FABLES

by

Aesop

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PREFACE

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THE TALE, the Parable, and the Fable are all common and popular modes of conveying instruction. Each is distinguished by its own special characteristics. The Tale consists simply in the narration of a story either founded on facts, or created solely by the imagination, and not necessarily associated with the teaching of any moral lesson. The Parable is the designed use of language purposely intended to convey a hidden and secret meaning other than that contained in the words themselves; and which may or may not bear a special reference to the hearer, or reader. The Fable partly agrees with, and partly differs from both of these. It will contain, like the Tale, a short but real narrative; it will seek, like the Parable, to convey a hidden meaning, and that not so much by the use of language, as by the skilful introduction of fictitious characters; and yet unlike to either Tale or Parable, it will ever keep in view, as its high prerogative, and inseparable attribute, the great purpose of instruction, and will necessarily seek to inculcate some moral maxim, social duty, or political truth. The true Fable, if it rise to its high requirements, ever aims at one great end and purpose representation of human motive, and the improvement of human conduct, and yet it so conceals its design under the disguise of fictitious characters, by clothing with speech the animals of the field, the birds of the air, the trees of the wood, or the beasts of the forest, that the reader shall receive advice without perceiving the presence of the adviser. Thus the superiority of the counsellor, which often renders counsel unpalatable, is kept out of view, and the lesson comes with the greater acceptance when the reader is led, unconsciously to himself, to have his sympathies enlisted in behalf of what is pure, honorable, and praiseworthy, and to have his indignation excited against what is low, ignoble, and unworthy. The true fabulist, therefore, discharges a most important function. He is neither a narrator, nor an allegorist. He is a great teacher, a corrector of morals, a censor of vice, and a commender of virtue. In this consists the superiority of the Fable over the Tale or the Parable. The fabulist is to create a laugh, but yet, under a merry guise, to convey instruction. Phaedrus, the great imitator of Aesop, plainly indicates this double purpose to be the true office of the writer of fables.

Duplex libelli dos est: quod risum movet,
Et quod prudenti vitam consilio monet.

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PREFACE

THE TALE, the Parable, and the Fable are all common and popular modes of conveying instruction.

LA TALLA, la Parábola, y la fábula son todos modos comunes y populares de la instrucción de transporte.

Each is distinguished by its own special characteristics.

Cada uno se distingue por sus propias características especiales.

The Tale consists simply in the narration of a story either founded on facts, or cre- ated solely by the imagination, and not necessarily associated with the teaching of any moral lesson.

El Cuento consiste simplemente en la narración de una historia fundada en hechos, o creada exclusivamente por la imaginación, y no necesariamente asociada con la enseñanza de cualquier lección moral.

The Parable is the designed use of language purposely intended to convey a hidden and secret meaning other than that contained in the words themselves; and which may or may not bear a special reference to the hearer, or reader.

La Parábola es el uso diseñado de lenguaje destinado a transmitir un signifi cado oculto y secreto que no sea el contenido en las propias palabras; y que puede o no puede llevar una referencia especial al oyente, o lector.

The Fable partly agrees with, and partly differs from both of these.

La fábula está en parte de acuerdo y en parte difi ere de ambas.

It will contain, like the Tale, a short but real narrative; it will seek, like the Parable, to convey a hidden meaning, and that not so much by the use of language

Contendrá, como el Cuento, una narrativa corta pero real; buscará, como la Parábola, transmitir un signifi cado oculto, y que no tanto por el uso del lenguaje

as by the skilful introduction of fictitious characters; and yet unlike to either Tale or Par- able, it will ever keep in view, as its high prerogative, and inseparable attribute, the great purpose of instruction

como por la hábil introducción de personajes fi cticios; y sin embargo, a diferencia de Cuento o Par-capaz, siempre tendrá en cuenta, como su alta prerrogativa, y atributo inseparable, el gran propósito de la instrucción

and will necessarily seek to inculcate some moral maxim, social duty, or political truth.

y buscará necesariamente inculcar alguna máxima moral, deber social, o verdad política.

The true Fable, if it rise to its high require- ments, ever aims at one great end and purpose representation of human motive, and the improvement of human conduct, and yet it so conceals its design under the disguise of fictitious characters

La verdadera fábula, si está a la altura de sus altas exigencias, aspira siempre a un gran fi n y propósito de la representación del motivo humano, y a la mejora de la conducta humana, y, sin embargo, oculta su diseño bajo el disfraz de personajes fi cticios

by clothing with speech the animals of the field, the birds of the air, the trees of the wood, or the beasts of the forest, that the reader shall receive advice without perceiving the presence of the adviser.

por vestidos con habla los animales del campo, las aves del cielo, los árboles del bosque, o las bestias del bosque, que el lector recibirá consejo sin percibir la presencia del consejero.

Thus the superiority of the counsellor, which often renders counsel unpalatable, is kept out of view, and the lesson comes with the greater acceptance when the reader is led, unconsciously to himself

Así, la superioridad del consejero, que a menudo hace desagradable el consejo, se mantiene fuera de vista, y la lección viene con la mayor aceptación cuando el lector es guiado, inconscientemente a sí mismo

to have his sympathies enlisted in behalf of what is pure, honorable, and praiseworthy, and to have his indignation excited against what is low, ignoble, and unworthy.

tener sus simpatías alistadas a favor de lo que es puro, honorable y digno de alabanza, y tener su indignación excitada contra lo que es bajo, innoble e indigno.

The true fabulist, therefore, discharges a most important function.

El verdadero fabulista, por lo tanto, cumple una función muy importante.

He is neither a narrator, nor an allegorist.

No es ni un narrador, ni un alegorista.

He is a great teacher, a corrector of morals, a censor of vice, and a commender of virtue.

Él es un gran maestro, un corrector de la moral, un censor del vicio, y un elogiador de la virtud.

In this consists the superiority of the Fable over the Tale or the Parable.

En esto consiste la superioridad de la fábula sobre la Cuento o la Parábola.

The fabulist is to create a laugh, but yet, under a merry guise, to convey instruction.

El fabulista es crear una risa, pero sin embargo, bajo un disfraz alegre, para transmitir la instrucción.

Phaedrus, the great imitator of Aesop, plainly indicates this double purpose to be the true office of the writer of fables.

Phaedrus, el gran imitador de Esop, indica claramente este doble propósito para ser el verdadero ofi cio del escritor de fábulas.

Duplex libelli dos est: quod risum movet, Et quod prudenti vitam consilio monet.

Duplex calleli dos est: quod risum movet, Et quod prudente vitam consilio monet.

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The continual observance of this twofold aim creates the charm, and accounts for the universal favor, of the fables of Aesop. “The fable,” says Professor K. O. Mueller, “originated in Greece in an intentional travestie of human affairs. The ‘ainos,’ as its name denotes, is an admonition, or rather a reproof veiled, either from fear of an excess of frankness, or from a love of fun and jest, beneath the fiction of an occurrence happening among beasts; and wherever we have any ancient and authentic account of the Aesopian fables, we find it to be the same.”

The construction of a fable involves a minute attention to (1) the narration itself; (2) the deduction of the moral; and (3) a careful maintenance of the individual characteristics of the fictitious personages introduced into it. The narration should relate to one simple action, consistent with itself, and neither be overladen with a multiplicity of details, nor distracted by a variety of circumstances. The moral or lesson should be so plain, and so intimately interwoven with, and so necessarily dependent on, the narration, that every reader should be compelled to give to it the same undeniable interpretation. The introduction of the animals or fictitious characters should be marked with an unexceptionable care and attention to their natural attributes, and to the qualities attributed to them by universal popular consent. The Fox should be always cunning, the Hare timid, the Lion bold, the Wolf cruel, the Bull strong, the Horse proud, and the Ass patient. Many of these fables are characterized by the strictest observance of these rules. They are occupied with one short narrative, from which the moral naturally flows, and with which it is intimately associated. “’Tis the simple manner,” says Dodsley, “in which the morals of Aesop are interwoven with his fables that distinguishes him, and gives him the preference over all other mythologists. His ‘Mountain delivered of a Mouse,’ produces the moral of his fable in ridicule of pompous pretenders; and his Crow, when she drops her cheese, lets fall, as it were by accident, the strongest admonition against the power of flattery. There is no need of a separate sentence to explain it; no possibility of impressing it deeper, by that load we too often see of accumulated reflections.” An equal amount of praise is due for the consistency with which the characters of the animals, fictitiously introduced, are marked. While they are made to depict the motives and passions of men, they retain, in an eminent degree, their own special features of craft or counsel, of cowardice or courage, of generosity or rapacity.

These terms of praise, it must be confessed, cannot be bestowed on all the fables in this collection. Many of them lack that unity of design, that close connection of the moral with the narrative, that wise choice in the introduction of the animals, which constitute the charm and excellency of true Aesopian fable. This inferiority of some to others is sufficiently accounted for in the history of the origin and descent of these fables. The great bulk of them are not the immediate work of Aesop. Many are obtained from ancient authors prior to the time in which

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The continual observance of this twofold aim creates the charm, and accounts for the universal favor, of the fables of Aesop.

