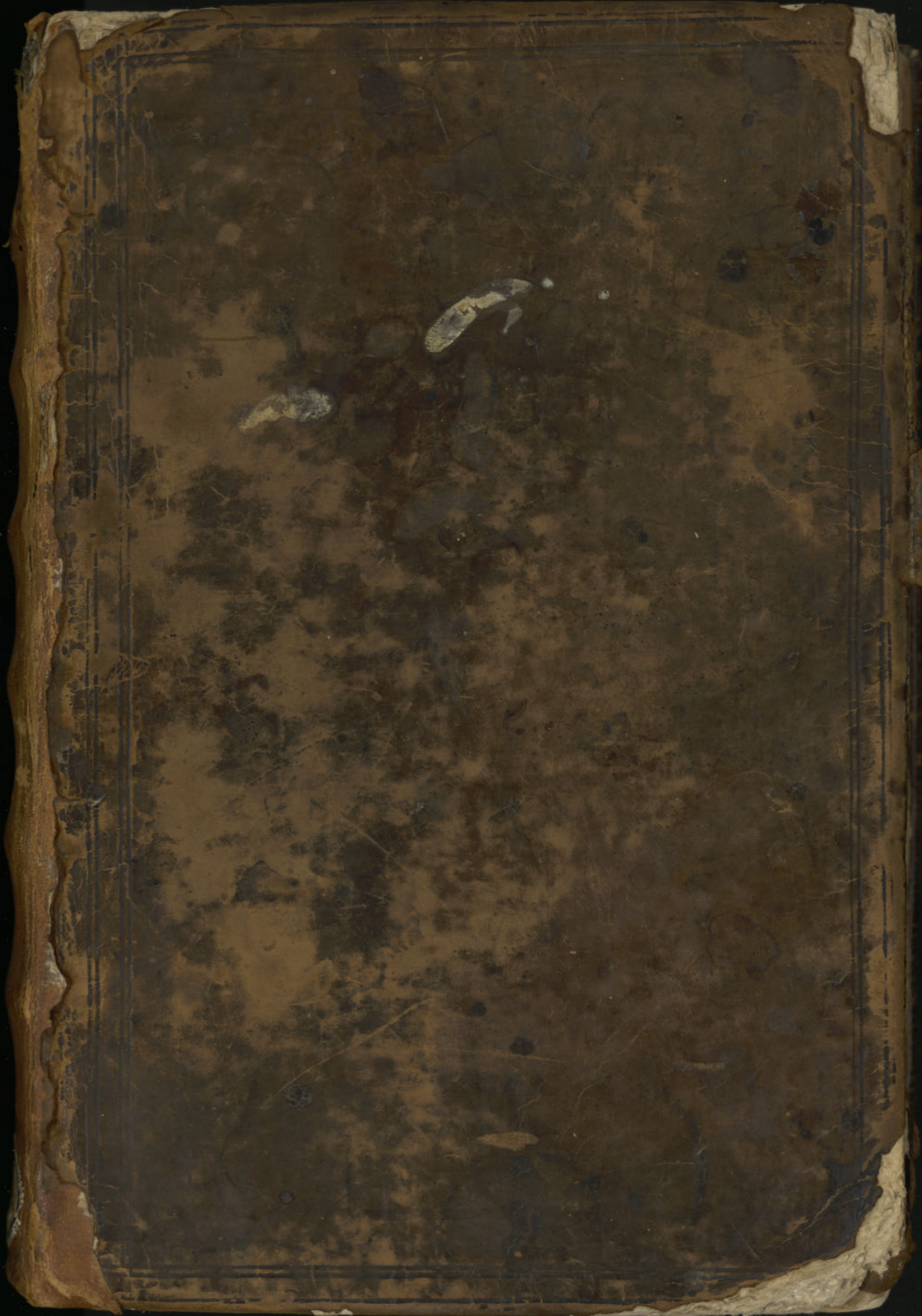


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# A SPANISH GRAMMAR,

FIRST COLLECTED AND  
PUBLISHED BY *RICHARD PERCIVALE*

*Gent.* Now augmented and increased, with the decli-  
ning of all the Irregular and hard Verbs in that Tongue, with diuers  
other especiall Rules and necessary Notes for all such as shall  
be desirous to attaine the perfection of the  
SPANISH TONGVE.

Done by *John Minshew* Professor of Languages  
in *LONDON*.

HEREVNTO FOR THE YOVNG  
beginners learning and ease, are annexed Speeches,  
Phrases, and Prouerbs, expounded out of diuers Authors, setting  
downe the line and the lease where in the same bookes they shall finde  
them, whereby they may not only vnderstand them, but by  
them vnderstand others, and the rest as  
they shall meet with them.

*Virescit vulnere Virtus.*



Printed at *London* by *JOHN HAVILAND* for  
*George Latham*. 1623.



A SPANISH GRAMMAR

FIRST COLLECTED AND PUBLISHED BY RICHARD PERCIVAL

Now augmented and increased, with the declension of all the Irregular and hard Verbs in that Tongue, with divers other classical Rules and necessary Notes for all that shall be desirous to attain the perfection of the SPANISH TONGUE

Done by John Ashmole, Professor of Languages in LONDON

HEREVINTO FOR THE YOUNG beginners learning and ease, are annexed speeches of the most famous Authors, setting downe the sense and the sense where the same books they shall find them, whereby they may more easily understand them, but by their understanding others, and the rest as they shall meet with them.

Printed and Sold by Wm. Stansfeld



Printed at London by JOHN HAVILAND for George Latham. 1673.

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A



# TO THE RIGHT WOR- SHIPFULL GENTLEMEN

Students of GRAYES INNE, health and

*happinesse: and to the affected to Languages there, daily  
increase, with perfect accomplishment of  
the most commendable qualities.*



*V*cius a famous Roman meeting on a time with the Emperor Marcus, asked him whither he went: who answered, I am going to Sextus, vt discam quod nondum scio, that I may learne that which I doe not yet know. Diogenes the Philosopher went to Athens to Antisthenes to learne of him somewhat that hee was ignorant of; but Antisthenes not willing to impart at that time any of his doctrine, repulsed him: the other left not off his purpose, but more and more importuned him, in such sort, that Antisthenes taking up a staffe to driue him away, Diogenes stretched out his necke, willing him to strike on hardy, for he should not finde a staffe so hard, that could driue him from him so long as he might learne any matter by him worthie the hearing. I speake this Gentlemen, meaning none of you to be bound by their example, seeing one was an Emperor and might doe what he list, and the other a Cinick Philosopher that would doe that he ought: therefore if a man haue any learning or quality, let him bring it to you, and if it be too tedious vnto you, or hinder your sport, rather than be troubled with him, bob him or flout and scoffe him away. Be not imitators of Demosthenes which spent more oile in the lampe in studying to enrich his minde, than wine to comfort his body; but rather waste your wine and spare your candles: neither be so foolish as Cleanthes the Philosopher, that drew water in the night that he might follow his studie in the day; rather take your ease in the night and your pleasure in the day, because Mutantur tempora & nos mutamur in illis. Yet Gentlemen, if you doe but set before your eies these famous men, which haue beene and are of the house you now remaine in, (the names of some few I can now recite) as Sir Nicholas Bacon Lord Keeper, Lord Burleigh Lord Treasurer, Sir Walter Mildmay, and Sir Francis Wallingham, learned Fitzherbert Lord chiefe Iustice of the Common pleas, which abridged the Law, and Sir William Stanford, which wrote the pleas of  
the



To the Gentlemen students of

*the crowne, Sergeant Yelueron, Sergeant Daniel, Sergeant Spurling, Master Brograuē, Master Stanhop, Master Helquit, Master Anthony and Master Francis Bacon, with diuers others, might well moue you to consider that Qui veult plus qu'vn autre valoir, doibt plus qu'vn autre scauoir: He that will be esteemed aboue another man, must haue more knowledge then another man: And Meglio esser mendicante che ignorante, Better to be a beggar than barren of good letters. But these letters are painfully purchased, why Petit ardua virtus; Difficilis virtutis via; Difficilia quæ pulchra: Therefore Pythagoras counselled his familiar friends that they should chuse out the best kinde of life, although the most difficult: and Salutt saith, deckings pertaine to women, and trauels belong to men: and Seneca affirmeth, that base is that honour which is gotten with idlenesse, which the Roman policy when it flourished confirmed by an ancient law duly kept, that euery father that had children of the age of ten yeares should become surety for them, that they should not line idle, or commit any excesse, which was so nearely looked vnto, that they publikely chastised Cato the Censors sonne for a saucinesse committed, and banished a brother of good old Cīna for lining idlie among them. None durst presume to goe into the streets but hee carried some token in his hand what kinde of life or studie he followed, which if in these times it were in force, how many street walkers would retire themselues to some vertuous studies. But me thinke I heare some say, Ars longa & vita breuis, I answer them with the Thebane Philosopher, which in the 75. Olympiade, came to the solemne sports kept about the citie Olympia in honour of Iupiter, who had made all the apparell he ware with his owne hands: his shooes he had sowed, his shirt he had wouen, being demanded where he had learned so many mens arts, answered, In the beginning there was but one art at all, and that the sloth of men had caused that one to be diuided into many, and how euery particular man with diligence and labour might obtaine to the knowledge of that that all men in generall had knowledge of. To this purpose Pythagoras said, He that knoweth not what he ought to know, is a brute beast among men: He that knoweth no more than he hath need of, is a man among brute beasts: He that knoweth all that may be knowne, is a God among men. So many examples present themselues, that rather time would faile than matter herein, and for that my case standeth now rather to demand remedie and not giue counsell, or to giue thanks for good turnes receiued, and not prescribe precepts, I thinke good briesly and plainly to shew vnto you how hauing found my selfe beholding to some of you whom I had read vnto in the tongues, I thought nothing could better agree with my profession as to shew my gratefull minde towards you, than by labouring for your ease, in these instructions of the Spanish tongue: which if they be thankfully receiued, I shall thinke my labour well imployed. Yet before I could make an end of this and the Dictionarie, I did as Robertus Stephanus saith of himselfe in gathering together his Dictionaries called Thesaurus linguæ Græcæ & Latinæ; I haue made Thesaurum, that is, a Treasure for others, but thereby haue made my selfe a beggar, whereof some of the right vertuous and worthy gentlemen of that your house, (to whom I am most beholding, and therefore stand most in affection bound) vnderstanding, wished me to goe forward in so good a worke, and not to giue ouer for some wants: which then of themselues they supplied,*

Pythagoras.



## Languages in Grayes Inne.

plied, whose good kindnesse if I forget, I wish the law of Draco, (which was to punish with death, if there were any found so vnthankfull as not to requite a good turne, or at least to forbear to acknowledge his benefactors for the same) might be inflicted on me: for there can be no greater iniurie offered to a free minde, than to be reputed ingratefull: although in these daies foure as great euils left unpunished as those that are punished, Vntemperatenesse, Vnshamefastnesse, Vnfaithfulnesse, and Vnthankfulnesse. But to begin with my Benefactors in this worke in order as they began with me in Grayes Inne, first Master William Willoughby, a Gentleman as vertuously minded and of as good cariage as the rest: next Master Henry Bing, whose excellent learning, placed together with such gentlemanlike conditions makes him beloued among the Elders, and honoured among the younger sort: after him Master Francis Barneham, and Master James Hewes, endued with exceeding good wits, and no lesse good natures: I may not forget the good worths of Master Robert Hill, and Master Cheeke, Gentlemen well studied in the most commendable kindes of learning: Master Dauison of excellent learning, wis and vertues: Master Helmes and Master Gill, both for their good parts better knowne than I can heere set downe: Master Thomas Mason, and Master Iohn Roberts, adorned with ornaments of languages, to their other learning and vertues: Master Archer as he is well read in language, so is he a good fauourer of learning. The rest of the well accomplisht young Gentlemen whom I know not, I say of them as my minde is towards them best: Gentlemen, if for these praises you shall one play on another, I pray you cast all on me, for I protest none of them euer knew that I meant to write vnto them, much lesse put any of their names in print. Thus wishing to you as much as Cicero writing to his friend Atticus, would limit to be wished to his dearest friends, viz. To enioy health, to possesse honour, and neuer to suffer want, I rest

At your command

IOHN MINSHEU.

M m





## TO THE READER.



If it be vanity and vexation of minde, for a man to toile in this life to gather riches together, when he knowes not whether he be wise or foolish that shall enioy it: we may thinke the sweat of our spirits and the toile of our bodies, to be altogether vaine, which write or print, when we cannot tell whether they will proue sober or franticke, to whom we leaue the possession of our trauels. But the Spaniard saith, *Quien de miedo se murio de cagaxones le hizieron la sepultura*; and because as the Italian saying is, *A molti puzza l'ambro*, Amber is accounted stinking by many: and *Dal asino non ne ha che calzi & petti*: I am resolu'd for this once to put on Merchants eares, to heare with patience euery mans speech and dispraisings of his wares, because *Quot homines tot sententia*, So many men, so many mindes. Therefore he that should leaue off any good worke for any mans ill speech, may well be likened to that poore silly fellow, which on a time went with one of his sonnes with his Ass before him to the wood, to fetch him a load thereof for his wife and children; and meeting trauellers by the way, some misliking with him that he should goe on foot, and let his Ass goe leere; others, that he roade himselfe, and suffered his childe to goe a foot; others, that hee loaded the poore Ass with two persons, being scarce able to carrie himselfe; others, when he left his sonne alone riding, and himselfe goe on foot; in such sort that the countrey fellow could not tell what to doe, seeing doe what he could, still be found reprehenders: whereupon he would goe no further forward, but returned sad home to his house without wood, where he remained for feare of fault-finders, till he and his hould were neere starued with cold, till at last finding his owne simplicitie, he returned to the wood, and to as many as hee met by the way, he said, *He that passeth for other mens speeches and reproofes, endureth cold and a thousand griefes*; and he that will throw a stone at euery dogge, shall haue a weary arme: but I hope, *Qui bien fera, bien aura*: And for all the dogs barking, the Moone will stand where it did. And I say to the malicious, *Mets ta main sovent en ton sein, & tu ne mesdiras de ton prochain*. And let them remember, that *Chi fa quello che non deve, gli auvien quel che non crede*: According to a History I haue read of an Emperour, who had his brothers sonne for his cupbearer: The Emperours Steward and vncl, for enuie perswaded the cupbearer that his breath did stinke, and wished therefore to turne his face from the Emperour when he deliuered the cup till remedy were found: forthwith he told the Emperour, that his cupbearer had defamed him to all his Court,  
by



## TO THE READER.

by saying his breath did stinke; and to know it for a certaintie, he likewise told him how he should see the cup-bearer turne away his face from him when he came neere him; whereupon the Emperour conceiued such wrath against him, ( as the saying is, The anger of a Prince the messenger of death ) that hee sent expresse command to his burners of bricke, that they should burne that man that came vnto them first the next morrow; and likewise commanded his cup-bearer to be there so early that none might bee before him: on the morrow morning very early the cup-bearer going, and passing by a Church in the way, went in and fell into such a sound sleepe, that it was the afternoone before he could awake. The Steward in the meane time to see the euent of the Cup-bearer, went and was burned himselfe aliue. The cup-bearer at his returne signified to the Emperour what had hapned, and also was desirous to know of the Emperour why he should send him thither, &c. If neither Histories nor reason perswade them, they must needs be answered with silence, and so gentle Reader I rest silent from troubling thee or them herewith any longer, more grieued at my mishap and disabilitie, than wanting good will or liking to doe thee seruice. *Hæc raptim. Vale.*

IOHN MINSHEU.

M m 2



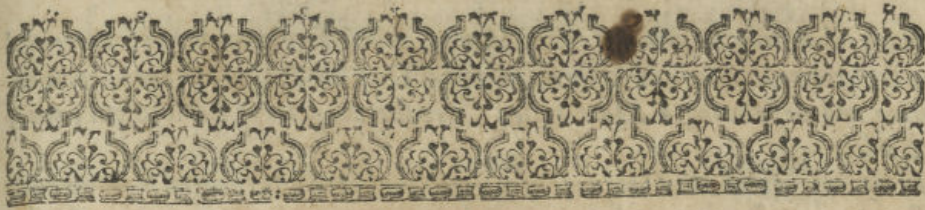
In opus M. Minshæui edendum,  
Iohannis Keperi generosi  
*Ἰαστρῶν.*

Qui cupis auriferi contingere flumen Iberi  
Vocibus & veris noscere gentis opes,  
Vel mores, vel quas exercet Iberia merces,  
Hesperiam & totam noscere quisquis aues :  
Minshæum legito, lectum (mibi crede) probabis,  
Ingenium, genium, munera, verba, fidem :  
Qui totidem subijt noctesque diesque labores,  
Et flores veluti sedula carpsit apes ;  
Qui tibi, qui patriæ, sese sumptumque dicauit,  
Edidit, & tantæ sedulitatis opus,  
Aut lauda, aut saltem noli mordere, latrando  
Zoile, tabificus, ne videare, canis.

Soneto de un capitan Español  
del Autor.

De un diamantino muro circuydo  
Con puertas de métal ynpenetrable ;  
Y por guarda un dragón fiero espantable,  
Era el huerto de Atlante defendido :  
Mas siendo del fuerte Ercules vencido,  
Fue abierta la puerta yncontrastable,  
Y las pomas de precio ynestimable  
Gozáron luego quantos han querido,  
Vos *Minchen* soys el Ercules famoso,  
Que a pesar de la ynbidia ( dragon fiero )  
Abristes puerta al huerto ameno umbroso,  
De la yspanica lengua, que primero,  
Cerrada estubo alyngles curioso,  
Do gozara pomas de oro verdadero.





## THE PROEME.



Spanish is a speech, whereof in times past (in Spaine) there hath beene foure kinds vsed: The first and ancientest is the Biskaine, which was the speech of the prouince of Biskay and Nauarre: it hath his originall from the Caldean tongue, as the learned in them both affirme, to whom it plainly appeareth that this is of greatest antiquitie.

The next is that which was spoken in the kingdome of Granado, and in part in the kingdomes of Andaluza, Valencia, and Aragon, and was the Arabique, whose originall is the Hebrew almost among them quite worne out, yet to this day they keepe the pronounciation of some of their letters still, as Ç, G, j, X, Z.

The third is the Catalan, which is a kinde of French, and had his beginning from the prouince of Gascoigne, from the ancient citie Limojes: they spake this in the kingdomes of Cataluna, Mallorca, Menorca, Iuica and Cerdena. This Catalan tongue was called Prouençal: and the Italians confesse that the Prouençals were the first inuentors of their rimes and verses, which are so much prized in Italie where Petraque, Boccace, and Dante, giue some testimonie in retaining their words in many places.

The fourth is that which is now at this day commonly vsed and spoken thorow all Spaine, and is called Léngua vulgar, the mother tongue, otherwise Léngua Castellana, or Española, the Castilian or Spanish tongue, principally vsed in Aragon, Andaluza, Murcia, Castilla, Nuéua, and Veja, Leon: also in Portugall, although the Portugall tongue haue such difference in certaine words and pronounciations, that it may well be called a language by it selfe, euen as the English and Scottish, yet in truth, it is not so seuered, but that they sprang from one fountaine, and haue one descendance.

This Léngua vulgar, or Spanish tongue, draweth his originall from the Latine or Roman, and because the Roman conquerours were most politicke in prouiding for the continuance of their estates and language to their posteritie, by planting where they woon, \* Colonies and garrisons; as also not permitting any stranger to the priuiledge of their lawes or freedome of their townes, to buy, sell, or traffique, but in the Roman or Latine tongue, as in Spaine they haue done: Therefore the Spanish retaineth still to this day so much of the Latine tongue. And by reason of the IncurSION and ouerrunning of so many strange nations, as the Africans inhabiting about Carthage, called Carthaginians, Gothes, Huns, and Vandals, which ceased not till they had ouerrunne the most part of Europe, yet so settled themselues in Andaluza in Spaine, that they called it by their owne name Vandaluzia or Vandalia of Vandalles, as also

Foure sorts of Spanish.

1. Biskay tongue most ancient.

This tongue drawne from the Caldean.

2. Arabique tongue in old time vsed in

Granado, Andaluza, Valencía, and Aragon, and yet re-

taine it in the pronounciation

of these letters, Ç, G, j, X, Z.

3. Catalan tongue or Prouençal, a kinde

of French, had originall from

Gascoigne, and was vsed in Cataluña, Malorca, Iuica, Cer-

dena.

4. The Spanish now vsed.

Difference betwene the Spanish and Portugall tongue.

\* A Colonie is a place uninhabited,

whither people are sent to dwell: or people sent to

inhabite such place: or a citie, the people where-

of once came from another citie or countrey.

Why the Spanish keepeth so much of the Latine.

Andaluza, whereof first so named.



## The Proeme.

How the Moores  
first entred and  
conquered Spain.  
Cbros of Spaine.

*Africans inhabiting Mauritania called Moores, whose first comming in, proceeded from the licentious living and unbridled lust of Don Rodrigo then king, in dishonouring and deflowring a Ladie called Cáva the daughter of Earle Iulian, one of his Nobles.*

*By meanes hereof, this language remaineth so altered and changed from his owne first propertie and nature, admitting words, accents, and pronunciations of other strange nations, as it is become a language of it selfe compounded of the Latine and above named tongues: but yet so, that it hath much more of the Latine than of all the other, whereby it may be called the Latine tongue altered or corrupted.*

*For Spanish words comming from the Latine, marke the table here following and their like.*

*Spanish words drawne from the Moorish tongue begin much with Al, as Alcúza, a vessell for oyle: Alfidél, or Alfilér, a pin: Almúd, a measure, a pecke: Alguarismo, Arithmeticke: Almoháda, a pillow, &c. or in ç, as çaherír, to vpbraid, çahórda, a hogstie: or sound on r, or x, Almaráxa, an ewer of glasse: Xabón, soape: Almoradúx, marjoram: Arredrár, to driue away: Arréde, foure pound weight, &c. also in z, as Zagál, a shepherd. And at this day the Moores in speaking Spanish for júro a Dios, I sweare by God, they say jureux a Deux: for Hombre, they say Homber: for Vuéltra mercéd, your worship or mastership, they say Voxár merxe.*

Generall



Generall Observations from the Latine for  
the framing of the SPANISH.

Substantives of the Latines in <i>as</i> , as	} in Spanish,	Charitas,	Caridad.
		Maiestas,	Magestad.
		Cruelitas,	Crueldad.
		Civitas,	Ciudad.
		Fidelitas,	Fedelidad.
		Securitas,	Seguridad.
		Obscuritas,	Escuridad.
		Conformitas,	Conformidad.
		Calamitas,	Calamidad.
		Voluntas, &c.	Voluntad.

The most part of words in Latine beginning with <i>Pl</i> , changed in <i>Ll</i> , as	} In Spanish,	Plenus,	Llén.
		Planus,	Lláno.
		Pluvia,	Llúvia.
		Plaga,	Llága.
		Plorare,	Llorár.

In like sort <i>F</i> . turned into <i>H</i> , as	} Spanish,	Facere,	Hazér.
		Faba,	Háva.
		Fax,	Héz.
		Falco,	Halcón.
		Farina,	Harína.
		Fator,	Hedór.
		Formosus,	Hermóso.
		Ferrum,	Hierro.
		Fernor,	Hervór.

The Latine ending in <i>io</i> , made Spanish by put- ting <i>n</i> to it, as	} Spanish,	Educatio,	Eduçación.
		Religio,	Religion.
		Electio,	Eleccion.

The Latine ending in <i>tum</i> , by changing <i>um</i> into <i>o</i> , as	} Spa- nish,	Ornamentum,	Ornaménto.
		Experimentum,	Experimentó.
		Exemplum,	Exémplo.

The Latine ending in <i>lis</i> , by taking away <i>is</i> , as	} Spanish,	Materialis,	Materiál.
		Finalis,	Finál.
		Subtilis,	Sutíl.
		Debilis, &c.	Débil.

The Latine ending in the Infinitive mode in <i>e</i> , by taking away <i>e</i> by Apocope, as	} Spanish,	Castigare,	Castigár.
		Amare,	Amár.
		Tenere,	Tenér.
		Perdere,	Perdér.
		Sentire,	Sentír.
Salire.	Salír.		



By adding to the end of a word by *Paragoge*, as  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Apostema,} \\ \text{Appetere,} \\ \text{Anas,} \end{array} \right\} \text{Spanish,} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Apostemaci3n,} \\ \text{Apetec3r} \\ \text{A'nade.} \end{array} \right.$

By adding to the middle of a word by *Epenthesis*, as  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Certum,} \\ \text{Caelum,} \\ \text{Membrum,} \\ \text{Messis,} \end{array} \right\} \text{Spanish,} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ci3rto.} \\ \text{Ci3lo.} \\ \text{Mi3mbro.} \\ \text{Mi3sse.} \end{array} \right.$

By adding to the beginning of a word by *Prothesis*, as  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Plumescere,} \\ \text{Capistrare,} \\ \text{Scala,} \\ \text{Scandalum,} \end{array} \right\} \text{Spanish,} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Emplumec3r.} \\ \text{Encabistr3r.} \\ \text{Esc3la.} \\ \text{Esc3ndalo.} \end{array} \right.$

By changing a letter by *Metathesis*, in the middle of a word, of the second person plurall of the Imperative mood, as D and L changing places, as for Castigalde, they write Castigalde, for Dezilde, they say and write Dezilde.

The Spanish sheweth his originall from the Latine, although by corruption many words have changed letters, as in these following & their like, as  $\left. \begin{array}{l} a \\ b \\ c \\ e \\ f \\ g \end{array} \right\} \text{into} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u \\ s \\ i \\ h \\ y \end{array} \right\} \text{as} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Lac, milke, L3che. Caf3us, ch3se, Qu3so.} \\ \text{Barba, a beard, B3rva. B3bo, I drinke, B3vo.} \\ \text{Amicus, a fri3d, am3go. Acutus, sharp, agudo} \\ \text{Directus, directed, derigido. lectus, read, leydo} \\ \text{Ferr3, ir3, hi3rro. facere, to make or do, haz3r} \\ \text{Regnum, a kingdome, Reyno.} \end{array} \right.$

I proceed no further herein, but leave every Latinist to consider of them as he shall meet with them by reading, whereby he shall manifestly perceine by the multitude of words in this tongue deriued from the Latine, how easie it is for every meane scholler speedily to obtaine the knowledge of the same, and with these rules and precepts, which here I shall set downe, I doubt not but that every one (desirous thereof) may with facilitie and short time speake it and write it more than meanly: the which the better to performe, I take it the best order (according to the saying, *Qui bene diuidit bene docet*, He that diuideth the matter, he handleth well, teacheth well) to diuide this present Grammar, into *Orthographie*, *Prosodie*, *Etymologie*, and *Syntaxis*, of which though I shall not deale with all of all that may be said, yet at least that shall be necessary to be said for the instruction of the learner in this tongue.

No difficultie in the Spanish tongue or other vulgar tongues comming from the Latine.

OF

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# OF ORTHOGRAPHIE

## Of Grammar and hir parts.

Grammar, is an art teaching the right rules of true speaking and writing, and it is derived from the Greeke word γραμμα, which is litera, as much as to say, scientia literaria, a knowledge of letters.

Definition of Grammar.

### Division of Grammar.

Grammar, according to Quintilian, is twofold: *Historicall* and *Methodicall*. *Historicall*, gotten by imitation of Authors. *Methodicall*, is taught by precepts, which onely we here handle.

### Subdivision of Grammar.

Grammar *Methodicall* is divided into foure parts, *Orthography*, *Prosody*, *Etymology*, and *Syntaxis*.

Division of Grammar.

*Orthography*, conuersant in letters.

*Prosody*, in syllables.

*Etymology*, in words.

*Syntaxis*, in sentences.

*Orthographie*, of the Greeke word ὀρθός right, γραφή writing.

*Prosodia*, of προσω, i. ad, ὀδός, Cantus, that is, Accentus.

*Etymologia*, of ἔτυμος, true, λόγος speech.

*Syntaxis*, of σύν, i. con, ἔταξις, ordmo, quasi, coordinatio.

Propertie of the foure parts of Grammar.

*Orthographie* is a right rule of true writing, as befoze of ὀρθός right, γραφή writing, whereby euery word is to be set downe with his true letters, as Certo, certaine, not Sierto.

Definition of Orthographie.

Hereto belongeth *Orthopaia*, which is a right rule of true speaking, of ὀρθός right, ἔταξις word, that in speaking men pronounce not moze grosse or smal, then the nature of language wil allow, or otherwise then the accustomed manner of pronunciation vsually permitted therein, as Vno, wine, not to pronounce it as Englishmen doe, Veino, but smaller as they pronounce the double ee, Veeno, Dios, God, not Deios, but Dheeos. But of this hereafter in the letters moze at large.

Definition of Orthopaia.

And because *Orthographie* (the former part of our Grammar) chiefly consisteth in the true writing of euery word with his right letters: It must of necessitie follow, that whosoever speaketh, or heareth a tongue spoken in his proper *Idioma*, and would write downe the same so spoken, that he know the power and proprietic of each letter in that tongue (because of letters are framed syllables, and of syllables are made words, and of words the whole speech, and language) the which neglected, must needs bying a confusion to the learner, and little or no fruit to the Teachers labour. Therefore to our purpose.

The force of letters.

There are in the Spanish tongue 27. letters, whereof 24. are single, and three double.

The single, A. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. j. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. v. x. y. z.

The double are these, ch. ll. ñ.

Letters. Double letters.

If any aske the question, why the Spanish, being descended from the Latine, hath in it moze letters then the Latine: I answer, that although it be now (for the most part of words therein) corrupt and broken Latine, yet it had at the first (as in the Proeme befoze going) his original from the Caldean, Arabique, and Moores tongue, of which they reserue some letters.

Nota.

But now to our letters as they are in order in the Alphabet or crosse row, without beginning with the vowels, and then skipping from one consonant to another, distracting the memorie of the young beginner in a tongue, which would much better retaine the precepts giuen thereon, so they might not be driuen to a new order of reckoning their letters, differing from that in their childhood they learned, and now can hardly be drawne from.

\* ç. ç. j. x. z.

**A**sounded plainely, with opening the mouth as in the Latine, French, and Italian, as in English, man, can: so in Spanish, Manáda, a floske, Ensaláda, a salade of herbs.

**B**is as the Latine, and is called *litera labialis*, one of the labiall or lip letters, because it cannot be pronounced without iopning the lips together. It is pronounced as in English, baker, basket: so in Spanish, Bacia, a bowle, Bárro, clay, but in the middelt of a word, except the word come of the Latine, the Spaniard vsually confoundeth it with V consonant, and soundeth



B and V consonant, written and pronounced one for another.

Nota.

B cast away.

C cast away.

ç pronounced as the Italian ç, ç pronounced as English Ch.

D pronounced as Dh.

Ga. Go, Gu. Gua.

Gue, Gui, like Ghe, Chi.

Ge, Gi, as je, ji, which is as in English the, hi.

G and j consonant written one for another.

foundeth it as V consonant, as *Trabájo*, tranell, they pronounce *Travájo*; *Palábras*, words, they sound *Palávrás*: *Cábra*, a goat, *Cávra*: *Labór*, labour, *Lavór*: *Albárda*, a pack saddle, *Alvárdá*: *Alabárda*, a hoibard, *Alavárda*: so oftentimes in the beginning of a word, as *Baylár*, to dance, *Vaylár*: *Basquina*, a petticoat, a kirtle, *Vasquina*: *Bellóra*, an acorne, *Vellóra*: *Berméjo*, red colour, *Verméjo*: *Bexica*, a bladder, *Vexica*. Wherefore I advise the studious in the Spanish tongue, if he finde not a word in the Dictionarie, in one of these letters, let him turne to the other: as if he find not *Báyo*, which is used in good Authors for *Bay* coloured, or *Bayard*, let him looke *Váyo*, and there he shall find the same: If not *Vañar*, to bathe, looke *Bañár*: If not *Vóz*, looke *Bóz*, a voice.

**B** In the middelt of a word going before another consonant, and making the pronunciation harder, is cut off in Spanish, as *Subril*, they write, *Sutil*, Absente, *Aulente*, Obscuro, *Oscuro*, or *Escuro*.

**C** This letter hath two manner of soundings according to the bowels that follow it. If a o or u follow it, he is sounded as k, as in *Cára*, a face, *Cóco*, Cocuell, *Cuchára*, a spoon: so likewise in the middle of a word, as *Descánte*, rest, *Escória*, dross, *Escudilla*, a dish: but going before e or i pronounce almost as the Italian ç, as *Prudéçza*, *Disçalça*, or their t before ia or io, as *Prudentia*, *Iustificacione*, *Cecina*, powdered flesh, *Cirucla*, a plum.

**C** Before t, cut off, as *Acto*, an act: the Spaniard saith *A'to*: *Pacto*, a covenant, *Páto*.

Marked with a dash under it thus, ç, called ç *Cerilla*, or ç *Cedilla*, is proper to the Arabique tongue, from whence it was first taken: it is sounded by putting the tongue to the rankes of the teeth, as the French ç, *Viença*, or very neere: the Italian ç, as *Diligénça*, *Sciénça*. This ç must be so pronounced, whether it be at the beginning, end, or middle of a word, though a o or u follow: and is sounded as in English Ch, as *çaraguéles*, great gascoine or Spanish hose, *çosóbras*, crosse blowes of fortune, *çufre*, brimstone: pronounce *Thsaraguéles*, *Thsióbras*, *Thsiúre*, in like manner before e and i, as *çenogiles*, garters, *çiénto*, a hundred: pronounce *Thsenogiles*, *Thsiénto*.

**D** Is pronounced in the beginning of a word, as in Latine, French, and Italian: as in English, *Dagger*, *Doctor*: so in Spanish, *Dága*, a dagger, *Dóze*, a dosen: this word *Dios* is except from this rule, and is pronounced as these that follow, that is, if d come in the middle or end of a word, you must pronounce him as d in Greeke, as dh in English, as *Cáda*, *cuery*, *Cácha*, *fideliád*, *fidelitie*, *fideliúdad*.

**E** Is as the Latine, and the Italian, and as in English, *Wend*, *End*: so in Spanish, *Bendeçir*, to blesse, *Bevér*, to drinke: and it must never be sounded so small as the English e, as for, *wæ*: nor so broad as the French doe their e feminine, as *Femme*, a woman, pronounced *Famma*, but betwixt both as first above.

**F** Is as the Latine and the Italian tongues, and in the English. The Spaniard writeth him when the Latines write Ph, as *Philosophus*, in Spanish *Filósofo*.

**G** Answerable to the Hebrue *Gimel*, & hath two maner of soundings according to the bowels which follow it, if a o or u immediatly follow, it is pronounced as in the Latine, *Gabriel*, *Gorgias*, *Gubernator*: Italian, *Galante*, *Gotta*, *Gustare*: French, *Garçon*, *Gourmand*: as in English, *Gate*, *Gold*, *Gutter*: so in Spanish, *Gáfo*, a lazar, a leper, *Gófo*, rude, *Gúla*, gluttonie. But if after the u immediatly come a, as *Guante*, a glosse, sound *Gwante*: *Agua*, water, *Agwa*: *Mengua*, want, *Mengwa*.

