To come down¹⁴ to more recent date, NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE,¹⁵ born in 1804, stands pre-eminent in America. He possessed a highly poetic nature, and his writings were imbued¹⁶ with marvelous

1. Pur richards álmanac, *Almanaque del Pobre Ricardo*.

2. Cornífinesle, *continuamente*.

3. Féims fénimor cúper.

4. Di spái, *El Espía*.

5. Bóuz, *ambos*.

6. Léde' stó'quin téils, *Cuentos de las Medias de Cuero*.

7. Di last osv di móujicans, *El Último de los Mohicanos*.

8. Fóltles, *sin falta, correctísimo*.

9. Uáschinten érvín.

10. Enícuaid, *sin igual*.

11. Láif osv yory uáschinten, *Vida de Jorge Washington*.

12. Squech buc, *Cuaderno de Diseños*.

13. Aljámbrá.

14. Tu quem dáun, *descendiendo*.

15. Nazániel józorn.

16. Imbiú'd, *imbuidos, empapados*.

vitality.¹ *The Marble Faun*² is said to be his best work, while *The House with the Seven Gables*³ and *The Scarlet Letter*⁴ obtained for the author well deserved⁵ popularity.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,⁶ our most prominent female writer, deserves mention for having written the most popular novel of her day, namely,⁷ *Uncle Tom's Cabin*,⁸ a work whose object was to place the evils⁹ of slavery¹⁰ before the American public. This book is said to have had the largest sale of any work ever published¹¹ in this country.

And so,¹² if we had more time, dear friend, we might study the long list of literary men.¹³ The few I have mentioned will give you some idea of the wealth¹⁴ and extent of English literature, the power and charm¹⁵ of which become¹⁶ more manifest in proportion to the amount¹⁷ of time and study we devote to it."¹⁸

1. Márvels vaitáité, *maravillosa vitalidad*.

2. Di má'bel fon, *El Fauno* (semidiós de las selvas) de *Mármol*.

3. Guéibels, *caballetes* (de tejado).

4. Di scárlét léter, *La Letra Escarlata*.

5. Disérv'd, *merecida*.

6. Járiet (*Enriqueta*) bícher stóu.

7. Néimle', *a saber*.

8. Énquel toms cábin, *La Cabaña del Tío Tom* (diminutivo de *Thomas*, Tomás).

9. Év'er péblischt, *nunca publicado*.

10. Sléivere', *esclavitud*.

11. Éver péblischt, *nunca publicado*.

12. And sóu, *y así*.

13. Líttereri men (*hombres literarios*), *literatos*.

14. Ué'z, *riqueza*.

15. Páuer and char'm, *poder y encanto*.

16. Biquéim, *se hacen*.

17. Amáunt, *cantidad*.

18. Uí divóut tu it, *consagremos a ello*.