La continua observancia de este doble objetivo crea el encanto, y explica el favor universal, de las fábulas de Esop.

“The fable,” says Professor K.

“La fábula”, dice el profesor K.

O.

O.

Mueller, “originated in Greece in an intentional travestie of human affairs.

Mueller, “originado en Grecia en una parodia intencional de asuntos humanos.

The ‘ainos,’ as its name denotes, is an admonition, or rather a reproof veiled, either from fear of an excess of frankness, or from a love of fun and jest

Los ainos, como su nombre denota, es una amonestación, o más bien una reprensión velada, ya sea por miedo a un exceso de franqueza, o por un amor a la diversión y la broma

beneath the fiction of an occurrence happening among beasts; and wherever we have any an- cient and authentic account of the Aesopian fables, we find it to be the same.

debajo de la fi cción de un suceso que ocurre entre las bestias; y dondequiera que tengamos un relato an-científi co y auténtico de las fábulas esopias, encontramos que es el mismo.

” The construction of a fable involves a minute attention to (1) the narration it- self; (2) the deduction of the moral; and (3) a careful maintenance of the individ- ual characteristics of the fictitious personages introduced into it.

” La construcción de una fábula implica una mínima atención a (1) la narración de sí mismo; (2) la deducción de la moral; y (3) un cuidadoso mantenimiento de las características individuales de los personajes fi cticios introducidos en ella.

The narration should relate to one simple action, consistent with itself, and neither be overladen with a multiplicity of details, nor distracted by a variety of circumstances.

La narración debe referirse a una simple acción, consistente con sí misma, y no estar sobrecargada con una multiplicidad de detalles, ni distraída por una variedad de circunstancias.

The moral or lesson should be so plain, and so intimately interwoven with, and so necessarily dependent on, the narration, that every reader should be compelled to give to it the same undeniable interpretation.

La moral o lección debe ser tan clara, y tan íntimamente entrelazada con, y tan necesariamente dependiente de, la narración, que cada lector debe ser obligado a darle la misma interpretación innegable.

The introduction of the animals or fictitious characters should be marked with an unexceptionable care and atten- tion to their natural attributes, and to the qualities attributed to them by univer- sal popular consent.

La introducción de los animales o de los personajes fi cticios debe ser marcada con un cuidado y una atención inexcep- bles a sus atributos naturales, y a las cualidades que se les atribuyen por univer- sal popular consentimiento.

The Fox should be always cunning, the Hare timid, the Lion bold, the Wolf cruel, the Bull strong, the Horse proud, and the Ass patient.

El Zorro debe ser siempre astuto, el Liebre tímido, el León audaz, el Lobo cruel, el Toro fuerte, el Caballo orgulloso, y el Ass paciente.

Many of these fables are characterized by the strictest observance of these rules.

Muchas de estas fábulas se caracterizan por el más estricto cumplimiento de estas reglas.

They are occupied with one short narrative, from which the moral naturally flows, and with which it is intimately associated.

Están ocupados con una narrativa corta, de la que fl uye la moral naturalmente, y con la que está íntimamente asociada.

"'Tis the simple manner," says Dodsley, "in which the morals of Aesop are interwoven with his fables that distinguishes him, and gives him the preference over all other mythologists.

"Es la manera sencilla", dice Dodsley, "en la que la moral de Esop se entrelaza con sus fábulas que lo distinguen, y le da la preferencia sobre todos los demás mitólogos.

His ‘Mountain delivered of a Mouse,’ produces the moral of his fable in ridicule of pompous pretenders; and his Crow, when she drops her cheese, lets fall, as it were by accident, the strongest admonition against the power of flattery.

Su ‘Montaña entregada de un ratón’ produce la moraleja de su fábula ridiculizando a los pomposos pretendientes; y su Cuervo, cuando ella deja caer su queso, deja caer, por casualidad, la más fuerte advertencia contra el poder de la adulación.

There is no need of a separate sentence to explain it; no possibility of impressing it deeper, by that load we too often see of accumulated reflections.

No hay necesidad de una frase separada para explicarla; no hay posibilidad de impresionarla más profundamente, por esa carga que vemos demasiado a menudo de refl exiones acumuladas.

” An equal amount of praise is due for the consistency with which the characters of the animals, fictitiously introduced, are marked.

” Una cantidad igual de alabanza se debe a la consistencia con la que los personajes de los animales, introducidos fi cticiamente, están marcados.

While they are made to depict the motives and passions of men, they retain, in an eminent degree, their own special features of craft or counsel, of cowardice or courage, of generosity or rapacity.

Aunque están hechos para representar los motivos y pasiones de los hombres, conservan, en un grado eminente, sus propias características especiales de ofi cio o consejo, de cobardía o coraje, de generosidad o rapacidad.

These terms of praise, it must be confessed, cannot be bestowed on all the fables in this collection.

Estos términos de alabanza, debe ser confesado, no pueden ser otorgados a todas las fábulas de esta colección.

Many of them lack that unity of design, that close con- nection of the moral with the narrative, that wise choice in the introduction of the animals, which constitute the charm and excellency of true Aesopian fable.

Muchos de ellos carecen de esa unidad de diseño, esa estrecha relación de lo moral con la narrativa, esa sabia elección en la introducción de los animales, que constituyen el encanto y la excelencia de la verdadera fábula esopia.

This inferiority of some to others is sufficiently accounted for in the history of the origin and descent of these fables.

Esta inferioridad de unos a otros se explica sufi cientemente en la historia del origen y descendencia de estas fábulas.

The great bulk of them are not the immediate work of Aesop.

La mayor parte de ellos no son obra inmediata de Esop.

Many are obtained from ancient authors prior to the time in which

Muchos se obtienen de autores antiguos antes del tiempo en que

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he lived. Thus, the fable of the "Hawk and the Nightingale" is related by Hesiod; the "Eagle wounded by an Arrow, winged with its own Feathers," by Aeschylus; the "Fox avenging his wrongs on the Eagle," by Archilochus. Many of them again are of later origin, and are to be traced to the monks of the middle ages: and yet this collection, though thus made up of fables both earlier and later than the era of Aesop, rightfully bears his name, because he composed so large a number (all framed in the same mould, and conformed to the same fashion, and stamped with the same lineaments, image, and superscription) as to secure to himself the right to be considered the father of Greek fables, and the founder of this class of writing, which has ever since borne his name, and has secured for him, through all succeeding ages, the position of the first of moralists.

The fables were in the first instance only narrated by Aesop, and for a long time were handed down by the uncertain channel of oral tradition. Socrates is mentioned by Plato as having employed his time while in prison, awaiting the return of the sacred ship from Delphos which was to be the signal of his death, in turning some of these fables into verse, but he thus versified only such as he remembered. Demetrius Phalereus, a philosopher at Athens about 300 B.C., is said to have made the first collection of these fables. Phaedrus, a slave by birth or by subsequent misfortunes, and admitted by Augustus to the honors of a freedman, imitated many of these fables in Latin iambics about the commencement of the Christian era. Aphthonius, a rhetorician of Antioch, A.D. 315, wrote a treatise on, and converted into Latin prose, some of these fables. This translation is the more worthy of notice, as it illustrates a custom of common use, both in these and in later times. The rhetoricians and philosophers were accustomed to give the Fables of Aesop as an exercise to their scholars, not only inviting them to discuss the moral of the tale, but also to practice and to perfect themselves thereby in style and rules of grammar, by making for themselves new and various versions of the fables. Ausonius, the friend of the Emperor Valentinian, and the latest poet of eminence in the Western Empire, has handed down some of these fables in verse, which Julianus Titianus, a contemporary writer of no great name, translated into prose. Avienus, also a contemporary of Ausonius, put some of these fables into Latin elegiacs, which are given by Nevelet (in a book we shall refer to hereafter), and are occasionally incorporated with the editions of Phaedrus.

Seven centuries elapsed before the next notice is found of the Fables of Aesop. During this long period these fables seem to have suffered an eclipse, to have disappeared and to have been forgotten; and it is at the commencement of the fourteenth century, when the Byzantine emperors were the great patrons of learning, and amidst the splendors of an Asiatic court, that we next find honors paid to the name and memory of Aesop. Maximus Planudes, a learned monk of Constantinople, made a collection of about a hundred and fifty of these fables. Little is known

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he lived.

Vivió.

Thus, the fable of the “Hawk and the Nightingale” is related by Hesiod; the “Eagle wounded by an Arrow, winged with its own Feathers,” by Aeschylus; the “Fox avenging his wrongs on the Eagle,” by Archilochus.

Así, la fábula del “Hawk y el Nightingale” es relatada por Hesiod; el “Eagle herido por una Flecha, alado con sus propias Plumas”, por Esquilo; la “Fox vengando sus males sobre el Águila”, por Archiloco.