But if after u follow e or i, pronounce as the French *Guerre*, *Guide*: as in English *Guest*, *guide*: so in Spanish *Guerra*, warre, *Guia*, a guide: sound *Gherra*, *Ghia*, except these words following, *Guéro*, adle, *Agüero*, soothsaying, *Gargüero*, the throat, *Sirguéro*, a drawer or tower of a boat with a roape, *Hoguéro*, a woodpile, *Triguéro*, a sparrow that lieth in the wheat, *Ciguéna*, a stroke, *Pediguéno*, wanton, *Halaguéno*, flattering, *Siguénça*, a citie of Spaine, *Verguénça*, shame, *Aguéno*, a grandfather, *Deguéno*, a beheading, *Reguédo*, belking, *Vngüento*, ointment: and words that come of the Infinitive mode in *Guár*, as *Enxaguár*, to water, *Enxágue*, *Menguár*, to want, *Mengue*.

**G** Before e or i is sounded as the Latine *Gero*: Italian, *Giorno*: French, *Gisant*: English, *Gefrey*, *Giles*: or more like the Spanish, called *j jota*, or *j* consonant, which is pronounced as sh in English: so they say *Gémir*, to groane, pronouncing as it were written in English *hemir*. *Gingibre*, ginger, *shinshibre*.

For the Spaniard maketh no difference in speaking of this G before e and i, from the j consonant, and they write one for another, as *Agéno*, *Lináge*, *Menfáge*, *Lifongéro*, *Magestád*, or *Ajéno*, *Lináje*, *Menfáje*, *Lifonjéro*, *Majestád*.

**G** Before n in the middle of a word lost, as *Ignominia*, *Inonsinia*, *ignominie*, *Ignorancia*, *Inorancia*, ignorance.

**H** Spanish letter is neither bowell nor consonant, but a note of aspiration, it is called in the Spanish as in the English *Ache*, which were more properly in my opinion to be called as some



some nations doe, Ha, because it doth so import in pronouncing as in English, Harnes, Harnes, Hate, Hang.

This H in the beginning of a word is pronounced in Spanish with more vehemencie and emphasis, and in the middle or end of a word weakly and faintly.

H in beginning of a word.

In the beginning he must be pronounced with more force, or else there would be no difference found in speaking these words, and their like, Háca, a nagge: Acá hither: as Ven acá, come hither, Hásta, butill, and Asta for a speare: Háya, a beech tree: A'ya, a nurse: Háfo, a spindle: U'fo, vfe.

In the middle of a word not so forcible, as Ahechár, pronounce as Aechar, Alholí, Alolí, a barne or garner.

H in middle of a word.

This H goeth before all the five vowels, as Hazér, to make or doe: Hécho, made or done: Higa-do, the liner: Hollin, the foot of a chimney: Háfo, a spindle. But it may not in true Spanish orthographie be written before a consonant, as Cristo, not Christo.

H taken away.

Besides it is lost after T, as Ortografía, not Orthografía, Teólogo, not Theólogo. With P also it is lost, and the P turned into F, as Filósofo, not Philosópho, which they must observe that would write the Spanish tongue aright in all that are like these.

Where Ue foiloweth H, it is pronounced as W, Huerto, an orchard: Huésto, a bone: pronounce Wuerto, Wuesfo: or as if G went before thus, Gwerto, Gweffo, which I take to be more fit for the Englishmans pronounciation for these and the like words.

Hue pronounced as Wue.

That word which beginneth with H, shall not haue H in the middle, except C goe before it, as in Hécho, made, Hechizar, to bewitch, and the like.

There be three kinds of I in the Spanish, that is, small i, Greeke y, and j Jota, or consonant. These two i, y, with a verie small slender sound, as the French and Italians doe, which is as the double e in English wee, thee, see, decree, so in Spanish, Tirano, a tirant, Teerano: Vida, life, Veeda, & not as Englishmen pronounce Teyrano, veid, which al other nations mislike in hearing them speaking Iorine, saying, Propino tibi, they pronounce Propeino tibi, which I would wish they would but marke, and take notice thereof: for the French, Italian, and Spaniard, doe learne and are taught by their Scholemasters to pronounce the Latine different from their owne tongue, otherwise one nation should not understand another speaking the Latine. But in this tongue as in the Italian and French, they must observe, except they will fall into the vice of *Isotacismus*, and be laughed at, and not be understood by strangers when they speake or reade.

I three kinds.

A note for Englishmen.

This small i is vled in a word as a bowell by it selfe, as Tinta, yucke, and in a diphthong, as Niéto, a nephew.

Small i.

Y is put in the beginning of a word before a bowell or consonant, as yo, ya, ye, and in the end as Daréys, Podéys.

Y.

J jota or j consonant, which this tongue taketh of the Arabique, is pronounced as in French, *Jamaís, Deji, Jehan*, in English like sh, as Jardin, a garden, Ihardin, Jarro, a pot, Iharro, ójo, an eie, Dho, Hoja, a lease, Dhoja: Ovcja, a sheepe, Duesha: Abéja, a bee, A besha: In Se-uill and thereabout, they pronounce it not so much in the teeth, but more in the throate, as Chardin, Charro, Ozho, Hozha, Ovezha, Abezha.

J pronounced like sh.

Some authors in the Spanish write these words (yet ill) and the like, with H. Hierusalem, Hierónimo, which should be thus, Jerusalem, Ierónimo.

The Spaniard neuer vseth this letter but when it is required of the Greeke and proper names then sounded as in the English, as Kalendas.

L, M, N, O, P. Are all pronounced as in the Latine, French, Italian, and in English: But P may not be doubled in Spanish, as Approvar, Appetito, P before T in the middle of a word lost, as Captivo, pronounce Cautivo.

P not doubled. P cast away.

Neither can L be doubled in Spanish when the word cometh of the Latine, and keepeth the Latine sound, as Ilústre, in Latine *Illustris*: Silaba, in Latine *Syllaba*: Colegio, *Collegium*. So likewise of N, as Tiráno, not Tiránno, in Latine *Tyrannus*, but when these keepe not the sound of the Latine, loke hereafter in double L, n, and there you shall finde how they are pronounced.

When L not doubled. When N not doubled. Nota.

O hath two pronounciations, not of his owne nature, but by reason of a bowell following him.

If aa follow, as in Latine and English, Quantitie, Quarter, so in Spanish Quando, when, Quartana, Quál.

But when ue or ui follow, it is to be pronounced as the Italian, *che, Chi*, or the French *Que, Qui*, as English *Ke, Ki*, as *Questión*, a Question or quarrell, *Kestion*, *Quiéto*, quiet, *Kie-to*, except when the word is Latine, as *Delinquente, Eloquenté*.

Que, Qui, pronounced as Ke, Ki.

R With



**R** With the Greekes and Latines termed *Litera canina*, so the Spaniard calleth him *Letra per rina*, the doggish letter, because dogs in grinning their teeth, when they would bite, found this letter R. It is pronounced as the Latine, Italian, and French, but if it be in the beginning of a word it is sounded strongly, as the Grecians doe sound. The Spaniard saith *Ráyo*, a sun beame, *Réy*, a king, or if it be doubled in the midst of a word, you cannot sound with too great vehemencie, as *Bárrro*, Clay, *Cárrro*, a Cart. But if it be in the midst of a word and single, with a gentle and milde pronunciation, as *ára*, an altar, *Móro*, a blacke Horse.

**S** With x, z and ç are pronounced (although the one more plaine and sounding, and the rest lesse) by putting the tongue to the rooſe of the mouth, and then hissing out the voyce with the lips open as a snake, and therefore the Greekes called this letter S by that hissing name, as also made it in fashion double as a snake, with his head lifted up, accordingly is it made in Latine, Italian, and Spanish. In Spanish these letters are called *Culebrinas*, which is snake, of *Culébra*, a snake, which useth hissing.

This S in the beginning of a word as in Latine, Italian, and French, and as in English *Sand*, *Seeth*, *Sin*, *Sod*, *Sudden*, so in Spanish *Sabér*, *Sembrár*, *Sóbra*, *Sudór*.

But if S be single in the midst of a word betwene two bowels, then with a gentle sound almost like Z, as the French doe, adding thereby great grace to their tongue, as *Eglise* Church, *Cause*, so in Spanish, *Causa*, *Rosa*, *úso*, *púso*. But if it be doubled, then strongly, as in English *Crossed*, *tossed*, so in Spanish *Fuéssemos*, *gruésso*.

In the end of a word as Z, as *Cárta*, *Letters*, *Cámaras*, *Chambers*, or going to scole. And note that this letter cannot be in the beginning of a word when a consonant next followeth. Therefore you must write *Espéro*, I hope, and not *Spéro*. *Escrivo*, I write, and not *Scrivo*.

**T** Is pronounced as in the Latine, Italian, French and English, except it can neuer sound *ci*, as the Latines, Italians, French and English doe when after *i* followeth; with a bowell, as in Latine *Prudentia*, Italian, *Amicitia*, French *Iustificacion*, English *Ambition*, in Spanish it must be written *Prudéncia*, *Amicicia*, *Iustificación*, *Ambición*, otherwise the writing were false, and you should pronounce *Ti* as in *Tibi*.

Also if H follow T, as *Theólogo*, *Theopómpo*, write and pronounce *Teólogo*, *Teopómpo*.

**U** Being a bowell not to be pronounced with a small sound as English, *Stue*, *Bue*, *Cue*, *Fúue*, but as the French doth in his diphthong *ou*, almost as the English *ou*, as *Tu*, *tu*, *Buche*, the maw, *Bouche*. But being a consonant is pronounced as in other languages in the beginning of a word, as *Váca*, a Cow, *Véna*, a Veine, *Vino*, wine, *Vóro*, a How, *Vúlgo*, the common people, in the midst of a word as *Aváro*, *Gávia*, *uva*. Also when two *u* come together, and a bowell following, the second is a consonant, as *úvo*, *Túve*, except *Vuésro*.

**X** Is one of the *Culebrinas létras*, the snake or hissing letters, as above said in the letter S, and is pronounced like J consonant, and the Spaniard often writeth one for another, as *Xaráue*, *árrup*, *Jaráue*, and is pronounced as the French *ch*, as the English *sh*, as *Faxa*, a waistband, *Bruxa*, a hag, *Flóxo*, weak, *Faxa*, *Brusha*, *Flosho*.

**Y** Is above in I.

**Z** Is called in Spanish *Zétra*, as the Hebrew *Zain*, from whence it is drawne, and from the Hebrew tongue, and is pronounced as the English *Z*, as *Zángano*, a dzane, *Zélo*, zeale, *Zodiáco*, the Zodiacke, so likewise in the end of a word, as *Bóz*, a voice, *Crúz*, a Croſſe.

Ch as in English Ch.

Ch Before any of the five bowels to be pronounced as in English, *Chapman*, *Chiefely*, *Chicken*, *Chop*, *Chowle*: so in Spanish, *Chamelóte*, *Chamlet*: *Chiminea*, a Chimney: *Chorro*, a brooke: *Chúfma*, a company of people of the common sort.

Ll pronounced as Li.

Ll As gl in Italian, as *Cavagli*, *Moglie*, *Figli*, as double Ll in French, as *Fille*, *Coquille*, as Lt in English, as *Lláno*, plaine: *Lléno*, full: *Llover*, to raine: *Llúvia*, raine: pronounce *Liáno*, *Liéno*, *Liover*, *Liuvia*: so likewise in the middle of a word, as *Querrrellóſo*, *Kerrelioſo*, quarrelsome: in the end of a word neuer in Spanish written double, as *Mil*, a thousand, not *Mil*.

ñ pronounced as ni.

ñ As the Italian and French gn, *Montagna*, *Campagna*, French *Compaignon*, *Mignon*, in English as ni: as *Montáño*, a mountaine, *Montania*, *Campáña*, *Campania*, so *Dáño*, losse, *Dannyo*, *Báño*, a bath, *Bannyo*.

S made like a snake doubled with his head lifted up.

Nota, S neuer in beginning of a word except a vowel follow.

Ti neuer turned in Ci in Spanish, as in other tongues.

U pronounced broad as ou.

X pronounced as sh. X and j written often in Spanish one for another.



<b>A</b> Diphthong (according to the definition of Grammmarians) is a founding together of two different vowels, as if they were but one onely, as in English, Tide, Auditoz.	<i>Definition of Diphthongs.</i>
In Spanish there are twelue sorts.	
The first in ai, oz ay, as gaita, andáys; cantáis. But when two vowels come together and make more then one sound, they should be marked ouer head with two prickes, to take away confusion, as Caida, pronounced Caída, and so the rest.	1. Ai, ay.
The second in ao, where a is more founded then o, as Quartáo, a nag, Saráo, a ball to dance in, Vilbáo, a proper name of a towne, are pronounced in the same sort, as Cats maule.	2. Ao.
The third in au, where a sounds more then u, as Causa, Autor, Caudillo: except Laúd, a lute, Atalúd, a tombe: La-úd, Ata-úd.	3. Au.
The fourth in ei and ey, where e is more founded then i, as Réy, a king, Léy, a law: when they are seuered, write them with two prickes thus, Leistes, Reir.	4. Ei, ey.
The fifth in eu, where e is most perceiued, as Féudo, Déudo, Réuma: being disoynd write thus: Reünar, Reüngir.	5. Eu.
The sixt in ia, in which a is more heard sound then i, as Saia, Vaia, Malicia, Preféncia: except Mia, Dia, Porfia, Desvia.	6. Ia.
The seuenth ie, ye, where e is most heard pronounced, as Viéno, Sciéno, Viéne, Bién, Quién, Quiéra, Arriéno, Dispiérto, pícrto, Pie, Piédra, Tierra, Ciélo, Inferno, Díez, Siéte, Mié, Hiél.	7. Ie, ye.
The eight in io, oz yo, where o is most founded, as Yo, Dió, Vió: except Mio, Río, Frío, Tío.	8. Io, yo.
The ninth in iu, where i is more heard then the u, as Ciudad, a citie.	9. Iu.
The tenth in oi, oz oy, as Soy, Doy, Voy, Oygo: except Oy'do, Roy'do.	10. Oi, oy.
The eleuenth in ue, where e is more founded then u, as Fuérça, Muérte, Fuérte, Cuerno, Nuevo, Fuégo, Huégo, Nuéz, Vihuéla.	11. Ue.
The twelvt in ui, and uy, where u is more founded then the i, as Muy, Fuy, Cuidádo, Húyo.	12. Ui, uy.

Foure Rules following shewing how euery vowell maketh a seuerall syllable by himselfe, or is founded in diphthong with another.

*The first Rule.*

If betwene two vowels come h, or a consonant, such vowels cannot toyne themselues together to make a syllable or diphthong, as Ahinco, Bolár, except Auré, Aurás, Aurá, Aurémos, Auréys, where u r and the vowel make a syllable, the like in Auria, Auriamos.

*The first Rule.*

*The second Rule.*

Any two vowels comming together, neither of them being i nor u, make two syllables, as Neémas, Posser, Roér, except these hebrewe words which end in two ee, as Oféé, Bethcem, Bersabecé.

*The second Rule.*

*The third Rule.*

When the first person of a verbe doth end in two vowels, and the first vowel being i, and the accent stand vpon the same i, then that i maketh a syllable of it selfe without toyning it selfe with the vowel following, as Embio, Embias, Embia, Embiamos. Porfio, Porfias, Porfian. Espio, Espias, Espian. Confio, Confias, Confia.

*The third Rule.*

*The fourth Rule.*

But if the word doth end in two vowels, and the first of them being i, and the accent not on the first, then they make both the vowels a diphthong into a syllable, as Grácia, Justicia, Daniel, Ezechiél, Gabriél, Senténcia, Vitória, and in like sort doe they when they haue the accent on the last of them, as Passión, Religión, Nación, Caudió, Ración, because they come of words of the Latine that haue their accent in the *Antepenultima*, therefore must the Spanish haue it in the *Ultima*. Except these words in Spanish, Anciáno, Dioclesiáno, Diábulo.

*The fourth Rule.*

Of Triphthongs.

A Triphthong is a founding of thre vowels into one syllable with one breath together, and that after five sorts.

*Definition of a Triphthong.*

The first in iai, oz yai, as Vayáys, Espaciáys, where a is heard more then i.

1. iay, yai.

The second in iey, oz yey, where e is more founded then i, as Enfuziéys.

2. iey, yey.

The third in iue, oz yue, where e is heard more then u, as Hoyuélo, Arroyuélo.

3. iue, yue.

The fourth in uai, oz yai, as Guáy.

4. uai, yai.

The fifth in uei, oz yey, as Buéy, Buéytre.

5. uei, yey.



Of Profodia or Accents, the second part of this Grammar.



Orthographic handleth letters, so Profodie treateth of syllables, and the right sounding and pronouncing the same with their true accents, which is to make the syllable or word long or short, soft or sharpe, without the which the learner cannot tell how to read or pronounce the tongue, much lesse to be understood when he speaketh the same, whereby he shall be not onely disgraced, but be driven to bestow longer time, in forgetting that ill touch taken by, then he might be in going forward in learning five times so much. The which being carefully looked vnto at the first, cannot but much adorn the speaker, make himselfe understood, as also giue himselfe exceeding comfort in going forward, when he knoweth he singeth true harmony, which cannot but delight those that will listen thereto.

Description of Profodia.

Spanish not subject to Latine accents.

Of the Latine, the Latine accent. Words ending in D, I, N, or R, accented in the last syllable. Except these. Nota. Opus laboris.

Profodia, is a rule or knowledge, shewing with what accent euery syllable of a word is to be pronounced, as Cárcel, not Carcél, a prison.

Many haue affirmed the Spanish tongue to be subject to the Latine accents, seeing it is for the most part deriued from the same, but common speech and vse shew the contrary in manie words, as Latine Génesis, in Spanish Genesis, Sódoma, in Spanish Sodóma, Hélena, Heléna, so in Latine amor, in Spanish amór, sítor, autór, Cérasus, Cerézo. But yet note this, that words deriued of the Latine doe keepe the accent of the Latine, except some proper names or words ending in d, l, n, or r, as Abstinentia, Abstincencia, Obediencia, Obediencia, Beneficio, Blándo, Cadúco, Ceremonia, Culpa, Ligno, Dóte, Familia, Fecóndo, Furióso, Prémio.

But if they end in d, l, n, or r, then they haue alwaies the accent in the last syllable, as Amistád, Pestilencial, Camelón, Pastór.

Except some few ending in l, n, and r, ángel, ábil, apóstol, árbol, jóven, lóor, ánsar, ámbar, acíbar, açúcar, açófar, alcáçar, nácar, tibar, cármén, cáncer, carácter, cárcel, Crístóval, cónsul, crímen, débíl, defícil, móbil, Immóbil, fócil, dócil, Estéril, estiércol, Fácil, Dátíl, Frágil, vtil, inu'til, fértíl, inábíl, mástil, márgen, mártir, mármol, Trébol, órden, origen, vírgen, exámen, volúmen, imágen, betúmen, Eshévan, and verie few or none besides these, for that in setting these downe I ran ouer (as neere as I could) euery word in the whole Dictionarie, whereby you may coniecture, what paines, trouble, and time, such bookes of such method as this haue bestowed on them, before they can come forth to shew to the learner in a moment, that which the composer can hardly find out in a moneth: but if any other there be, I haue accented them in their places, as all the words generally in the whole Dictionarie whatsoever, to make the beginner, and also the well read to be perfect in the pronounciation, without which he shall be derided, as not understood when he readeth or speaketh.

All Nounes in ion, and in or, accent in the last syllable, as Occasión, Predicadór, so also in i, s, z, as Alcauci, Cortés, Pertináz, Cerviz, except Adives, a beast in Barbarie like a Foxe, which barketh and cryeth in the night as loud as a Foxe.

2 Accents in one word.

Although in the Latine there is in no word but one accent dominant, yet in the Spanish often are two found, as Ciértaménte, Fuértaménte, wherefore I will set downe the order of the Spanish accenting, first giuing example of those words which continually are accented, then of those which are sometimes, and sometimes not, last of all, those which haue two or three accents.

These words alwayes accented, as

- Hé há
y'd y'r
aquí acá
féd sóy
cál bóz
grán áy
Augustín acullá.

These words following sometime accented, sometime not, as

- Al, If it be an article, it is not accented, as Dezíd al Señor ésto, Tell your master this. But if it be not an article, it is then accented, as Pensád en ál, Thinke on some thing.
Aun, When que followeth it is not accented, as Pédro aunque se pa morir no hará, Peter although he knew he should die, he would not doe it. But asking a question it is then accented, as Aun duérmes Pedro? Doe you sleepe yet Peter?
Ante, Being a Preposition is not accented, as Ante Dios estámos, We stand before God. But being an Aduerbe it is accented, as Anté vino Pédro que Juárez, Peter came before John.
Cerca,



- Cerca**, a Preposition not accented, as Cerca todos dá el buen exemplo, *I have all give good example.* But if it be a Verbe, *I duerbe*, or *Proune*, or this particle *De* going befoze or following, then it is accented, as El Rey cerca con su gente, que tiene, cerca de sí, la ciudad y la rodéa, *cerca toda, y tiene la cerca de piedra, y de cerca parece fuerte.* The king doth besiege with his people, which he hath about him, the citie, and compasseth it all about, nere vnto it, which hath his wall of stone, and nere hand it seemeth strong.
- De mi**, *I* possessiue not accented, as De mi padre heredé virtud, *Of my father I inherited vertue.* But if it be not a possessiue it is accented, as De mí hablás segun véo, *You speake of me as I perceiue.*
- Del**, The article not accented, as Del virtuoso es la virtud amada, *Vertue is beloued of the honest.* But if it be a Proune it is accented, as Dios es bueno y del nos viene el bien, *God is good, and from him cometh goodness.*
- Do**, Spoken indefinitely not accented, as Do estuviere el bueno estaré yo, *where the good man shall be, there will I be also.* But spoken in asking a question it is accented, as Dó está Juan? *where is John?*
- El**, Being an Article not accented, as El bueno teme a Dios, *The iust feareth God.* If it be a Proune then accented, as Cristo nos ama y él nos redimió, *Christ loueth vs, and he it is that hath redeemed vs.*
- Entre**, *I* Preposition not accented, as Entre los santos desseo estar, *I desire to be among the godly.* But being a Verbe it is accented, as Entré Pedro y no Juan, *Let Peter enter and not John.*
- Mas**, The Coniunction not accented, as No hagis mal, mas hazed bien, *Doe not euill but doe good.* But being an *I duerbe*, then it is, as Más quieto bive, &c. y es más querido, *He liueth moze at quiet, &c. and is better beloued.*
- Medio**, In composition not accented, as Medio en burlas, medio en veras, *Haife in iest, haife in earnest.* If alone, then other wise, as Tened el medio en cosas, *Keepe a meane in matters.*
- Nos**, Not accented, as Hábla nos Jesus, *Christ telleth vs.* But if it be a nominatiue case to the verbe then it is, as Nós queremos, *We will, &c.*
- Vn**, Not accented, as Vn hombre, *I man.* But if y the Coniunction goe befoze, then it is, as Díle pan, y ún real, *I gaue him bread and six pence.*

Nota.

These words following not accented, as

Alo, Alos, Aunque, Con, De, Dela, Delo, Delas, Delos, De mis, Desde, Desque, Don, Doña, E, En, En mis, Enlo, Enlos, Enla, Enlas, Fray, Y, Lo, Le, Me, Micer, Mossen, as Micer fancho, y Mossen Pedro vienen, *Master Sanches and Master Peter comes.* Ni, Os, Pero, Pues, Por, Quan, Quel, San, Si, Su, So, Tan, Tal. Also all the Articles while they keepe the nature of Articles, which are these,

- A, al, ala, alo, alas, alos,  
 Del, dela, delo, delos, delas,  
 El, la, las, Lo, los, le, les.

Words of two Accents.

Altamente, Hartobásta, Buénamente, Piénditamente, Ciértamente, Bienaventuradamente, Dic-  
 stramente, Grávemente, Grasiósamente, Yguáliente, Iúntamente, Luéngamente, Magnificamente,  
 Razonáblemente, Ráramente, Sábiamente.

Words of two Accents.

Words of three Accents.

Múymálamente, Múybuénamente.

Words of three Accents.



## Of Etymologie and the Noun.

Definition of Etymologie.



**E**tymologie, is a Rule of shewing and searching out the Originall of words, with that pertaineth to them.

This searching out of originall and descendance of words is considered in diuers manners: but among the rest, for the beginners in any language whatsoeuer, this is so necessarie, that without it, they could not vnderstand or learne it: the which by the Latine Grammaticians hath bene, and is called Declension and Coniugation (which is likewise a declination) but that the former is of the Nounes, and the other of the Verbes.

The Spanish hath eight parts of Speech, as the Latine.

{ Nounne, Pronounne, Verbe, Participle,             }	declined.	{ Verbe, Coniugation, Preposition, Interiection,             }	vndeclined.
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### Of the Noun.

Primitive.  
Derivative.

Nounes be diuided into Substantiuies and Adiectiuies, which are likewise diuided into Primitive, Derivative.

The Primitive, which is not deriued of any other, but is *Primum*, of himself, as *Abéja*, a Bee.

The Derivative, is drawne from the Primitive, as *Abcjonazo*, a great Bee.

And of like nature to these Primitive nounes, are these Interrogatiues, Redditiuies, and Numerals following.

Interrogatiue.

To the Primitive, these following, and the like are subiect, as

The Interrogatiue, as *Quién?* who: *Qual?* what manner: *Quánto?* how much: *Quántos?* how many?

The Relatiue which answereth to the Interrogatiue, as *tal*, such a one, *Tantos*, so many.

Numerall.

### The Numerall to which these kinds following doe belong, as

Cardinall.

Cardinal, from which as from a fountain the rest doe spring, these doe I wish the learner to haue by heart.

Cardinall Numerals.

1	vno	21	veinte úno	1500	mil y quiniéntos
2	dos	22	veynte dos, &c.	2000	dos mil
3	tres	30	tréynta	3000	tres mil
4	quátro	40	quarenta	4000	quátro mil
5	cínco	50	cinquenta	5000	cínco mil
6	seys	60	sesenta	6000	seys mil
7	siéte	70	setenta	7000	siéte mil
8	ócho	80	ochenta	8000	ócho mil
9	nuéve	90	noventa	9000	nuéve mil
10	diéz	100	cién, or ciento	10000	diéz mil
11	ónze	101	ciéto y vno	100000	cién mil
12	dóze	200	dociéntos y doziéntos	1000000	millón
13	treze	300	treziéntos	2000000	dos millónes
14	catórze	400	quatrociéntos	3000000	tres millones.
15	quínze	500	quiniéntos		
16	diés y seys	600	seysciéntos		
17	diéz y siéte	700	siéteciéntos		
18	diéz y ócho	800	ochociéntos		
19	diés y nuéve	900	nuéve ciéntos		
20	véynte	1000	mil		

Ordinall Numerals.

The ordinalls, which declare the order of a place or time, as *Priméro*, *segúndo*, *tercéro*, *quárto*, *quinto*, *séxto*, *séptimo*, or *seténo*, *octávo*, *nóno*, or *novéno*, *décimo*, or *dezéno*, *onzéno*, *dozéno*, *trezéno*, *catorzéno*, *quínzéno*, *décimo séxto*, *décimo séptimo*, *décimo octávo*, *décimo nóno*, *veinténo*, *veinténo úno*, *veinténo dos*, &c. *Treinténo*, *quarenténo*, *cinquenténo*, *sesenténo*, *setenténo*, *ochenténo*, *noventéno*, *centésimo*, or *cienténo*, *doscienténos*, *trezenténos*, *quatrocienténos*, *quiniénténos*, *seyscienténos*, *siétecienténos*, *ochociénténos*, *nueveciaténos*, *milésimo*.

Partatiues



Partatives which signifie many severally, as Cado vno, every one, Entrámbos, both of them, ni vno, ni otro, neither of them, or one among many, as otro, another, algúno some body.

Universals, as todos, all: ninguno, no body.

Particulars, as Algúno, some body.

Adverbials, toying the Cardinall Numerals with this Adverbe vez, as v'na vez, once: dos vézes, twice: tres vézes, thrise: diez vézes, ten times: cien vézes, a hundred times: mil vézes, a thousand times.

Partative numerals.  
Universall numerals.  
Particular numerals.  
Adverbiall numerals.

Deriatives.

Deriatives, which have contained under them these following, viz.

Of countries or townes, as Aragonéz, a man of Aragon: Andalúz, a man of Andaluza: Granadino, a man of the citie or country of Granada: Gadirano, a man of Cadix or Caliz.

Of the nation, as Dalmácios, people of Dalmatia: Ingleses, Englishmen, or people of England: Escoceses, Scottishmen: Francées, Frenchmen: Móros, blacke Moors: Túrcos, Turkes.

Words in óso are deriatives of their Primitives, as Mentiróso, lying, of Mentira, a lie: Clamoróso, clamorous, of Clamór, clamor, glorióso, &c.

Of signifying exesse in údo, and ázo, as Barúdo having a great long beard, of Barba, jarrázo, a great blow with a cup, of jarro a cup: Papúdo, having a great wide throat, of Papo a throat: Rodillázo, a great blow with the knee, of Rodilla a knee.

Diminutives in íco, íto, éra, uéla, illa, illo, as Boníco, Bonito, pretty, good: vaquéta, vaquilla, a little cow or heifer, of Vaca a cow: Kopilla a little gowne or cassocke, of Ropa: Calderuéla, a little kettle, of Calderón a kettle: Cardenillo, somewhat black and blem, of Cardéno blacke and blem.

Deriatives.  
Of countries or townes.  
Of the nation.  
Deriatives from Primitives.  
Excessives in údo, and ázo.

Diminutives.

Of Numbers.

To Nounes as well Substantives as Adiectives, there are these affectious following belonging, Number, Case, Gender.

The Number sheweth the quantity, the Case the qualitie, and the Gender the sex.

There are two Numbers, The Singular and the Plurall.

The Singular speaking of one, as Libro, a booke.

The Plurall of moe, as Libros, booke.

This is a generall Rule, if the singular number doe end in a vowel, the plurall number is made by putting tos, as Palábra, palábras, Cuérpo, cuérpos, Muérte, muértes, Javalí, javalis.

Except some few, which must have es added to them, as Rey, réyes, Léy, léyes, Fe, fées, Buéy, buéyes, so in this manner all nounes ending in consonants must have es added to them, as Mercéd, mercédes, Ciudad, ciudádes, Mortál, mortáles, Pastor, pastóres, &c.

Numbers.

Nota.

Of Cases.

The Spanish hath Cases as the Latine, but all in one ending or termination, and are declined with an article, as the Nominative with el la, the Genitive with the Preposition De, as the Italian and French, the Dative Para, the Accusative a, the Ablative as the Genitive, &c.

Cases.

Of Genders.

There are three. The Masculine, as El Padre, the father.  
The Feminine, as La Madre, the mother.  
The Neuter, which is of small vse with the Spaniard, as Lo sincéro, Lo malo, for they speake by the Substantive, as La Sinceridad, El mal.

Genders.  
Rules to know the gender of most part of Nounes.

To know the Genders, observe well these Rules following.

All nounes ending in l, o, or r, are commonly of the Masculine gender, as Cardínal, a Cardinall, Cárdo, a Chistle, Pastor, a Sheptherd. Except la Cárcel, a prison, la Piel, the skin, la Canála, a Cuter, la Equinoctial, the Equinoctiall, la Nauál, a battell at sea, la Hiel, gall, la Sal, Salt, la Máno, a hand.

Nota.  
Nounes in l, o, r, Masculine.  
Exception.

All Nounes for the most part in a, d, or ion, are of the feminine gender, as Manréca, Butter, Magestád, Maiessty, Deliberación, Deliberation.

Nounes in a, d, ion, feminine.



Names of trees commonly the Masculine gender, and the fruits the feminine, as	El Perál, a Pear tree.	La Péra, the Pear.
	El Ciruelo, a Plum tree.	La Ciruela, the Plum.
	El Naranjo, an Orange tree.	La Naranja, the Orange.
	El Cidro, the Citron tree.	La Cidra, the Citron fruit.
	El Manzano, the Apple tree.	La Manzana, the Apple.
	El Camueso, the Hippen tree.	La Camuesa, the Hippen.
	El Cerézo, the Cherrie tree.	La Ceréza, the Cherrie.
	El Alméndro, the Almond tree.	La Almendra, the Almond.
	El Avellano, the Hazell nut tree.	La Avellana, the Hazell nut.
	El Castaño, the Chestnut tree.	La Castaña, the Chestnut.
	El Nogal, the Walnut tree.	La Nuez, the Wall nut.
	El Azeytuno, the Olive tree.	La Azeytuna, the Olive.
El Olivo, idem.	La Oliva, idem.	
El Morál, the Mulberry tree.	La Móra, the Mulberry fruit.	
El Granádo, the Pomgranat tree.	La Granáda, the Pomgranate.	

Exception.

Except these whose tree and fruit are both Masculine, as

- El Menbrillo, the Quince tree and Quince fruit.
- El Limon, the Limon tree and fruit.
- El Alvérchigo, the Ppicocke tree and fruit.
- El Avercóque, idem.
- El Péro, the tree and fruit of a kinde of Apple, very raw and cold by nature, good to rost, red on one side.

Another exception.

Except these also whose fruit is the Masculine & tree the Feminine, as

- El Higo, the Fig. La Higuera, the Fig tree. (tree.)
- El Dátil, the Date. La Palma, the Date tree or Palme
- El Razimo, the bunch of grapes. La Parra, the Wine, or La vid.

Verbals in or make themselves feminine by putting to a.

Verbals in or are of the masculine gender, and make themselves feminine, by putting to a, as Habladór, a prater, Habladóra, a the prater. Likewise spones in o, make their feminine, by changing o into a, as Honrádo, honoured; Honráda: Suégro, a father in law, Suégra, a mother in law.

Of Declensions and of the Article.

Declension of the Article.

The Spanish (as likewise the Italian and French) have but one manner of Declension or declining, that is with the Article, which in Spanish is thus declined:

Article masculine Sing.	Nom. el.	} Plu. {	Nom. los.
	Gen. del, de lo.		Gen. de los.
	Dat. Para el, Para lo.		Dat. para los.
	Acc. a el, al, alo.		Acc. a los.
	Ab. del, delo.		Ab. de los.

The Feminine Article thus.

Article feminine Sing.	Nom. la.	} Plu. {	Nom. las.
	Gen. de la.		Gen. de las.
	Dat. para la.		Dat. para las.
	Acc. a, ala.		Accus. a las.
	Ab. de la.		Ab. de las.

In the Spanish (as Italian and French) the Article Masculine is put oftentimes in stead of the Feminine, when the word beginneth with a vowel, as el agua, the water, el alma, the soule: to make the pronunciation more sweet *Euphoniae gratia*, and it may also be put la agua, la alma.

Nota.

Also in the Spanish (as Italian and French) the Article is never separated from Nounes Appellatives, neither in Singular nor Plurall number: as Spanish, el libro, los libros, la cámara, a chamber, las cámaras. But in Nounes proper it is not bled so: for it were absurd to say, el Francisco, la luána: neither is it bled with this word Dios, except there be ioynd with it some *Eupheton*, as el Dios todo poderóso, God almighty.

Declining



## Declining of a Noun.

All Nounes are thus de- clined, Sing.	} Rom. el maéstro. Gen. del maéstro. Dat. para el maéstro. Acc. a el, o2 al maéstro. Abi. del maéstro.	} Plu.	} Rom. los maéstrós. Gen. de los maéstrós. Dat. para los maéstrós. Acc. a los maéstrós. Ab. de los maéstrós.				
				The feminine gender thus, Sing.	} Rom. la doctrína. Gen. de la doctrína. Dat. para la doctrína. Acc. a la doctrína. Ab. de la doctrína.	} Plu.	} Rom. las doctrínas. Gen. de las doctrínas. Dat. para las doctrínas. Acc. a las doctrínas. Abi. de las doctrínas.

Adiectives are declined like the Substantives both singular and plural number.

## Comparatives and Superlatives.

The Spanish to make comparison, in the comparative degree useth this participle Mas, as *Comparatives.*  
Mas diligénte, moze diligent, Mas vil, moze vile: and to diminish, they vse Ménos, as Ménos dili-  
génte, lesse diligent, Ménos vil, lesse vile.

## The Superlative.

The Superlative is made of this particle Muy, as Muy iusto, very iust: sometime with ex- *Superlatives.*  
aggerating and magnifying a matter, they forme their Superlatives from nounes Adiectives,  
as Illustríssimo, Humaníssimo, Hermosíssima, most excellent, most humane, most beautifull.

These following thus compared:

Buéno, mejór, o2 mas buéno.  
Malo, peór, muy málo.  
Gránde, mayór, muy gránde, o2 Grandíssimo.  
Chico, menór, o2 mas chico, muy chico.  
Mucho, mas, muy mucho, o2 muchíssimo.  
Poco, ménos, muy poco.

There be also Adverbs of qualitie which are used with Comparative and Superlative,  
as nounes whereof they come, as Muy mas elegantáménte, much moze eloquently, Muy mas di-  
scretáménte, much moze discretely. In like manner, Prepositions, as Detrás, behinde, mas De-  
trás, moze behinde, muy Detrás, much behinde, : Debáxo, beneath o2 vnder, mas Debáxo, moze be-  
low o2 vnder, muy Debáxo, much vnder o2 beneath.

## A Pronoun.

The Spanish Pronoun is as the Latine, like a Noun, and is used in rehearsing, of a pro-  
per name, of Pro and Nomen, i. for the name, and in speech is used therefore.

Pronounes are diuided into } Primitives and  
} Deriuatives.

The Primitives are these, yo, tu, si, éste, aquéste, el, éste, aquél, el qual, que, quien, mismo, to *Primitives.*  
which Mismo all before going may be coupled, as yo mismo, I my selfe: tu mismo, thou thy selfe,  
si mismo, himselfe: el mismo, he himselfe, and so may you say yo misma, tu misma, &c. they are called  
Primitives because they are Primi, first, and not deriued of others,

Primitives diuided into } Demonstratives.  
} Relatiues.

They are called Demonstratives because they shew a thing not spoken of before, as yo, tu, *Demonstratives.*  
si, aquel, éste, el.

Relatiues as repeating o2 hauing relation to some thing spoken before, as el, éste, que, *Relatiues.*  
quien, el qual.

Deriuatives o2 Possessives, because they be deriued of the Primitives and signifie pos- *Deriuatives.*  
session, as belonging to some thing, as mio, o2 mi: tuyo, o2 tu: suyo, o2 su, nuestro, vuestro.

In Pronounes are chiefly to be noted, the Persons, because all Nounes and Participle



ples be of the third Person, but Pronounes of all three Persons, as yo and his Plurall nos, be of the first Person, Tu and his Plurall vos, of the second: and all the rest whatsoever of the third Person, according to this rule. All Prounes, Pronounes and Participles, be of the third Person, except yo and tu.

The first person Yo, thus declined.

Yo declined.

Sing.	} Plu.	Pom. yo.	Pom. nos, nosótro.	} Fem.	Nosótra.
		Gen. de mi.	Gen. de nos, de nosótro.		de nosótra.
		Dat. Para mi.	Dat. Para nos, para nosótro.		Para nosótra.
		Acc. a mi, a me.	Accus. a nos, a nosótro.		a nosótra.
		Ab. de mi.	Ab. de nos, de nosótro.		de nosótra.

Nota.

This Pronoun in the singular number serueth as well for the Masculine as Feminine gender, so in the Plurall doth Nos. But Nosótro only to the Masculine, and Nosótra to the Feminine.

The Spaniard in speech and writing useth this Pronoun Nos with the first person Plurall of the Imperative mood, by taking away s, from the Verbe, as Vámonos, for Vámos Nos, let vs goe: Dexámonos, for Dexámos Nos, let vs leaue.

From this Pronoun Primitive are two other deriued, one from the Singular number, as Mio from yo, another from the Plurall number, as Nuestro from Nosótro.

Mi and Mio.

Mio, Mia, in Latine *Meus, mea, meum*, in Italian *Mio, mia*, in French *Mon, ma*.

Example.

Sing.	} Plu.	Mascul.	Fem.	} Plu.	Mascul.	Fem.
		Pom. Mi, mio.	Mia.		Pom. Mis, mios.	Mias.
		Gen. de mi, de mio.	de mia.		Gen. de mis, de mios.	de mias.
		Dat. Para mi, para mio,	para mia.		Dat. para mis, para mios.	para mias.
		Acc. a mi, a mio.	a mia.		Accu. a mis, a mios.	a mias.
		Ab. de mi, de mio.	de mia.		Ab. de mis, de mios.	de mias.

The learner in the Spanish must note, the manner how the Spaniard useth these Possessives, Mi, mio, Tu, tuyo, Su, suyo: and when he ought to use them in speech or writing, otherwise straight he will bewray himselfe in using vnproperly the tongue.

Mi, tu, su, are still used, ioynd with another word, as Mi cavallo, my horse, not Mio cavallo: Tu pienfamento, thy thought, not Tuyo pienfamento: Su provécho, his profit, not Suyo Provécho.

But when a question is asked, and Mio, Tuyo, Suyo, put absolutely and not ioynd, as Cuya es esta espada? whose rapier is this? Answer: Mia, tuya, suya, mine, thine, his: and not Mi, tu, su: De quien es este cuchillo? whose knife is this? Answer, Mio, tuyo, suyo: and not Mi, tu, su. In like sort when they make a relation of a thing spoken of before, and are placed at the end of a sentence, clause or period, as este cavallo no es mio, mas de aquél que a mi lo dexó, para que yo fuesse a vna casa tuya: this horse is not mine but his that left it me, that I should ride to one of thy houses, and you cannot say, este cavallo es mi, que yo fuesse a vna casa tu.

These and many such like I wish the learner in the Spanish to marke diligently in authors as he reades.

S. added maketh Plurall number.

To make the Plurall number of Mi, Tu, Su, adde ts s, as Mis, Tus, Sus, and so of other words whatsoever, as before of numbers in the Proune.

This other deriued from the Plurall Nosótro is thus declined.

Sing.	} Plu.	Mascul.	Fem.	} Plu.	Mascul.	Fem.
		Pom. Nuestro, Nuestra.	Nuestra.		Pom. Nuestrós, Nuestras.	Nuestras.
		Gen. de Nuestro, de Nuestra.	de Nuestra.		Gen. de Nuestrós, de Nuestras.	de Nuestras.
		Dat. para Nuestro, para Nuestra.	para Nuestra.		Dat. para Nuestrós, para Nuestras.	para Nuestras.
		Accus. a Nuestro, a Nuestra.	a Nuestra.		Accus. a Nuestrós, a Nuestras.	a Nuestras.
		Abiat. de Nuestro, de Nuestra.	de Nuestra.		Abiat. de Nuestrós, de Nuestras.	de Nuestras.

The second person Tu, thus declined.

Second person Tu.

Sing.	} Plu.	Pom. Tu.	Pom. Vos	} Plu.	Mascul.	Fem.
		Gen. de Ti,	Vos Vosótro,		Vosótro.	Vosótra.
		Dat. para Ti,	Dat. para Vos para Vosótro,		para Vosótra.	para Vosótra.
		Acc. a Ti, a Te,	Accus. a Vos a Vosótro,		a Vosótra.	a Vosótra.
		Abi. de Te.	Abiat. de Vos de Vosótro,	de Vosótra.		

Nota.

Note that the Spaniard most ordinarily ioyneeth to the Infinitive mod of any verbe, this particule os, which is as much as vos, as Habláros, to speake vnto you, Véros, to see you, Déziros, to tell you.

Of



Of Etymologie, and a Pronoun.

Of this Primitive likewise come two Derivatives, the one of the Singular number, as of Tu comes Tuyo, in Latine *Tuus, tua, tuum*, Italian, *Tuo, Tua*, French *Ton, Ta*. The other of the Plurall, Vos, or Vosotros, comes Vuestro.

Example.

	<b>Mascul.</b>	<b>Fem.</b>		<b>Mascul.</b>	<b>Fem.</b>
Sing.	<b>Nom.</b> Tu, Túyo,	Túya.	Plu.	<b>Nom.</b> Tus, Túyos,	Túyas.
	<b>Gen.</b> de Tu, de Túyo,	Túya.		<b>Gen.</b> de Tus, de Túyos,	Túyas.
	<b>Dat.</b> para Tu, para Túyo,	Túya.		<b>Dat.</b> para Tus, para Túyos,	Túyas.
	<b>Accus.</b> a Tu, a Túyo,	Túya.		<b>Accus.</b> a Tus, a Túyos,	Túyas.
	<b>Abi.</b> de Tu, de Túyo,	de Túya.		<b>Abi.</b> de Tus, de Túyos,	de Túyas.

But note how the Spaniard and Italian accounteth it a disgrace to speake to any man in the second person singular either in the Dominative Tu, or in other cases Ti or Te, except it be to his Peager, his slave, his lackie, his keeper, or to some of base & vile account. To their servants of the better reckoning, and to artificers and such like persons they speake in the second person Plural, as Traed aqui, bring hither, &c. Yreys a mi capitéro, you shal goe to my shoemaker, Dizeys que me haga unos borzeguis, and you shall tell him that he make me a paire of buskins.

Nota, how the Spaniard sets Tu, and the second Plu.

To all others they vse the third person, as Quiere V.M. andar, Will your Mastership goe? Ruéga a V.M. que me haga esta mercéd, &c. I intreat your Mastership that you doe me this courtesie, &c.

Nota.

And whereas Englishmen say, You, the French *Vous*, the Spaniard and the Italian speake in the third person singular, as V.M.V.S. your Mastership or wooship.

Nota.

The other Derivative of the plurall number is this, Vuestro, of Vos or Vosotros, in Latine *Vester, Vestri, Vestrum*, in Italian *Vostro, Vostra*, French *Vostre*, in English *yours*.

Nota.

Example.

	<b>Mascul.</b>	<b>Fem.</b>		<b>Mascul.</b>	<b>Fem.</b>
Sing.	<b>Nom.</b> Vuestro, Vuéstra.		Plurall.	<b>Nom.</b> Vuéstros, Vuéstras.	Vuéstros.
	<b>Gen.</b> de Vuestro, Vuéstra.			<b>Gen.</b> de Vuéstros, Vuéstras.	Vuéstras.
	<b>Dat.</b> para Vuestro, Vuéstra.			<b>Dat.</b> para Vuéstros, Vuéstras.	Vuéstras.
	<b>Accus.</b> a Vuestro, Vuéstra.			<b>Accus.</b> a Vuéstros, Vuéstras.	Vuéstras.
	<b>Abi.</b> de Vuestro, Vuéstra.			<b>Abi.</b> de Vuéstros, Vuéstras.	Vuéstras.

The third person Si, thus declined.

Si.

Of this Primitive one Derivative, which signifieth in Latine *Suis, Sua, Suum*: Italian, *Suo, Sua*, French, *Sien, sienn*: English, *his, as*.

Example.

	<b>Mascul.</b>	<b>Fem.</b>		<b>Mascul.</b>	<b>Fem.</b>
Sing.	<b>Nom.</b> su, Súyo,	Súya.	Plu.	<b>Nom.</b> sus, Súyos,	Súyas.
	<b>Gen.</b> de su, Súyo,	Súya.		<b>Gen.</b> de sus, Súyos,	Súyas.
	<b>Dat.</b> para su, Súyo,	Súya.		<b>Dat.</b> para sus, Súyos,	Súyas.
	<b>Accus.</b> a su, Súyo,	Súya.		<b>Accus.</b> a sus, Súyos,	Súyas.
	<b>Abi.</b> de su, Súyo,	Súya.		<b>Abi.</b> de sus, Súyos,	Súyas.

Su, Súyo.

I proceed with the examples of all the Pronounes following by declining them, because as I before said, it is one of the difficultest things in the tongue to have the true vse of them, and whereby a stranger or the vnlearned in his speech or writing, shall soonest discover himselfe to the naturall or learned in the tongue. Wherefore let not onely the yongue learner, but also the well grounded, and those that are able to discourse and write the tongue well, obserue how and when these Pronounes following (so little differing the one from the other) are to be vsed in their due time and place as followeth:

Nota the difference of these Pronounes following.

These two, Este and Aquéste, doe signifie vnto vs any thing that is nere vs, in that signification as the Latine, *Hic, hoc*: in Italian, *Costo, Costea, Costuy, Costei*, *Questo, Questa*: in French, *Cestuy, Ceste cy, Ce cy*. in English, *this here, or this man here*. They doe differ thus,

Este, Aquéste.

Este and Aquéste, in Latine, *Hic*, is he, or that which is nere or next to me.

Nota.

Este, in Latine, *iste*, he or that, nere or next to thee.

Este, Aquéste.

Aquel and El, in Latine, *ille*, is he, or that which is neither by me nor thee, but a part from vs both.

Aquel, El.

Example.



	Example.					
	Mascul.	Fem.	Neu.		Fem.	
E'ite.	Nom. este,	esta,	esto.	} Plu.	Nom. estos,	estas.
	Gen. deste,	desta,	desto.		Gen. destes,	destas.
	Dat. para este,	para esta,	para esto.		Dat. para estos,	para estas,
	Accus. a este,	a esta,	a esto.		Accus. a estos,	a estas,
	Abi. d' este,	d' esta,	d' esto.		Abi. d' estos,	d' estas.

In the singular number of this Pronoune, the first words in e, as este, deste, para este, &c. are of the Masculine gender: the second, esta, desta, para esta, &c. of the Feminine: the third, as esto, desto, &c. of the Neuter: but in the Plurall, the first is the Masculine and Neuter: the other the Feminine gender.

*Nota.* In the Genitive case, we say deste, and destes, casting away the first e, *Euphoniae gratia*, that it might sound the smoother, yet one may also say, de este, de estos.

Aqueste, Aquesta, Aquesto, declined as in the example next above, and so is Este, Esta, Esto: in Latine, *Iste, Ista, Istud*: the Italians and French have no proper words to expresse it, but must use circumlocution: in English, he or that, nere or next to thee.

Mismo, Misma, Mismo, declined after the same. *the same*

Aquel, El.

Aquel and El: in Latine, *Ille, illa, illud*: Italian, *Quello, colui, quella, Coi*: French, *Celuy, iceluy, Celle, icelle*, he or that which is neither nere me nor thee, declined both alike.

*Nota.* Note that this El a Pronoune, and El the Article doe differ in declining, specially in the plurall number. This making Ellos, and that Los, as by comparing the one with the other, the Reader may see. Like the declining of the Article El, before in the Pronoune.

	Mascul.	Fem.	Neu.		Fem.	
Sing.	Nom. el,	ella,	ello.	} Plu.	Nom. ellos,	ellas.
	Gen. del,	d' ella,	d' ello.		Gen. d' ellos,	d' ellas.
	Dat. para el,	para ella,	para ello.		Dat. Para ellos,	para ellas.
	Acc. a el,	a ella,	a ello.		Accu. a ellos,	a ellas.
	Abi. d' el,	d' ella,	d' ello.		Abi. d' ellos,	d' ellas.

*Nota.* Note that the Spaniard commonly bleth this Pronoune Le before a Verbe thus, *Le vino a la memoria*, it came to his memorie: *Le dixo*, he told him: *Que del alma le salia*, which came from his soule: *Dar le lo*, to give him that: *Le respondiò*, he answered him.

*Nota.* Also the Spaniard bleth this Pronoune Le toynd to the Infinitive mode of a verbe, by changing r of the Infinitive into l, *Euphoniae gratia*, as *Hablarle*, to speake vnto him, *Hablarle: Oyelo*, to heare him, *Oytle: Verle*, to see him, *Velle*.

Now followeth Que, Quien, El Qual, in Latine *Qui, Qui, Que, Quod*, in Italian, *Chi, Che, Il Quale, La Quale*, in French, *Qui, Lequel, Lequelle*, in English, *Who, which, thus.*

Que, Quien.

	Nom.	Que.
Sing. and Plural.	Gen.	de Que.
	Dat.	para Que.
	Accus.	a Que.
	Abi.	de Que.

In this same manner is Quien declined.

El qual.

	El qual.				Fem.	
	Mascul.	Fem.	Neut.		Fem.	Fem.
Sing.	Nom. el qual,	la qual,	lo qual.	} Plu.	Nom. los quales,	las quales.
	Gen. del qual,	de la qual,	de lo qual.		Gen. de los quales,	de las quales.
	Dat. para qual,	para la qual,	para lo qual.		Da. para los quales,	para las quales.
	Accus. al qual,	a la qual,	a lo qual.		Accus. a los quales,	a las quales.
	Abi. del qual,	de la qual,	de lo qual.		Abi. de los quales,	de las quales.

Verbes.

Of Verbes.

*Verbe passue.* The Spanish tongue hath the same kinde of Verbes, Modes, Tenses, Numbers, and Persons as the Latine. But for the verbe passue, they make of the verbe Soy, in Latine, *Sum, es, fui*, and a participle, as *Amado, Leydo, Partido*, as *Soi Amado, Leydo, Partido* I am loved, & ad, parted, or with this Accusative case or particle *Se*, with the third person active singular or plurall, as *Se dize*, it is said, *Se dizen*, they are said, as hereafter in their place more at large shall be declared.

Gerunds.

Also they have the Gerund in Do in the same manner as the Latines, as *Amando, Leyendo, Oyendo*,



Oyendo, in Louing, Reading, Hearing, But for the Gerund in Di and Dum of the Latine, they expresse after another manner. For Gerund in Di the Spaniard useth the Infinitive mode and the preposition De, as De amar, of Louing, De leer, of Reading. For the Gerund in Dum, the Infinitive mode and the Preposition A, or the Infinitive mode of Soy with a Participle, as A amar, or Ser amado, to be Loued, A oyr or Ser oydo, to be heard.

And in like manner their Supines,  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Amatum, } \end{array} \right\} \text{they } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{A amar.} \\ \text{De ser amado.} \end{array} \right.$

Supines.

Whereas the Latines say,  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Amans, } \\ \text{Amatus, } \\ \text{Amaturus, } \\ \text{Amandus, } \end{array} \right\} \text{say, } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{El que ama.} \\ \text{Lo que es amado.} \\ \text{El que ha o espéra de amar.} \\ \text{Lo que ha de ser amado.} \end{array} \right.$

Participles.

And for Participles of the Active voice,  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Amans, } \\ \text{Amatus, } \\ \text{Amaturus, } \\ \text{Amandus, } \end{array} \right\} \text{El que ama.}$   
 For Participle of the Passive voice,  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Amatus, } \\ \text{Amaturus, } \\ \text{Amandus, } \end{array} \right\} \text{Lo que es amado.}$   
 For Participle of the Future in *Rus*,  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Amaturus, } \\ \text{Amandus, } \end{array} \right\} \text{El que ha o espéra de amar.}$   
 For Participle of the Future in *Dus*,  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Amaturus, } \\ \text{Amandus, } \end{array} \right\} \text{Lo que ha de ser amado.}$

All which by particular examples following shall plainly to the Reader appeare.

Of Coniugations.

The Spanish hath three coniuations onely both of Verbes Regular, and Irregular,

- 1 The first endeth in ar, as Mirar, to behold: Hablar, to speake.
- 2 The second in er, as Perder, to lose: Caer, to fall.
- 3 The third in yr or ir, as oyr, to heare: Cumplir, to accomplish.

Tenses.

The first Person singular of the Indicative mode Present tense of all Verbes Regular, of what Coniugation soeuer, alwaies endeth in o, Miro, I behold, Hablo, I speake, Pierdo, I lose: Oygo, I heare.

Indicative Mood.

Preterimperfect of the Indicative, of Verbes Regular, of the second and third Coniugation in ia, or ya, as Perdia, I did lose: Cayá, I did fall, &c. Oya, I did heare, Complia, I did accomplish, &c. And of the first coniuagation all in áva, as Miráva, I did behold: Habláva, I did speake.

First Preterperfect in y, oy, as oy, perdi, I haue heard, I haue lost: but of the first Coniugation all in é, as Miré, I haue beholden: Hablé, I haue spoken.

Second Preterperfect of all the three Coniugations of all Verbes with this Verbe Hé, and the Participle, as Hé mirádo, I haue beholden: Hé leydo, I haue read: Hé oydo, I haue heard.

Preterpluperfect thus, avia mirádo, leydo, oydo, I had beholden, read, heard.

Future of the Indicative of all Verbes Regular, and Irregular in ré, as Hablaré, I will speake: Leyré, oyeré, haré, podré, sabré, Daré.

The Terminations of Verbs thus varied as followeth.

Euerie	Imperfect of the Indicative of the second and third Coniugation thus varied;	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ia,} \\ \text{ias,} \\ \text{ia,} \\ \text{iamos,} \\ \text{iades,} \\ \text{ian,} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{or} \\ \text{y} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ya,} \\ \text{yas,} \\ \text{ya,} \\ \text{yamos,} \\ \text{yades,} \\ \text{yan,} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{as} \\ \text{a} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Perdia,} \\ \text{Perdias,} \\ \text{Perdia,} \\ \text{Perdiamos,} \\ \text{Perdiades,} \\ \text{Perdian.} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{as} \\ \text{a} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Oya,} \\ \text{oyas,} \\ \text{oya,} \\ \text{oyamos,} \\ \text{oyades,} \\ \text{oyan,} \end{array} \right\}$

Euerie Imperfect of the Indicative of the first Coniugation, in áva, ávas, áva: ávamos, ávades, ávan, as Habláva, hablávas, habláva, hablávamos, hablávades, hablávan.

Euerie	Future of the Indicative of all Verbes of all Coniugations.	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ré} \\ \text{rás,} \\ \text{ra,} \\ \text{rémos} \\ \text{reys,} \\ \text{ran.} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{of first, second,} \\ \text{and third. Con-} \\ \text{iugation in} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ár,} \\ \text{ér,} \\ \text{ír,} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{hablaré,} \\ \text{perderé,} \\ \text{oyré,} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{by adding é long} \\ \text{or accent to the} \\ \text{Infín. mode r.} \end{array} \right\}$

The



## The Terminations of the Optative and Subiunctive.

Every	Present Tense of the Optative and Subiunctive of Verbes of the first Coniugation thus, by changing o, of the Indicative Present tense into e, thus,	e, es, e, émos, éys, en,	as	hábile, hábles, háble, hablémos. habléys, háblen.
Every	Present of the Optative and Subiunctive of the second and third Coniugation, by changing o, of the Present of the Indicative into a, thus,	a, as, a, ámos, áys, án.		perda, perdas, pérda, perdámos, perdáys, pérdan.
Every	Preterimperfect of the Optative & Subiunctive of Verbes of the first Coniugation thus,	ára, ría, ásse, áras, rías, ásses, ára, ría, ásse, áramos, ríamos, ássemos, árades, ríades, ássedes, áran, rían, ássen,		hablára, hablaría, hablásse, habláras, hablarías, hablásses, hablára, hablaría, hablásse, habláramos, hablaríamos, hablássemos, hablárades, hablaríades, hablássedes, habláran, hablarían, hablássen.
Every	Preterimperfect of the Optative & Subiunctive of the second & third Coniugation thus,	éera, ría, ésse, éeras, rías, ésses, éera, ría, ésse, éramos, ríamos, éssemos, érades, ríades, éssedes, éeran, rían, éssen,		perdiéra, perdería, perdiésses, perdiéras, perderías, perdiésses, perdiéra, perdería, perdiésses, perdiéramos, perderíamos, perdiéssemos, perdiérades, perderíades, perdiéssedes, perdiéeran, perderían, perdiéssen.

And these Preterimperfect Tenses as all other of what Coniugation soever, of Verbes Regular, and Irregular, forme two voyces of themselves of the second person singular of the first Preterfect Tense of the Indicative mood, by taking away *Se*, and by making it in the first Coniugation, *ára*, and *ásse*, as of this second person of the Preterperfect of the Indicative singular, *Reveláste*, commeth the Preterimperfect of the Optative, and Subiunctive *Revelára*, *Revelásse*, and of the second and third Coniugation of all Verbes Regular and Irregular, by changing that *se*, into *éera* and *ésses*, as of this Indicative mood *entendiste*, commeth the Preterimperfect of the Optative and Subiunctive, *entendiéra*, *entendiésses*, of *oyste*, commeth *oyéra*, *oyésses*: of *diste*, *diéra*, *diésses*: of *estuviste*, *estuviéra*, *estuviésses*: of *anduviste*, *anduviéra*, *anduviésses*: of *pudiste*, *pudiéra*, *pudiésses*. And they forme the third voyce of this Preterimperfect by putting *ia*, to the Infinitive mood, as of the Infinitive *revelar*, commeth this Preterimperfect *revelaría*, of the Infinitive *entender*, *entendería*, of *oyr*, *oyría*, of *dár*, *daría*: of *estár*, *estaría*, and *andar*, *andaría*.

Every	Future of the Optative and Subiunctive of verbes of the first coningation, thus,	áre, áres, áre, áremos, áredes, áren.	as	Habláre. Habláres. Habláre. Habláremos. Habláredes. Habláren.	
Every	Future of the second & third Coniugation of the Opt. and Subiunctive, thus,	éere, éeres, éere, éeremos, éeredes, éeren.	as	Perdiére, Perdiéres, Perdiére, Perdiéremos, Perdiéredes, Perdiéren.	Oyére. Oyéres. Oyére. Oyéremos. Oyéredes. Oyéren.

Now it remaineth to give a *Paradigma* or example of every Coniugation of their Modes, Tenses, Numbers and Persons, that the Student in the tongue may forme the rest by, which is the chiefest point of this our *Grammar*, and without the which the learner shall never be able to write or speak but by ayme and rote, and so be discouraged from so iaudable a purpose. And



And for the better delight of the Reader, and for the affinitie of these two tongues, as for the pleasure and profit he may reape hereby, I have here in the Examples following, set downe the Italian, that the vnderstander of both tongues may with one labour (and yet at his ease) see the difference the one from the other, and be hereby able in vnderstanding, writing and speaking, to practise either of them, without vñing the one for the other, or mixing them (a thing offensive to the Spaniards nature, as all know who haue travelled in Spaine.) For euen as two things very like one to the other, if you see them at diuers times, and in diuers places, may easily make one miscarrie his memorie, and mistake the one for the other, when you see either of them againe by it selfe : so if you see them both at one time, and in one place together, and take good heed of them by comparing them, no doubt by one marke or other, you shall euer after be able to discern, know and call them : Euen so these two languages (sometime altogether so like) being thus laid together, will cause the Reader easily to discern and remember them.

*Why the Italian added to the verbes following.*

*Avér and Sér.*

And because this Verbe *Avér*, in Latine *Hobere*, in Italian *Hauere*, in French *Avoir*, in English to *Have*, and *Sér*, in Latine *Esse*, Italian *Essere*, French *Estre*, English to *Be*, doe serue to the coniugating or declining of all other Verbes : They are best in my opinion first to be declined, especially this Verbe *Avér*, which may fitly be called *Verbum auxiliarium*, a helpfull Verbe, because he doth not only helpe to decline himselfe in his owne preterperfect and preterpluperfect, but doth serue to decline all other Verbes whatsoeuer in the same tenses, as by the Examples following you may see. And this Verbe *Sér*, as befoze, serueth, as in the Italian and French to decline all Verbes *Dallines*, for without it neither the Spanish, Italian, or French, can foyme or decline their *Dallines*, as following you may perceiue.

*Avér and Sér.*

O o

The



AVÉR  
declined.

The declining of the first Auxiliar verbe Avér, in Italian  
Havere, in Latine Habere, in English to Have.

Indicative mode.

	Spanish.	Italian.	Latine.	
Pres.	Yo HE, Tu ás, Aque á o3 há. Plural. nosótro3 Avémos o3 Hémos, vosótro3 Aveýs, aque3llos án o3 hán.	Io Ho & Haggio, Poeticall, tu Hai, colui há, & háue, Poeticall. Plural. Noi habbiámo & hauímo, voi Hauéte, colóro Hámo.	Ego H A B E O, tu Habes, ille Habet, Plural. Nos Habemus. vos Habetis. illi Habent.	I Haue, thou Hast. he Hath. Plural. we Haue, ye3 Haue, they Haue.
	Imper fect.	Avía, Avías, Avía. Plur. Avíamos, Avíades, Avían.	Hauéna & Hauéa, Hauéni, Hauéna & Hauéa. Plur. Hauenámo & hauenámo, Hauenáte, Hauénamo & hauénamo.	Habebam, habebas, habebat, &c.
First preter- perfect.	áve, uifite, úvo o3 húvo o3 óvo, Uvimos, uifites, (éron. uivícron o3 huivícron o3 ovi-	Hébbi, hauésti, hébbe. Hauémmo, hauéste, hébbéro.	Habui, Habuisti, &c.	I haue had, &c.
	Secónd perfect.	yo He, tu ás, aque3l á o3 ha. nosótro3 hémos o3 avémos, vosótro3 aveýs, aque3llos án o3 hán.	Avido Io Ho, tu hai, colui ha, noi habbiámo, voi hauéte, colóro hanno.	Habui, habuisti, &c. hauíto
Pluper- fect téle	Avía, avías, avía. Avíamos, avíades, avían.	Avido Hauéna, hauéni, hauéna. hauenámo, hauenáte, hauénamo.	Habuerá, &c. hauíto	I had had, &c.
Futar.	Avré, Avrás, Avrá. Avrémos, Avrey's, Avrán.	Haueró, hauró & haró, hauerá, haurá & hará, hauerémo, haurémo & harémo, haueréte, hauréte & haréte, haueránno, hauránno & haránno.	Habebo, &c.	I shal o3 will haue, &c.

Imperative mode.

áyas tu, áya aquel,	Habbi tu, habbia colui,	Habe, ha- beto, &c.	Hauethou, &c.
ayámos nosótro3, ayáys vosótro3, áyan aque3llos.	habbiámo noi, habbiáte voi, habbiáno colóro.		

The Spaniards vse in stead of this Imperative mood, this word Ten of Tengo,  
I hold : which Tengo is often used of them for this verbe Ho.

Chis



This Imperative mode, Ten of Tingo, so commonly used for áyas, áya, is thus declined: **AVER** declined.

The Imperative of Tener, ordinarily used for the Imperat. of AVER, to Have.	Tén tu, Ténga aquel, Tengámos nosótroz, Tened vosótroz, Téngan aquéllos,	} Hold thou. } let him Hold. } Hold me, or let us Hold. } Hold ye. } Hold they, or let them Hold.
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The Optative mode is used with these signes, Oxalá, or else Ohi, or Pluguiéssé a Dios: in Latine, *Vinam*: In Italian, *O Dio voglia*, *O che*, *Dio volesse che*, *O Dio che*: French, *Dieu vueille*, *Pléust a Dieu*: English, *would to God*, *I pray God*, *God grant*. The Potentiall like the Latine, with these signes, *May*, *Can*, *Might*, *Would*, *Should*, or *ought*: both declined like the Subiunctives following: but that the Optative and Potentiall alwayes make their future tense and Present tense all alike, as Oxalá yo áya, I pray God I have: so in the future, Oxalá yo áya, I pray God I have hereafter: Oxalá yo Revele, God grant I reveale: Future tense also, Oxalá yo Revele, God grant I reveale hereafter: and so of the rest.

And because the Optative and Potentiall have their future tenses all one with their Present: and the Subiunctive hath two futures, and both differing from the Present, I hold it needfull to decline the Subiunctive, by whom the other two are framed.

Subiunctive mode.

Pres. Como	Spanish.	Italian.	Latine.	} when I had, } when thou hadst, &c.
	áya, áyas, áya.  ayámos, ayáys. áyan.	Hábbia, Hábbi, Hábbia.  Habbiamo, Habbiate, Hábbiano.	Habeam, Habeas, &c.	

Imperf. Como	} auría, uviéra, uviéssé, } aurías, uviéras, uviéssés, } auría, uviéra, uviéssé.  } auríamos, uviéramos, uviéssémos, } auríades, uviérades, uviéssédes, } aurían, uviéran, uviéssén.	Quando	} haueréi, hauería, haueréssé, } hauerésti, hauerésti, haueréssé, } hauerébbe, hauería, haueréssé.  } hauerémmo, haueréssimo, } haueréssé, haueréste, } hauerébbono, haueríamos, haueréssero.	Cum	} haberem, } &c. } when I had, or } did have, } &c.
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Do decline with H. Huviera, Huvieffe, or Oviéra, Oviéffe.

Perfec. Como	} áya, } áyes, } áya,  } ayámos, } ayáys, } áyan,	} avido. Quando	} hábbia, } habbi, } hábbia.  } habbiamo, } habbiate, } hábbiano,	} Havió. Cum	} habuerim, } &c. } when I have had, &c.
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Duper. Como	} uviéra, or uviéssé, } uviéras, or uviéssés, } uviéra, or uviéssé.  } uviéramos or uviéssémos, } uviérades, or uviéssédes, } uviéran, or uviéssén.	} avido. Quando	} haueréssé, } haueréssé, } haueréssé.  } haueréssimo. } haueréssé, } haueréssero.	} havió. Cum	} habuissém, } &c. } when I had had, } &c.
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First future. Como	} uviére, } uviéres, } uviére.  } uviéremos, } uviéredes, } uviéren.	} Quando	} haueró, } hauerái, } hauerá.  } hauerémo, } haueréte, } hauerámo.	} havió. Cum	} habuero, } &c. } when I shall have here- } after, &c.
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Declining of Verbes.