Many of them again are of later origin, and are to be traced to the monks of the middle ages: and yet this collection, though thus made up of fables both earlier and later than the era of Aesop, rightfully bears his name

Muchos de ellos de nuevo son de origen posterior, y se remontan a los monjes de la Edad Media: y sin embargo, esta colección, aunque así compuesto de fábulas tanto antes como después de la era de Esop, legítimamente lleva su nombre

because he composed so large a number (all framed in the same mould, and conformed to the same fashion, and stamped with the same lineaments, image, and superscription) as to secure to himself the right to be considered the father of Greek fables

porque compuso un número tan grande (todos enmarcados en el mismo molde, y conformados de la misma manera, y estampados con los mismos linajes, imagen, y superscripción) como para asegurar a sí mismo el derecho a ser considerado el padre de las fábulas griegas

and the founder of this class of writ- ing, which has ever since borne his name, and has secured for him, through all succeeding ages, the position of the first of moralists.

y el fundador de esta clase de escritura, que desde entonces ha llevado su nombre, y ha asegurado para él, a través de todas las edades sucesivas, la posición del primero de los moralistas.

The fables were in the first instance only narrated by Aesop, and for a long time were handed down by the uncertain channel of oral tradition.

Las fábulas sólo fueron narradas en primera instancia por Esop, y durante mucho tiempo fueron transmitidas por el canal incierto de la tradición oral.

Socrates is mentioned by Plato as having employed his time while in prison, awaiting the return of the sacred ship from Delphos which was to be the signal of his death, in turning some of these fables into verse

Sócrates es mencionado por Platón como haber empleado su tiempo mientras estaba en prisión, esperando el regreso de la nave sagrada de Delphos que iba a ser la señal de su muerte, al convertir algunas de estas fábulas en verso

but he thus versified only such as he re- membered.

pero por lo tanto, sólo versifi có a los que volvió a ser miembro.

Demetrius Phalereus, a philosopher at Athens about 300 B.

Demetrio Phalereus, un fi lósofo en Atenas alrededor de 300 B.

C. is said to have made the first collection of these fables.

Se dice que C. hizo la primera colección de estas fábulas.

Phaedrus, a slave by birth or by subsequent misfortunes, and admitted by Augustus to the honors of a freedman, imitated many of these fables in Latin iambics about the commencement of the Christian era.

Phaedrus, un esclavo por nacimiento o por desgracias posteriores, y admitido por Augusto a los honores de un hombre liberado, imitaba muchas de estas fábulas en latín iambics sobre el comienzo de la era cristiana.

Aphthonius, a rhetorician of Antioch, A.

Aftonius, un retórico de Antioquía, A.

315, wrote a treatise on, and converted into Latin prose, some of these fables.

315, escribió un tratado, y convertido en prosa latina, algunas de estas fábulas.

This translation is the more worthy of notice, as it illustrates a custom of common use, both in these and in later times.

Esta traducción es la más digna de notar, ya que ilustra una costumbre de uso común, tanto en estos y en tiempos posteriores.

The rhetoricians and philosophers were accustomed to give the Fa- bles of Aesop as an exercise to their scholars, not only inviting them to discuss the moral of the tale

Los retóricos y fi lósofos estaban acostumbrados a dar las Fa- bles de Esop como un ejercicio a sus eruditos, no sólo invitándolos a discutir la moral de la historia

but also to practice and to perfect themselves thereby in style and rules of grammar, by making for themselves new and various versions of the fables.

pero también para practicar y perfeccionarse así en estilo y reglas gramaticales, haciendo para sí mismos nuevas y diversas versiones de las fábulas.

Ausonius, the friend of the Emperor Valentinian, and the latest poet of eminence in the Western Empire, has handed down some of these fables in verse, which Julianus Titianus, a contemporary writer of no great name, translated into prose.

Ausonius, el amigo del emperador Valentiniano, y el último poeta de eminencia en el Imperio Occidental, ha transmitido algunas de estas fábulas en verso, que Julianus Titianus, un escritor contemporáneo sin gran nombre, tradujo a prosa.

Avienus, also a contemporary of Ausonius, put some of these fables into Latin elegiacs, which are given by Nevelet (in a book we shall refer to hereafter), and are occasionally incorporated with the editions of Phaedrus.

Avienus, también contemporáneo de Ausonius, puso algunas de estas fábulas en latín elegiacs, que son dados por Nevelet (en un libro que nos referiremos a continuación), y se incorporan ocasionalmente con las ediciones de Phaedrus.

Seven centuries elapsed before the next notice is found of the Fables of Aesop.

Siete siglos transcurrieron antes de que se encontrara el próximo aviso de las fábulas de Esop.

During this long period these fables seem to have suffered an eclipse, to have dis- appeared and to have been forgotten; and it is at the commencement of the four- teenth century, when the Byzantine emperors were the great patrons of learning

Durante este largo período estas fábulas parecen haber sufrido un eclipse, haber aparecido y haber sido olvidados; y es en el comienzo del siglo cuatro-templo, cuando los emperadores bizantinos eran los grandes mecenas de aprender

and amidst the splendors of an Asiatic court, that we next find honors paid to the name and memory of Aesop.

y en medio de los esplendores de una corte asiática, que a continuación encontramos honores pagados al nombre y la memoria de Esop.

Maximus Planudes, a learned monk of Constantino- ple, made a collection of about a hundred and fifty of these fables.

Maximus Planudes, un sabio monje de Constantino-ple, hizo una colección de alrededor de ciento cincuenta de estas fábulas.

Little is known

Poco se sabe

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of his history. Planudes, however, was no mere recluse, shut up in his monastery. He took an active part in public affairs. In 1327 A.D. he was sent on a diplomatic mission to Venice by the Emperor Andronicus the Elder. This brought him into immediate contact with the Western Patriarch, whose interests he henceforth advocated with so much zeal as to bring on him suspicion and persecution from the rulers of the Eastern Church. Planudes has been exposed to a two-fold accusation. He is charged on the one hand with having had before him a copy of Babrias (to whom we shall have occasion to refer at greater length in the end of this Preface), and to have had the bad taste "to transpose," or to turn his poetical version into prose: and he is asserted, on the other hand, never to have seen the Fables of Aesop at all, but to have himself invented and made the fables which he palmed off under the name of the famous Greek fabulist. The truth lies between these two extremes. Planudes may have invented some few fables, or have inserted some that were current in his day; but there is an abundance of unanswerable internal evidence to prove that he had an acquaintance with the veritable fables of Aesop, although the versions he had access to were probably corrupt, as contained in the various translations and disquisitional exercises of the rhetoricians and philosophers. His collection is interesting and important, not only as the parent source or foundation of the earlier printed versions of Aesop, but as the direct channel of attracting to these fables the attention of the learned.

The eventual re-introduction, however, of these Fables of Aesop to their high place in the general literature of Christendom, is to be looked for in the West rather than in the East. The calamities gradually thickening round the Eastern Empire, and the fall of Constantinople, 1453 A.D. combined with other events to promote the rapid restoration of learning in Italy; and with that recovery of learning the revival of an interest in the Fables of Aesop is closely identified. These fables, indeed, were among the first writings of an earlier antiquity that attracted attention. They took their place beside the Holy Scriptures and the ancient classic authors, in the minds of the great students of that day. Lorenzo Valla, one of the most famous promoters of Italian learning, not only translated into Latin the Iliad of Homer and the Histories of Herodotus and Thucydides, but also the Fables of Aesop.

These fables, again, were among the books brought into an extended circulation by the agency of the printing press. Bonus Accursius, as early as 1475-1480, printed the collection of these fables, made by Planudes, which, within five years afterwards, Caxton translated into English, and printed at his press in West- minster Abbey, 1485. It must be mentioned also that the learning of this age has left permanent traces of its influence on these fables, by causing the interpolation with them of some of those amusing stories which were so frequently introduced into the public discourses of the great preachers of those days, and of which speci-

of his history.

de su historia.

Planudes, however, was no mere recluse, shut up in his monastery.

Planudes, sin embargo, no era un mero recluso, encerrado en su monasterio.

He took an active part in public affairs.

Participó activamente en los asuntos públicos.

In 1327 A.

En 1327 A.

he was sent on a diplomatic mission to Venice by the Emperor Andronicus the Elder.

Fue enviado en una misión diplomática a Venecia por el emperador Andrónico el Viejo.

This brought him into immediate contact with the Western Patriarch, whose interests he henceforth ad- vocated with so much zeal as to bring on him suspicion and persecution from the rulers of the Eastern Church.

Esto lo puso en contacto inmediato con el patriarca occidental, cuyos intereses de ahora en adelante abogó con tanto celo como para traer sobre él la sospecha y la persecución de los gobernantes de la Iglesia oriental.

Planudes has been exposed to a two-fold accusa- tion.

Planudes ha sido expuesto a una doble acusa-ción.

He is charged on the one hand with having had before him a copy of Babrias (to whom we shall have occasion to refer at greater length in the end of this Pref- ace), and to have had the bad taste “to transpose

Se le acusa, por un lado, de haber tenido ante sí una copia de Babrias (a quien tendremos ocasión de referirnos más extensamente al fi nal de este Pref- as), y de haber tenido el mal gusto de “transponer

” or to turn his poetical version into prose: and he is asserted, on the other hand, never to have seen the Fables of Aesop at all, but to have himself invented and made the fables which he palmed off under the name of the famous Greek fabulist.