Future	{ Seré, serás, será.	{ Saré, & sia, sarás, sará & sia.	{ Ero, &c.	{ I shall or will be.
	{ Serémos, seréys, serán.	{ Sarémos, saréte, sarámo.		

Imperative mode.

{ Sé tu, or sey tu, sea aquí,	{ Si, sia, & sic tu, sia, & sic colui,	{ Si, es, esto, sit, esto,	{ Be thou, Be he or let him be, &c.

Subiunctive mode.

Pres. Como	Spanish.	Italian.	Latine.	
	{ yo SE'A, tu séas, aquél sea,  seámos, seáys, seán.	{ Io S I A, tu si, sia, colui sia, sic,  siámo, siáte, siáon, & sieno.	{ sim, sis, &c.  cum	{ when I am, &c.
Imper fect. Como	{ fuéra, sería, fuéste, fuéras, serías, fuéstes, fuéran, serían, fuéssen.	{ farei, fósse, fuisse, faresti, fósse, fuisse, farebbe, fósse, fuisse,  faremmo, fóssimo, fússimo, fareste, fóste, fuste, (fússero farebbono, faremo, fússero,	{ ossem, &c.  cum	{ when I was.
	{ áya, áyas, áya,  ayámos, ayáys, áyan,	{ sia, si, sia,  siámo, siáte, siáon,	{ fuerim &c.  cum	{ when I have been, &c.
Imper fect. Como	{ uviéra or uviéste, uviéras or uviéstes, uviéra or uviéste,  uviéramos, or uviéssimos, uviérades, or uviéstedes, uviéran or uviéssen,	{ fósse, farei, fóssi, faresti, fósse, farebbe,  fóssimo, saremmo, fússe, sarete, fússero, sarebbono,	{ fuissem, &c.  cum	{ when I had been, &c.
	{ fuere, fuéres, fuere,  fuéremos, fuéredes, fuéren,	{ saró, sarái, sará,  sarémo, saréte, sarámo,	{ fueró, &c.  cum	{ when I shal be, &c.



second Futur. Como	} avré avrás, avrá, } avrémos avréys, avrán,	} Sido. Quando,	} saró, sarái, sará, } sarémo, saréie, sarámo,	} stato. cum } sc.	} fuero, } be, &c.	} When I shall } be, &c.

## Infinitive mode, Present Tense.

SER, ]	Essere, ]	Esse, ]	To be.
A VER Sido, ] Esser stato, ] fuisse, ]			Dieterperfect and Pluperfect, To have bene.
			Future Tense.
Auér de sér,	{ douer essere, { bauer ad essere,	{ fore, { futurum esse,	{ To be here= { after.
			Gerund.
Siéndo, ]	Essendo, ]	The Latine Wants, ]	In being.
			Participle.
SIDO ]	stato, ]	bene.	

1. Coniug.  
of Regular  
Verbes in  
AR, RE-  
VELAR

An Example of the first Coniugation of Verbes Regular in  
AR, as Revelár ] in Italian *Riveláre* ] Latine *Reueláre* ]  
in English] to Reueale or discover, as Revelár,  
in Spanish is also as Rebelár, to rebell.

## Indicative mode

	Spanish.	Italian.	Latine.	
Pres.	{ yo REVE'LO, tu Revélas, aquel revéla, } revelámos, reveláys, revelán.	{ IO RIVE'LO, tu rivéla, colui rivéla, } riveliámo, riveláte, riveláno,	{ Reuelo, reuelas, reuelat, &c.	{ I reueale, Thou reueas lest, &c.
	Imper- fect.	{ reveláya, reveláyas, reveláya, } revelávamos, revelávades, revelávan,	{ riveláua, riveláui, riveláua, } riveláuamos, riveláuáte, riveláuano,	{ reuelabam, &c.
First Perf.		{ revelé, reveláste, reveló, } revelámos, revelástes, reveláron,	{ rivelái, rivelásti, riveló, } rivelámmo, riveláste, rivelárono, riveláron, riveláro, rivelár.	{ reuelani, &c.



## Declining of Verbes.

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<b>second perfect.</b>	{ hé, oꝝ úve, ás, oꝝ uviste, á, oꝝ úvo, avémos, oꝝ uvimos avéys, oꝝ uvistes, án, oꝝ uvieron, }	} reveládo.	{ ho, hai, há, habbiámo, habbiáte, hámmo. }	} riueláto	{ riuelauí, &c. }	{ I have reuea= led, &c. }
<b>Plu= perfect.</b>	{ avia, avias, avia, aviamos, aviades, avían, }	} reveládo.	{ hauéna, hauéni, hauéna, hauenámo, hauenáte, hauénamo, }	} riueláto	{ riuelaueram, &c. }	{ I had reuea= led, &c., }
<b>futar.</b>	{ revelaré, revelarás, revelará, revelarémos, revelaréys, revelarán, }	}	{ riuelaró, riuelarái, riuelará, riuelarémo, riuelaréte, riuelarámmo, }	}	{ riuelabo, &c. }	{ I shall or will reueale, &c. }

Oftentimes for the future of this Indicative Mode, as well of this first Coniugation, as of all the rest, is used the Infinitive Mode, and the Present tense of the Verbe Avér, with a Particle going betwene them, as Revelár lo hé, Revelár lo há, Revelár lo á. And so of the other Coniugations, as Entendér lo hé, Entendér lo ás, oyr lo hé, oyr lo há, &c.

Nota.

### Imperative mode.

{ revéla tu, revéle aquel, Plu. revelémos nosóttos, reuelád vosóttros, revélan aquéllos, }	{ riuéla tu, riuéli colói, riuelámo noi, riueláte voi, riuélimo colóro, }	{ reuéli, riueláto reuélet, riueláto reuelimus, reuelatis, reuelent. }	{ Reueale thou, be thou reuea= led, &c. }
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### Subiunctive mode with signes, Si, Como, oꝝ other Coniunction.

<b>Pres. Como</b>	<b>Spanish.</b> { Yo Revéle, tu Revéles, aquel Revéle. Plurall. Revelémos, Reveléys, Revélen. }	<b>Italian.</b> { Io Riuéli, tu Riuéli, colói Riuéli. Quando Plurall. Riueliámo, Riueliáte, Riuélimo. }	<b>Latine.</b> { Reuelém, &c. }	{ }	{ When I doe Reueale, &c. }
<b>Imper= fect. Como</b>	{ Revelára, revelaría, reveláffe, Reveláras, revelarias, reveláffes, Revelára, revelaría, reveláffe, Reveláramos, reveláramos, reveláffemos Revelárades, revelárades, reveláffedes, Reveláran, revelaría, reveláffen. }	{ Riuelássi, riuelaréi, riuelaria, Riuelássi, riuelaresti, Riueláffe, riuelarébbe, riuelaria Quando Riueláffimo, riuelarémmo, Riueláffe, riuelaréste, Riueláffero, riuelarébbono, riuelaráiano }	{ Reuelarem, &c. }	{ }	{ when I did Reueale, &c. }

Perfect



## Declining of Verbes.

perfect Como	{ áya, áyas, áya, ayámos, ayáys, áyan, }	Reveládo.	Quando	{ Hábbia, Hábbi, Hábbia, Hábbiamo, Hábbiate, Hábbiano, Quando }	Revelato. Cum	{ Reuelaverim, &c. }	{ when I have reuealed, &c. }
Plus perfect Como	{ uviéra oꝝ uviéffe, uviéras oꝝ uviéffes, uviéra oꝝ uviéffe, uviéramos oꝝ uviéffemos, uviérades oꝝ uviéffedes, uviéran oꝝ uviéffen, }	Reveládo.	Quando	{ Hauéffi, hauéffi, hauéffe, hauéffim, hauéffie, hauéffero, }	Reuelato. Cum	{ Reuelassem, &c. }	{ when I had reuealed, &c. }
First future Como	{ Reveláre, Reveláres, Reveláre, Revelarémos, Reveláredes, Reveláren, }	Reveládo.	Quando	{ Haueró, hauerái, hauerá, hauerémo. haueréte, haueránno, }	Reuelato. Cum	{ Reuelauero, &c. }	{ when I shall oꝝ will Re= ueale, &c. }
Secõd future Como	{ uviére oꝝ avré, uviéres oꝝ avrés, uviére oꝝ avrá, uviéremos oꝝ avrémos, uviéredes oꝝ avrés, uviéren oꝝ avrán, }	Reve= ládo.	Quando	{ Haueró, hauerái, hauerá, hauerémo, haueréte, haueránno, }	Reuelato. Cum	{ Reuelauero, &c. }	{ when I shall oꝝ will Re= ueale, &c. }

## Infinitive mode Present tense.

Revelár, ] Reuelare, ] Reuelare, ] to Reueale oꝝ discover;

Dieterperfect tense.

Aver reveládo, ] Hauer reuelato, ] Reuelauisse, ] to haue reuealed.

The Future tense.

Aver o Esperár de Revelár, } Douer Reuelare, Effere per } to Reueale  
 } Reuelare, Hauer a Reuelare, } hereafter.

Gerund.

Reveládo, ] Reuelando, ] Reuelando, ] in Reuealing.

Supine of the Active signification.

a Revelár, ] a Reuelare, ] Reuelatum ] to be about to Reueale.

Supine of the Passive signification.

De sér Revelado ] D'effere Reuelato ] Reuelatu ] to be Reuealed.

Participle of the Present tense and Active voice.

El que Revela, ] Reuelans, ] Reuelans ] Reuealing.

Participle of the Dieter tense and Passive voice.

Reveládo, ] Reuelatus, ] Reuelatus, ] Reuealed.

All verbes which haue their Infinitives in AR, are declined in all points like this here declined, except the Irregulars here following in ar.



An Example of the second Coniugation of verbes  
*Regular in ER, as Entendér, in Italian Intendere,*  
*Latine Intelligere, to Understand.*

2. Coniug.  
of Regular  
verbs in er  
Entendér.

## Indicative mode.

	Spanish.	Italian.	Latine.	
Pres.	yo ENTIE'NDO, tu Entiendes, aquel Entiende.	Io Intendo tu Intendi, colui Intende.	Intelligo, &c.	I do Under- stand, &c.
	Plurall. Entendémos, Entendéys, Entiénden.	Plu. Intendiámo. Intendéte, Intendiáo.		
Imper- fect.	Entendía, Entendías, Entendía,	Intendéua & Intendéa, Intendéui, Intendéua & Intendéa,	Intelligebam, &c.	I did Under- stand, &c.
	Entendíamos, Entendíades, Entendían,	Intendéuámo, Intendéuáte, Intendéuáo.		
First perfect.	Entendí, Entendíste, Entendíó,	Intéfi, Intendísti, Intéfe,	Intellexi, &c.	I have Un- derstood, &c.
	Entendímos, Entendístes, Entendiéron.	Intendémmo, Intendéste, Intéfero.		
Secónd perfect.	He oꝝ úve, ás oꝝ uviste, á oꝝ úvo.	HO háí ba	Intéfo.	I have Un- derstood, &c.
	Entendído. hémós oꝝ uvimos, avéys oꝝ uvistes án oꝝ uviéron,	habbiámo hauéte hánno		
pluper- fect tése	Avía, avías, avía.	hauéua hauéui hauéua	Intéfo.	I had Un- derstood, &c.
	Entendído. Avíamos, aviádes, avian,	hauéuámo hauéuáte hauéuáo		
Futar.	Entenderé, Entenderás, Entenderá.	Intenderó, Intenderái, Intenderá,	Intelligam, &c.	I shall oꝝ soó Understand.
	Entenderémos, Entenderéys, Entenderán,	Intenderémo, Intenderéte, Intenderámo.		

## Imperatiue mode.

Entiéndete tu, Entiéndete aquel.	Intendi tu. Intenda colui,	Intellige, Intelligito, Intelligat, Intelligito.	Understand thou, Understand he oꝝ let him vnderstand.
Entendámos nosótro, Entendéd vosótro, Entiéndan aquellos.	Intendiámo noi, Intendéte voi, Inténdano coloro.		



Entendér.

Second Coniugation of Regular Verbes in ER, as ENTENDER.  
Subiunctiue mode.

Spanish.		Italian.		Latine.	
Pres. Como	yo ENTIE'NDA, tu entiénda, aque! entiénda, Plu. entendámos, entendáys, entiéndan.	Quando	yo INTENDA, tu intendi, colui inténda, Plu. intendiámo, intendiáte, inténdano,	Cum	intelligam &c.
	Imper fect. Como		entiéndiera, entendería, entiéndiesse, entiéndieras, entenderías, entiéndieses, entiéndiera, entendería, entiéndieses, entendíáramos, entenderíamos, entiéndiessemos, entendíárades, entenderíades, entiéndiesseades, entendíáran, entenderían, entiéndiesen.		Quando
Perf. Como		áya, áyas, áya, Entendido. áyamos, ayáys, áyan.	Quando	habbia, habbi, habbia, inteso. habbiámo, habbiáte, habbiano, intesi.	Cum
	Plu- perfect. Como	uviéra, oꝝ uviéste, uviéras, oꝝ uviéstees, uviéra, oꝝ uviéste, Entendido. uviéramos, oꝝ uviésteamos, uviérades, oꝝ uviésteades, uviéran, oꝝ uviésten,		Quando	
First future. Como		Entendiére, entendiéres, entendiére, entendiéremos, entendiéredes, entendiéren.	Quando	haueréi, & haueréssi, haueréssi, & haueréssi, hauerébbe, & haueréssi, hauerérimo, & haueréssimo, haueréste, & haueréste, haueréberro, & haueréssero,	Cum
	second future. Como	uviére, oꝝ auré, uviéres, oꝝ aurás. uviére, oꝝ aurá, Entendido. uviéremos, oꝝ aurémos, uviéredes, oꝝ auréys, uviéren, oꝝ aurán,		Quando	

Infinitive mood Present Tense.  
Entendér,] Intendére,] Intelligere] To vnderstand.  
Dzeterperfect Tense.  
auér entendádo, ] hauer inteso,] intellexisse,] To haue vnderstood.  
The Future Tense.  
auer o Esperár de entendér,] daver intendere,] intellecturum,  
] hauer ad intendere,] ] to vnderstand  
] Effere per intendere,] ] hereafter.  
Gerund  
entendiéndo,] intendéndo,] intelligéndo] In vnderstanding.  
Supines of the actiue voice.  
a entendér,] ad intendere] intellectu] To vnderstand.  
Supine of the passiue voice.  
de sér entendádo,] d' effere inteso,] intellectu] To be vnderstood, Participle



el que entiendo,] *intendente*] *intelligens,*] Understanding.

entendido,] *inteso*] *intellectus*] Understood.

All Verbes whose Infinitives end in er, are in all points declined like this, except the irregular in er following.

An Example of the third and last Coniugation of Regular verbs 3. and last coniuigation of Verbes Regular in Ir, or Yr. in Ir or Yr, as ABR IR, in Italian *Aprire*, Latine *Aperire*, to Open, Oyr, Italian *Vdire*, Latine *Audire*, to Hear.

Indicative mode.

	Spanish.	Italian.	Latine.	
	OYO, y OYGO,	ODO,	Audio, &c.	I doe heare, &c.
	oyes, oye.	odi, ode.		
Pres.	Plur.	Plur.		
	oymos, oys, oyen.	vdiamo, vdite, ódono.		
	Oya, oyas, oya.	Vdina, vdini, vdina.	Audiebam, &c.	I did heare, &c.
Imper- fect.	oyamos, oyades, oyan.	vdiamos, vdiate, vdiuano.		
	Oy, oyste, oyó.	Vdi & vdi, vdisti, vdi.	Audini, &c.	I haue heard, &c.
first Perf.	oymos, oystes, oyeron.	vdimmo, vdiste, (ro, vdir. vdirono, vdiron, vdi-		
	He, o2 úve, ás, o2 uviste, á, o2 úvo.	Ho, hai, ha,	Audui, &c.	I haue heard, &c.
Second Perf.	áremos, o2 uvimos, avéys, o2 uvistes, án, o2 uvieron,	Oydo. habbiamo, haucto, hanno.	Vdito.	
	avía, avías, avía,	hauéua, hauéui, hauéua,	Audiueram, &c.	I had heard.
Pluper- fect.	avíamos, avíades, avían.	Oydo. hauíamos, hauíate, hauían.	Vdito.	
	oyré, oyrás, oyrá,	vdiró, vdirái, vdirá,	Audiam, &c.	I shall o2 will heare, &c.
future.	oyrémos, oyréys, oyrán,	vdirémo, vdiréte, vdiránno,		

Imperative mode.

Impe- rative mode.	Oye tu, oyga, o2 oya aquel, oyamos nosotros, oy d vosotros, oy an, o2 órgan aquellos,	odi tu, óda colui, vdiamo noi, vdiste voi, ódano coloro,	audi, audito, audiat, audito, &c.	Hearc thou, heare he o2 let him heare, &c.
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The Third and last Coniugation of verbes Regular in IR, and YR.

OYR  
declined.

Subiunctive mode

Pres. Como	Spanish.	Italian.	Latine.
	O'Y A, oꝝ óyga, óyas, oꝝ óygás, óya, oꝝ óyga, oyámos, oꝝ oygámos, oyáys, oꝝ oygáys, óyan, oꝝ óygan.	O' D A, ódi, óda. vdiámó, vdiáte, ódano.	Audiam, &c. When I heare.
Imper fect. Como	Oyéra, oyería, oyéſſe, oyéras, oyerías, oyéſſes, oyéra, oyería, oyéſſe. oyéramos, oyríamos, oyéſſemos, oyérades, oyríades, oyéſſedes, oyéran, oyrían, oyéſſen.	vdiſſi, vdiréi, vderia, vdiſſi, vdiréſſi, vdiſſe, vdirébbe, vdiría. vdiſſimo, vdirémo, vdiſſe, vdiréſſe, vdiſſero, vdirébbono, vdiriano.	Audirem, &c. When I did heare, &c.
	Per- fect. Como	A'ya, áyas, áya, ayámos, ayáys, áyan,	Hábbia, habbi, habbia. habbiámó, habbiáte, habbiano.
plupe. Como		Uviéra, oꝝ uviéſſe, uviéras, oꝝ uviéſſes, uviéra, oꝝ uviéſſe, uviéramos, oꝝ uviéſſemos, uviérades, oꝝ uviéſſedes, uviéran, oꝝ uviéſſen,	Hauéſſi, hauéréi, bauéria, hauéſſi, hauéréſſi, hauéſſe, hauérébbe, bauéria, hauéſſimo, hauérémo. hauéſſe, hauéréſſe, hauéſſero, hauérébbono, hauérianó.
	First Futur. Como	Oyére, oyéres, oyére, oyéremos, oyéredes, Oyéren.	Audiuro, &c. When I ſhall heare, &c.
Second Future Como		Uviére, oꝝ auré, uviéres, oꝝ aurás, uviére, oꝝ aurá, uviéremos, oꝝ aurémos, uviéredes, oꝝ auréys, uviéren, oꝝ aurán,	Haueré, hauerái, hauerá, hauerémo, haueréte, haueránno.

Infinitive mode Present tense.

OYR, ]	Vdire, ]	Audire, ]	to heare.
avér Oydo	hauer Vdito, ]	Audiuiſſe, ]	to have heard.
avér de Oyr,	{ douer Vdire, hauer ad Vdire, eſſer per Vdire. }	Auditum eſſe, ]	to heare hereafter.

Gerund







Declining of Verbes Passives.

	Spanish.	Italian.	Latine.			
Plus- perfect.	Avia Sido, } avias Sido, } avia Sido, }	Revelado.	E'ra Stato, } eri Stato, } era Stato, }	Rincolato.	Reuelatus eram vel fu- eram, &c.	I had bene Reuealed, &c.
	aviamos Sido, } aviades Sido, } avian Sido, }	Revelados.	eravamo Stati, } erauete Stati, } eramo Stati, }	Rincolati.		
	future.	Sere, } seras, } sera, }	Revelado.	Saro, } sarai, } sara, }	Rincolato.	Reuelabor, &c.
future.	Seremos, } seréys, } serán, }	Revelados.	Saremo, } sarete, } saranno, }	Rincolati.		
	<b>Imperatiue mod.</b>					
	Se tu, } sea aquel, }	Revelado.	Sia, & sij tu, } sia, & se colui, }	Rincolato.	Reuelare, Reueletur, &c.	be thou Re- nealed, let him be Re- uealed, &c.
	Scamos, } sed, } Sean, }	Revelados.	siamo, } siate, } siano, }	Rincolati.		
<b>Subiunctiue mod.</b>						
Pres. Como	yo sea } tu seas } aquel sea }	Revelado.	Io Sia } tusij, sia } colui sia, se }	Rin- lato.	Cum Reuelar, &c.	When I am Reuealed, &c.
	Scamos } scáys } scan }	Revelados.	siamo } siate } siano & sieno }	Rin- lati.		
Im- perf. Como	Fuera, seria, fuéste } fuéras, serias, fuéstes } fuera, seria, fuéste }	Reve- lado.	Fóssi, fússi, sarei, saria } fósti, fústi, saresti, saria } fósse, fússe, sarebbe, saria }	Rin- lato.	Cum Reuelar, &c.	When I was Reuealed, &c.
	Fuéramos, seriamos, fuésemos } fuérades, seriadés, fuéstedes } fuéran, serian, fuéssen }	Reve- lados.	fóssimo, fússimo, saremmo } fóste, fúste, sareste, } fóssero, fússero, sarebbono, }	Rincolati.		
Perf. Como	Aya Sido } ayas Sido } aya Sido }	Reuelado.	Sia Stato } sij & sia stato } sia & se stato }	Rincolato.	Cum Reuelatus sim vel fue- rim, &c.	When I have bene Reuea- led, &c.
	ayamos, Sido } ayáys Sido } ayan Sido }	Reuelados.	siamo stati } siate stati } siano stati }	Rincolati.		
Plus- perf. Como	Uviéra or uviéste } uviéras or uviéstes } uviéra or uviéste }	Sido Re- velado.	Fóssi, fússi, sarei, saria stato } fósti, fústi, saresti, saria stato } fósse, fússe, sarebbe, saria stato }	Rincolato.	Cum Reuelatus essim vel fue- issem, &c.	When I had bene Reuea- led, &c.
	uviéramos, or uviésemos } uviérades, or uviéstedes } uviéran, or uviéssen }	Sido Re- velados.	fóssimo, fússimo, saremmo } fóste, fúste, sareste, } fóssero, fússero, sarebbono, }	Rincolati.		
future. Como	Fuere or uviere or avré } fuéres or uviéres or avras } fuere or uviéres or avra }	Sido Re- velado.	Saro stato } sarai stato } sara stato }	Rincolato.	Cum Reuelatus ero vel fue- ro, &c.	When I shall bee Reuealed, &c.
	fuéremos or uviéremos or avrémos } fuéredes or uviéredes or avréys } fuéren or uviéren or avrán }	Sido Re- velados.	saremo stati } sarete stati } saranno stati }	Rincolati.		

Infinitive



Infinitive mode Present tense.

Ser Reveládo,] *Ruelarsi, effere Ruelato, ] Ruelari, ]* to be Revealed.

Pretter tense.

Avér Sido Reveládo,] *Effere stato Ruelato, ] Ruelatum esse vel fuisse, ]* to have been Revealed.

Future tense.

Avér de sér } *Dover effere Ruelato, ] Ruelatum iri vel } to be Revealed*  
 Reueládo. } *haber ad effere Ruelato } Ruelandum esse, } hereafter.*

Participle of the Present tense.

Lo que es Reveládo,] *Ruelato, ] Ruelatus, ]* that which is Revealed.

Participle of the future tense.

Lo que ha de ser } *Hauendo ad effere Ruelato, } Reuc- } to be Revealed*  
 Reveládo, } *hauendo a Ruelarsi, } landus, } hereafter.*

After this manner in every respect all other verbes *Passives, Regular or Irregular of what Coniugation soever, are to be declined as of the second Coniugation, Soy Vendido, Posseydo, Defendido, and of the third Coniugation, as Soy Oydo, Corregido, Segundo, and so of the rest.*

Note that this accusative case *Se* of the Pronoun ioynd with the third Person of verbes *Actives*, make them have the *Passive* signification, as *Dize, he saith, Se dize, it is said.*

Nota.

Now will I handle and intreat of the verbes *Irregular* (in which is found hardness and difficultie to the learner for their declining) in such order and manner that he may with his ease or very little paine decline any of them whatsoeuer: for which purpose and for whose ease and profit, I have to my great labour brought them into the forme as followeth, and haue so diligently searched, that no one of them needfull to his vse (as I hope) shall be wanting, not here following set downe, that my labours may be answerable to my desire, and the learners profit to my paines.

The first Coniugation of Verbes Irregular in A R, as D A R, in Italian and Latine *Dare, to Give.*

1. Coniug. of Verbes Irregular in A R.

The verbes *Irregular* like as the *Regular* divided into three Coniugations, the first in *ar*, the second in *er*, the third in *ir* or *yr*.

The verbes *Irregular* differ from the *Regular* afoze going in the first *Pretterperfect* of the *Indicative*, and *Pretterimperfect* of the *Subiunctive*, as by the examples following you may see.

Nota.

Indicative mod.

	Spanish.	Italian.	Latine.	
Pres.	yo D O Y; tu Dás, aquel Da.	Io DO, tu Dái, colui Da.	Do, Das, Dat, &c.	I doe give, &c.
	Plur. Dámos, Dáys, Dán.	Plur. Diamo or Dámo, Date, Dámo.		
Imperf.	Dáva, Dávas, Dáva.	Dáva, Dávi, Dáva.	Dabam, &c.	I did give, &c.
	Dávamos, Dávades, Dávan.	Dávamo, Dávate, Dávano.		
First Perfect.	Dí, Diste, Dió.	Diedi & Dei, Disti. Diede & Deste,	Dedi, &c.	I have Given, &c.
	Dímos, Distes, Dicíron.	Démmo, Deste Dicíero.		



Declining of Verbes Irregular.

second perfect.	} Dádo.	yo He tu ás aquel á	} Dato.	Ho hai ha	} Dedi, &c. ut supra.	} I have Gi- uen, &c as next above.
		hémós avey's án		habbi.mo hauete háno		
Plu- per.	} Dádo.	Avía, Avías, Avía,	} Dato.	Hauéna hauéni hauéna	} Dederam, &c.	} I had Giuen, &c.
		Avíamos, Aviades, Avían,		hauénámo hauénáte hauénano		
Futur.	}	Daré, Darás, Dará.	}	Daró, Darás, Dará,	} Dabo, &c.	} I shall or will Giue, &c.
		Darémos, Daréys, Darán.		Darémo, Daréte, Daránno.		
<b>Imperatiue mod.</b>						
}	}	Dá tu, Dé aquel.	}	Da tu, Dia colui.	} Da dato, Det dato, &c.	} Giue thou, &c.
		Démos, Dád, Dén.		Diámo, Date, Diano.		

Subiunctiue mod.

	Spanish.	Italian.	Latine.		
Pres. Como	YO De, tu des, aquel De,  démos, déys, dén,	Quando IO Dia, tu dia, colui dia,  diámo, diáte, diano,	} Cum	} When I doe giue, &c.	
	diéra, daría, diéste, diéras, darías, diéstes, diéra, daría, diéste,	Quando dési, darei, daría, dési, daresti, desse, darebbe, daría,			} Darem, &c.
Imper Como	diéramos, daríamos, diésemos, diérades, daríades, diéssedes, diéran, darían, diéssen.	Quando désimo, darémmo, désste, daréste, dessero, darébono, dariano,	} Cum	}	
	Perf. Como	} Dádo.			Quando
áya, áyas, áya,  ayámos, ayáys, áyan,			habbia, hábbi, hábbia,  habbiámo, habbiáte, hábbiano.		

Pluperf.



Declining of Verbes Irregular.

<p><b>Pluperfect.</b> Como</p>	<p>uviéra, oꝝ uviéſſe, uviéros, oꝝ uviéſſes, uviéra, oꝝ uviéſſe, uviéramos, oꝝ uviéſſemos, uviérades, oꝝ uviéſſedes, uviéran, oꝝ uviéſſen,</p>	<p><b>Dádo</b></p>	<p><i>Quando</i></p> <p>hauéſſi, hauerei, hauéſſi, hauereſſi, hauéſſe, hauerebbe,</p>	<p><i>Cum</i></p> <p>Diſſem, Etc.</p>	<p>When I had gi- uen, &amp;c.</p>
			<p>hauéſſimo, hauereſſimo, hauéſſe, hauereſſe, hauéſſero, hauerebbono,</p>		
<p><b>Future.</b> Como</p>	<p>Diéres, Diéres, Diéres, Diéremos, Diéredes, Diéren.</p>	<p><b>Quando</b></p>	<p>haueró, hauerái, hauerá,</p>	<p><i>Cum</i></p> <p>Dedero, Etc.</p>	<p>When I ſhal giue, &amp;c.</p>
			<p>hauerémo, haueréte, haueranno,</p>		

**Infinitive mood Preſent tenſe.**

DA'R, ] Dare, ] Dare, ] **To giue.**

**Preterperfect tenſe.**

avér Dádo, } *hauer dato,* } **To haue giuen.**  
 } *doner dare,* } **Dediſſe.**  
 } *hauer a dare.* }

**Gerund.**

Dando, ] dando, ] dando, ] **Ingung.**

**Participle of the Preſent tenſe, and Active voice.**

El que da, ] Dánte, ] Dáns, ] **guing.**

**Participle of the Preter tenſe and Paſſive voice.**

Dado, ] Dáto, ] Dátus ] **giuen.**

**Participle of the Future tenſe.**

El que há, oꝝ eſpera de dá ] *Effere per dare* ] *Daturum eſſe* ] **to giue hereafter.**

theſe here vnder written only differ from the Regular verbes in the firſt Preterperfect tenſe of their Indicative mood, which alway change Car of the Infinitive into que, and ga into que, as

<b>Infinitives.</b>	<b>Preſ.</b>	<b>Preterperfects.</b>
Acercár, to come neere,	yo Acerco,	Acerqué.
Cercár, to compaſſe,	yo Cérco,	Cerqué.
Cargár, to charge, to burden,	yo Cárgo,	Cargué.
Achicár, to make little,	yo Achico,	Achiqué.
Ahogár, to choake, to drowne.	yo Ahógo,	Ahogué.
Allegár, to come neere.	yo Allégo,	Allegué.
Ahorcár, to hang vp,	yo Ahorco,	Ahorqué.
Anegár, to drowne,	yo Anégo,	Anegué.
Arrancár, to plucke vp,	yo Arranco,	Arranqué.
Arremangár, to tucke vp,	yo Arremángo,	Arremangué.
Arriſcár, to endanger,	yo Arriſco,	Arriſqué.
Apesgár, to ſweigh downe,	yo Apéſgo,	Apesgué.
Aſſulcár, to furrow,	yo Aſſulco,	Aſſulqué.
Bogár, to rowe,	yo Bógo,	Bogué.
Bolcár, to tumble downe,	yo Bólco,	Bolqué.
Caſtigár, to chaſtiſe,	yo Caſtigo,	Caſtigué.
Calcár, to kicke vnder feet,	yo Cálco,	Calqué.
Colgár, to hang,	yo Cuélgo,	Colqué.
Cocár, to gape at, to mocke,	yo Cuéco,	Coqué.
Cavalgár, to ride,	yo Caválgo,	Cavalgué.
Chocár, to ſucke,	yo Chuéco,	Choqué.
Denegár, to deny,	yo Deniégo,	Denegué.
Derrocár, to throw downe,	yo Derruéco,	Derrogué.
Deſcolgár, to vnharig,	yo Deſcuélgo,	Deſcolgué.
Deſfogár, to coole,	yo Deſfuégo,	Deſfogué.



Infinitives.	Pres.	Preterperfects.
Embárcar, to embarke,	yo Embárcó,	Embarqué.
Desligár, to unttie,	yo Desligó,	Desligué.
Embaucár, to cast into a hole,	yo Embaucó,	Embaucqué.
Embocár, <i>idem</i> ,	yo Embocó,	Emboqué.
Desnegár, to recant,	yo Desnegó,	Desnegué.
Enarcár, to chest up,	yo Enarcó,	Enarqué.
Divulgár, to publish,	yo Divulgo,	Divulgué.
Empégár, to pitch,	yo Empiégo,	Empégué.
Fabricár, to frame,	yo Fabricó,	Fabriqué.
Encenegár, to dirt,	yo Encienégo,	Encenegué.
Fregár, to rub,	yo Friégo,	Fregué.
Holgár, to be glad,	yo Huégo,	Holgué.
Mancár, to want,	yo Máncó,	Manqué.
Jugár, to play,	yo Jugó,	Jugué.
Marcár, to marke,	yo Márcó,	Marqué.
Mercár, to buy,	yo Miércó,	Merqué.
Malcár, to chew,	yo Málcó,	Malqué.
Mendigár, to beg,	yo Mendigo,	Mendigué.
Navegár, to saile,	yo Navégo,	Navegué.
Otorgár, to grant,	yo Otórgo,	Ozorgué.
Peliscár, to pinch,	yo Peliscó,	Peliqué.
Pagár, to pay,	yo Págo,	Pagué.
Pelcár, to fish,	yo Péscó,	Pesqué.
Plegár, to fold,	yo Pliégo,	Pliegué.
Regár, to water,	yo Riégo,	Regué.

These here above and their like in all other Tenses varie nothing from the verbes regular in ar afore going, as Juzgár, to indge, the Indicative present Tense, Juzgo, I judge, Preterimperfect, Juzgáva, first Preterperfect, Juzgué, the second Perfect, He Juzgado, the Preterplusperfect, avia Juzgado, Future, Juzgaré. Imperative, Juzga. The Present Tense of the Optative and Subjunctive, Oxalá or Si Juzgue, the Preterimperfect Tense, Juzgára, juzgaría, juzgálle, Perfect, áya juzgado, Plusperfect, uviéra or uviéste Juzgado, Future, Juzgará. Infinitive, Juzgár. Participle, Juzgado.

## ESTAR

Of Verbes Irregular the first Coniugation in AR, as Estár,] in Italian *Essere*,] in Latine *Esse*.] To be, to stand.

## Indicative mod.

	Spanish.	Italian.	Latine.	
Pres.	YO ESTO'Y, tu estás, aquel está,	IO STO, tu stái, colui sta,	Sto, &c.	I stand, or I am, &c.
	estámos, estáys, están.	stámo, státe, stámo.		
Imper- fect.	estáva, estávas, estáva,	stáua, stáui, stáua,	Stabam, &c.	I was, or did stand, &c.
	estávamos, estávades, estávan.	stauámo, stauáto, stauáno.		
first Perfect.	estúve, estuviste, estúvo,	stetti, & stei, stesti, stette,	steti, &c.	I have bene, or have stand, &c.
	estuvimos, estuvistes, estuvieron.	stémo, stéste, stettero.		