” o para convertir su versión poética en prosa: y se afi rma, por otro lado, que nunca ha visto las fábulas de Esop en absoluto, sino que se ha inventado y hecho las fábulas que él mismo palmó bajo el nombre de la famosa fabulista griega.

The truth lies between these two extremes.

La verdad se encuentra entre estos dos extremos.

Planudes may have invented some few fables, or have inserted some that were current in his day; but there is an abundance of unanswerable internal evidence to prove that he had an acquaintance with the veritable fables of Aesop

Los planudes pueden haber inventado algunas pocas fábulas, o han insertado algunas que eran actuales en su día; pero hay una abundancia de pruebas internas irresponsibles para probar que tenía un conocimiento de las verdaderas fábulas de Esop

although the versions he had access to were probably corrupt, as contained in the various translations and disquisitional exercises of the rhetoricians and philoso- phers.

aunque las versiones a las que tenía acceso eran probablemente corruptas, tal como fi guraban en las diversas traducciones y ejercicios de disquisición de los retóricos y fi lósofos.

His collection is interesting and important, not only as the parent source or foundation of the earlier printed versions of Aesop, but as the direct channel of attracting to these fables the attention of the learned.

Su colección es interesante e importante, no sólo como la fuente principal o la base de las versiones impresas anteriores de Esop, sino como el canal directo de atraer a estas fábulas la atención de los aprendidos.

The eventual re-introduction, however, of these Fables of Aesop to their high place in the general literature of Christendom, is to be looked for in the West rather than in the East.

Sin embargo, la eventual reintroducción de estas fábulas de Esop a su alto lugar en la literatura general de la cristiandad, debe ser buscada en Occidente y no en Oriente.

The calamities gradually thickening round the Eastern Empire, and the fall of Constantinople, 1453 A.

Las calamidades se engrosan gradualmente alrededor del Imperio Oriental, y la caída de Constantinopla, 1453 A.

combined with other events to promote the rapid restoration of learning in Italy; and with that recovery of learn- ing the revival of an interest in the Fables of Aesop is closely identified.

En este contexto, la Comisión considera que, en el marco de la aplicación del principio de igualdad de trato entre hombres y mujeres en el sector de la educación y de la formación profesional, la Comisión ha adoptado una serie de medidas destinadas a fomentar la igualdad de trato entre hombres y mujeres en el sector de la formación profesional, en particular en lo que se refi ere a la igualdad de oportunidades entre hombres y mujeres y a la igualdad de oportunidades entre hombres y mujeres en el sector de la formación profesional y en el de la formación profesional.

These fables, indeed, were among the first writings of an earlier antiquity that attracted attention.

Estas fábulas, de hecho, fueron uno de los primeros escritos de una antigüedad anterior que atrajo la atención.

They took their place beside the Holy Scriptures and the ancient clas- sic authors, in the minds of the great students of that day.

Tomaron su lugar junto a las Sagradas Escrituras y a los antiguos autores clas- sic, en la mente de los grandes estudiantes de aquel día.

Lorenzo Valla, one of the most famous promoters of Italian learning, not only translated into Latin the Iliad of Homer and the Histories of Herodotus and Thucydides, but also the Fa- bles of Aesop.

Lorenzo Valla, uno de los promotores más famosos del aprendizaje italiano, no sólo tradujo al latín la Ilíada de Homero y las Historias de Herodoto y Tucídides, sino también las Fa-blos de Esop.

These fables, again, were among the books brought into an extended circula- tion by the agency of the printing press.

Estas fábulas, de nuevo, estaban entre los libros traídos a una extensa circulación por la agencia de la imprenta.

Bonus Accursius, as early as 1475-1480, printed the collection of these fables, made by Planudes, which, within five years afterwards, Caxton translated into English, and printed at his press in West- min- ster Abbey, 1485.

Bonus Accursius, ya en 1475-1480, imprimió la colección de estas fábulas, hecha por Planudes, que, dentro de cinco años después, Caxton tradujo al inglés, e imprimió en su prensa en West-min-ster Abbey, 1485.

It must be mentioned also that the learning of this age has left permanent traces of its influence on these fables

Hay que mencionar también que el aprendizaje de esta época ha dejado huellas permanentes de su infl uencia en estas fábulas.

by causing the interpolation with them of some of those amusing stories which were so frequently introduced into the public discourses of the great preachers of those days, and of which speci-

al provocar la interpolación con ellos de algunas de esas historias divertidas que se introdujeron con tanta frecuencia en los discursos públicos de los grandes predicadores de aquellos días, y de los cuales

FABLES

mens are yet to be found in the extant sermons of Jean Raulin, Meffreth, and Gabriel Barlette. The publication of this era which most probably has influenced these fables, is the "Liber Facetiarum," a book consisting of a hundred jests and stories, by the celebrated Poggio Bracciolini, published A.D. 1471, from which the two fables of the "Miller, his Son, and the Ass," and the "Fox and the Woodcutter," are undoubtedly selected.

The knowledge of these fables rapidly spread from Italy into Germany, and their popularity was increased by the favor and sanction given to them by the great fathers of the Reformation, who frequently used them as vehicles for satire and protest against the tricks and abuses of the Romish ecclesiastics. The zealous and renowned Camerarius, who took an active part in the preparation of the Confession of Augsburgh, found time, amidst his numerous avocations, to prepare a version for the students in the university of Tubingen, in which he was a professor. Martin Luther translated twenty of these fables, and was urged by Melancthon to complete the whole; while Gottfried Arnold, the celebrated Lutheran theologian, and librarian to Frederick I, king of Prussia, mentions that the great Reformer valued the Fables of Aesop next after the Holy Scriptures. In 1546 A.D. the second printed edition of the collection of the Fables made by Planudes, was issued from the printing-press of Robert Stephens, in which were inserted some additional fables from a MS. in the Bibliotheque du Roy at Paris.

The greatest advance, however, towards a re-introduction of the Fables of Aesop to a place in the literature of the world, was made in the early part of the seventeenth century. In the year 1610, a learned Swiss, Isaac Nicholas Nevelet, sent forth the third printed edition of these fables, in a work entitled "Mythologia Aesopica." This was a noble effort to do honor to the great fabulist, and was the most perfect collection of Aesopian fables ever yet published. It consisted, in addition to the collection of fables given by Planudes and reprinted in the various earlier editions, of one hundred and thirty-six new fables (never before published) from MSS. in the Library of the Vatican, of forty fables attributed to Aphthonius, and of forty-three from Babrias. It also contained the Latin versions of the same fables by Phaedrus, Avienus, and other authors. This volume of Nevelet forms a complete "Corpus Fabularum Aesopicarum;" and to his labors Aesop owes his restoration to universal favor as one of the wise moralists and great teachers of mankind. During the interval of three centuries which has elapsed since the publication of this volume of Nevelet's, no book, with the exception of the Holy Scriptures, has had a wider circulation than Aesop's Fables. They have been translated into the greater number of the languages both of Europe and of the East, and have been read, and will be read, for generations, alike by Jew, Heathen, Mohammedan, and Christian. They are, at the present time, not only engrafted into the literature of the civilized world, but are familiar as household words in the common intercourse and daily conversation of the inhabitants of all countries.

mens are yet to be found in the extant sermons of Jean Raulin, Meffreth, and Gabriel Barlette.

Los hombres todavía no se encuentran en los sermones existentes de Jean Raulin, Meff reth y Gabriel Barlette.

The publication of this era which most probably has influenced these fables, is the “Liber Facetiarum,” a book consisting of a hundred jests and stories, by the celebrated Poggio Bracciolini, published A.

La publicación de esta era que más probablemente ha infl uido en estas fábulas, es el "Liber Facetiarum", un libro que consta de cien bromas e historias, por el célebre Poggio Bracciolini, publicado A.

1471, from which the two fables of the “Miller, his Son, and the Ass,” and the “Fox and the Woodcut- ter,” are undoubtedly selected.

1471, de la que se seleccionan sin duda las dos fábulas del “Miller, su Hijo, y el Asno”, y el “Fox y el Woodcut-ter”.

The knowledge of these fables rapidly spread from Italy into Germany, and their popularity was increased by the favor and sanction given to them by the great fathers of the Reformation

El conocimiento de estas fábulas se extendió rápidamente desde Italia a Alemania, y su popularidad fue aumentada por el favor y la sanción que les dieron los grandes padres de la Reforma

who frequently used them as vehicles for satire and protest against the tricks and abuses of the Romish ecclesiastics.

que con frecuencia los usaban como vehículos de sátira y protestaban contra los trucos y abusos de los eclesiásticos romish.

The zealous and renowned Camerarius, who took an active part in the preparation of the Confes- sion of Augsburgh, found time, amidst his numerous avocations, to prepare a ver- sion for the students in the university of Tubingen

El celoso y reconocido Camerario, que participó activamente en la preparación de la confesión de Augsburgo, encontró tiempo, en medio de sus numerosas invocaciones, para preparar una versión para los estudiantes de la universidad de Tubingen

in which he was a professor.

en el que era profesor.

Martin Luther translated twenty of these fables, and was urged by Melancthon to complete the whole; while Gottfried Arnold, the celebrated Lutheran theologian, and librarian to Frederick I, king of Prussia

Martín Lutero tradujo veinte de estas fábulas, y fue instado por Melanctón a completar el todo; mientras que Gottfried Arnold, el célebre teólogo luterano, y bibliotecario a Federico I, rey de Prusia

mentions that the great Reformer valued the Fables of Aesop next after the Holy Scriptures.

menciona que el gran Reformador valoró las fábulas de Esop después de las Santas Escrituras.

In 1546 A.

En 1546 A.

the second printed edition of the collection of the Fables made by Planudes, was issued from the printing-press of Robert Stephens, in which were inserted some additional in the Bibliotheque du Roy at Paris.

la segunda edición impresa de la colección de las fábulas realizadas por Planudes, se emitió a partir de la imprenta de Robert Stephens, en la que se insertaron algunos adicionales en la Biblioteca de Roy en París.

The greatest advance, however, towards a re-introduction of the Fables of Aesop to a place in the literature of the world, was made in the early part of the seventeenth century.

El mayor avance, sin embargo, hacia una reintroducción de las fábulas de Esop a un lugar en la literatura del mundo, se hizo en la primera parte del siglo XVII.

In the year 1610, a learned Swiss, Isaac Nicholas Nevelet, sent forth the third printed edition of these fables, in a work entitled “Mythologia Aesopica.

En el año 1610, un experto suizo, Isaac Nicholas Nevelet, envió la tercera edición impresa de estas fábulas, en una obra titulada “Mythologia Esopica.

” This was a noble effort to do honor to the great fabulist, and was the most perfect collection of Aesopian fables ever yet published.

” Este fue un noble esfuerzo por honrar al gran fabulista, y fue la colección más perfecta de fábulas esopias que se haya publicado hasta la fecha.

It consisted, in ad- dition to the collection of fables given by Planudes and reprinted in the various earlier editions, of one hundred and thirty-six new fables (never before published) in the Library of the Vatican

Consistió, en la adición a la colección de fábulas dadas por Planudes y reimpresas en las diversas ediciones anteriores, de ciento treinta y seis nuevas fábulas (nunca antes publicadas) en la Biblioteca del Vaticano

of forty fables attributed to Aphthonius, and of forty-three from Babrias.

de cuarenta fábulas atribuidas a Aftonius, y de cuarenta y tres de Babrias.

It also contained the Latin versions of the same fables by Phaedrus, Avienus, and other authors.

También contenía las versiones en latín de las mismas fábulas de Phaedrus, Avienus y otros autores.

This volume of Nevelet forms a complete "Corpus Fabularum Aesopicarum;" and to his labors Aesop owes his restoration to universal favor as one of the wise moralists and great teachers of mankind.

Este volumen de Nevelet forma un completo "Corpus Fabularum Esopicarum;" y a su labor Esopo debe su restauración al favor universal como uno de los sabios moralistas y grandes maestros de la humanidad.

During the interval of three centuries which has elapsed since the pub- lication of this volume of Nevelet's, no book, with the exception of the Holy Scrip- tures, has had a wider circulation than Aesop's Fables.

Durante el intervalo de tres siglos que ha transcurrido desde la publicación de este volumen de Nevelets, ningún libro, a excepción de las Sagradas Escrituras, ha tenido una circulación más amplia que las fábulas de Esop.

They have been translated into the greater number of the languages both of Europe and of the East, and have been read, and will be read, for generations, alike by Jew, Heathen, Moham- medan, and Christian.

Ellos han sido traducidos al mayor número de lenguas tanto de Europa como de Oriente, y han sido leídos, y serán leídos, durante generaciones, por judíos, Heathen, Moham-medan y cristianos.

They are, at the present time, not only engrafted into the literature of the civilized world, but are familiar as household words in the com- mon intercourse and daily conversation of the inhabitants of all countries.

En la actualidad, no sólo están injertados en la literatura del mundo civilizado, sino que son conocidos como palabras de casa en las relaciones comunes y en la conversación diaria de los habitantes de todos los países.

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This collection of Nevelet's is the great culminating point in the history of the revival of the fame and reputation of Aesopian Fables. It is remarkable, also, as containing in its preface the germ of an idea, which has been since proved to have been correct by a strange chain of circumstances. Nevelet intimates an opinion, that a writer named Babrias would be found to be the veritable author of the existing form of Aesopian Fables. This intimation has since given rise to a series of inquiries, the knowledge of which is necessary, in the present day, to a full understanding of the true position of Aesop in connection with the writings that bear his name.

The history of Babrias is so strange and interesting, that it might not unfitly be enumerated among the curiosities of literature. He is generally supposed to have been a Greek of Asia Minor, of one of the Ionic Colonies, but the exact period in which he lived and wrote is yet unsettled. He is placed, by one critic, as far back as the institution of the Achaian League, B.C. 250; by another as late as the Emperor Severus, who died A.D. 235; while others make him a contemporary with Phaedrus in the time of Augustus. At whatever time he wrote his version of Aesop, by some strange accident it seems to have entirely disappeared, and to have been lost sight of. His name is mentioned by Avienus; by Suidas, a celebrated critic, at the close of the eleventh century, who gives in his lexicon several isolated verses of his version of the fables; and by John Tzetzes, a grammarian and poet of Constantinople, who lived during the latter half of the twelfth century. Nevelet, in the preface to the volume which we have described, points out that the Fables of Planudes could not be the work of Aesop, as they contain a reference in two places to "Holy monks," and give a verse from the Epistle of St. James as an "Epimith" to one of the fables, and suggests Babrias as their author. Francis Vavassor, a learned French jesuit, entered at greater length on this subject, and produced further proofs from internal evidence, from the use of the word Piraeus in describing the harbour of Athens, a name which was not given till two hundred years after Aesop, and from the introduction of other modern words, that many of these fables must have been at least committed to writing posterior to the time of Aesop, and more boldly suggests Babrias as their author or collector. These various references to Babrias induced Dr. Plichard Bentley, at the close of the seventeenth century, to examine more minutely the existing versions of Aesop's Fables, and he maintained that many of them could, with a slight change of words, be resolved into the Scazonic iambics, in which Babrias is known to have written: and, with a greater freedom than the evidence then justified, he put forth, in behalf of Babrias, a claim to the exclusive authorship of these fables. Such a seemingly extravagant theory, thus roundly asserted, excited much opposition. Dr. Bentley met with an able antagonist in a member of the University of Oxford, the Hon. Mr. Charles Boyle, afterwards Earl of Orrery. Their letters and disputa-

AESOP

This collection of Nevelet's is the great culminating point in the history of the revival of the fame and reputation of Aesopian Fables.

Esta colección de Nevelet es el gran punto culminante en la historia del renacimiento de la fama y la reputación de las fábulas esopias.

It is remarkable, also, as containing in its preface the germ of an idea, which has been since proved to have been correct by a strange chain of circumstances.

Es notable, también, ya que contiene en su prefacio el germen de una idea, que desde entonces se ha demostrado que ha sido correcta por una extraña cadena de circunstancias.

Nevelet intimates an opinion, that a writer named Babrias would be found to be the veritable author of the ex- isting form of Aesopian Fables.

Nevelet intima una opinión, que un escritor llamado Babrias se encontraría para ser el verdadero autor de la forma ex-isting de las fábulas esopias.

This intimation has since given rise to a series of inquiries, the knowledge of which is necessary, in the present day, to a full under- standing of the true position of Aesop in connection with the writings that bear his name.

Esta insinuación ha dado lugar desde entonces a una serie de indagaciones, cuyo conocimiento es necesario, en la actualidad, a una completa substitución de la verdadera posición de Esop en relación con los escritos que llevan su nombre.

The history of Babrias is so strange and interesting, that it might not unfitly be enumerated among the curiosities of literature.

La historia de Babrias es tan extraña e interesante, que no podría enumerarse inadecuadamente entre las curiosidades de la literatura.

He is generally supposed to have been a Greek of Asia Minor, of one of the Ionic Colonies, but the exact pe- riod in which he lived and wrote is yet unsettled.

Por lo general se supone que era un griego de Asia Menor, de una de las Colonias jónicas, pero el pe-íod exacto en el que vivió y escribió todavía está inestable.

He is placed, by one critic, as far back as the institution of the Achaian League, B.

Es colocado, por un crítico, tan lejos como la institución de la Liga Acaya, B.

250; by another as late as the Emperor Severus, who died A.

250; por otro tan tarde como el emperador Severo, que murió A.

235; while others make him a contemporary with Phaedrus in the time of Augustus.

235; mientras que otros lo hacen contemporáneo con Phaedrus en la época de Augusto.

At whatever time he wrote his version of Aesop, by some strange accident it seems to have entirely disappeared, and to have been lost sight of.