Second



Declining of Verbes Irregular.

Second Perfect.	yo Hé, tu ás, aquel há,	} Estádo.	{ sôno, fêi, é,	} Stato. { steti, &c. ut supra.	} I have been, or have stood, &c.
	hêmos, avêys, ân,		{ siâmo, fete, fôno,		
Pluper- fect.	avia, aviás, avia,	} Estádo.	{ era. eri, era,	} Stato. { steteram, &c.	} I had been, or had stood, &c.
	aviâmos, aviâdes, aviân,		{ eravâmo, eravâte, erâno,		
Future.	Estaré, estarás, estará,	} Estádo.	{ starô, starâi, starâ,	} Stato, &c.	} I shal or wil stand or be, &c.
	estarcêmos, estarcêys, estarcân.		{ starêmo, starête, staranno.		

Imperative mod.

Impe- rative mod.	{ Estâ, sta, estê,	{ stâ, stia,	} stâ, stato, &c.	} bec thou, or stand thou, &c.
	{ estêmos, estâd, estên.	{ siâmo, siâte, siâno,		

Subjunctive mode.

Pres. Como	<b>Spanish.</b> Estê, Estês, Estê,	} Estádo.	<b>Italian.</b> Stia, Stij, Stia,  Quando Siâmo, Siâte, Siâno,	} Stati.	<b>Latine.</b> Stem, &c.  Cum	} when I am or stâd, &c.
	Estêmos, Estêys, Estên.					
Imper- fect. Como	Estuviêra, estaría, estuviêsse, Estuviêras, estariâs, estuviêsses, Estuviêra, estaría, estuviêsse,	} Estádo.	Quando Starei, stêssi, staria, Staressi, stêssi, Starebbe, stêsse, staria,  Starêmo, stêssimo, Starêste, stêste, Starêbbono, stariano, stêssero.	} Stati.	} Steterim, &c.  Cum	} when I stood or was, &c.
	Estuviêramos, estariâmos, estuviêssimos, Estuviêrades, estariâdes, estuviêssedes, Estuviêcran, estariân, estuviêssen.					
Perf. Como	{ A'ya, âyas, âya,	} Estádo.	{ Sia, Sij, Sia,	} Stato.	} Steterim, &c.	} when I have stood or been, &c.
	{ Ayâmos, Ayâys, âyân,		{ Siâmo, Siâte, Siâno,			

uviêra,



## Declining of Verbes Irregular.

Pluper. Como	} uviéra, oꝝ uuiéſſe, uviéras, oꝝ uuiéſſes, uviéra, oꝝ uuiéſſe, uviéramos, oꝝ uuiéſſemos, uviérades, oꝝ uuiéſſedes, uviéran, oꝝ uuiéſſen,	} eſtádo. Quando	} Foſſi, Foſſi, Foſſe,	} Státo.	} ſteſiſſem, &c.	} When I had bene, oꝝ ſtood, &c.
} Eſtuviaere, Eſtuviaeres, Eſtuviaere, Eſtuviaeremos, Eſtuviaeredes, Eſtuviaeren,	} Saró, Sarái, Sará,	} Quando	} Saró, Sarái, Sará.	} Státo.	} Stetero, &c.	} When I ſhal oꝝ wil ſtand oꝝ be, &c.
} uviére, oꝝ avré, uviéres, oꝝ avrás, uviére, oꝝ avrá. uviéremos, oꝝ avrémos, uviéredes, oꝝ avréys, uviéren, oꝝ avrán,	} Eſtádo.	} Saró, Sarái, Sará.	} Saró, Sarái, Sará.	} Státo.	} Stetero, &c.	} When I ſhal oꝝ wil be oꝝ ſtand &c.

## Infinitive mood Preſent tenſe.

Eſtár, ]	Stare, ]	Stare, ]	to ſtand oꝝ be.
avér Eſtádo, ]	haber Státo, ]	Stetiſſe, ]	to have ſtood oꝝ bene.
avér oꝝ eſperár d'eſtár, ]	haber Stare, ]	Staturum eſſe, ]	to ſtand hereafter.
Eſtádo, ]	Stando, ]	Stando, ]	In ſtanding oꝝ being.
Eſtádo, ]	Stato, ]	Status, ]	Stood oꝝ bene.

Theſe Verbes following make their Preſent tenſe of the Indicative, by changing the laſt ſyllable ſave one of the Infinitive, the e into ie, and the o into ve, as

Infinitive.	Preſ.	Preterperfect.
Aſſentár, to ſit, to ſet,	yo aſſiento,	Aſſenté.
Approvár, to allow,	yo approvéo,	Aprové.
Sentár, to ſit,	yo ſiento,	Senté.
Sonar, to ſound,	yo ſuécno,	Soné.
Conſervár, to keepe,	yo conſervo,	Conſervé.
Attronár, to thunder,	yo atruécno,	Attroné.
Cegár, to make blinde,	yo ciégno,	Ciegué.
Contár, to reckon,	yo cuécno,	Conté.
Cerrár, to ſhut, to locke,	yo ciérro,	Cerré.
Degollár, to kill, to behead,	yo deguéllo,	Degollé.
Enterrár, to put in the earth,	yo entiérro,	Enterré.
Derrocár, to throw downe,	yo deruécno,	Derroqué.
Colgár, to hang,	yo cuélgno,	Colgué.
Deſterrár, to benith,	yo deſtiérro,	Deſterré.
Deſollár, to paunch,	yo deſuéllo,	Deſollé.
Hollár, to tread on,	yo huéllo,	Hollé.
Enteſár, to bend,	yo entiéſno,	Enteſé.
Segár, to cut,	yo ſiégo,	Sequé.
Reſollár, to breath,	yo reſuéllo,	Reſollé.
Reſolgár, <i>idem</i> ,	yo reſuélgo,	Reſolgué.
Temblár, to tremble,	yo trémblo,	Temblé.
Tentár, to aſſay,	yo tiécno,	Tenté.
Trepeçár, to ſtumble,	yo tropiégo,	Tropecé.
Adereçár, to make readie,	yo adereçco,	Adereçé.



of Verbes Irregular of the first Coniugation in AR, as ANDAR, ANDAR  
 In Italian, *Andare*, in Latine, *Ire*, *Gradi*, to *Goe*.

Indicative mod.

Spanish.	Andp, ándas, ándas,	Italian. { <i>Vo, &amp; Vado,</i> <i>Vai,</i> <i>Va,</i>	Latine. { <i>Eo,</i> <i>is, &amp;c.</i>	{ <i>I Goe,</i> <i>thou Goeft, &amp;c.</i>
Pres.	Andámos, andáys, ándan.	{ <i>Andáme,</i> <i>Andáte,</i> <i>Vámo.</i>	{	{
Imper-	{ <i>Andáva,</i> <i>Andávas,</i> <i>Andáva,</i>	{ <i>Andáua,</i> <i>Andáui,</i> <i>Andáua,</i>	{ <i>Ibam, &amp;c.</i>	{ <i>I did goe, &amp;c.</i>
first	{ <i>Andúve,</i> <i>Anduviste,</i> <i>Andúvo,</i>	{ <i>Andái,</i> <i>Andásti,</i> <i>Andó,</i>	{ <i>Iui, &amp;c.</i>	{ <i>I have Gone,</i> <i>&amp;c.</i>
Second	{ <i>He,</i> <i>as,</i> <i>a,</i>	{ <i>Sono,</i> <i>Sei,</i> <i>é,</i>	{ <i>Iui, &amp;c.</i> <i>vt supra.</i>	{ <i>I have Gone,</i> <i>&amp;c. as before.</i>
Pluper-	{ <i>Avía,</i> <i>Avías,</i> <i>Avía,</i>	{ <i>E'ra,</i> <i>eri,</i> <i>éva,</i>	{ <i>Iueram,</i> <i>&amp;c.</i>	{ <i>I had Gone,</i> <i>&amp;c.</i>
future.	{ <i>Andaré,</i> <i>Andarás,</i> <i>Andará,</i>	{ <i>Andevó, andró,</i> <i>Andevái, andrái,</i> <i>Andevá, andrá,</i>	{ <i>Ibo, &amp;c.</i>	{ <i>I shall or will</i> <i>goe, &amp;c.</i>

Imperative mod.

{ <i>Anda tu,</i> <i>ánde aquel,</i>	{ <i>Va tu,</i> <i>Vada, or vada colui,</i>	{ <i>Ito, &amp;c.</i>	{ <i>Goe thou, &amp;c.</i>



## ANDAR.

## Of Verbes Irregular the first Coniugation in AR.

## Subiunctive mod.

Spanish.		Italian.	Latine.
Pres. Como	{ ánde, ándes, ánde,	Quando { vada, vadi, vada, vadi, vadi, vadi,	Eam, &c. { When I do goe, &c.
	{ andémos, andéys, ánden.		
Imper. Como	{ anduviéra, andaria, anduviéffe, anduviéras, andarias, anduviéffes, anduviéra, andaria, anduviéffe,	Quando { andássi, andarei, andaria, andássi, andaréssi, andáffe, anderébbe, andaria.	Eam, &c. { When I did goe, &c.
	{ Anduviéramos, andariamos, anduviéffemos, anduviérades, andariades, anduviéffedes, anduviéran, andarian, anduviéffen.		
Perf. Como	{ áya, áyas, áya,	Quando { sia, sía, sia,	Eam, &c. { When I have gone, &c.
	{ áyamos, aya ys, áyan,		
Pluper. Como	{ uviéra, oꝝ uviéffes, uviéra, oꝝ uviéffes, uviéra, oꝝ uviéffe,	Quando { fossi, sarei, fossi, saressi, fosse, sarebbe,	Eam, &c. { When I had gone, &c.
	{ uviéramos, oꝝ uviéffemos, uviérades, oꝝ uviéffedes, uviéran, oꝝ uviéffen,		
Future. Como	{ anduviére, anduviéres, anduviére,	Quando { saró, sarás, sará,	Eam, &c. { When I shal oꝝ will go hereafter, &c.
	{ anduviéremos, anduviéredes, anduviéren.		

## Infinitive mod, Present tense.

ANDAR, ] *Andare,* ] *Ire,* ] to goe;] *Preterperfect tense.*Avér andádo, ] *Effere andato,* ] *uisse,* ] to have gone.] *Future tense.*Avér oꝝ esperár de andár, { *Esser per andare,*  
] *Douer andare,* ] *Iturum esse,* } to goe, oꝝ about to goe.  
] *Hauer ad andare.*] *Gerund.*Andádo, ] *Andádo,* ] *Enndo,* ] in going.] *Participle of the Present tense and Active voice.*El qñc anda, ] *Andánte,* ] *Euns,* ] one going.] *Participle of the Preter and Passive voice.*Andádo, ] *Andato,* ] gone.

of



Of Verbes Irregular the second Coniugation in ER, as Traer, Sabér, Tener, Podér, Querér, Ponér, Hazér, Cabér.

TRAER.

Indicative mod.

	Spanish.	Italian.	Latine.	
	yo TRAYGO,	io APPORTO,	Adduco, &c.	I fetch or bring, &c.
	tu tráes,	tu appórti,		
	aquel tráe,	colui apporta,		
Pres.	traémos,	apporiamo,		
	traéys,	apporiate,		
	traén.	apporiano.		
	Traya,	apporiana,	Adducebam	I did fetch or bring, &c.
	trayas,	apporiani,	&c.	
	traya,	apporiana,		
Imper	trayanos,	apporiammo,		
	trayades,	apporiate,		
	trayan,	apporiano.		
	trúxe, or tráxe,	apporái,	Adduxi, &c.	I have fetcht or brought, &c.
	truxiste, or traxiste,	apporáste,		
	trúxo, or tráxo,	apporio,		
first Perf.	truximos, or traximos,	apporiammo,		
	truxistes, or traxistes,	apporáste,		
	truxéron, or traxéron,	apporaron, apporáro, apporár.		
	hé,	ho,	Adduxi, &c.	I have fetcht or brought, &c.
second perfect.	as, &c. } traydo.	hai,		
		&c. } apporiate.		
	avía,	hauéue,	Adduxeram, &c.	I had fetcht or brought, &c.
Plus perf.	avías, &c. } traydo.	hauéui,		
		&c. } apporiate.		
	traeré,	apporaré,	Adducam,	I shall or will fetch or bring, &c.
	traerás,	apporarái,	&c.	
	traerá,	apporará,		
Futur.	traerémos,	apporarémos,		
	traeréys,	apporaréte,		
	traerán,	apporaránno.		

Imperative mod.

	Tráe tu,	Apporta tu,	Adduc, ad-	Bring or fetch
	tráyga aquel.	apporti colui,	ducito,	thou, &c.
Impe-	traémos,	apporiamo,		
rative	traéd,	apporiate,		
mod.	tráygan,	apporiano,		

of



TRAER of Verbes Irregular the second Coniugation in ER, as TRAER, in Italian *Apportare, Arrecare, Trahere, Adducere, Menare*, in Latine *Adducere, Assere, Trahere, to Fetch, to Bring, to Carry to Draw.*

Subiunctive mod.

	Spanish.	Italian.	Latine.	
Pres. Como	Tráyga oꝝ Tráya, Tráygas oꝝ Tráyas, &c. Tráyga, oꝝ Tráya,	Quando Apporti, Apporti, Apporti,  Apportiámo, Apportiáte, Apportiámo.	Cum Adducam, &c.	When I doe fetch, oꝝ bring, &c.
	Truxéramos, Traygáys, Tráygan.			
Imperf. Como	Truxéra, Traería, Truxéffe, Truxéras, Traerías, Truxéffes, Truxéra, Traería, Truxéffe.	Quando Apportaréi oꝝ Apportássi, Apportarési oꝝ Apportássi, Apportarébbe oꝝ Apportássi.	Cum Adducereim, &c.	When I did fetch oꝝ bring, &c.
	Truxéramos, Traeríamos, Truxéffemos Truxérades, Traeríades, Truxéffedes, Truxéran, Traerían, Truxéffen. <i>you shal finde in some authors Traxéffe, Traxéffes, &amp;c.</i>	Quando Apportarémmo oꝝ Apportássimo Apportaréste oꝝ Apportáste, Apportarébbono oꝝ Apportássero		
perfect. Como	Tráydo. Tráya, áyas, áya,  ayámos, ayáys, áyan,	Quando Habbia, Habbia, Habbia,  Habbiamo, Habbiate, Habbiano,	Cum Adduxerim, &c.	When I haue fetched oꝝ brought, &c.
		Quando Haueréi oꝝ Haueréssi, Hauerési oꝝ Haueréssi, Hauerébbe oꝝ Haueréffe,	Apportato. Cum	
Pluperf. Como	Tráydo. uviéra oꝝ uviéffe, uviéras oꝝ uviéffes, uviéra oꝝ uviéffe,  uviéramos oꝝ uviéffemos, uviérades oꝝ uviéffedes, uviéran oꝝ uviéffen,	Quando Hauerémmo oꝝ Haueréssimo Haueréste oꝝ Haueréste, Hauerébbono oꝝ Haueréffero,	Cum Adduxissem, &c.	When I had brought oꝝ fet- ched, &c.
		Quando Haueró Hauerái Hauerá  Hauerémo Haueréte Haueránno	Apportato. Cum	
Future. Como	Truxére, Truxéres, Truxére.  Truxéremos, Truxéredes, Truxéren.	Quando Haueró Hauerái Hauerá  Hauerémo Haueréte Haueránno	Adduxero, &c.	When I shall bring oꝝ fetch, &c.

Infinitive mode Present tense.

TRAER] *Apportare*] *Adducere*] to Bring, to Fetch.

Pluperfect tense.

Avér Traydo,] *Hauer Apportato*] *Adduxisse*] to haue brought.

Future tense.

Avér oꝝ Esperár de traér, { *Douer Apportare,*  
  { *Hauer ad Apportare,* } *Adducturum esse*] to bring hereafter.  
  { *Esse per Apportare.*

Gerund.

Trayéndo,] *Apportando*] *Adducendo*] in bringing oꝝ fetching.

Participle of the Active and Present tense.

El que trae] *Apportante*] *Adducens*] one bringing.

Participle of the Passive and Pluper tense.

Tráydo] *Apportato*] *Adductus*] brought.

Participle of the Future tense.

el que ha oꝝ espéra { *Douendo Apportare,* } *Adductu-* } about to bring  
de Traér, { *Essendo per Apportare,* } *rus,* } oꝝ fetch.

These



## Declining of Verbes Irregular.

These Verbes following ending in *cer*, make their Present tense of the Indicative by adding an *s* before *c*, thus,

Infinitives.	Pres.	Preter.
Acaecer, to happen,	yo acaésco,	Acaecy.
Acontecer, <i>idem</i> ,	yo aconteésco,	Acontecía.
Adolescer, to be soze or sick,	yo adolesco,	Adolescía.
Agradescer, to give thanks,	yo agradésco,	Agradecy.
Amortecer, to swoone,	yo amortésco,	Amortecí.
Desfallecer, <i>idem</i> ,	yo desfalleésco,	Desfallecý.
Apetecer, to desire,	yo apetésco,	Apetecy.
Crecer, to grow,	yo creésco,	Crecí.
Encallecer, to wax hard as hazone,	yo encalleésco,	Encallecí.
Encarecer, to augment	yo encareésco,	Encarecí.
Empecer, to hinder,	yo empésco,	Empecí.
Establecer, to establish,	yo estableésco,	Establecí.
Fenecer, to finish;	yo fenésco,	Fencí.
Pacer, to feed.	yo páscó,	Pací.
Perecer, to perish,	yo perésco,	Perecy.

**Except.**

Vencer, to overcome,

yo vengó;

Vencí.

In all other Moods and Tenses they are declined like the Verbes Regular of the second Conjugation in *E R*.

These in *ger*, make their Present of the Indicative, by changing *g* into *j*, which the Spaniards in writing doe much vse, setting downe the one for the other, as well in Nounes as in Verbes, as in Nounes Magestád, Majestád: Menáje, Menáje, and the like.

Infinitives.	Pres.	Preter.
Encoger, to withdraw,	yo encójo,	Encogí.
Recoger, to gather by or retire	yo recójo,	Recogí.
Acoger, to entertaine,	yo acójo,	Acogý.
Escoger, to choose out,	yo escójo,	Escogý.
Coger, to gather,	yo cójo,	Cogy.
Vngir, to annoint,	yo únjo,	Vngí.

In other Moods and Tenses like the Regulars.

These make their Present tense of the Indicative, by adding *i* in the last syllable saue one of the Infinitive, as

Infinitives.	Pres.	Preter.
Defender, to defend,	yo defiendo,	Defendí.
Dehender, to cleave asunder.	yo dehiendo,	Dehendí.

And these make the Present tense by turning *o* in the last syllable saue one of the Infinitive into *ue*, as

Infinitives.	Pres.	Preter.
Bolver, to turne,	yo buélvo,	Bolví.
Rebolver, to returne,	yo rebuélvo,	Rebolví.
Solér, to be wont,	yo suélo,	Solí.
Cosér, to sow,	yo cuéso,	Cosý.
Cozér, to see the,	yo cuézo,	Cozí.
Dolér, to be soze, to griene,	yo duélo,	Dolí.

And these following thus,

Caér, to fall,	yo cáygo,	Cay.
Roér, to gnaw,	yo róygo,	Roy.
Valér, to be worth,	yo válgo,	Vall.
Traér, to fetch or bring,	yo tráygo,	Trúxe.
Oír, to heare,	yo óygo,	Oy.

In other Moods and Tenses like the Regular Verbes.

In like manner tho' now all Moods and Tenses are his Compounds declined, as Retraér, to withdraw, yo Retráygo, I doe withdraw, Retrúxe, I have withdrawn, &c.



SABER. *Of Verbes Irregular the second Coniugation in ER, as SABER, in Italian Sapere, Latine Scire, Sapere, to know.*

**Indicative mod.**

	Spanish.	Italian.	Latine.	
Pres.	{ yo SE, tu Sábés, aquel Sábe.	{ Io So, tu Sáí, colui Sa.	{ Scio, Scis, &c.	{ I know, thou know= est, &c.
	{ Sabémos, Sabéys, Sáben.	{ Sappiámo, Sapete, Sámo.		
Imper= fect.	{ Sabía, Sabías, Sabía.	{ Sapéua, Sapéui, Sapéua.	{ Sciebam, &c.	{ I did know, &c.
	{ Sabíamos, Sabíades, Sabían.	{ Sapéuámo, Sapéuáte, Sapéuámo.		
First Perfect.	{ Súpe, Supiste, Súpo.	{ Séppi, Sappisti, Seppe.	{ Scivi, &c.	{ I have knowne, &c.
	{ Supimos, Supistes, Supieron.	{ Sappémmo, Sappeste, Séppero.		
Second Perfect.	{ He as a	} Sabido.	} Saputo.	} I have knowne, &c. as above.
	{ Hémos avéys án			
Pluper= fect.	{ Avía Avías Avía	} Sabido.	} Saputo.	} I had knowne, &c.
	{ Avíamos Avíades Avían			
Future.	{ Sabré, Sabrás, Sabrá.	{ Sappré, Sapprái, Sapprá	{ Sciam, &c.	{ I shal or wil know, &c.
	{ Sabrémos, Sabréys, Sabrán.	{ Sapprémo, Sappréte, Sapprámo.		

**Imperative mod.**

{ Sábe tu, Sepa aquel.	{ Sappi tu, Sappia colui.	{ Sci, Scito, &c.	{ Know thou, &c.
{ Sepámos, Sabéd, Sépan.	{ Sappiámo, Sappiate, Sappiano.		

*Declining*



Declining of Verbes Irregular the second Coniugation in ER, as SABER. SABER.

Subiunctive mode.

	Spanish.	Italian.	Latine.	
<b>Pres.</b> Como	SÉPA, Sépas, Sépa,  Sepámos, Sepáys, Sépan.	Quando SAPPIA, Sappi, Sappia,  Sappiamo, Sappiate, Sappiano.	Cum Sciam, &c.	When I doe know, &c.
<b>Imperf.</b> Como	Supiéra, fabría, supiéle, Supiéras, fabrias, supiéles, Supiéra, fabría, supiéle,  Supiéramos, fabriamos, supiélemos, Supiérades, fabriades, supiéledes, Supiéran, fabrian, supiélen.	Quando Saprei, sapésti, Saprésti, sapésti, Saprebbe, sapéste,  Saprémo, sapéssimo, Sapréste, sapéste, Saprebbero, sapéssero, Quando	Cum Scirem, &c.	When I did know, &c.
<b>Perfect.</b> Como	A'ya, áyas, áya,  Ayámos, Ayáys, áyan,	Sabido. Habbi, Habbi, Habbi,  Habbiamo, Habbiate, Habbiamo, Quando	Cum Sciuerim, &c.	When I haue knowne, &c.
<b>Pluper.</b> Como	Uviéra, oꝝ uviéle, uviéras, oꝝ uviéles, uviéra, oꝝ uviéle,  uviéramos, oꝝ uviélemos, uviérades, oꝝ uviéledes, uviéran, oꝝ uviélen,	Sabido. Haueréi, hauerésti, Hauerésti, hauerésti, Hauerébbe, haueréste,  Hauerémo, haueréssimo, Haueréte, haueréste, Hauerébbono, haueréssero, Quando	Cum Sciuissem, &c.	When I had knowne, &c.
<b>First Future.</b> Como	Supiére, Supiéres, Supiére,  Supiéremos, Supiéredes, Supiéren.	Quando Hauero, Hauerái, Hauerá,  Hauerémo, Haueréte, Hauerámo, Quando	Cum Sciuro, &c.	When I shal know, &c.
<b>Second Future.</b> Como	Uviére, oꝝ avré, uviéres, oꝝ avrás, uviére, oꝝ avrá,  uviéremos, oꝝ avrémos, uviéredes, oꝝ avréys, uviéren, oꝝ aurán,	Sabido. Haueró, Hauerái, Hauerá,  Hauerémo, Haueréte, Hauerámo,	Cum Sciuro, &c. ut antea.	When I shal know, &c.

Infinitive mod Present tense.

SABER, ]	Sapere, ]	Scire, ]	to know.
avér Sabido, ]	hauer Saputo, ]	Sciuisse, ]	to haue knowne.
avér oꝝ el- perár de Sabér, ]	Doner sapere, Hauer a sapere Essere per sapere, ]	Sciturum esse, ]	to know hereafter.



## Declining of Verbes Irregular.

		Gerund.		
Sabiendo, ]	Sapendo, ]	Sciendo, ]	in knowing.	
el que Sábe, ]	Participle of the Present, and Active.	quello chi Sa, ]	Sciens, ]	one knowing.
Sabido, ]	Participle of the Pretter tense and Passive.	Saputo, ]		knowne.

TENER Declining of Verbs Irregular of the second Coniugation in ER, as TENER, In Italian, and Latine, Tenere, to Hold.

## Indicative mode.

Present.	YO TENGO, tu Tiénes, aquél Tiéne,  Tenémos, Tenéys, Tiénen.	} Tenido.	IO TENGO, tu Tiéni, colui Tiéne,  Teniámo, Tenéte, Téngono.	} Tenuto.	Teneo, &c.	I doe hold, &c.
	Imper- fect.		Tenia, Tenias, Tenia,  Teniámos, Teniades, Tenían.		Tenéua, & tenéa, Tenéui, Tenéua, & tenéa,  Teneuámo, Teneuáte, Teneuámo.	Tenebam, &c.
First Perfect.		Túve, Tuviste, Túvo,  Tuvimos, Tuvistes, Tuvieron.	} Tenido.	Tenni, Tenesti, Teme,  Tennimmo, Teneste, Témemo.	} Tenuto.	Tenui, &c.
	Second Perfect.	Yo He, Tu as, aquél á,  Hémos, avéys, án,		Habbiámo, Hauéte, Hámo.		Tenui, &c.
Super- fect.		Avia, Avias, Avia,  Aviámos, Aviades, Avían,	Hauéua, Hauéui, Hauéua,  Hauenámo, Hauenáte, Hauénámo.	Tenui, &c.	Tenui, &c.	I had held, &c.
	Future.	Tendré, o2 Terné, Tendrás, o2 Ternás, Tendrá, o2 Terná,  Tendrémos, o2 Ternémos, Tendréys, o2 Ternéys, Tendrán, o2 ternán,	} Tenido.	Temeró, & Terró, Tenerái, & Terrái, Temerá, & Terra,  Tenerémo, & Terrémo, Teneréte, & Terréste, Tenerámo, & Terrámo,	} Tenuto.	Tenabo, &c.



Imperative mood.

Tén tu,  
Ténga aquél,  
  
Tengámos,  
Téncd,  
Téngan.

Tieni tu,  
Ténga colui,  
  
Teniamo,  
Tenéte,  
Téngano.

Tene tu, &c. Hold thou,  
&c.

Subjunctive mood.

	<b>Spanish.</b>	<b>Italian.</b>	<b>Antique.</b>	
<b>Pres.</b>	Ténga, Téngas, Ténga,  Tengámos, Tengáys, Téngan.	Quando Ténga, Téngas, Ténga,  Teniamo, Teniate, Téngano.	Cum Tencam, &c.	When I doe hold, &c.
<b>Imperf.</b>	Tuviéra, ternía, tuviéste, Tuviéras, ternías, tuviéstes, Tuviéra, ternía, tuviéste,  Tuvierámos, terniamos, tuviéssimos, Tuvierades, terniades, tuviéssedes, Tuvieran, ternían, tuviéssen.	Quando Tenéssi, teneréi, tenería, Tenéssi, teneréssi, Tenéssse, tenerébbe, tenería,  Tenéssimo, tenerémmo, Tenéssse, teneréssse, Tenéssero, tenerébbano,	Cum Tenerem, &c.	When I did hold, &c.
<b>Perfect.</b>	A'ya, } ayas, } aya, }  Ayámos, } Ayáys, } áyan, }	Quando Hábbia, } Hábbi, } Hábbia, }  Hábbiamo, } Hábbiate, } Hábbiano, }	Cum Tenerim, &c.	When I have holden, &c.
<b>Pluper.</b>	uviéra, or uviéste, uviéras, or uviéstes, uviéra, or uviéste,  uviéramos, or uviéssimos, uviérades, or uviéssedes, uviéran, or uviéssen,	Quando Hauéssi, or Hauéssi, Hauéssi, or Hauéssi, Hauébbe, or Hauéssse,  Hauémmo, or Hauéssimo, Hauéssse, or Hauéssse, Hauébbano, or Hauéssero,	Cum Tenuissem, &c.	When I had holden, &c.
<b>Future.</b>	Tuviére, Tuviéres, Tuviére,  Tuvieremos, Tuvieredes, Tuvieren.		Cum Tenero, &c.	When I shal or will hold, &c.
<b>Second Future.</b>	uviére, or avré, uviéres, or avrás, uviére, or avrá,  uviéremos, or avrémos, uviéredes, or avréys, uviéren, or avrán,	Quando Haueré, Hauerai, Hauerá,  Hauerémo, Hauerete, Haueranno,	Cum Tenero, &c. ut amé.	When I shal or will hold, &c. as next above.

Infinitive mood Present tense.

TENER, ] Tenére, ] Tenere, ] to hold.  
 avér Tenido, ] Hauer Tenuto, ] Tenuisse, ] to have holden.



Declining of Verbes Irregular.

Future tense.

Avér de Tenér, { Douér tenère, } Tenturum esse, ] to hold hereafter,  
 { Hauer a tenere, }  
 { Effere per tenere, }

Gerund.

Teniendo, ] Tenendo, ] Tenendo, ] In holding.  
 Participle of the Present and Partic.

El que tiéne, ] Tenente ] Tenens, ] one holding.

Participle of the Preter and Pastive.

Tenido, ] Tenuto, ] Tentus, ] holden.

Like this verbe simple are his Compounds in all points declined thozow all Modes and Tenses, as Mantener, to maintaine, yo Manténgo, Mantúve. Detenér, to detain or stay, yo Deténgo, Detúve. Retenér, to withhold or retaine, yo Reténgo, Retúve. Softenér, to sustaine or uphold, yo Softéngo, Sustúve.

PODER the second Coniugation of Verbes Irregular in ER, as PODER, in Italian Potere, in Latine Possè, to be able.

Indicative mode.

	Spanish.	Italian.	Latine.	
Present.	yo PUEDO, tu PUEDES, aquel PUEDE,	POS SO, Puoì, Puo,	Possum, &c.	I can or am able, &c.
	Podémos, Podéys, Puedén.	Possiamo, Potete, Possano & Pòno.		
Imper- fect.	Podía, Podías, Podía,	Potèna, or Potèa, Potèni, Potèna, or Potèa,	Poteram, &c.	I was able, &c.
	Podíamos, Podíades, Podían.	Potèuamo, Potèuâte, Potèuano.		
First Perfect.	Púde, Pudiste, Púdo,	Potes, Potesti, Pueste,	Potui, &c.	I could or have been able, &c.
	Pudimos, Pudistes, Pudieron.	Potèmmo, Potèste, Potèrono & Pèters.		
Second Perfect.	He as a	Ho Hai Ha	Potui, &c. vi supra.	I could or have been able, &c. as next above.
	Hémos avéys an	Podido. Habbiamo Hauete Hanno	Potúto.	
Imper- fect.	Avía Avías Avía	Hauèna Hauèno Hauèna	Potneram, &c.	I had been able, &c.
	Avíamos Avíades Avían	Podido. Hauèuamo Hauèuâte Hauèuano	Potúte.	
Future.	Podré, Podrás, Podrá,	Potró, Potrás, Potrá,	Potero, &c.	I shall or will be able, &c.
	Podrémos, Podréys, Podrán,	Potrèmo, Potrète, Potránno,		

Imperative mod wanteth as in the Latine.

of



Of Verbes Irregular the second Coniugation in ER, as PODER.

PODER

Subiunctive mode.

Pres. Como	Spanish.	Italian.	Latine.	When I can or be able, &c.
	Pueda, puedas, pueda, puedamos, puedays, puedan,	Quando Possa, possa, possa, possiamo, & potiamo, possate, & potiate, possano.	Cum Possim, &c.	
Imper. Como	Pudiéra, podría, pudiéssse, pudiéras, podrías, pudiéssses, pudiéra, podría, pudiéssse,	Quando potéssi, potrei, podría, potéssi, potresti, potéssse, potri ébbe, podría, potéssimo, potremmo, potéssie, potreste, potéssero, potrebbono, potriano,	Cum Potsem, &c.	When I could or might be able, &c.
	pudiéramos, podríamos, pudiésssemos, pudiérades, podríades, pudiésssedes, pudiéran, podrían, pudiésssen.			
Perf. Como	áya, áyas, áya, áyamos, ayáys, áyan,	Quando habbia, habbi, habbia, habbiamo, habbiate, habbiano,	Cum Potuerim, &c.	When I have been able, &c.
	Podido.	Potulo.		
Plu- perfect. Como	uviéra, or uviéssse, uviéra, or uviéssses, uviéra, or uviéssse, uviéramos, or uviésssemos, uviérades, or uviésssedes, uviéran, or uviésssen,	Quando hauéssi, haueréi, hauéssi, hauerésti, hauéssse, hauerébbe, hauéssimo, hauerémmo, hauéssie, haueréste, hauéssero, hauerébbono,	Cum Potuissem, &c.	When I had been able, &c.
	Podido.	Potulo.		
Futur. Como	Pudiére, pudiéres, pudiére, pudiéremos, pudiéredes, pudiéren.	Quando	Cum Potuero, &c.	When I shal be a- ble here- after, &c.
second Futur. Como	uviére, or avré uviéres, or avrás, uviére, or avrá, uviéremos, or avrémos, uviéredes, or avrés, uviéren, or avrán.	Quando haueró, hauerai, hauerá, hauerémo, haueréte, haueránno,	Cum Potuero, &c. ut antié.	When I shal or will be a- ble here- after, &c. as next above.
	Podido.	Potulo.		

Infinitive mod Present tense.

Podér, ]	Potére, ]	Posse, ]	To be able.
Dzeterperfect tense.			
Avér podido, ]	Hauer potulo, ]	Potuisse, ]	To have been able.
Gerund.			
Pudiéndo, ]	Poténdo, ]	In being able.	
Participle.			
Podido, ]	Potulo, ]	Able.	

of



Querér. *Of Verbes Irregular the second Coniugation in ER, as QVERER, in Italian, Volere, ] in Latine Velle, ] To will, to loue, or to be willing.*

Indicative mod.