En cualquier momento que escribió su versión de Esop, por algún extraño accidente parece haber desaparecido por completo, y se han perdido de vista.

His name is mentioned by Avienus; by Suidas, a cel- ebrated critic, at the close of the eleventh century, who gives in his lexicon several isolated verses of his version of the fables; and by John Tzetzes, a grammarian and poet of Constantinople

Su nombre es mencionado por Avienus; por Suidas, un crítico cel-brated, a fi nales del siglo XI, que da en su léxico varios versos aislados de su versión de las fábulas; y por John Tzetzes, un gramático y poeta de Constantinopla

who lived during the latter half of the twelfth century.

que vivió durante la segunda mitad del siglo XII.

Nevelet, in the preface to the volume which we have described, points out that the Fables of Planudes could not be the work of Aesop, as they contain a reference in two places to “Holy monks,” and give a verse from the Epistle of St.

Nevelet, en el prefacio al volumen que hemos descrito, señala que las fábulas de Planudes no podrían ser obra de Esop, ya que contienen una referencia en dos lugares a los "Monjes Santos", y dar un verso de la Epístola de St.

James as an “Epimith” to one of the fables, and suggests Babrias as their author.

Santiago como un "Epimit" a una de las fábulas, y sugiere Babrias como su autor.

Francis Vavassor, a learned French jesuit, entered at greater length on this subject, and produced further proofs from internal evidence, from the use of the word Piraeus in describing the harbour of Athens

Francis Vavassor, un sabio jesuit francés, entró en mayor profundidad sobre este tema, y presentó más pruebas de la evidencia interna, del uso de la palabra Pireo en la descripción del puerto de Atenas

a name which was not given till two hundred years after Aesop, and from the introduction of other modern words, that many of these fables must have been at least committed to writing posterior to the time of Aesop

un nombre que no se dio hasta doscientos años después de Esop, y de la introducción de otras palabras modernas, que muchas de estas fábulas deben haber sido al menos comprometidos a escribir posterior a la época de Esop

and more boldly suggests Babrias as their author or collector.

y más audazmente sugiere Babrias como su autor o coleccionista.

These various references to Babrias induced Dr.

Estas diversas referencias a Babrias inducen al Dr.

Plichard Bentley, at the close of the sev- enteenth century, to examine more minutely the existing versions of Aesop's Fa- bles, and he maintained that many of them could, with a slight change of words, be resolved into the Scazonic iambics

Plichard Bentley, a fi nales del siglo XIX, para examinar más minuciosamente las versiones existentes de las Fa- bles de Esop, y sostuvo que muchas de ellas podrían, con un ligero cambio de palabras, resolverse en los iambics escazónicos

in which Babrias is known to have writ- ten: and, with a greater freedom than the evidence then justified, he put forth, in behalf of Babrias, a claim to the exclusive authorship of these fables.

en la que Babrias es conocido por haber escrito diez: y, con una mayor libertad que las pruebas entonces justifi cadas, presentó, en nombre de Babrias, una reclamación a la autoría exclusiva de estas fábulas.

Such a seemingly extravagant theory, thus roundly asserted, excited much opposition.

Tal teoría aparentemente extravagante, así afi rmada rotundamente, excitaba mucha oposición.

Dr.

El Dr.

Bentley met with an able antagonist in a member of the University of Oxford, the Hon.

Bentley se reunió con un antagonista capaz en un miembro de la Universidad de Oxford, el Hon.

Mr.

El Sr.

Charles Boyle, afterwards Earl of Orrery.

Charles Boyle, después Conde de Orrery.

Their letters and disputa-

Sus cartas y disputas...

FABLES

tions on this subject, enlivened on both sides with much wit and learning, will ever bear a conspicuous place in the literary history of the seventeenth century. The arguments of Dr. Bentley were yet further defended a few years later by Mr. Thomas Tyrwhitt, a well-read scholar, who gave up high civil distinctions that he might devote himself the more unreservedly to literary pursuits. Mr. Tyrwhitt published, A.D. 1776, a Dissertation on Babrias, and a collection of his fables in choliambic meter found in a MS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Francesco de Furia, a learned Italian, contributed further testimony to the correctness of the supposition that Babrias had made a veritable collection of fables by printing from a MS. contained in the Vatican library several fables never before published. In the year 1844, however, new and unexpected light was thrown upon this subject. A veritable copy of Babrias was found in a manner as singular as were the MSS. of Quinctilian's Institutes, and of Cicero's Orations by Poggio in the monastery of St. Gall A.D. 1416. M. Menoides, at the suggestion of M. Villemain, Minister of Public Instruction to King Louis Philippe, had been entrusted with a commission to search for ancient MSS., and in carrying out his instructions he found a MS. at the convent of St. Laura, on Mount Athos, which proved to be a copy of the long suspected and wished-for choliambic version of Babrias. This MS. was found to be divided into two books, the one containing a hundred and twenty-five, and the other ninety-five fables. This discovery attracted very general attention, not only as confirming, in a singular manner, the conjectures so boldly made by a long chain of critics, but as bringing to light valuable literary treasures tending to establish the reputation, and to confirm the antiquity and authenticity of the great mass of Aesopian Fable. The Fables thus recovered were soon published. They found a most worthy editor in the late distinguished Sir George Cornewall Lewis, and a translator equally qualified for his task, in the Reverend James Davies, M.A., sometime a scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford, and himself a relation of their English editor. Thus, after an eclipse of many centuries, Babrias shines out as the earliest, and most reliable collector of veritable Aesopian Fables.

The following are the sources from which the present translation has been prepared: Babrii Fabulae Aesopeae. George Cornewall Lewis. Oxford, 1846.

Babrii Fabulae Aesopeae. E codice manuscripto partem secundam edidit. George Cornewall Lewis. London: Parker, 1857.

Mythologica Aesopica. Opera et studia Isaaci Nicholai Neveleti. Frankfort, 1610.

Fabulae Aesopiacae, quales ante Planudem ferebantur cura et studio Francisci de Furia. Lipsiae, 1810.

tions on this subject, enlivened on both sides with much wit and learning, will ever bear a conspicuous place in the literary history of the seventeenth century.

ciones sobre este tema, animadas por ambos lados con mucho ingenio y aprendizaje, tendrán siempre un lugar visible en la historia literaria del siglo XVII.

The arguments of Dr.

Los argumentos del Dr.

Bentley were yet further defended a few years later by Mr.

Bentley fue aún más defendido unos años más tarde por el Sr.

Thomas Tyrwhitt, a well-read scholar, who gave up high civil distinctions that he might devote himself the more unreservedly to literary pursuits.

Thomas Tyrwhitt, un erudito bien leído, que renunció a las altas distinciones civiles para poder dedicarse más sin reservas a las actividades literarias.

Mr.

El Sr.

Tyrwhitt published, A.

Tyrwhitt publicado, A.

1776, a Dissertation on Babrias, and a collection of his fables in in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

1776, una disertación sobre Babrias, y una colección de sus fábulas en la Biblioteca Bodleian en Oxford.

Francesco de Furia, a learned Italian, contributed further testimony to the correctness of the supposition that Babrias had made a veritable collection of fables by printing from contained in the Vatican library several fables never before published.

Francesco de Furia, un italiano culto, aportó más testimonio de la corrección de la suposición de que Babrias había hecho una verdadera colección de fábulas mediante la impresión de la biblioteca vaticana de varias fábulas nunca antes publicadas.

In the year 1844, however, new and unexpected light was thrown upon this subject.

En el año 1844, sin embargo, se arrojó luz nueva e inesperada sobre este tema.

of Quinctilian's Institutes, and of Cicero's Orations by Poggio in the monastery of St.

de los Institutos Quinctilianos, y de las Oraciones de Cicero por Poggio en el monasterio de St.

Gall A.

Gall A.

1416.

1416.

M.

M.

Menoides, at the suggestion of M.

Menoides, por sugerencia de M.

Villemain, Minister of Public Instruction to King Louis Philippe, had been entrusted with a commission to search for ancient MSS.

Villemain, Ministro de Instrucción Pública del rey Luis Felipe, había sido encargado de una comisión para la búsqueda de la antigua MSS.

at the convent of St.

en el convento de St.

Laura, on Mount Athos, which proved to be a copy of the long suspected and wished-for choliambic version of Babrias.

Laura, en el Monte Athos, que resultó ser una copia de la largamente sospechada y deseada versión colilímbica de Babrias.

was found to be divided into two books, the one containing a hundred and twenty-five, and the other ninety-five fables.

fue encontrado dividido en dos libros, el que contenía ciento veinticinco, y las otras noventa y cinco fábulas.

This discovery attracted very general attention, not only as confirming, in a singular manner, the conjectures so boldly made by a long chain of critics, but as bringing to light valuable literary treasures tending to establish the reputation

Este descubrimiento atrajo una atención muy general, no sólo como confi rmación, de una manera singular, de las conjeturas tan audazmente hechas por una larga cadena de críticos, sino como sacar a la luz valiosos tesoros literarios que tienden a establecer la reputación

and to confirm the antiquity and authenticity of the great mass of Aesopian Fable.

y para confi rmar la antigüedad y autenticidad de la gran masa de la fábula esopia.