	Spanish.	Italian.	Latine.	
Pres.	yo QUIERO, tu Quieres, aquel Quiere, Diu. querémos, queréys, quieren.	Io VOGLIO, tu vuoi, colui vuole, Diu. vogliamo, voléte, vogliono,	Volo, Vis, &c.	I will, or loue, &c.
	Imper- fect.	quería, querías, quería, queríamos, queríades, querían.	voléua, voléui, voléua. voléuámo, voléuáte, voléuano.	
First Perfect.		quise, quisiste, quiso, quisimos, quisistes, quisieron.	vollí, & volfi, volésti, volle, & volse. volémmo, voléste, volsero.	Volui, &c.
	Second Perfect.	He, as, a, hémos, or avémos, avéys, an,	Querido. Ho, Hai, Ha, Habbiámo, Habbiéte, Hanno,	Volui, &c. vt antè.
Imper- fect.		Avía, Avías, Avía, Avíamos, Aviades, Avían,	Querido. Hauéua, Hauéui, Hauéua, Hauéuámo, Hauéuáte, Hauéuano,	Volueram, &c.
	Future.	querré, querrás, querrá, querrémos, querréys, querrán,	vorré, vorrái, vorrá, vorrémo, vorréte, vorrámo.	Volam, &c.

Imperative mod.

Impe- rative mod.	quere tu, quera aquel, querámos, queréd, quéran,	vui tu, voglia colui, vogliamo, vogliate, vogliamo,	Latine wanteth the Im- perative mod.	Willthou, or loue thou, &c.

of



Of Verbes Irregular the second Coniugation in ER, as QVERER.

Querér.

Subiunctive mode.

	Spanish.	Italian.	Latine.	
Pres. Como	Quéra, or Quérra, &c. Quéras, Quéra,	Quando Vòglia, Vògli, Vòglia, Vogliamo, Vogliate, Vogliano.	Cum Velim, &c.	When I will or loue, &c.
	Querámos, Queráys, Querán.			
Imperf. Como	Quisiera, quéria, quisiese, Quisieras, querrias, quisieses, Quisiera, quéria, quisiese,	Quando Volesti, vorrei, & vorria, Volesti, vorresti, Volesti, vorrebbe, vorria, Volestimo, vorremmo, Volesti, vorreste, Volestero, vorrebbero, & Quando (vorriano.	Cum Vellem, &c.	When I would or did loue, &c.
	Quisieramos, querriamos, quisiesemos, Quisierades, querriades, quisiesedes, Quisieran, querrian, quisiesien.			
Perfect. Como	A'ya, áyas, áya, Ayámos, Ayáys, áyan,	Querido. Habbi Habbi Habbi Habbiamo Habbiate Habbiano Quando	Volu- rim, &c. Voluto. Cum	When I haue wil- led or lo- ued, &c.
Pluper. Como	Uviéra or uviése, uviéras or uviéses, uviéra or uviése, uviéramos or uviéssemos, uviérades or uviésedes, uviéran or uviésien,	Querido. Hauessi, or hauerei, Hauessi, or haueressi, Hauesse, or hauerebbe, Hauessimo, or hauerémo, Haueste, or hauereste, Hauessero, or hauerebbono,	Cum Volu- issim, &c. Voluto.	When I had willed or lo- ued, &c.
First Future. Como	Quisiere, Quisieres, Quisiere, Quisieremos, Quisieredes, Quisieren.	Quando Haueró, Hauerai, Hauerá, Hauerémo, Hauerete, Hauerámo,	Voluero, &c. Voluto. Cum	When I shall will or loue, &c.
Second Future. Como	Uviére, or avré, uviéres, or avrás, uviére, or avrá, uviéremos, or avrémos, uviéredes, or avréys, uviéren, or avrán,	Querido. Haueró, Hauerai, Hauerá, Hauerémo, Hauerete, Hauerámo,	Voluero, &c. vt ante. Voluto. Cum	When I shall be willing or loue, &c.

Infinitive mood Present tense.

Querér, ] Volere, ] Velle, ] to will or loue.

Pluperfect tense.

avér Querido, ] hauer Voluto, ] Voluisse, ] to haue loued or bene willing.

Gerund.

Queriendo, ] Volendo, ] Volendo ] In being willing or louing.

Participle.

Querido, ] Voluto, ] loued, willed.

Add to this Verbe this particle Mas, and so decline it thozow all moods and tenses, and it makes the signification to be in Latine *Malo*, in English I had leifer, I would rather, as yo Quiero mas, in Latine *Malo*, I would leifer, or loue moze: tu quieres mas, *Malo*, thou hadst rather or louest moze. Pluperimperfect tense, yo Quería mas, I would rather or loued moze. Pluperfect, Quise mas, &c.



PONER *of Verbes Irregular the second Coniugation in ER, as PONER, in Italian Ponere, Porre, Mettere, in Latine, Ponere, Locare, to put, to place.*

**Indicative mood.**

	Spanish.	Italian.	Latine.
<b>Pres.</b>	YO PONGO, tu Pónes, aquél Pónce.	IO PONGO, tu Póni, colui Pónce.	{ Pono, &c. }
	Ponémos, Ponéys, Pónen.	Poníamo, Ponéte, Póngono.	{ I do put, &c. }
<b>Imper- fect.</b>	Ponía, Ponías, Ponía,	Poneua, Ponéni, Ponéua.	{ Ponebam, &c. }
	Poníamos, Poníades, Ponían.	Poneuámo, Poneuáte, Poneuano.	{ I did put, &c. }
<b>First Perfect.</b>	Púse, Pusiste, Púso,	Póse, Ponésti, Póse.	{ Posui, &c. }
	Pusimos, Pusistes, Pufieron.	Ponémmo, Ponéste, Pósero.	{ I have put, &c. }
<b>Second Perfect.</b>	He, as, a,	Ho, Hai, Ha,	{ Posui, &c. }
	Avémos, y hémos, avéys, an,	Puéstó. Habbíamo, Haucie, Hánno,	{ Posui, &c. }
<b>Pluper- fect.</b>	Avía, Avías, Avía,	Haucua, Haucui, Haucua,	{ Posueram, &c. }
	Avíamos, Avíades, Avían,	Puéstó. Haucuámo, Haucuáte, Haucuano,	{ I had put, &c. }
<b>Future.</b>	Porné, oꝝ Pondré, Pornás, oꝝ Pondrás, Porná, oꝝ Pondrá,	Poneró, & Porró, Ponerái, & Porrái, Ponerá, & Porrá,	{ Penam, &c. }
	Pornémos, oꝝ Pondrémos, Pornéys, oꝝ Pondréys, Pornán, oꝝ Pondrán.	Ponerémo, & Porrémo, Poneréte, & Porréte, Panneranno, & Poranno.	{ I shal oꝝ will put, &c. }

**Imperative mood.**

Pón tu, Pónge aquél,	Pone tu, Pónge colui,	Pone, Poneto, Ponat, Poneto, &c.	{ Put thou, put he, oꝝ let him put, &c. }
Pongámos, Ponéd, Póngan.	Poníamo, Ponéte, Póngano.		

of



## Of Verbes Irregular the second Coniugation in ER, as PONER. PONER

## Subiunctiue mode.

	Spanish.	Italian.	Latine.	
<b>Pres.</b>	Ponga, Pongas, Ponga.	Ponga, Ponghi, Ponga,	Ponam, &c.	When I doe put, &c.
Como	Pongámos, Pongáys, Pongan.	Quando Poniamo, Poniate, Pongano.	Cum	
<b>Imperf.</b>	Pusiéra, poniá or pondria, pusiése, Pusiéras, poniás or pondrias, pusiéses, Pusiéra, poniá or pondria, pusiése.	Quando Ponessi, Ponerei, Ponessi, Poneressi, Ponessi, Ponerebbe,	Ponerem, &c.	When I did put, &c.
Como	Pusiéramos, poniámos or pondriamos, pusiéssemos, Pusiérades, poniádes or pondriades, pusiésseades, Pusiéran, ponián or pondrían, pusiésen.	Quando Ponessimo, Poneremmo, Poneste, Poneste, Ponessero, Ponerebbono.	Cum	
<b>Perfect.</b>	áya áyas áya	Habbia Habbi Habbia	Posuerim, &c.	When I haue put, &c.
Como	ayámos ayáys áyan	Quando Habbiamo Habbiate Habbiano	Cum	
<b>Imper.</b>	uviéra or uviése uviéras or uviéses uviéra or uviése	Quando Haueréi or Haueressi Haueressi or Haueressi Hauerébbe or Haueresse	Posuissim,	When I had put, &c.
Como	uviéramos or uviéssemos uviéredes or uviésseades uviéran or uviésen	Quando Haueremmo or Haueressimo Hauereste or Hauereste Hauerébbono or Haueressero,	Poslo.	
<b>First Future.</b>	Pusiére, Pusiéres, Pusiére.		Posuero, &c.	When I shall or will put, &c.
Como	Pusiéremos, Pusiéredes, Pusiéren.		Cum	
<b>Second Future.</b>	Uviére or avré uviéres or avrás uviére or avrá	Quando Haueró Hauerái Hauerá	Posuero, &c.	When I shall or will put, &c.
Como	uviéremos or avrémos uviéredes or avréys uviéren or avrán,	Quando Hauerémo Haueréte Haueránno	Cum	

## Infinitive mod Present tense.

PONER, ] Ponere, Mettere, Porre, ] Ponere, ] to Put.

## Pluperfect tense.

Avér Puésto, ] Hauer Poslo, ] Posuisse, ] to haue Put.

Ponendo, ] Ponendo, ] Ponendo ] in Putting.

## Participle.

Puésto, ] Poslo, ] Positus, ] Put.

After this manner are declined in all points Componér, to compose, yo Compongo, I doe compose, yo Compúse, I haue composed, &c. Also Disponér, to dispose, yo Dispongo, I dispose, Dispúse, I haue disposed. And Anteponér, to put before, yo Antepongo, I doe put before, Antepúse, I haue put before. So Proponér, to set out, to alledge, yo Propóngo, Propúse.



HAZER *Of Verbes Irregular the second Coniugation in ER, as HAZER, in Italian Fare, in Latine Facere, to doe, to make.*

**Indicative mode.**

	Spanish.	Italian.	Latine.	
Pres.	yo HA'G O, tu Házes, aquel Háze.	Io FO, tu Fai, colui Fa.	Facio, &c.	I doe make oz doe, &c.
	Hazémos, Hazéis, Házen.	Facciamo, Fate, Fanno.		
Imper- fect.	Hazia, Hazías, Hazia.	Facéua, Facéui, Facéua.	Faciebam, &c.	I did make oz doe, &c.
	Haziámos, Haziádes, Hazián.	Facenámo, Facenáte, Facenano.		
First Perfect.	Híze. Hiziste, Hizo.	Féci, Facésti, Féce.	Feci, &c.	I have made oz done, &c.
	Hizímos, Hizístes, Hiziéron.	Facémmo, Facéste, Fécero.		
Second Perfect.	He as a	Ho Hai Ha	Feci, &c. vi ante.	I have made oz done, &c.
	Hémos avéys an	Hécho. Habbiámo Hauéte Hámo	Fátto.	
Super- fect.	Avía Avías Avía	Hauéua Hauéui Hauéua	Feceram, &c.	I had made oz done, &c.
	Aviámos Aviádes Avián	Hecho. Hauenámo Hauenáte Hauenano	Fátto.	
Future.	Haré, Harás, Hará.	Fará, Farás, Fará.	Faciam, &c.	I shal oz will make oz doe, &c.
	Harémos, Harécys, Harán.	Farémo, Faréte, Faranno.		

**Imperative mode.**

Ház tu, Hága aquel.	Fa tu, Faccia colui.	Fac, Facito, &c.	Doe thou, oz make thou, &c.
Hagámos, Hazéd, Hagan.	Facciamo, Fate, Facciano.		



Of Verbes Irregular the second Coniugation in ER, as HAZER.

HAZER

Subiunctive mode.

Pres. Como	Spanish.	Italian.	Latine.	When I doe make oz doe, &c.
	{ Haga, hagas, haga,  hagamos, hagays, hagan.			
Imper. Como	{ hiziera, haria, hiziesse, hizieras, harias, hiziesles, hiziera, haria, hiziesle,	Quando	Cum	When I did doe oz make, &c.
	{ hizieramos, hariamos, hiziessemos, hizierades, hariaades, hiziesfedes, hizieran, harian, hizieslen.			
Perfect. Como	{ aya, ayas, aya,  ayamos, ayays, ayan,	Quando	Falto	When I haue made oz done, &c.
	Hecho.			
Imper. Como	{ uviéra, oz uviésse, uviéras, oz uviésles, uviéra, oz uviésle,	Quando	Falto	When I had made oz done, &c.
	{ uviéramos, oz uviéssemos, uviérades, oz uviésfedes, uviéran, oz uviéslen,			
First future. Como	{ hiziere, hizieres, hiziere,  hizieremos, hizieredes, hizieren.	Quando	Cum	When I shall oz will make oz doe, &c.
second fatur. Como	{ Uviére oz avré, uviéres, oz avrás, uviére, oz avrá,	Quando	Falto	When I shall oz will make oz doe, &c.
	{ uviéremos, oz avrémos, uviéredes, oz avréys, uviéren, oz avrán,			

Infinitive mode Present tense.

Hazer,] Fare,] Facere, To doe, to make.

Pretterperfect tense.

Aver hecho,] Hauer fatto] Fuisse,] To haue made oz done, &c.

Future tense.

Aver oz esperar de hazer, { Douer fare, } Facituum esse { To make oz do hereafter.  
Esser per fare, } vel fore,  
Hauer a fá, e. }

Gerund.

Haziendo] Facendo,] Haciendo,] In doing oz making, &c.

R r

Supine



Declining of Verbes Irregular.

Supine of the Active voice.  
 A Hazér, ] Di fere, ] *Fatum,* ] To make or doe.  
 Supine of the Passive voice.  
 De sér hécho, ] D'esser fatto, ] *Fatu,* ] To be made or done.  
 Participle of the Active and Present tense.  
 El que háze, ] *Facente,* ] *Faciens,* ] One doing or making.  
 Participle of the Passive and Preter tense.  
 Hécho ] *Fatto,* ] *Factus,* ] Made or done, &c.  
 Participle of the Future tense.  
 El que ha, or Espéra de hazér, } *Hauendo a fare,* } *Facturus,* ] About to doe, &c.  
 } *Essendo per fare,* }

CABER. *Of Verbes Irregular the second Coniugation in ER, as CABER,*  
*in Italian Capere, ] Latine Continere & Contineri,]*  
*To containe, or to be contained.*

Indicative mode.			Italian.	Latine.	
Pres.	Spanish. Yo QVEPO, tu cábes. aquél cábe,	}	<i>Io CAPISCO,</i> <i>tu capisci,</i> <i>colui capisce,</i>	<i>Ego contino,</i> <i>tu contines, &amp;c.</i> <i>Ego continer,</i> <i>tu contineris, &amp;c.</i>	<i>I containe,</i> <i>Thou containest, &amp;c.</i> <i>Thou art contained, &amp;c.</i>
	<i>cabémos,</i> <i>cabéys,</i> <i>cabén.</i>		<i>capiamo,</i> <i>capite,</i> <i>capiscóno,</i>		
Imperfect.	<i>cabía,</i> <i>cabías,</i> <i>cabía,</i>	}	<i>capina,</i> <i>capini,</i> <i>capina,</i>	<i>continebam, &amp;c.</i> <i>continebar, &amp;c.</i>	<i>I did containe,</i> <i>&amp;c.</i> <i>I was contained, &amp;c.</i>
	<i>cabíamos,</i> <i>cabíades,</i> <i>cabían.</i>		<i>capuámo,</i> <i>capuáte,</i> <i>capuámo.</i>		
First Perf.	<i>cúpe,</i> <i>cupiste,</i> <i>cupo.</i>	}	<i>capí, or capii,</i> <i>capisti,</i> <i>capé,</i>	<i>continui, &amp;c.</i> <i>contentus sum vel fui, &amp;c.</i>	<i>I have contained, &amp;c.</i> <i>I have been contained, &amp;c.</i>
	<i>cupimos,</i> <i>cupistes,</i> <i>cupieron.</i>		<i>capimmo,</i> <i>capiste,</i> <i>capirono,</i>		
Second Perfect.	<i>he</i> <i>as</i> <i>a</i>	} Cabido.	<i>Ho,</i> <i>Hai,</i> <i>Ha,</i>	} <i>Capito.</i> <i>continui, &amp;c.</i> <i>contentus sum vel fui, &amp;c.</i>	} <i>I have contained, &amp;c.</i> <i>I have been contained, &amp;c.</i>
	<i>avémos</i> <i>avéys</i> <i>an</i>		<i>Habbiámo,</i> <i>Hauéte,</i> <i>Hámo,</i>		
Imperfect.	<i>avía</i> <i>avías</i> <i>avía</i>	} Cabido.	<i>Hauéua,</i> <i>Hauéui,</i> <i>Hauéua,</i>	} <i>Capito.</i> <i>continueram, &amp;c.</i> <i>contentus eram vel fueram, &amp;c.</i>	} <i>I had contained, &amp;c.</i> <i>I had been contained, &amp;c.</i>
	<i>aviámos</i> <i>aviádes</i> <i>avian</i>		<i>Hauuámo,</i> <i>Hauuáte,</i> <i>Hauuámo,</i>		
Future.	<i>cabré,</i> <i>cabrás,</i> <i>cabrá,</i>	}	<i>caperó,</i> <i>capirái,</i> <i>capirá,</i>	} <i>continebo, &amp;c.</i> <i>continebor, &amp;c.</i>	} <i>I shall or will containe, &amp;c.</i> <i>I shal or will be contained, &amp;c.</i>
	<i>cabrémos,</i> <i>cabréys,</i> <i>cabrán.</i>		<i>capirémo,</i> <i>capiréte,</i> <i>capiránno,</i>		



Of Verbes Irregular the second Coniugation in ER, as CABER.

CABER

Subiunctive mode.

	Spanish.	Italian.	Latine.	
<b>Pres.</b> Como	Quépa, Quépas, Quépan,  Quepámos, Quepáys, Quépan.	Quando Capisca, Capisci, Capisca,  Capiamo, Capiate, Capiscano.	Cum Contineam, &c. Continear, &c.	When I do contain, &c. When I am con- tained, &c.
<b>Imper- fect.</b> Como	Cupiéra, cabría, cupiéste. Cupiéras, cabrias, cupiéstes, Cupiéra, cabría, cupiéste,  Cupiéramos, cabríamos, cupiésemos, Cupiérades, cabriades, cupiéstedes, Cupiéran, cabrían, cupiéssen.	Quando Capissi, caperivi, caperia, Capisti, capiresti, Capisse, capirebbe, caperia  Capissimo, capiremmo, Capiste, capireste, Capissero, capirebbono, ca- piriano.	Cum Continerem, &c. Continerer, &c.	When I did con- taine, &c. When I was con- tained, &c.
<b>Perfect.</b> Como	A'ya, áyas, áya,  Ayámos, ayáys, áyan,	Cabido. Habbia, Habbí, Habbia,  Habbiamo, Habbiate, Habbiano,	Cum Continuerim, &c. Contentus sum, &c.	When I haue con- tained, &c. When I haue beene contained, &c.
<b>Pluperf.</b> Como	Uviéra, oꝝ uviéste, uviéras, oꝝ uviéstes, uviéra, oꝝ uviéste.  uviéramos, oꝝ uviésemos, uviérades, oꝝ uviéstedes, uviéran, oꝝ uviéssen,	Cabido. Hauéssi, & haueréi, Hauésti, & hauerésti, Hauéssi, & hauerébbe,  Hauéssimo, & hauerémmo Hauéste, & haueréste, Hauéssero, & hauerébbono	Cum Continuissem, &c. Contentus essem, &c.	When I had con- tained, &c. When I had been, &c.
<b>Future.</b> Como	Cupiére, Cupiéres, Cupiére,  Cupiéremos, Cupiéredes, Cupiéren.		Cum Continuerero, &c. Contentus ero, &c.	When I shall con- taine, &c. When I shall bee contained, &c.

Infinitive mod Present tense.

CABER, ]	Capere, ]	Continere, ] to containe, &c. Contineri, ] to be contained, &c.
avér Cabido, ]	hauer capito, ]	Continuisse, ] to haue contained, &c. Contentum esse vel fuisse, ] to haue beene contained, &c.
Cabiéndo, ]	Capendo, ]	Continendo, ] In containing, &c. ] In being contained, &c.
Cabido, ]	capito, ]	Participle. Contentus, ] contained.



VER.

Of Verbes Irregular the second Coniugation in ER, as VER, in Italian

Vedere, Latine Videre, to See.

## Indicative mode.

	Spanish.	Italian.	Latine.	
Pres.	{ YO VE'O, tu Vées, aquél Vée,	{ IO Vedo & VE'GGIO, tu Vedi, colui Vede,	{ Video, &c.	{ I doe see, &c.
	{ Vémos, Véys, Vécñ.	{ Vediámo, & Veggiámo, Vedete, Védano, & Veggano.		
Imper- fect.	{ Vía, Vías, Vía, Como Víamos, Viades, Vían,	{ Vedéua, & Vedea, Vedéui, Vedéua, & Vedéa, Vedauamo, Vedéuate, Vedéuano, & Vedéano.	{ Videban, &c.	{ I did see, &c.
	{ Ví oꝝ Vide, Viste, oꝝ Viste, Vió, oꝝ Vido, Vimos, Vistes, Viéron.	{ Vidi, oꝝ Vidi, Vedesti, Vidde. Vidémmo, Vidésti, Viddero.	{ Vidi, &c.	{ I haue seen, &c.
Second Perfect.	{ He as a Hémos avéys an	{ Ho Hai Ha Habbíamo Hauéte Hámo	{ Vidi, &c. Vedúto, oꝝ Visto.	{ I haue seen, &c.
	{ Avía Avías Avía Avíamos Aviades Avían	{ Hancua Hancui Hancua Hauénamo Hauénate Hancuano	{ Videram, &c. Vedúto, oꝝ Visto.	{ I had seen, &c.
Future.	{ Veré, Verás, Verá, Verémos, Veréys, Verán.	{ Vederó, & Vederó, Vederái, & Vederái, Vederá, & Vederá. Vederímo, & Vederímo, Vederéte, & Vederéte, Vederanno, & Vederanno.	{ Videbo, &c.	{ I shall or will see, &c.

## Imperative mood.

{ Vée tu, Véa aquél, Veámos, Véd, Véan.	{ Veditu, Veda, & vegga colui, Veggiámo, Vedete, Védano, & Veggano.	{ Vide, vide- to, &c.	{ See thou, &c.
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In the Subiunctive and Infinitive mood altogether as verbes aforesgoing, as the Present tense Vea, the Preterimperfect Viera, vería, viélla, the Preterperfect áya visto, the Preterimperfect uiera, oꝝ uieélla, visto, the Future, viere, Infinitive, ver, Participle, visto.

Solés



Soler, to be wont or accustomed. Indicat. Pres. yo Solés, I am wont, tu Suéles, aquél Suéle, thou art wont, he is wont. Solémos, we are wont, Soléys, ye are wont, Suélen, they are wont. Imperfect. Solia. Perfect. Solí. In like manner Dolér, to griene, to be sorry, declined, yo Duélo, Dolia, Doli, He Dolido, &c.

Of the third and last Coniugation of Verbs Irregular in IR. or Yr, as  
VENIR, in Italian and Latine Venire, to Come.

VENIR.

## Indicative mode.

	Spanish.	Italian.	Latine.
Pres.	yo V ENGO, tu Viénes, aquél Viéne. Plur. Venimos, Venís, Viénen.	io V ENGO, tu viéni, colui viene.  Veniamo, Venite, Vengono.	Venio, &c. } I doe come, &c.
	Im- perf.	Venia, Venias, Venia,  Veniamos, Veníades, Venían.	Veniua, Veniuí, Veniuu.  Veniuámo. Veniuáte, Veniuano.
First Perf.	Vine, Veniste, Vino,  Venimos, Veniste, Venieron.	Véni, Venisti, Venne.  Venémmo, Veneste, Vénnero.	Veni, &c. } I have come, &c.
Secōd Perf.	He as a } Venido. Hémos avéys in	Sono } Venuto. sei é  Siámo } Venuti. Sete Sono	Veni, &c. } I have come, &c.
	Plu- perf.	Avia Avias Avia } Venido. Aviamos Avíades Avían	Era } Venuto. eri era  Erauámo } Venuti. Erauáte Erano
Fut.		Vendré o2 Verné, Vendrás o2 Vernás, Vendrá o2 Verná,  Vendrémos o2 Vernémos, Vendréys o2 Vernéys, Vendrán o2 Vernán.	Veniró o2 Verró, Vencerás o2 Verrás, Venerá o2 Verrá.  Venirémo o2 Ferrémo Veniréte o2 Ferréte. Veniránno o2 Verrámo.



## Imperative mode.

Ven tu,  
Venga aquél.  
  
Vengámos,  
Venid,  
Vengan.

Vien tu,  
Venga colui.  
  
Veniamo,  
Venite,  
Vengano.

Veni, Venito, Come thou, &c.  
&c.

## Subiunctive mod.

	Spanish.	Italian.	Latine.	
<b>Pres.</b> Como	Venga, vengas, venga,  vengámos, vengáys, vengan.	Quando Venga, venghi, venga,  veniamo, veniate, vengano.	Cum Veniam, &c.	When I do come, &c.
<b>Imper</b> Como	Viniéra, vernia, viniéste, viniéras, vernias, viniéstes, viniéra, vernia, viniéste,  Viniéramos, verniamos, viniésemos, viniérades, verniades, viniéstedes, viniéran, vernian, viniéssen.	Quando venissi, venerei, verrei, verria, venisti, veneresti, verresti, venisse, venerebbe, verrebbe, verria,  venissimo, veniremmo, verremmo, veniste, venireste, verreste, venissero, venirebbono, verrebbero, verriano.	Cum Venirem &c.	When I did come, &c.
<b>Imper</b> fec. Como	áya, áyas, áya,  Venido.  áyamos, ayáye, áyan.	Quando sia, sia, & sia, Venuto. sia,  siamo, Venuti. siate, siano,	Cum Venerim &c.	When I have come, &c.
<b>pluper</b> fec. &c. Como	Uviéra, oꝝ uviéste, uviéras, oꝝ uviéstes, uviéra, oꝝ uviéste,  uviéramos, oꝝ uviésemos, uviérades, oꝝ uviéstedes, uviéran, oꝝ uviéssen,	Venido. fosse, sarei, Venuto. fosti, sarésti, fosse, sarebbe,  fossimo, sarémmo, Venuti. foste, saréste, fossero, sarebbono,	Cum Venissem &c.	When I had come &c.
<b>First</b> future. Como	veniére, veniéres, veniére,  veniéremos, veniéredes, veniéren.	Venido. sarò, Venuto. sarai, sarà,  saremo, Venuti. saréte, saranno,	Cum Venero, &c.	When I shall oꝝ will come, &c.
<b>second</b> future. Como	Uviére, oꝝ avré, uviéres, oꝝ avrás, uviére, oꝝ avrá,  uviéremos, oꝝ avrémos, uviéredes, oꝝ avréys, uviéren, oꝝ avrán,	Venido. sarò, Venuto. sarai, sarà,  saremo, Venuti. saréte, saranno,	Cum Venero, &c.	When I shall oꝝ will come, &c.

Infinitive



## Infinitive mood Present tense.

Venir,] Venire,] Venire,] To come.

Participle of the Present and Active voice.

Ser venido,] Essere venuto,] Venisse,] To have come.

Future tense.

Aver o; esperar de venir { Douer venire,  
Haver a venire, } Venturum esse,] To come hereafter.  
Esser per venire, }

Gerund.

Veniendo,] Venendo, Veniendo,] In coming.

Participle of the Present and Active voice.

El que viene,] Venente,] Veniens,] One coming.

Participle of the Preter tense and Passive voice, &amp;c.

Venido,] Venuto,] Qui venit,] Come.

These Verbes following in Ir, thus formed in the Present and Preterperfect Tense.

Infinitives.	Pres.	Preterp.
Adormir, to fall asleep,	yo Aduermo,	Adormi.
Dormir, to sleepe,	yo Duermo,	Dormi.
Avertir, to marke,	yo Avierito,	Averti.
Arrepentir, to repent,	yo Arrepiento,	Arrepenti.
Cobrir, to recouer,	yo Cubro,	Cobri.
Concebir, to conceive,	ye Concibo,	Concebi.
Cernir, to sift meale,	yo Cigno,	Cerni.
Consentir, to consent,	yo Consiento,	Consenti.
Elegir, to choose out,	yo Eligo,	Eligi.
Fingir, to faine,	yo Finjo,	Fingi.
Gemir, to grone,	yo Gimo,	Gemi.
Mentir, to lie,	yo Miento,	Menti.
Ungir, to annoint,	yo Unjo,	Ungi.
Salir, to goe forth,	yo Salgo,	Saly.
Diferir, to differ,	yo Diferio,	Diferi.

Imperfect of the Indicat. Diferia.

Imperfect of the Subiunct. Diferria.

Sofrir, to suffer, yo Sofro, Sofri.

Imperfect of the Indicat. Sofria.

Imperfect of the Subiunct. Sofrria.

The Compounds of this verbe Venir, Vengo, are declined in every respect in all Modes and Tenses throughout as it is, as Revenir, to returne, Revengo, Revine, &c. Convenir, to agree, to be expedient, yo Convengo, Convine. Devenir, to become, yo Devengo, Devine. Sobvenir, to come upon suddenly, yo Sobrevengo, Sobrevine.

Of the third and last Coniugation of Verbes Irregular in IR, & YR, as Dezir,] in Italian Dire,] Latine Dicere] to say.

DEZIR.

## Indicative mood.

Spanish.	Italian.	Latine.
Pres { Digo, dizes, dize, dezimos, dezis, dizen.	{ Dico, dici, o; di, dice, dicimo, dite, dicono,	{ Dico, &c. } I say, &c.



## Declining of Verbes Irregular.

Imper.	{ Dezia, deziás, dezia,	Dicho.	{ Dicena, diceni, dicena.	Ditto.	{ Dicebam &c.	{ I did say, &c.
	{ Deziámos, deziades, dezián.		{ diceuámo, diceuáte, dicenano.		{ Dixi, &c.	{ I haue said, &c.
First Perfec.	{ díxe, dixiste, díxo,	Dicho.	{ díxí, dixisti, díxí,	Ditto.	Dixi, &c.	{ I haue said, &c.
	{ dixímos, dixistes, dixerón.		{ dicémmo, dicéste, dixérron.			
Second Perf.	{ hé, as, a,	Dicho.	{ Ho Hai Ha	Ditto.	Dixi, &c.	{ I haue said, &c.
	{ hémos, avéys, án,		{ Habbiámo Hauéte Hámo			
Pluper= fec.	{ avía, avias, avía,	Dicho.	{ Hauéua Hauéui Hauéua	Ditto.	Dixe- ram, &c.	{ I had said, &c.
	{ avíamos, aviades, avian,		{ Hauéuámo Hauéuáte Hauénano			
Future.	{ diré, dirás, dirá,	Dicho.	{ diró, dirás, dirá,	Ditto.	Dicam, &c.	{ I shal or will say, &c.
	{ dirémos, diréys, dirán.		{ dirémo, diréte, dirénno.			

## Imperatiue mod.

Impe= ratiue mod.	{ Di tu, díga aquel,	Dicho.	{ Di, or dice tu, díca colui,	Ditto.	{ Dic, dici- to, &c.	{ Say you, &c.
	{ digámos, dezíd, dígan.		{ diceámo, dite, dicano.			

Note that you shall finde with good Authors Dezi for Dezid, in the second person plurall number of the Imperatiue.

## Subiunctiue mode.

Pres. Como	{ Diga, Digas, Diga,	Quando	{ Dica, Dici, Dica,	Cum	{ Dicam, &c.	{ when I doe say, &c.
	{ Digámos, Digáys, Digán.		{ Dicámo, Dicáte, Dicano.			

Imperfecta



Imper- fect. Como	Dixéra, diría, dixesse, Dixéras, dirías, dixesses, Dixéra, diría, dixesse, Dixéramos, diríamos, dixésemos, Dixérades, diríades, dixéssedes, Dixéran, dirían, dixéssen.	Quando	Dixi, dicésti, dixi, Dixisti, dicésti, Dixébbe, dicésses, dixi.	Cum	Dixerem, &c.	When I did say, &c.
Perf. Como	A'ya, áyas, áya, Ayámos, ayáys, áyan,	dicho.	Habbiá, Habbi, Habbiá, Habbiámo. Habbiáte, Habbiámo, Quando	Detto.	Dixerim, &c.	When I have said, &c.
Pluper- fect. Como	uviéra, oꝝ uviésses, uviéras, oꝝ uviésses, uviéra, oꝝ uviésses, uviéramos, oꝝ uviéssimos, uviérades, oꝝ uviéssedes, uviéran, oꝝ uviéssen,	dicho.	Hauéss, Hauésti, Hauésses, Hauéssimo, Hauéste, Hauéssimo,	Detto.	Dixissem, &c.	When I had said, &c.
First Future. Como	Dixére, Dixéres, Dixére, Dixéremos, Dixéredes, Dixéren.	dicho.	Hauéro, Hauerá, Hauerá, Hauerémo, Haueréte, Hauerámo,	Detto.	Dixero, &c.	When I shal oꝝ will say, &c.
Second Future. Como	uviére, oꝝ avré, uviéres, oꝝ avras, uviére, oꝝ avrá, uviéremos, oꝝ avrémos, uviéredes, oꝝ avréys, uviéren, oꝝ avrán,	dicho.	Haueró, Hauerá, Hauerá, Hauerémo, Haueréte, Hauerámo,	Detto.	Dixero, &c.	When I shal oꝝ will say, &c.

Infinitive mode Present tense.

DE ZIR, ]	Dire, ]	Dicere, ]	to say, to tell.
Preterperfect tense.			
Avér Dicho, ]	hauer Detto, ]	Dixisse, ]	to have said oꝝ told.
Future tense.			
Avér de Dezir, ]	Douer dire, Esser per dire, Hauer a dire, ]	Dicturum esse, ]	to say hereafter.
Gerunds.			
Deziéndo, ]	Dicendo, ]	Dicendo, ]	In saying.
Participle of the Present tense and Active voice.			
El que Dize, ]	Dicente, ]	Dicens, ]	one telling oꝝ saying.
Participle of the Preter tense and Passive voice.			
Dicho, ]	Detto, ]	Dictus, ]	told, said, spoken.
Participle of the Future tense.			
El que ha, oꝝ Espera de Dezir, ]	Douendo dire, Hauendo a dire, Essendo per dire, ]	Dicturus, ]	about to say hereafter.



The Compounds of this verbe Dezir, Digo, in all points thozow all Modes and Tenses declined like the Simple, as

Infinitives.	Pres.	Preterp.
Biendezir, to blesse,	yo Biendigo,	Biendixe.
Maldezir, to curse,	yo Maldigo,	Maldixe.
In like sort these following thus,		
Conduzir, to conduct,	yo Condufgo,	Conduxe.
Introduzir, to bring in,	yo Introdufgo,	Introduxe.
Induzir, to induce,	yo Indufgo,	Induxe.
Traduzir, to translate,	yo Tradufgo,	Traduxe.
Produzir, to produce,	yo Produzgo,	Produxe.
Salir, to goe forth,	yo Salgo,	Sali.
Regir, to governe,	yo Rijo,	Regi.

After the manner of Dezir, is this verbe Salir, to goe out or make a sally, declined, as in the Present tense of the Indicative mood yo Salgo, I goe out, tu Sales, thou goest out, &c. Preterimperfect yo Salia, &c. First Preterperfect, Sali. Second Preterperfect, he Salido, &c. Pluperfect. avia Salido. Future, yo Saldre. Imperative Sal tu, goe thou out, Salga aquel, let him goe out, &c. Subiunctive Present tense, yo Salga, tu Salgas, &c. Preterimperfect Saliéra, Saldria, Saliése, &c. Preterperfect, aya Salido. Pluperfect, aviera Salido. Future, Saliere. Infinitive, Salir. Gerund Saliendo. Participle Salido.

So Seguir to follow, yo Sigo, Sigua, Siguí. He Seguido, avia Seguido, Seguiré. Imperative, Sigue tu, follow thou, Siga aquel, let him follow, Sigamos, let vs follow, Seguid, follow ye, Sigan, let them follow. Subiunctive Present, Como yo Siga. Imperfect, Siguiera, Seguiria, Siguiese. Preterperfect, aya Seguido. Pluperfect, uviése Seguido. Future, Seguiere, &c. Infinitive, Seguir, Participle Seguido. So in all points is Conseguir to obtaine, declined.

Sumir, to drench or overwhelm, differing from Sumar, to summe up, thus. In the Present of the Indicative all one yo Sumo, Imperfect yo Sumia, I did drench, yo Sumava, I did summe up. First Perfect, yo Sumí, I have drenched, tu Sumiste, aquel Sumió, yo Sumé, I have summed up, tu Sumaste, thou hast summed up, aquel Sumó, he hath summed up, &c.

Of the third and last Coniugation of Verbes Irregular in IR or YR, as YR, in Italian Ire or Andare, in Latine Ire, to Go.

## Indicative mod.

	Spanish.	Italian.	Latine.
Pres.	{ VOY, Vás, Vá.	{ VO & VADO, Vái, Vá.	{ Eo, is, &c. } I goe, thou goest, &c.
	{ Vámos, Váys, Ván.	{ Andámo, Andáte, Vámo.	
Imper- fect.	{ Yva, yvas, yva,	{ Andána, Andái, Andána,	{ Ibam, &c. } I did goe, &c.
	{ yvámos, yvádes, yvan.	{ Andáuámo, Andáuáte, Andáuano.	
First Perfect.	{ Fuy, Fuiste, Fué,	{ Andái, Andáste, Andó,	{ Iui, &c. } I went, &c.
	{ Fuímos, Fuistes, Fuéron.	{ Andáuámo, Andáste, Andáron.	



second perfect.	} Y'do.	He, as a	} Andato.	Sono, Sei, é,	} Iui, &c.	} I have gone, &c.
		Hemos, avéys, an,		Siámo, Sete, Sono,		
Plu- per.	} Y'do.	Avía, Avía, Avía,	} Andato.	Era, Eri, Era,	} Iueram, &c.	} I had gone, &c.
		Aviámos, Aviades, Avían,		Erauámo, Erauáte, E'ranó,		
futur.	}	Yré, Yrás, Yrá,	}	Anderó, & Andró, Anderái, &z Andrái, Anderá, &z Andrá,	} Ibo, &c.	} I shall or will goe, &c.
		Yrémos, Yréys, Yrán.		Anderémo, &z Andrémo, Anderéte, &z Andréte, Anderámo, &z Andrámo.		

Imperative mode.

} Va, & Vc, Váya,	} Vá, Váda, Vádi,

Vete, Vete, Get thee hence, Get thee hence.  
with Duchoz this Verbe is sometime written with Y, sometimes with I,

Subiunctive mod.

	Spanish.	Italian.	Latine.		
Pres. Como	} Váya, Váyas, Váya, Vámos, Váys, Váyan.	} Quando Váda, Váda & Vádi. Váda & Vádi. Andiámo, Andáte, Vádano & Vádino.	} Cum Eam, &c.	} When I doe go &c.	
					Imper. Como
Perf. Como	} Y'do. áya, áyas, áya, áyamos, áyáys, áyan,	} Quando Sia Sij Sia Siámo Siáte Siano	} Andato. Andati.	} Cum Iuerim, &c.	



Plus perfect. Como	{ uviéra, oꝝ uviéſſe, uviéras, oꝝ uviéſſes, uviéra, oꝝ uviéſſe, uviéramos, oꝝ uviéſſemos, uviérades, oꝝ uviéſſedes, uviéran, oꝝ uviéſſen,	Y'do.	Quando	{ Foſſi, ſarei Foſſi, ſaréſti Foſſe, ſarébbe	} Andato.	Cum	{ Iuiſſem, &c.	} When I had gone, &c.
			Quando					
First future. Como	{ Fuére, Fuéres, Fuére, Fuéremos, Fuéredes, Fuéren,					Cum	{ Iuero, &c.	{ When I ſhall oꝝ will goe, &c.
Second futur. Como	{ uviére, oꝝ avré, uviéres, oꝝ avrás, uviére, oꝝ avrá, uviéremos, oꝝ avrémos, uviéredes, oꝝ avréys, uviéren, oꝝ avrán,	Y'do.	Quando	{ Saró Sarái Sará	} Andato.	Cum	{ Iuero, &c.	{ When I ſhall oꝝ will go, &c.
			Quando					

## Infinitive mode Preſent tenſe.

Y'R ] *Andare,* ] *Ire,* ] to Goe.

Peter perfect tenſe.

Aver y'do, ] *Hauer andato,* ] *Iuiſſe,* ] to have Gone.

Future tenſe.

 Aver de yr, } *Doner Andare,*  
 } *Hauer ad Andare,* } *Iturum eſſe,* ] to Goe hereafter  
 } *Eſſer per Andare,* }

Gerund.

Y'endo, ] *Andando,* ] *Eundo,* ] In Going.

Supines.

Yr, ] *Andare,* ] *Itum,* ] to Goe.De ſer ydo, ] *Eſſer Andato,* ] *Itu,* ] to be Gone.

Participle of the Preſent tenſe and Active voice.

El que va, ] *Andante,* ] *Euns,* ] one Going.

Participle of the Peter tenſe and Paſſive voice.

Y'do, ] *Andato,* ] Gone.

Of



### Of Verbes Impersonals.

The Spanish as the French and Italian Impersonals are of the manner of the Latines, which want the first and second person, and are declined onely in the third person thozow out all Modes and Tenses, as,

#### Indicative mod.

Present.	Ay,	There is.
Imperfect.	Avia,	There was.
1 Perfect.	uvo,	There was.
2 Perfect.	á,	} Avido, {
Pluperfect.	avia,	
Future.	Avrá,	There shall be, &c.
Imperat.	A'ya,	Let there be.

#### Subiunctive mod.

Present.	Aya,	When there is.
Imperfect.	uviéra, avría, uviéssé,	When there was.
Perfect.	aya Avido,	When there hath bene.
Pluperfect.	uviéra oz uviéssé Avido,	When there had bene.
Future.	uviére oz Avra Avido.	When there shall be.

Note that the Spaniard almost continually useth this Impersonall Ay as the French their *Il y a*, in English There is, as by observing you shall most usually finde, as also this third person Comple thus declined, of Complir the Infinitive.

#### Indicative mod.

Present.	Cómpre,	Decet, Oportet,	It besee meth oz behooveth.
Imperfect.	Complia,	Decibat, Oportebat,	It did besee me.
1 Perfect.	Complió,	Decuit, Oportuit,	It hath besee med, &c.
2 Perfect.	a Complido,	Decuit, Oportuit,	
Pluperfect.	Avia Complido,	Decuerat, Oportuerat.	
Future.	Complirá,	Decabit, Oportebit.	

And so thozow the third person of the rest.

#### Indicative mod.

Present.	E's,	There is.
Imperfect.	era,	There was.
1 Perfect.	fue,	There hath bene.
2 Perfect.	avia Sido,	There hath bene.
Pluperf.	avia Sido,	There had bene.
Future.	Será,	There shall be, &c.

And so decline forward, as in the Subiunctive mod of the verbe Ser, Soy afoze going in the third person onely.

#### Indicative mod.

Present.	Es menestér,	Oportet,	It behooveth.
Imperf.	era menestér,	Oportebat,	It did behoue.
1 Perfect.	fue menestér,	Oportuit,	It hath behoued.
2 Perfect.	a sido menestér,	Oportuit,	It hath behoued.
Pluperf.	avia sido menestér,	Oportuerat,	It had behoued.
Future.	avra menestér,	Oportebit,	It will behoue.

And so thozow the rest, &c.

This verbe Impersonall Plazer declined.

#### Indicative mod.

Present.	Plaze,	It please th.
Imperf.	Plazia,	It did please.
1 Perfect.	Plúgo,	It hath pleased.
2 Perfect.	a Plazido,	It hath pleased.
Pluperf.	avia Plazido,	It had pleased.
Future.	Plazerá,	It will please.
Imper.	Pléga,	Let it please.

Subiunctive

S i



## Subiunctive mood.

Present.	Pléga,	When it doth please.
Imperf.	Pluguiéra, Pluguiéste,	When it did please.
Perfect.	áya Plazido,	When it hath pleased.
Pluperf.	uviéra Plazido,	When it had pleased.
Future.	Pluguiére,	When it will please.

To forme an Impersonall of the Passive voice, you must take this particle *Se*, and the third person of any verbe thus: which particle so added, makes a verbe Impersonall Passive, as,

Present.	Se Dize,	} Si dice or diceis, Si dicéna or dicénaís, &c.	} Dicitur, Dicebatur, &c.	} It is said or spoken, It was said or spoken, &c.
Imperf.	Se Dezía,			
1 Perfect.	Se Dixo,	}	}	}
2 Perfect.	Se a Dicho,			
Pluperf.	S'avía Dicho,	}	}	}
Future.	Se Dirá.			

## Of Participles.

## Participle of the Present tense.

In Spanish, Participles of the Present tense and active signification, are made of the third person Present tense of the Indicative mood of the same Verbe, putting before it the Relative, *El que*, as *El que Revela*, revealing, Latine *Revelans*: *El que Entiende*, understanding, in Latine *Intelligens*: *El que oye*, hearing, in Latine *Audiens*.

## Participle of the Preter tense.

Participles of the Preter tense, and passive signification end in *ado*, *ido*, or *ydo*, which in the first coniugation are formed of the third person of the Present tense of the Indicative mood, by adding to *do*, as *Revela*, *reveládo*: *Ama*, *amádo*: *Castiga*, *castigado*: and in the second and third coniugation of the same Present tense, by changing *e*, into *ido*, and *ydo*, as *Entiende*, *entendidó*: *Lée*, *Leydo*: *Crée*, *creydo*: *Pide*, *pedido*.

But for the Irregular (according to the nature of the word) without rule, as *Factus*, *fecho*, made: *Dictus*, *Dicho*, said, spoken.

## Participle of the Future tense.

The Future tense with this Verbe *Ha*, or *Espéra*, and the Infinitive of the Verbe, as *El que ha*, or *Espéra de revelár*, *Entendér*, or *oyr*: Latine *Revelaturus*, *Intellecturus*, *Auditurus*, about to reveale, about to understand, about to heare.

## Present.

Participle of the Present tense, and active signification.  
*El que revelá*, *entiende*, *oye*, Latine *Revelans*, *Intelligens*, *Audiens*, Revealing, understanding, hearing.

## Preter.

Participle of the Preter tense and passive signification.  
*Reveládo*, *Entendidó*, *oydo*, Latine *Revelatus*, *Intellectus*, *Auditus*, Revealed, understood, heard.

## Future.

Participle of the Future tense.  
*El que ha* or *espéra de revelár*, *Entendér*, *oyr*, Latine *Revelaturus*, *Intellecturus*, *Auditurus*, to reveale hereafter, to understand hereafter, to heare hereafter.

## Of Adverbs.

## Adverbs formed of Nounes of the Feminine gender in a. Nota.

I have handled before the four parts of speech declined. Now come we to the other four undeclined, called Indeclinable, beginning first with the Adverbs, whereof some in the Spanish tongue are formed of Nounes of the Feminine gender in *a*, as are almost all the Adverbs of Qualitie, as *Alta*, high; *Alraménte*, highly; *Graciosa*, graciosaménte, graciously; *Luenga*, luengaménte; in Latine *Diu*, long: which manner of forming the Italian likewise obserueth, as *Gratiosamente*, *Longamente*, *Sauiaménte*, so doth the French, making the word to end in *Ment*, as *Gratiosément*, *Longuement*, *Saggement*. Wherefore I think good to set downe the Adverbs following and the rest: first, the Spanish, then Italian, after French, next Latine, and last English: every one separated one from another with this crooked line thus, ] Adverbs some be



of Qualitie. { Fielmente, ] Fidelemente, ] Fidelement, ] Fideliter, ] Faithfully.  
 Buénamente, o3 bien ] Bene, ] Bien, ] Bene, ] Well.  
 Malamente, o3 mal, ] Male, ] Mauaisement, ] Moles, ] Ill.  
 De buena gana ] Di buona voglia, } Voluntiers, de bon cueur, ] Libenter, ] Willingly.  
 Volontieri voluntieremente, }

of Quantitie. { Mucho, ] Molto, ] Beaucoup, [ Multum vel Multo ] Much.  
 Poco, ] Poco, ] Peu, ] Paruum vel Paululum, ] Little.  
 Mucho mas, ] Vtiam, ] Beaucoup plus, ] Multo magis, ] Much more.  
 Mas, ] Plus, ] Plus, ] Magis, ] More.  
 Por de mas, ] Troppo, ] Trop, ] Nimis, ] Too much.  
 Demasado, ] Troppo ] Trop, ] Nimis, ] Too much.

of Time. { Oy, ] Oggi, ] Auiourd'huy, ] Hodie, ] To day.  
 Ayer ] Hieri, ] Hier, ] Hieri ] Yesterday.  
 Mañana, ] Domani, ] Demain, ] Cras, ] To morrow.  
 Antier, ] Antieri, ] Deuant hier, ] Prædie, ] The other day.  
 El dia siguiente, ] il seguente giorno, ] Le lendemain, ] Postridie, ] The next day after  
 to morrow.

of Time. { Mucho ha, ] Molto fa, ] Deja long temps, ] Iamdiu, ] Long since.  
 Poco ha, ] Poco fa, ] Nagueres, ] Iamdudum, ] A little since.  
 Agora, ] or, ora, ] accest heure, ] Jamam, ] Euen now.  
 Antes ] Inanxi, ] Deuant, ] Ante, ] Before.  
 Luégo, ] Presto, Toſto, ] Soudainement, ] Illico, statim, ] Forthwith, by and by.  
 Núnca, ] Giamai, ] Iamais, ] Nunquam, ] Neuer.  
 Quando, ] Quando, ] Quand, ] Quando, ] When.  
 Siempre, ] Sempre ] Tousjours, ] Semper ] Always.  
 Entónces, ] Allora, ] Donques, ] Tunc, ] Then.  
 Miéntras, ] Mentre, ] Cependant, ] Interim, ] In the meane while.  
 Súbito, ] Subito, ] Soudainement, ] Subito, ] Suddenly.  
 Muchas vezés, ] Molte volte, Molte fiate, ] Fort souent, ] Sæpe, ] Very often.  
 Pocas vezés, ] Rade volte, ] Peu souent, ] Raro, ] Seldom.  
 Algunas vezés, ] Qual che volte, } Quelquefois, ] Aliquando, ] Sometimes.  
 Qual che fiate, }

of Place. { A QVI, ] Qui, quia, ] Icy, ] Hic, huc, ] Here.  
 Ay, allí, alla, ] Iui, la, cola, quui, ] La audela, ] Illic, ] There.  
 A Donde, ] Douc, one, ] Ou, ] Vbi quo, ] Whither, where.  
 De Donde, ] Onde, donde, ] Dont, d'ou, ] Unde, ] from whence.  
 Acá, ] Di qua, ] Paricy, ] Hac, ] this way.  
 Acullá, ] Cola per costa, ] Par dela, ] Istac, istuc, ] that way.  
 De aquí, ] De qui, Quinci, ] D'icy, ] Hinc, ] from hence.  
 De allí, de allá, ] Indi, di la, Quindi, ] Dela, ] Illinc, ] from hence.  
 Dentro, ] Dentro, entro, ] Dedans, ] Intus, ] within.  
 Fuéra, ] Fuori, di fuori, ] Hors, de hors, ] Foris, foras, ] without.  
 Delante, ] Inanzi, ] Deuant, ] Ante, ] Before.  
 Atrás, ] Dietro, ] Derrier, ] Post, ] Behinde.  
 Aparte, ] De banda, ] al'escart, ] Separatim, seorsum, ] aside, a part, by it selfe.  
 Arriba, ] Sopra, disopra, In su, siso, ] Enhaut, ] Sursum, ] Above.  
 Abáxo, ] In gin, giuso, sotto, di sotto, ] En bas, ] Deorsum, ] Beneath.  
 Cerca, ] Intorno, dattorno, ] Enuiron, ] Circiter, ] About, nigh vnto, almost.  
 Cábé, Iunto, ] Apreso, dauicino, ] Prest, aupres, ] Prope, ] Neere vnto.  
 Léxos, ] Lontano, di lungbi, ] Loín, ] Procul, ] Far off.  
 Encíma, ] Su, sopra, ] Sur, desus, ] Super, ] Upon.  
 So, ] Sotto, disotto, ] Dessoubs, ] Subter, ] Under.

of Affirming. { Si, as Si Senor, ] Si, as Signore Si, ] Ouy, as ouy Mounſieur, ] Ita, ita Domine, ] Yea, yea Sir.  
 Ciérto, ciertamente, ] Certo, certamente, ] Certes, ] Certè, certò, ] Truly.  
 En verdád, verdaderamente, ] In verita, di vero, in vero, ] Vrayement, en verite, cer-  
 tainement, ] Verè, ] Truly, in truth, verily.  
 Tambien, ] Si bene, etiandio, ancor, anche, ] Si bien, ains, aussi, ] Etiam, quoque, ] as  
 well.  
 Aates, ] Piu toſto, Pluſtoſt, ] Potius, ] Rather.



- Of Denying.** { NO, ] *Non, no, ne,* ] Non, neny, pas, point, ] *Non, haud, minime,* ] Not.  
 Náda, No nada, ] *Niente, nulla,* ] Rien, ] *Nihil,* ] Nothing, nothing at all.  
 Ni, Tam poco, ] *Ne,* ] Ni, ne, ] *Neque,* ] Neither.
- Of numbring.** { VNA VE Z, ] *Vna volta, Vna fiata,* ] Vne fois, ] *Semel,* ] Once.  
 Dos vezes, ] *Due volte, Due fiata,* ] Deux fois, ] *Bi,* ] Twice.  
 Tres vezes, ] *Tre volte, tre fiata,* ] Trois fois, ] *Ter,* ] Thrice, &c. as in the Pronoune  
 befoze of Numbers.  
 Muchas vezes, ] *S spesso volte, molte fiata,* ] Beaucoup de fois, ] *Sæpe,* ] Oftentimes.  
 Pocas vezes, ] *Rade volte,* ] Rarement, ] *Raro,* ] Seldome.
- Of Shewing.** [ HE A QVI, ] *Ecco,* ] Voicy, voila, ] *Ecce,* ] Behold.
- Of Encouraging.** [ E A, E A Pucs, ] *Su, corrággio,* ] Sus, courage, ] *Age, perge,* ] Goe to then.
- Of increasing.** { MAS, ] *Piu,* ] Plus, ] *Plus,* ] More.  
 Mucho mas, ] *Molto piu, molto assai,* ] Beacoup plus, ] *Multo magis,* ] Much more.  
 De mafiádo, ] *Troppo, di fouerchio,* ] Trop, ] *Nimum,* ] Too much.
- Of Diminishing.** { MENOS, ] *Meno,* ] Moins, ] *Paulo minus,* ] Less.  
 Poco, a Poco, ] *Poco, a Poco,* ] Peu, a Peu, ] *Paulatim,* ] By little and little.  
 Passo, ] *Pian, piano,* ] Tout bellement, Petit a petit, ] *Sensim,* ] Soft and faire.
- Of wishing.** { O KALA, ] *O Dio voglia, Dio voleffe,* ] Pleust a Dieu, ] *Vinam,* ] Would to God,  
 I pray God.  
 O Si, ] *O si, O si,* ] Pleust a Dieu que, ] *Vinam,* ] Would to God, I pray God.
- Of Asking.** { POR QVE ? ] *Perche ?* ] Pourquoi ? ] *Quare ?* ] Why ? Wherefoze ?  
 Que ? ] *Che ?* ] Quoy ? ] *Quid ?* ] What ?  
 Donde ? ] *Oue ?* ] Ou, ] *Vbi, quo,* ] Where.  
 Adonde, ] *Done,* ] Ou, ] *Quo,* ] Whether.  
 De Donde, ] *Onde,* ] D'on, dont, ] *Unde,* ] From whence.  
 Quando ? ] *Quando ?* ] Quand ? ] *Quando ?* ] When.
- Of doubting.** { QVI Ç A, ] *Forse, a caso,* ] Fortuitement, ] *Fortassis,* ] Perhaps.  
 Porventura, ] *Perventura,* ] Parauenture, ] *Fortasse,* ] Peradventure, Perhaps.
- Of Order.** { DESPVE'S, ] *Poi, dipoi, Dapoi, doppo,* ] A pres, depuis, ] *Post,* ] After.  
 Allénde de esto, ] *Oltra a cio, oltra a questo,* ] Ontre ce, d'auantage, ] *Præterea,* ]  
 Furthermore.  
 Finalménte, ] *Alla fine,* ] En fin, Finablement, ] *Tandem,* ] At length.
- Of Likenesse.** { CO'MO, ] *Comme,* ] Comme, ] *Sicut, velut,* ] As.  
 Assi, ] *cosi,* ] Ainsy, ] *Ita, sic,* ] So.
- Of Chance.** [ ACASO, Por dicho, ] *A caso,* ] Fortuitement, ] *Fortuito,* ] By chance, by hap.
- Of Comparison.** { MAS, ] *Piu,* ] Plus, ] *Plus,* ] More.  
 Ménos, ] *Meno,* ] Moins, ] *Minus,* ] Less.  
 Mucho mas, ] *Via piu, Assai piu,* ] Beaucoup, d'auantage, ] *Multo magis,* ] Much more.  
 Mucho ménos, ] *Molto meno,* ] Beaucoup moins, ] *Multo minus,* ] Much lesse.  
 Méjór, ] *Migliore,* ] Mellicur, ] *Melius,* ] Better.  
 Peór, ] *Peggioro,* ] Pis, ] *Pecior,* ] Worse.  
 Todo del mundo, ] *Piu del mondo,* ] Tout le mond, ] *Maximè,* ] Chiefely.
- Gathering together.** [ IVNTO, ] *Iuntaménte,* ] *Insieme,* ] Ensemble, ] *Simul,* ] Together.
- Seuering.** APARTE, ] *Seperatamente,* ] A l'escart, ] *Seperatim, seorsim,* ] A lunder.
- Choosing.** { MAS Ay'na, ] *Piu tosto,* ] Plustost, ] *Potius,* ] Rather.  
 Mucho mas, ] *Molto meglio,* ] Beaucoup mieux, ] *Potius,* ] Much Rather.
- Contrariety.** { TODA vez, ] *Tutta via,* ] Toutfois, ] *Tamen,* ] Not withstanding.  
 Aunque, ] *Come, che, Etiamdio che, Anchor che,* ] Encore, ] *Etiam si,* ] Although.  
 With-











**I** Haue for the Learners vse desirous of the tongue, read ouer diuers Authors, gathering out of them the hard Phrases and manner of speech, the vncouth sayings, together with some Prouerbs, as they fall in their places (which are the difficultie of the tongue) and explained them in English, commonly setting downe first the English, word for word as the Spanish is, then this *i.* for Latine, *id est.* that is to say, for the sense and meaning, then the line and the leafe of the book, that by these the Learner may the better iudge of their like when he meeteth with them. For the leafe I set downe *fol.* and *a.* signifieth the first side of the leafe, and *b.* the second, *lin.* signifieth what line, and the figure after *fol.* telleth the leafe, and *lin.* what line it is. If you finde *pag.* it is to finde what page of the booke. If you see *1. part.* it is for the first volume or part of the book, and *2. part.* for the second, &c.

Words, Phrases, Sentences and Prouerbs out of DIANA of  
Monte Mayor in 16. Printed at Antwerp, 1580.

- Los de mas. *fol. 3. b. lin. 14.* The rest.  
Las horas que se sobravan. *fol. 4. b. lin. 2.* The houres which remained, or the rest of the houres.  
Tomando a vézes. *fol. 4. b. lin. 6.* Taking by fits or turnes.  
Pasár por el pienfamiento. *fol. 4. b. lin. 14. and 7. a. lin. 25. and 26. b. 8.* To enter into the minde or thought.  
Tam poco le dáua péna. *fol. 4. b. lin. 17.* Neither did it grieue or trouble him.  
A vuéltro salvo. *fol. 6. b. lin. 17.* Your selfe being safe, or without your owne danger.  
Como los uisite a las mános? *fol. 10. b. lin. 5.* How came they to your hands? or how came you by them?  
Por tu vida. *fol. 10. b. lin. 21.* By thy life, *i.* I pray thee heartily.  
Tomár de córo. *fol. 10. b. lin. 23.* To take by quire, *i.* To haue by memorie, heart, or without booke.  
Favorescér me a mi. *fol. 11. b. lin. 5. and Me moviera a mi. fol. 2. a. lin. 8.* To fauour me, and dismoue me. Here the Spanish vseth two accusatiue cases after the verbe, both of the person: and not as the Latine, one of the person, and another of the thing.  
Después que te fuiste. *fol. 11. b. lin. 21.* After thou wentest.  
Yo fuy, tu fuyste, aquél fue, nos fuy' mos, fuystes, fueron. I went, thou wentest, he went, we went, ye went, they went. This Fuy, fuyste, commeth of the Infinitive mood ser, to go, and the very same Fuy, fuiste, fue, &c. commeth of the Infinitive mood ser, to be: but looke back in the Grammar and compare the two verbes together.  
De ay a un poco. *fol. 11. b. lin. 28.* A pretty while after.  
Que es del? *fol. 12. a. lin. 20.* Where is he? What is become of him?  
Quando se pone el Sol. *fol. 13. a. lin. 8.* When the sunne sets.  
Fuera de mí, fuera de ti, fuera de sí. *fol. 13. b. lin. 14.* Besides my selfe, besides thy selfe, besides himselfe, or Out of my wit, out of thy wit, out of his wit.  
Tén punto. *fol. 13. b. lin. 24.* Stay, hold, stop, Giue me leaue a little.  
Le va bien, le va mal. *fol. 15. a. lin. 7.* It goes well with him, it goes ill with him. He is well, he is ill.  
Mucho a. A good while since.  
Mucho avía, mucho úvo, mucho avrá. *fol. 17. a. lin. 4.* It was a good while agoe, it hath beene a good while since, it shall or will be long agoe.  
Poco ha, or Poco fa. A little while agoe, or a little since.  
Poco avía, Poco úvo, Poco avrá. It was a little since, it hath beene but a little since, it shall or will be but a little while agoe.  
Muchos dias acá, Pocos dias acá. *fol. 17. a. lin. 7.* Many daies since, a few daies since.  
Mucho tiempo há, Poco tiempo há. A good while a goe, a little while agoe.  
Grandes dias há, Pocos dias há. A great while agoe, a few daies past.  
Cosa en la vida. *fol. 17. a. lin. 12.* Any thing in the world.  
Hazér caso. *fol. 17. b. lin. 21.* To esteeme of, to make matter of.  
Muchos ay, or Ay muchos. *fol. 20. a. lin. 6.* There are many.  
Que os tengo dicho. *fol. 20. a. lin. 29.* Which I haue told you.  
Quiso mi ventura. *pag. 21. a. lin. 11.* My fortune would haue it so.  
Que de oro no les levára ventaja. *fol. 21. a. lin. 20. verbatim.* That the vantage of gold did not carrie it away from them, *i.* Gold did not exceed them in brightnesse.



- Yr a la máno. fol. 21. b. lin. 28. *verbatim*. To goe to ones hand, i. To stop, to stay, to let or to hinder one from doing any thing.
- Desdichado de mí. fol. 22. b. lin. 6. *verbatim*. Wretched of me, i. Wretch that I am, unhappy creature I, woe is me, wretch that I am.
- No te háze mucho al caso. fol. 22. b. lin. 11. It makes not much matter to thee, it concernes thee not much.
- De veras. fol. 22. b. lin. 20. In earnest.
- De burlas. fol. 22. b. lin. 20. In jest.
- Toda vía. fol. 23. a. lin. 2. Notwithstanding.
- Házér de industria. fol. 23. a. lin. 22. To doe of set purpose.
- Plégue a Dios. fol. 23. b. lin. 5. I would to God.
- De ay a ocho días. fol. 24. b. lin. 6. Eight daies hence.
- No ay cosa en la vida. fol. 25. a. lin. 14. There is nothing in the world.
- Así púso per obra. fol. 26. b. lin. 11. So he did put it in practise.
- Váyan sospiros a cuéntos. fol. 26. a. lin. 21. Let sighes goe by millions.
- Y quiera Dios que, &c. fol. 40. b. lin. 4. And would to God that, &c.
- Ambos a dos. fol. 46. b. lin. 5. Both.
- Fuera de sí. fol. 47. b. lin. 14. Besides himselfe, out of his wits.
- Venir a las mános. fol. 47. b. lin. 16. To come to blowes or sight.
- Como en ello les fuera la vida. fol. 48. a. lin. 11. As if thereon his life lay.
- A buéltas della. fol. 48. b. lin. 13. Together therewith.
- Malaya a aquel. fol. 49. a. lin. 13. Woe be unto him.
- Poner el negocio a las mános. fol. 50. b. lin. 24. To bring the matter to blowes or sight.
- Que en otra cosa no entendia sino en, &c. fol. 51. b. lin. 24. *verbatim*. Which in any other matter understood not, i. Which thought on nothing else but, &c.
- Se dexó dormir. fol. 52. a. lin. 25. *verbatim*. Let himselfe or herselfe sleepe, i. fell asleepe.
- No se qual me créa. fol. 53. b. lin. 19. I know not which I may beleene.
- Devio sér. fol. 53. b. lin. 25. *verbatim*. It ought to be, i. it could not be otherwise.
- Básta lo hécho. fol. 54. a. lin. 16. It sufficeth that it is done. Basta lo dicho, it is enough that is once spoken of, or it needs no moze words.
- Como supo callár. fol. 54. a. lin. 19. How she knew to hold her tongue, how well she could be mute, and not answer a word.
- Ni por pensamiento en ella. fol. 54. b. lin. 13. By no meanes.
- Querérme mas que a sí. fol. 55. b. lin. 1. To loue me moze or better then himselfe, or herselfe.
- No es de cauallero. fol. 55. b. lin. 26. It is not the part of a Gentleman.
- Tenér en mucho, Tenér en poco. fol. 56. a. lin. 2. To esteeme much, or to set much by, to see little by, or esteeme little.
- Y quien se lo dixo, Se lo supo encarescér de manera. fol. 56. a. lin. 25. And he that told it, could tell how to augment and amplifie it in such sort.
- Así púse por obra. fol. 56. b. lin. 24. So I put it in practise, or set it a worke.
- Así me fue derécha a la córte. fol. 57. a. lin. 3. And so I went straight to the Courte.
- Cosas no poco gustósas de oír. fol. 57. a. lin. 5. *verbatim*. Things not little tastfull to heare, i. Things not a little delightfull to heare.
- En la boz, or en la hábla le conosey. fol. 57. a. lin. 25. I knew him by his voice or speech.
- La música dáva a otra no a mí. fol. 58. a. lin. 20. The musick plaied to another, and not to me.
- Le déva mucho. fol. 61. a. lin. 9. *verbatim*. Oweth him much, i. he is much beholding to him.
- E' sta velláca de ausencia desháze las cosas. fol. 61. a. lin. 15. This Raskals absence doth vndo all.
- No avrá ninguna que no se pierde por vos. fol. 61. b. lin. 3. There will be none which is not lost in loue for you, i. which will not be ready to runne mad for you.
- Moça bonita, or bonica. fol. 61. b. lin. 5. A good wench, a fine trull, maid or gírl.
- Dár léxos de la verdad. fol. 62. b. lin. 13. To be wide or farre off from the truth.
- Parecérme me hya, or ia. fol. 63. a. lin. 12. It did seeme vnto me. This manner of speech in Spanish, is by the figure *Epanthesis*, which is the putting in of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word, as in this Parecérme me hya, for Pareceria me, It did seeme to me.
- Dár vna palmáda. fol. 63. a. lin. 13. To give ones selfe a pat or blow on the breast, or else where in signe of wondring.
- Grangeár favóres. fol. 66. b. lin. 5. To hoord by fauours.
- Perdido per amores. fol. 67. a. lin. 22. Lost for loue, mad in loue.
- Si fuéste servido. fol. 68. a. lin. 9. If he pleased, or liked well of.
- Vn desmayo con que avia dado el alma. fol. 68. a. lin. 27. A swooning or trance, with which he had given by the ghost.
- Pluguiera a Dios. fol. 68. b. lin. 12. Would to God.
- Llegár al alma. fol. 69. a. lin. 7. To enter into the soule, to griene at heart.



Tomó la mano de respondéle. fol. 69. a. lin. 9. Tooke vpon her to answer her, or stood by befoze the company to answer her.

Pusieron la méa. fol. 71. a. lin. 15. They couered the table.

El sol se pone. fol. 72. a. lin. 5. The sunne was set.

Que áya sido parte. fol. 74. a. lin. 20. Which hath bene the cause.

Echár lo en burlas. fol. 76. a. lin. 5. *verbatim*. To cast it off in iesting, i. To test it out.

A todos hazía ventaja. fol. 76. a. lin. 16. He did excell all, he did exceed or ouer passe all.

Rogando muy encarecidamente. fol. 76. b. lin. 8. Requesting very earnestly, very instantly.

Fulana tiene buen áyre, Fulano, es çapatador. fol. 79. a. lin. 23. & 24. Such a one hath a good grace or countenance, such a one is dauncer of a jigge.

Pueho en tanta obligacion. fol. 80. a. lin. 20. Being so much beholding or bound.

Echada a la sombra, Echado a la cáma. fol. 82. b. lin. 2. I laid in the shadow, cast on the bed.

Tuviéle por bien. fol. 82. b. lin. 8. *verbatim*. Did hold for good, i. Thought well of, or tooke in good part.

Mal áya amor, su arco y su saeta. fol. 83. a. lin. 11. The deuill take loue, his bow and his shaft.