The Fables thus recovered were soon published.

Las fábulas así recuperadas se publicaron pronto.

They found a most worthy editor in the late distinguished Sir George Cornewall Lewis, and a translator equally qualified for his task, in the Reverend James Dav- ies, M.

Encontraron un editor muy digno en el distinguido Sir George Cornewall Lewis, y un traductor igualmente califi cado para su tarea, en el Reverendo James Dav-ies, M.

A. sometime a scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford, and himself a relation of their English editor.

A. alguna vez un erudito de Lincoln College, Oxford, y él mismo una relación de su editor inglés.

Thus, after an eclipse of many centuries, Babrias shines out as the earliest, and most reliable collector of veritable Aesopian Fables.

Así, después de un eclipse de muchos siglos, Babrias brilla como el coleccionista más antiguo y confi able de verdaderas fábulas esopias.

The following are the sources from which the present translation has been pre- pared: Babrii Fabulae Aesopeae.

Las siguientes son las fuentes de las que se ha analizado la presente traducción: Babrii Fabulae Esopeae.

George Cornewall Lewis.

George Cornewall Lewis.

Oxford, 1846.

Oxford, 1846.

Babrii Fabulae Aesopeae.

Babrii Fabulae Esopeae.

E codice manuscripto partem secundam edidit.

E codice manuscrito partem secondam edidit.

George Cornewall Lewis.

George Cornewall Lewis.

London: Parker, 1857.

Londres: Parker, 1857.

Mythologica Aesopica.

Mythologica Esopica.

Opera et studia Isaaci Nicholai Neveleti.

Opera et studia Isaaci Nicholai Neveleti.

Frankfort, 1610.

Frankfort, 1610.

Fabulae Aesopiacae, quales ante Planudem ferebantur cura et studio Francisci de Furia.

Fabulae Esopiacae, quales ante Planudem ferebantur cura et studio Francisci de Furia.

Lipsiae, 1810.

Lipsiae, 1810.

FABLES

Ex recognitione Caroli Halmii. Lipsiae, Phaedri Fabulae Esopiae. Delphin Classics. 1822.

GEORGE FYLER TOWNSEND

AESOP FABLES

Ex recognitione Caroli Halmii.

Ex reconocimiento Caroli Halmii.

Lipsiae, Phaedri Fabulae Esopiae.

Lipsiae, Phaedri Fabulae Esopiae.

Delphin Clas-

Delphin Clas...

1822.

1822.

GEORGE FYLER TOWNSEND

Life of Aesop

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THE LIFE and History of Aesop is involved, like that of Homer, the most famous of Greek poets, in much obscurity. Sardis, the capital of Lydia; Samos, a Greek island; Mesembria, an ancient colony in Thrace; and Cotiaeum, the chief city of a province of Phrygia, contend for the distinction of being the birthplace of Aesop. Although the honor thus claimed cannot be definitely assigned to any one of these places, yet there are a few incidents now generally accepted by scholars as established facts, relating to the birth, life, and death of Aesop. He is, by an almost universal consent, allowed to have been born about the year 620 B.C., and to have been by birth a slave. He was owned by two masters in succession, both inhabitants of Samos, Xanthus and Jadmon, the latter of whom gave him his liberty as a reward for his learning and wit. One of the privileges of a freedman in the ancient republics of Greece, was the permission to take an active interest in public affairs; and Aesop, like the philosophers Phaedo, Menippus, and Epictetus, in later times, raised himself from the indignity of a servile condition to a position of high renown. In his desire alike to instruct and to be instructed, he travelled through many countries, and among others came to Sardis, the capital of the famous king of Lydia, the great patron, in that day, of learning and of learned men. He met at the court of Croesus with Solon, Thales, and other sages, and is related so to have pleased his royal master, by the part he took in the conversations held with these philosophers, that he applied to him an expression which has since passed into a proverb, “The Phrygian has spoken better than all.”

On the invitation of Croesus he fixed his residence at Sardis, and was employed by that monarch in various difficult and delicate affairs of State. In his discharge of these commissions he visited the different petty republics of Greece. At one time he is found in Corinth, and at another in Athens, endeavouring, by the narration of some of his wise fables, to reconcile the inhabitants of those cities to the administration of their respective rulers Periander and Pisistratus. One of these ambassadorial missions, undertaken at the command of Croesus, was the occasion of his death. Having been sent to Delphi with a large sum of gold for distribution among the citizens, he was so provoked at their covetousness that he refused to divide the money, and sent it back to his master. The Delphians, enraged at this treatment, accused him of impiety, and, in spite of his sacred character as ambassador, executed him as a public criminal. This cruel death of Aesop was not unavenged. The citizens of Delphi were visited with a series of calamities, until they made a public reparation of their crime; and, “The blood of Aesop” became a well-known adage, bearing witness to the truth that deeds of wrong would not

AESOP

LIFE OF AESOP

THE LIFE and History of Aesop is involved, like that of Homer, the most famous of Greek poets, in much obscurity.

LA VIDA y la Historia de Esop están envueltas, como la de Homero, el poeta griego más famoso, en mucha oscuridad.

Sardis, the capital of Lydia; Samos, a Greek island; Mesembria, an ancient colony in Thrace; and Cotiaeum, the chief city of a province of Phrygia, contend for the distinction of being the birthplace of Aesop.

Sardis, la capital de Lidia; Samos, una isla griega; Mesembria, una antigua colonia en Tracia; y Cotiaeum, la ciudad principal de una provincia de Frigia, compiten por la distinción de ser el lugar de nacimiento de Esop.

Although the honor thus claimed cannot be definitely assigned to any one of these places, yet there are a few incidents now generally accepted by scholars as estab- lished facts, relating to the birth, life, and death of Aesop.

Aunque el honor así reclamado no puede ser asignado defi nitivamente a ninguno de estos lugares, sin embargo, hay algunos incidentes generalmente aceptados por los eruditos como hechos establecidos, relacionados con el nacimiento, la vida y la muerte de Esop.

He is, by an almost universal consent, allowed to have been born about the year 620 B.

Se le permite, por un consentimiento casi universal, haber nacido alrededor del año 620 B.

C. and to have been by birth a slave.

C. y haber sido esclavo de nacimiento.

He was owned by two masters in succession, both inhabit- ants of Samos, Xanthus and Jadmon, the latter of whom gave him his liberty as a reward for his learning and wit.

Perteneció a dos amos sucesivos, ambos habitantes de Samos, Xanthus y Jadmon, este último de los cuales le dio su libertad como recompensa por su sabiduría e ingenio.

One of the privileges of a freedman in the ancient republics of Greece, was the permission to take an active interest in public af- fairs; and Aesop, like the philosophers Phaedo, Menippus, and Epictetus, in later times

Uno de los privilegios de un hombre liberado en las antiguas repúblicas de Grecia, fue el permiso para tomar un interés activo en las ferias públicas; y Esop, como los fi lósofos Phaedo, Menippus, y Epictetus, en tiempos posteriores

raised himself from the indignity of a servile condition to a position of high renown.

se levantó de la indignidad de una condición servil a una posición de alto renombre.

In his desire alike to instruct and to be instructed, he travelled through many countries, and among others came to Sardis, the capital of the famous king of Lydia, the great patron, in that day, of learning and of learned men.

En su deseo por igual de instruir y ser instruido, viajó por muchos países, y entre otros llegó a Sardis, la capital del famoso rey de Lidia, el gran patrón, en ese día, de la educación y de los hombres sabios.

He met at the court of Croesus with Solon, Thales, and other sages, and is related so to have pleased his royal master, by the part he took in the conversations held with these philosophers

Se reunió en la corte de Croesus con Solon, Thales, y otros sabios, y está relacionado por lo que ha agradado a su maestro real, por la parte que tomó en las conversaciones celebradas con estos fi lósofos

that he applied to him an expression which has since passed into a proverb, “The Phrygian has spoken better than all.

que le aplicó una expresión que desde entonces ha pasado a un proverbio, "El frigio ha hablado mejor que todos.

” On the invitation of Croesus he fixed his residence at Sardis, and was employed by that monarch in various difficult and delicate affairs of State.

Por invitación de Croesus fi jó su residencia en Sardis, y fue empleado por ese monarca en varios asuntos difíciles y delicados del Estado.

In his discharge of these commissions he visited the different petty republics of Greece.

En su gestión de estas comisiones visitó las diferentes pequeñas repúblicas de Grecia.

At one time he is found in Corinth, and at another in Athens, endeavouring, by the nar- ration of some of his wise fables, to reconcile the inhabitants of those cities to the administration of their respective rulers Periander and Pisistratus.

En un momento se encuentra en Corinto, y en otro en Atenas, tratando, por la ración nar de algunas de sus sabias fábulas, de reconciliar a los habitantes de esas ciudades con la administración de sus respectivos gobernantes Periander y Pisistratus.

One of these ambassadorial missions, undertaken at the command of Croesus, was the occa- sion of his death.