Passallos hía, or ía. fol. 83. b. lin. 7. I would passe them ouer. This spech by the figure *Epenithesis*, which is a putting betwene of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word, as Passallos hía, for Passaría los, I would passe them ouer. Also in Passallos, another figure called *Antisthickon*, which is a writing one letter for another, by changing R of the Infinitive mood into L, a thing most vsual in the Spanish, as here Passallos for Passar los, so Hablállos, for Hablar los, to speake vnto them: Vellos, for Ver los, to see them: Dezillos, for Dezir los, to tell them: Oylles, or Oyllos, or Oyr les, or los, to heare them.

Aviendo ydo quanto média legua. fol. 89. a. lin. 21. Having gone about halfe a league.

Se fue su passo a pássio. fol. 84. a. lin. 6. Went very soft and leisurely.

Los demas de los dias. fol. 86. b. lin. 2. The rest of the daies.

Y en las manos sendos vasos hechos a la Romana. fol. 90. b. lin. 3. And in their hands each one a severall bevell made after the Romane fashion.

Mesas puestas. fol. 91. a. lin. 21. Tables couered or laid.

Piedras engastadas. fol. 91. b. lin. 1. Stones enchaced.

Alçar, or quitar la méa. fol. 91. b. lin. 4. To take by the table.

Vistieron a Felismena, vna ropa y basquina de fina grana, recamadas de oro de canutillo, y aljófar, vncuera, y mangas de tela de plata. fol. 94. a. lin. 5. They apparelled Felismena with a gowne and peticote of fine scarlet colour imbroidered with imbost or raised gold and perle, a callocke and sleeves of cloth of siluer.

Escohon de redezilla. fol. 94. a. lin. 14. A coife of net worke.

Las paré des eran labradas de obra Mosáyca. fol. 94. b. lin. 16. The waigs were wrote Jewissh worke or Turkie worke, without Images.

Duarte. fol. 98. b. lin. 19. Edward.

Miralde bien. fol. 101. a. lin. 1. Behold him well, by the figure *Metathesis*, which is a changing places of letters, for Miralde very common in the Spanish, in the Imperative mood, the second person, plural number, as Leeldo for Leed lo, Heade yee it: Dezildo, for Dezid lo, Tell him that: or Dezildes for Dezid les, Tell them: so Miralda for Mirad la, Behold her, Miraldas, for Mirad las, Behold them. fol. 103. a. lin. 3.

Ojos verdes y rasgados. fol. 103. a. lin. 28. Faire and great eies.

Desde el bórea al austro. fol. 104. a. lin. 22. From the North to the South.

En quanto se hazía hora de cenár se fueron a vna alameda. fol. 105. a. lin. 16. And while supper time came they went to a groue of Poplars.

Mediante la quel. fol. 109. a. lin. 24. By meanes whereof.

Geníl hombre y bien tallado. fol. 110. a. lin. 13. A proper man and well shaped, and not for as English men call Gentleman.

Cava lo rúcio rodado. fol. 110. a. lin. 15. A horse dapple gray.

Traya en la cinta vn alfanje. fol. 110. a. lin. 19. He carried at his girdle a Turkie sword.

Traya en el brazo ysquierdo. fol. 110. a. lin. 24. He carried on his left arme.

Bolvér sobre sí. fol. 110. b. lin. 21. To come to ones selfe as out of a trauance, astonishment, or the like.

Tocar un cuerno. fol. 111. a. lin. 16. *verbatim*. To touch, i. To winde a hozne.

Llevár el camino de los companeros. fol. 111. a. lin. 19. *verbatim*. To carrie the way of his fellows, i. To take the same way, to be serued with the same sauce, to dzinke of the same cup.

Tuvo lo en mucho. fol. 113. a. lin. 9. He much esteemed it.

De ay algunos dias. fol. 118. a. lin. 18. From hence a few daies.

Tenérme campo. fol. 119. a. lin. 5. *verbatim*. To hold me field, i. To be able to stand with me, or fight with me.

Hazér campo. *verbatim*. To make field, i. To combat, to fight.

No se lo que hará de mí. fol. 119. a. lin. 18. I know not what shall become of me.



Tenéd entendido. fol. 126. b. lin. 2. *verbatim.* Hold vnder stood, i. Under stand.

Ambas a dos. fol. 126. b. lin. 27. Both.

Pléga a Dios. fol. 130. b. lin. 24. I would to God.

Por lo poco que se dáva por el. fol. 133. a. lin. 23. For the little esteeme he made of him.

No se me da náda. *verbatim.* It giues nothing to me, i. I care not.

Avrá como cinco o seys meses. fol. 147. a. lin. 3. It shall be some five or six moneths.

Cosa en que tan poco te yva. fol. 149. a. lin. 19. A thing which so little did import thee.

Me a dádo de mano. fol. 150. a. lin. 26. He hath taken his leaue of me.

Fálda de unas montañas. fol. 157. b. lin. 13. *verbatim.* The skirt, i. The side or hanging of an hill.

Vino a dár en un bosque muy grande, de verdes alisos y azebúches assaz poblado. fol. 158. a. lin. 2.

He came to light into a wood very great, sufficiently stozed with greene Sallows and swilde Diues.

Y de súbito fue a dár con los ojos en una muy hermosa ciudad, que desde de lo alto de una sierra, que de frente estáva. fol. 158. a. lin. 6. And by on a suddaine he espied a faire Citie from the top of a Mountaine, which was right against them.

Se fue su passo a passo por una senda que junto al rio yva házia la parte. fol. 158. b. lin. 6. He went faire and soft in a path which lead neere the riuer toward that part, &c.

Sobre las cabeças, tenían sendas guiraldas de verde yedra. fol. 158. b. lin. 18. Upon their heads they had each of them senerall garlands of greene Iuie.

Con cierto desdén y un dár de mano. fol. 160. a. lin. 12. With a certaine disdain and putting from with the hand.

Dize pues que su mugér es fináda que me case con el? fol. 160. a. lin. 24. Saith he, seing that his wife is dead, that I marrie swith him?

Paréd en médio bivar. fol. 190. b. lin. 28. To line at the next wall, but one wall betweene.

Parár mientes. fol. 193. a. lin. 21. To marke, to heed.

Plazér acabádo. fol. 226. a. lin. 12. Complete, or full ioy or pleasure quite ended.

### Diana de Monte Mayor 2. part.

Encaminár obras a personas de lustre. fol. 2. a. lin. 5. To direct woorkes to persons of fame.

Si Dios fuere servido. fol. 2. b. lin. 7. *verbatim.* If God shall be serued, i. If it shall please God.

De mi grádo jamas entendiéra sino en solo loáros. fol. 3. a. lin. 7. By my good will I would neuer doe any thing else but praise you.

Vaya fuera toda arrogáncia. fol. 3. b. lin. 12. My pride set aside.

Como a cada uno complía. fol. 7. a. lin. 2. As was meet for every one.

No les comple yíse. fol. 7. b. lin. 20. It is not meet they goe.

Con el sí del matrimonio. fol. 8. a. lin. 26. With the answering to the minister yea at marriage.

Vámonos. fol. 10. a. lin. 10. Let vs goe, for Vamos nos.

Dexémonos. fol. 19. a. lin. 22. Let vs leaue, for Dexémos nos.

Amarár la sed. fol. 10. a. lin. 20. To quench thirst.

Por una cuésta abaxo. fol. 11. b. lin. 11. Downehill.

A vézes. fol. 21. a. lin. 1. By turnes, by fits.

O vala me Dios. fol. 22. a. lin. 6. God help me.

Pluguiéra a Dios. fol. 22. a. lin. 17. I would to God.

Dado que. fol. 22. b. lin. 21. Grant that, suppose that.

Mercéd señaláda. fol. 28. b. lin. 26. A notable courteste.

El traydór del Cupido. fol. 36. b. lin. penultima. The traitor Cupid.

Tenér en mucho. fol. 38. b. lin. 1. To esteeme much of.

### Words, Phrases, Sentences and Prouerbs, out of *Celestina* in 8.

Printed at Antwerp En la oficina Plantiniana,

Anno 1595.

De mas. pag. 1. lin. 5.ouer and above, besides, mozeoner.

Recebido tienen. pag. 3. lin. 6. *verbatim.* They hold receiued, i. They haue receiued.

Tenér la firma del autor. pag. 4. lin. 21. To haue the Authoꝝs name to it.

Leeldo. pag. 8. lin. 9. Reade it by the figure *Metathesis*, which is a changing of places of letters, very common in the Spanish, in the second person plurall of the Imperatiue mood, as this Leeldo for Leed lo, as Castigaldo, chastise him, for Castigad lo, Pedilde, require of him, for Pedidle, Oylde, heare him, for Oyd le.

A todo corré de véis de huír. pag. 10. lin. 11. *verbatim.* With all running away you ought to auoid, i. With all haste possible to run or fly.

En



En quien quépa esta diferéncia. pag. 17. lin. 14. In whom may be contained or found this difference.

Conseja tras de fuego. pag. 13. lin. 3. A tale by the fires side, an old wifes tale.

Ofrecido tener. pag. 22. lin. 13. *verbatim*. To hold offered, i. To haue offered.

Vete, vete de ay. pag. 23. lin. 18. Get thee hence, get thee hence.

Abatióse el girafalte. pag. 23. lin. 28. The Gerfaulc on bated.

Los Diablos te gánen. pag. 24. lin. 1. The Deuill take thee.

Que cosa es? pag. 24. lin. 20. What is the matter?

Dexárle he? pag. 25. lin. 2. Shall I leaue him?

Matárse ha. pag. 25. lin. 3. He is to kill himselfe, or he will kill himselfe.

Desbráve, Madúre. pag. 25. lin. 15. Let him pacifie or calme himselfe, let him ripen or come to a head.

Si delante me tiéne. pag. 25. lin. 22. If he haue me befoze him.

Mudár el pelo malo. pag. 25. lin. 29. To change ill fortune.

Ves lo aquí. pag. 26. lin. 15. See it here.

De la aparéncia a la existéncia. pag. 27. lin. 14. From that which seemes to be, to that which is indeed.

No cabe en coraçón de mi ámo. pag. 28. lin. 6. It is not within the compasse of my masters heart.

Que por la boca le sale a borbollónes. pag. 28. lin. 6. But that it must bubble out of his mouth.

Ha, ha, ha, & Hi, hi, hi. pag. 28. lin. 14. Voices of laughing.

Affektár tiros. pag. 28. lin. 17. To aime.

Escozióte. pag. 30. lin. 27. It toucht you, it made you smart.

Metér por los agnjeros. pag. 32. lin. 25. *verbatim*. To put into holes, i. to take in at windowes.

Desque se descubren. pag. 33. lin. 12. From the time they discover themselves.

Catívo de mi, Mesquino de mi. pag. 34. lin. 20. Wretch that I am.

Assi me médre Dios, Assi te medre Dios. pag. 34. lin. 23. *verbatim*. So God make me thine, i.

So God helpe me or prosper me.

Duelos tenémos. pag. 34. lin. 28. We haue mournings in hand.

Ojos verdes y rasgádos. pag. 35. lin. 14. Faire and great eies.

La tez liza y lustrosa. pag. 35. lin. 24. The skin smooth and cleere.

Buen ándo haze esto. pag. 37. lin. 8. This makes good going forward.

Dias grándes ha, or Muchos dias ha. pag. 37. lin. 15. A good while since.

Quede Dios con v. m. pag. 37. lin. 29. God be with you, or God remaine with you.

Dios vaya con v. m. pag. 37. lin. 29. God conduct, or be your speed.

Vaya v. m. con Dios. Goe in Gods name.

Que es del? pag. 38. lin. 15. What is become of him? Where is he?

Hi, hi, hi. pag. 39. lin. 2. A voice of laughing.

Tres dias ha. pag. 39. lin. 4. It hath bene thre daies.

Vo, for Voy. pag. 39. lin. 12. I goe.

Por mi vida, Por tu vida. pag. 39. lin. 27. I pray thee heartily.

Quedate a Dios. pag. 40. lin. 11. God remaine with you, or keepe you.

Seç, for Se tu. pag. 40. lin. 21. Be thou.

No púde desfeár bien, de que no te cupiésse parte. pag. 41. lin. 1. I could not so much as de-  
fire, as with any godnesse, in which thy part was not contained therein.

Si quiéra, for Solamente. pag. 41. lin. 4.

Gelo prometí. pag. 41. lin. 28. I promised him it or that, for Se lo prometí.

Tha, tha, tha. pag. 42. lin. 3. The noise or beating of the knocking at a doze.

O que comedór de huévos assados. pag. 43. lin. 21. Oh what a eater of roasted Egges.

De que le servías? pag. 44. lin. 4. In what place or office didst thou serue her in?

Curár de punto. pag. 47. lin. 18. To heale or cure with stitching vp, as with needle & thred.

Téngote lo en grácia, or mercéd. pag. 48. lin. 24. I thanke thee for it.

Como quiera. pag. 49. lin. 29. Howsoeuer.

Dar en el fiel. pag. 51. lin. 4. To hit the pzikke at shooting.

Para mi santiguada. pag. 51. lin. 13. By my hallidome.

Do vino el asno, verná el albarda. pag. 51. lin. 13. *verbatim*. Where the asse is come, the packe  
saddle will come, i. where the greater both yeeld, the lesse must of necessitie come after.

As I had read ouer *Diana de Monte mayor*, and other authors, gathering out the hardest speeches, and explaining them for the learners vse, and being come thus farre in *Celestine*, as you see, it came into my imagination, that running thorow him, and such other hard Authors, by vnsolding so open to euery ones view



view the difficultest points in the tongue, might breed some dislike in men of mine own profession (to whom I wish as to my selfe) as also little thankfulness of others, who hauing their turnes serued, doe commonly verifie this prouerbe, (Eaten bread is forgotten.) I thought good not to deale all at once, but to keepe some to sweeten their mouthes hereafter, as they shall be desirous hereof, and the rather, for that notwithstanding all this and more paines to, with cost out of my purse, neglecting my profession and liuing, I haue already before I came neere the presse, tasted and had some experience of some of the greater sort (if wealth and place haue that prerogatiue) which neuer saw any thing of my doing in their life, or heard mee speake, by discourteous dealing enough to discourage mee from the publishing of any thing, to pleasure or profit many; yet for the better minded, and more courteous disposed, I here goe so farre with the Englishing hereof, and some Prouerbes following, whose curtesie if friendly I finde, may cause me to the farther unfolding of this language to his farther content.

Words, Phrases, Sentences and Prouerbs, out of *La vida de Lázaro de Tormes*, in 8. Printed in Antwerp En la oficina Plantiniána,  
Anno M. D. XCV.

Lo que uno no come, otro se pierde por ello. pag. 2. lin. 13. That which one eateth not, another is lost for it, or longeth after it.

No ser mas santo que mis vezinos. pag. 5. lin. 7. Not to be more holy then my neighbours.

Achacaron a mi padre ciertas sangrias mal hechas en los costales, pag. 7. lin. 18. They laid to my fathers charge certaine ripping the sides of the sacks.

Arrimar a los buenos. pag. 8. lin. 7. pag. 91. lin. 1. To leane or stay ones selfe vpon the good.

Echár la foga tras el caldéro. pag. 10. lin. 12. verbatim. To cast the rope after the caldron, i. To cast the helme after the hatcher.

Vale te por ti. pag. 11. lin. 16. verbatim. Be of auaile for thy selfe, i. Shift for thy selfe.

Par de una cosa. pag. 11. lin. 26. Just euen with any thing.

Mas da el duro que el desnudo. pag. 19. lin. 28. verbatim. More giueth the hard then the naked, i. More giueth the miser or curmudgeon, then he that hath it not to giue.

Escapé del trueno y di en el Relampágo. pag. 28. lin. 23. I escaped the thunder and fell into the lightning.

No poder tener en las piernas. pag. 30. lin. 23. Not to be able to stand vpon the legs.

Dar el relóx la una, Dar las dos, las tres, &c. pag. 49. lin. 15. The clock to strike one, two or thre.

Ha dado la una, Han dado las dos, las tres, &c. pag. 50. lin. 25. It hath strucke one a clocke, two a clocke, thre a clocke.

En un crédo. pag. 57. lin. 14. In the twinkling of an eie.

Uña de vaca. pag. 62. lin. 1. A neats foot.

La bolsa sin maldita la blanca. pag. 65. lin. 16. The deuill a penny in his purse.

Oy dia. pag. 65. lin. 24. At this day.

Quebrémos el ojo al Diábulo. pag. 66. lin. 7. Let vs breake the necke of the Deuill.

Voto or boto a Dios. pag. 70. lin. 4. I sweare by God.

Del rey abaxo. pag. 71. lin. 6. From the King downward.

Rompér çapatos. pag. 77. lin. 13. To weare out shoes.

Lançar del el demonio. pag. 85. lin. 8. To cast out the Deuill from him.

Matár con un hombre. pag. 92. lin. 6. To fight with a man.

Quien bien te hará o se yrá o se morirá. pag. 94. lin. 7. He that shall or will do thee a good turne, either he will be gone, or he will die.

Words, Phrases, Sentences and Prouerbs, out of *Menosprecio de la Corte*,  
or in French *Mespris de la Court* in 16. Printed An. M. D. XCI.  
per Ichan de Tournes.

Yr me a mi a la mano. pag. 70. lin. 19. verbatim. To goe me to my hand, i. To hinder, let or stop my selfe.

Ir por el atájo. pag. 93. lin. 14. To goe the shortest way.

Dar de mano a la corte. pag. 127. lin. 20. To shake hands or take leaue of the Court.

Dar



- Dár la corte a Dios. pag. 137. lin. 10. **To bid the Court farewell.**  
 Andár en cuerpo. pag. 197. lin. 1. **To goe in hose and doublet without a cloake.**  
 No es de passár entre renglones. pag. 200. lin. 20. **It is not to be left obscurely, or it is to be plainly written or set downe.**  
 Verdura para la olla. pag. 202. lin. 19. **Herbes for the pot, pot-herbs.**  
 Bever de buges. pag. 209. lin. 5. **To drinke as an oxe, or such beasts.**  
 Jugár al herrón. pag. 227. lin. 13. **To play at courts.**  
 Correr vn toro. pag. 228. lin. 3. **To bait a Bull.**  
 A pared y medio, pared en medio. com. Plauto. fol. 4. b. lin. 18. pag. 234. lin. 13. **The next wall to one, or a wall betweenc.**  
 Clerigo sin breuiario. pag. 259. lin. 8. **A Priest without a breuiarie.**  
 Ruár calles. pag. 273. lin. 14. **To gad about the streets.**  
 A penas. pag. 289. lin. 20. **Hardly.**  
 Embocar la bola al juego de argolla. pag. 360. lin. 2. **To cast the bowle into the hole of the ring at that play of Argolla, i. A ring.**  
 Tirar coces. pag. 380. lin. 10. **To kicke.**  
 Traer de rema la gorra. pag. 388. lin. 12. **To set his hat to the good aleward, on one side the head.**  
 Sospecho que son pocos, y muy pocos, y aun muy poquitos y muy repoquitos. pag. 4-6. lin. 1. **I suspect there are few and very few, yea most few, yea fewest of all.**

Words, Phrases, Sentences, and Prouerbs, out of *Florencia Española*, in 16. Printed in Salamanca, 1592.

- Estoy maravillado. *Epist. dedicatoria.* pag. 2. lin. 9. **I wonder, I marvelle.**  
 El linage donde no avia corona, nunca medrava. fol. 6. b. lin. 4. *verbatim.* **That kindred that had had a crowne in it neuer thriued, i. A Priest.**  
 Mas parece chichón, que Cardinal. fol. 7. b. lin. 1. **It seemed rather a swellke or puffle then a stripe blache and blew.**  
 Rézias cámaras. fol. 11. a. lin. 18. **Strong stolings.**  
 Macho de filla. fol. 13. a. lin. 15. **A nagge.**  
 Vn hombre de gran memoria sin letras, tiene rueca y huso y no estambre. fol. 21. a. lin. 1. **A man of great memorie without learning, hath a rocke and a spindle, and no fluffe to spin.**  
 Bolár vna grulla o ave. fol. 43. b. lin. 5. **To flie at the Herron.**  
 Guisár la comida. fol. 43. b. lin. 6. **To dress meat.**  
 Desensillar. fol. 53. b. lin. 19. **To put out of a chaire. Also to unsaddle.**  
 Vnos moços de espuelas. fol. 60. b. lin. 1. **Lackies or Foot-men.**  
 A esse Page o capalde o encapalde. fol. 61. b. lin. 18. **Either geld this page or giue a cloake.**  
 Tal cádrede vaca. fol. 74. b. lin. 2. **Such a chaire was vacant.**  
 Llámome. fol. 76. a. lin. 15. **I call my selfe, or I am called.**  
 Puntos de capatos. fol. 85. b. lin. 14. **The stiches of shoes, or size of shoes, as nines, tens, &c.**  
 Alfreyr lo veréys. fol. 93. a. lin. penultima. *verbatim.* **By trying you shall see, i. By prooue you shall finde.**  
 Os demande la palabra. fol. 94. b. lin. 2. **Let him challenge your word or promise.**  
 Hazér quartos. fol. 90. a. lin. 3. **To quarter.**  
 Parár mientes. fol. 500. a. lin. 7. **To marke.**  
 Caldo. fol. 102. b. lin. 5. **Broth, portage.**  
 Hazér la barba. fol. 112. a. lin. 16. **To trim the beard.**  
 De buena gana. fol. 226. b. lin. 5. **With a good will.**  
 Dezír grácias. fol. 234. a. lin. 18. **To speake merry conceits.**

Marco Aurelio.

- Sublimár, abatir. pag. 11. lin. 18. **To lift vp and to abase.**  
 A ley de bueno os juro. pag. 27. lin. 28. **By the faith of a good man I swear.**  
 Conviene a saber. pag. 42. lin. 16. **That is to wit.**  
 Sobrepujár. pag. 46. lin. 11. **To ouerpoise.**  
 Pendón de taverna. pag. 51. lin. 9. **The signe of a Tavernne.**  
 Jugár al axedrés. pag. 59. lin. 20. **To play at Chess.**  
 Ponér obligacion. pag. 234. lin. 26. **To binde, to make one beholding to him.**  
 Ponér el águila en los pechos. pag. 245. lin. 20. **To put the Eagle on his breast, i. To swear the Emperours Princes the Eagle.**



Armár çancadilla. pag. 256. lin. 2. *To trip.*  
 Cavallo de axedrész. pag. 279. lin. 26. *The Knight at Chesse.*

De Comédia de Plauto Milite glorioso in 16. printed  
 at *Antwerp. M. D. LV.*

Fletár vna náo. fol. 8. b. lin. 19. *To hire a ship and pay passage money.*  
 Hazér a lo largo en la mar. fol. 8. b. lin. 23. *To lanch into the matne at sea.*  
 Dios te pague. fol. 12. a. lin. 11. *God reward thee.*  
 Ponér oꝝ Hazer lumbre. fol. 17. a. lin. 23. *To make a fire.*  
 El puerco muerto sabe mas quando se come. fol. 22. a. lin. 25. *A dead hog tasteth best when he  
 is eaten.*  
 Hermáno del leche. fol. 25. b. lin. 17. *A foster bzother.*  
 Poco me doy por esso. fol. 28. b. lin. 19. *Little care I for this.*  
 Ordír tramas. fol. 29. b. lin. 8. *verbatim. To spin webs, i. To wdzke deceits.*

Comédia de Plauto Menechmos, in 16. bound with  
 Milite glorioso.

Para que se tēga en mas. fol. 54. b. lin. 16. *That he oꝝ it may be moze esteemed.*  
 Ambos a dos mancebos. fol. 55. b. lin. 15. *Both the young men.*  
 No perdáys palabra. fol. 56. b. lin. 10. *verbatim. Doe not lose a word, i. Be attentue to that  
 one shall say.*  
 Hazér de nuéuas con alguno. fol. 67. a. lin. 19. *To make himselfe strange with one, when he  
 knoweth him swell enough.*

*Araucana* in 16. three in one volume, printed in  
*Antwerp. 1597.*

Cúchilla de la montaña. Elogio. pag. 3. lin. 8. *The edge oꝝ ridge of a hill.*  
 Rociáda dar. Elogio. pag. 3. lin. 12. *To giue a volley of shot.*  
 Como consta por sus obras. Elogio. pag. 7. lin. 5. *As appeareth by his works.*  
 Medír la pica al enemigo. fol. 3. b. lin. 33. *To come to push of a pike with the enemy.*  
 Pobládos penáchos. fol. 4. a. lin. 32. *Thicke plumes of feathers.*  
 Hazérse a lo largo. fol. 13. a. lin. 10. *verbatim. To make himselfe aloofe, i. To step out as men  
 in a quarrell to draw their weapon.*  
 Ariēda suelta. fol. 31. b. lin. penult. *verbatim. With a loose raine of a bzidle, i. at libertie, freely,  
 as Rey: a riēda suelta. To laugh freely, at libertie.*

I would goe forward in this course of seeking hard places and phrases in Authors, but  
 for that I haue now much other businesse that neerer concernes me, onely certaine Proverbs  
 which I haue heretofore for mine owne vse gathered, and here leaue some of them to your vse,  
 as ye shall best like them.

## Refranes.

## Proverbs.

*First setting downe the English word for word according to the Spanish  
 with this word Verbatim. Afterward if it haue a sense dif-  
 fering from the word, the meaning thus, i. for  
 id est: that is to say.*

**N**O puede ser mas negro el cuervo que sus álas. *verbatim. The Crow cannot be blacker then his  
 wings, i. Nothing can exceed the highest degree.*  
 Quien a su enemigo popa, a sus manos muere. *verbatim. Whosoever disdainfully dallies with his  
 enemy, dies by his owne hand, i. by making no reckoning of his enemy, receiues dam-  
 mage.*  
 Quien come y dexa, dos vezes pone la mesa. *verbatim. Who dineth and leaueth for another time,  
 couers the table twice, i. He that keepeth in store, serueth his turne when he hath need.*  
 Gran sabor es comer y no escotar. *verbatim. It is great sauozinelle to dine oꝝ eat, and not to pay  
 any shot oꝝ reckoning, i. Good drinking of wine of another mans purse.*



- La codicia rompe el saco. *verbatim.* Concovousnesse bursteth the bagge, *i.* Never thinketh it full till it breake.
- Mas veen quatro ojos que no dos. *verbatim.* Four eies see better then two, *i.* Two heads are better then one.
- Mas vale páxaro en máno que bueyre bolándo. *verbatim.* Better a Bird in hand then a Vulture flying, *i.* A Bird in hand worth ten in the bush.
- Entre hermanos, no metas tus manos: Porque, quien los desparte, lleva la peor parte. *verbat.* Betweene brothers put not thou thy hands; for who so severs them hath the worst of it.
- Ni de estopa buen camila, ni de pura buena amiga. *verbatim.* Neither of hurds is made a good shirt, nor of a queane a good lover.
- Quien ha officio ha beneficio. *verbatim.* He that hath an occupation or office, hath a benefit and a benefice.
- En la boca cerrada no entra mosca. *verbatim.* In a closed by mouth a flie cannot get in.
- Mas cerca están mis dientes que mis parientes. *verbatim.* My teeth are nearer to me then my kindred, *i.* Neere is my coat, but nearer is my shirt.
- Mas vale ser cabeça de Ratón, que cola de León. *verbatim.* Better to be the head of a Mouse then the taile of a Lion, *i.* Better be chiefe in a meane place, then vnderling in a greater.
- Da Dios háyas, a quien no tiene quixádas. *verbatim.* God giueth beames to them that haue no iawes to eat them, *i.* God sends fooles fortune.
- A cavallo comedór cabéstro corto. *verbatim.* To a greedy eating horse, a short halter, *i.* To a prodigall man meane fortune: a curst cow short hoznes.
- Dime con quien andas, y dezirte he quien eres. *verbatim.* Tell me with whom thou goest, and I will tell thee what thou art, *i.* Birds of a feather will flocke together; like will to like.
- En la boca del discreto, Lo público es secreto. *verbatim.* In the wise mans mouth, that is manifested is kept secret.
- Piedra movediza, no cria moho. *verbatim.* The rolling stone engenders no mosse,
- Mas vale saber, que aver. *verbatim.* It is better to haue knowledge then riches.
- Quien mal en horna, saca los panes tuertos. *verbatim.* He that setteth in the bread in the oven naughtly, draweth out the loaves crushed awry: as one brewes, so let him drinke: as one plots so it proues.
- Quien da presto, da dos vézes. *verbatim.* He that giues quickly, giueth twice.
- Miúdo guarda viña y no viñadero. *verbatim.* Feare kepeth and looketh to the vineyard, and not the owner, *i.* Feare makes one looke about.
- A muertos y a ydos no ay amigos. *verbatim.* To dead men and absent there are no friends left, *i.* Out of sight out of minde.
- La cóz de la yégua no haze mal al pótro. *verbatim.* The kicke of the mare hurteth not the colt, *i.* A friends reprofe neuer doth ill.
- A vn traydór dos alevófos. *verbatim.* To one traitor, two traitors, *i.* To ouer-reach one craftie knaue, set two craftie knaues to him and they will cony-catch him. The Italian saith, *A vn fino, vn fino e mero.*
- Jurado ha el vaño de negro, no hazer blanco. *verbatim.* The bath of the Blackmore hath sworne not to whiten, *i.* That which is bread in the bone, will neuer out of the flesh.
- En casa del mesquino, manda mas la muger que el marido. *verbatim.* In the house of the simple soule, the wife commands more then the husband, *i.* In the house of the silly man of necessitie and of force, The gray mare will still proue the better horse.
- Es mas el ruydo, que las nuezes. *verbatim.* The noise is greater then the nuts, *i.* More afraid then hurt.
- Dos pardales en vna espiga, hazen mala liga. *verbatim.* Two sparrowes on one care of cozne, make an ill agreement, *i.* Two Competitors cannot accord.
- No es tan bravo el León como le pintan. *verbatim.* The Lion is not so fierce as they paint him, *i.* He is such a one as he makes shew of.
- En hora buena nace, quien buena fama cobra. *verbatim.* He is borne in a good houre that gets himselfe a good name, *i.* A good name is better then riches.
- De baxo de mala capa, yaze buen bevedór. *verbatim.* Under a bad cloake lies a good drinker, *i.* The worse outwardly attired, the better inwardly lined.
- De rabo de puérco, nunca buen yiróte. *verbatim.* Of a pigs taile you can neuer make a good shaft, *i.* Wray a foole in a moxter, you cannot make him leaue his folly: a Clowne will neuer be made a King.
- Que es esse hidalgo? El que háze las obras. *verbatim.* What is this Gentleman, *i.* who is to bee a Gentleman: Euen he that doth the workes of a Gentleman.
- El asno sufre la carga, no la sobre carga. *verbatim.* The Asse endureth his burden, but not more then his burden.
- Amenezados pán comen. *verbatim.* Threatned men eat bread, *i.* The threatned men liue long.



- Piensa el ladrón, que todos son de su condición. *verbatim.* The theefe thinketh that all are of his condition, i. Every one iudgeth another by himselfe.
- Mas vale vn toma que dos te daré. *verbatim.* One hold is better then two I will giue thee. Once giuing is better then often promising.
- No se gana çamóra en vn hóra. *verbatim.* çamóra (a strong towne) is not swome in an houre, i. Rome was not built in a day.
- Quién tiempo tiene, y tiempo atiende, tiempo viéne, que se arrepiente. *verbatim.* He that hath time, and lookes for better time, Time comes that he repent himselfe of time.
- Buén coraçón quebranta mala ventura. *verbatim.* A good heart breaketh ill hap, i. A good heart ouercometh all.
- Mundo redondo quién no sabe nadár va se en hondo. *verbatim.* Round world, he that cannot swim, let him sinke to the bottome.
- Malas son las burlas verdaderas. *verbatim.* True iests are ill, i. It is ill to iest at that which was done in deed.
- Quién te háze fiésta, que no lo suéle hazér, o te quiere engañár, o te ha menester. *verbatim.* Who so maketh much of thee that was not wont, either will deceiue or stands in need of thee.
- Quién a sólas come el gálo, a sólas ensilla su caválo. *verbatim.* Whosoever eats the Cocke alone, saddles the horse alone, i. He that will keepe his meat and his money to himselfe, must do his businesse himselfe.
- Ház bien y no cates a quién, haz mal y guárte. *verbatim.* Doe good and regard not to whom, doe euill and take heed of thy selfe.
- Quién a buén árbol se arrima buena sombra le cobija. *verbatim.* Whosoever leaneth to a good tree, getteth a good shadow, i. Whosoever hath a sure man to trust vnto, hath a great pleasure.
- Quien no parece peréce. *verbatim.* Who appeareth not, perisheth, i. Out of sight, out of minde.
- Biva conmigo y búscá quien te manténga. *verbatim.* Liue with me, and seeke some other that may maintaine thee, i. Doe me seruiçe, and get maintenance where thou canst.
- Hónra y provécho, no cáben en vn sacco. *verbatim.* Honour and profit are not contained together in one sacke, i. If you be honozable, you must be liberal and not respect your money.
- Quien quita l'ocasión, quita el pecádo. *verbatim.* He that taketh away the occasion, taketh away the offence, i. He that remoueth the allurements, taketh away the sinne.
- La pobreza no es viléza mas inconveniència. *verbatim.* Pouertie is no vile or vicious matter, but yet an inconuenience.
- Las quéntas en la máno, y el diábulo en el capílo. *verbatim.* The beads in the hand, and the deuill in his capuch or cape of his cloake, i. God in his mouth, and the deuill in his heart: good words and wicked deeds.
- Palábras y plúmas el viento las lléva. *verbatim.* Words and feathers the wind carrieth away, i. words are but wind.
- Ni Sávado sin sól, ni moça sin amór, ni véjo sin dolor. *verbatim.* Neither Sabbath without sunne, noz young wench without loue, noz an old body without grieue or ache.
- Fuégó de estópa, Fire of flax,  
Amór de púta, Aoue of a queane,  
Viénto del cúlo, Wind from the taile,  
Tódo es vno. All is one.

<p>De yra de Señor y de alboróto de pueblo. De locos en lugar estrecho. De honra meaguada, y gente que no tiene nada. De moça adeuina, y mugér lati- na. De persona señalada, y de Biúda tres vézes casada. De lodos al caminár, y de luenga en- fermedad. De viento que entre per horádo, y de enemigo que sea reconciliádo. De madrastra, el nombre le bá- sta.</p>	<p>&gt; Take heed &lt;</p>	<p>Of the wrath of a mightie man and the tumult of the people. Of mad soles in a narrow place. Of credit decayed, and people which have nothing. Of a young wench a Prophe- tesse, and a Latine woman. Of a person marked, and a widow thrice married. Of foule durtie waies and long sicknesse. Of wind that comes in at a hole, and of a reconciled enemy. Of a stepmother, the very name of her sufficeth.</p>
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