Una de estas misiones de embajador, llevadas a cabo al mando de Croesus, fue la ocasión de su muerte.

Having been sent to Delphi with a large sum of gold for distribu- tion among the citizens, he was so provoked at their covetousness that he refused to divide the money, and sent it back to his master.

Después de haber sido enviado a Delfos con una gran suma de oro para distribuir entre los ciudadanos, fue tan provocado por su codicia que se negó a dividir el dinero, y se lo envió de vuelta a su amo.

The Delphians, enraged at this treatment, accused him of impiety, and, in spite of his sacred character as ambassador, executed him as a public criminal.

Los Delphians, enfurecidos por este trato, lo acusaron de impiedad, y, a pesar de su carácter sagrado como embajador, lo ejecutaron como un criminal público.

This cruel death of Aesop was not unavenged.

Esta cruel muerte de Esop no fue vencida.

The citizens of Delphi were visited with a series of calamities, until they made a public reparation of their crime; and, "The blood of Aesop" became a well-known adage, bearing witness to the truth that deeds of wrong would not

Los ciudadanos de Delphi fueron visitados con una serie de calamidades, hasta que hicieron una reparación pública de su crimen; y, "La sangre de Esopo" se convirtió en un adagio bien conocido, dando testimonio de la verdad de que los hechos de mal no

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FABLES

pass unpunished. Neither did the great fabulist lack posthumous honors; for a statue was erected to his memory at Athens, the work of Lysippus, one of the most famous of Greek sculptors. P haedrus thus immortalizes the event:

Aesopo ingentem statuam posuere Attici,
Servumque collocarunt aeterna in basi:
Patere honoris scirent ut cuncti viam;
Nec generi tribui sed virtuti gloriam.

These few facts are all that can be relied on with any degree of certainty, in reference to the birth, life, and death of Aesop. They were first brought to light, after a patient search and diligent perusal of ancient authors, by a Frenchman, M. Claude Gaspard Bachet de Mezeriac, who declined the honor of being tutor to Louis XIII of France, from his desire to devote himself exclusively to literature. He published his Life of Aesop, Anno Domini 1632. The later investigations of a host of English and German scholars have added very little to the facts given by M. Mezeriac. The substantial truth of his statements has been confirmed by later criticism and inquiry. It remains to state, that prior to this publication of M. Mezeriac, the life of Aesop was from the pen of Maximus Planudes, a monk of Constantinople, who was sent on an embassy to Venice by the Byzantine Emperor Andronicus the elder, and who wrote in the early part of the fourteenth century. His life was prefixed to all the early editions of these fables, and was republished as late as 1727 by Archdeacon Croxall as the introduction to his edition of Aesop. This life by Planudes contains, however, so small an amount of truth, and is so full of absurd pictures of the grotesque deformity of Aesop, of wondrous apocryphal stories, of lying legends, and gross anachronisms, that it is now universally condemned as false, puerile, and unauthentic. l It is given up in the present day, by general consent, as unworthy of the slightest credit. G.F.T.

M. Bayle thus characterises this Life of Aesop by Planudes, “Tous les habiles gens conviennent que c’est un roman, et que les absurdites grossieres qui l’on y trouve le rendent indigne de toute.” Dictionnaire Historique. Art. Esope.

pass unpunished.

Pasen impunemente.

Neither did the great fabulist lack posthumous honors; for a statue was erected to his memory at Athens, the work of Lysippus, one of the most famous of Greek sculptors.

Tampoco el gran fabulista carecía de honores póstumos; porque una estatua fue erigida a su memoria en Atenas, la obra de Lisipo, uno de los escultores griegos más famosos.

P haedrus thus immortalizes the event: Aesopo ingentem statuam posuere Atticl, Servumque collocarunt aeterna in basi: Patere honoris scirent ut cuncti viam; Nec generi tribui sed virtuti gloriam.

P haedrus inmortaliza así el evento: Aesopo ingentem statuam posuere Atticl, Servumque colocarunt aeterna in basi: Patere honoris scirent ut cuncti viam; Nec generi tribui sed virtuti gloriam.

These few facts are all that can be relied on with any degree of certainty, in reference to the birth, life, and death of Aesop.

Estos pocos hechos son todos en los que se puede confi ar con cualquier grado de certeza, en referencia al nacimiento, la vida y la muerte de Esop.

They were first brought to light, after a patient search and diligent perusal of ancient authors, by a Frenchman, M.

Fueron primero traídos a la luz, después de una búsqueda paciente y diligente perusal de los autores antiguos, por un francés, M.

Claude Gaspard Bachet de Mezeriac, who declined the honor of being tutor to Louis XIII of France, from his desire to devote himself exclusively to literature.

Claude Gaspard Bachet de Mezeriac, que declinó el honor de ser tutor de Luis XIII de Francia, de su deseo de dedicarse exclusivamente a la literatura.

He published his Life of Aesop, Anno Domini 1632.

Publicó su Vida de Esop, Anno Domini 1632.

The later investigations of a host of English and German scholars have added very little to the facts given by M.

Las investigaciones posteriores de una gran cantidad de estudiosos ingleses y alemanes han añadido muy poco a los hechos dados por M.

Mezeriac.

Mezeriac.

The substantial truth of his statements has been confirmed by later criticism and inquiry.

La verdad sustancial de sus declaraciones ha sido confi rmada por las críticas y la investigación posteriores.

It remains to state, that prior to this publication of M.

Queda por decir, que antes de esta publicación de M.

Mezeriac, the life of Aesop was from the pen of Maximus Planudes, a monk of Constantinople, who was sent on an embassy to Venice by the Byzantine Emperor Andronicus the elder, and who wrote in the early part of the fourteenth century.

Mezeriac, la vida de Esop era de la pluma de Maximus Planudes, un monje de Constantinopla, que fue enviado en una embajada en Venecia por el emperador bizantino Andrónico el anciano, y que escribió a principios del siglo XIV.

His life was prefixed to all the early editions of these fables, and was republished as late as 1727 by Archdeacon Croxall as the introduction to his edition of Aesop.

Su vida fue prefi jada a todas las primeras ediciones de estas fábulas, y fue republicada en 1727 por Archdeacon Croxall como la introducción a su edición de Esop.

This life by Planudes contains, however, so small an amount of truth, and is so full of absurd pictures of the grotesque deformity of Aesop, of wondrous apocry- phal stories, of lying legends, and gross anachronisms

Esta vida de Planudes contiene, sin embargo, una cantidad tan pequeña de verdad, y está tan llena de imágenes absurdas de la deformidad grotesca de Esop, de historias apócritas maravillosas, de leyendas mentirosas y anacronismos burdos.

that it is now universally condemned as false, puerile, and unauthentic.

que ahora es universalmente condenado como falso, pueril e inauténtico.

| *It is given up in the present day, by general consent, as unworthy of the slightest credit.*

Se renuncia en el presente día, por consentimiento general, como indigno del más mínimo crédito.

G.

G.

F.

F.

T.

T.

M.

M.

Bayle thus characterises this Life of Aesop by Planudes, “Tous les habiles gens conviennent que c’est un roman, et que les absurdites grossieres qui l’on y trouve le rendent indigne de toute.

Bayle caracteriza así esta Vida de Esop de Planudes, “Tous les habiles gens convenient que c’est un roman, et que les absurdites grossieres qui l’on y trouve le rendent indigne de toute.

” Dictionnaire Historique.

” Dictionnaire Historique.

Art.

Art.

Esope.

Esope.

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Fables

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1- The Wolf and the Lamb

WOLF, meeting with a Lamb astray from the fold, resolved not to lay violent hands on him, but to find some plea to justify to the Lamb the Wolf's right to eat him. He thus addressed him: "Sirrah, last year you grossly insulted me." "Indeed," bleated the Lamb in a mournful tone of voice, "I was not then born." Then said the Wolf, "You feed in my pasture." "No, good sir," replied the Lamb, "I have not yet tasted grass." Again said the Wolf, "You drink of my well." "No," exclaimed the Lamb, "I never yet drank water, for as yet my mother's milk is both food and drink to me." Upon which the Wolf seized him and ate him up, saying, "Well! I won't remain supperless, even though you refute every one of my imputations." The tyrant will always find a pretext for his tyranny.

2- The Bat and the Weasels

A BAT who fell upon the ground and was caught by a Weasel pleaded to be spared his life. The Weasel refused, saying that he was by nature the enemy of all birds. The Bat assured him that he was not a bird, but a mouse, and thus was set free. Shortly afterwards the Bat again fell to the ground and was caught by another Weasel, whom he likewise entreated not to eat him. The Weasel said that he had a special hostility to mice. The Bat assured him that he was not a mouse, but a bat, and thus a second time escaped.

It is wise to turn circumstances to good account.

3- The Ass and the Grasshopper

AN ASS having heard some Grasshoppers chirping, was highly enchanted; and, desiring to possess the same charms of melody, demanded what sort of food they lived on to give them such beautiful voices. They replied, "The dew." The Ass resolved that he would live only upon dew, and in a short time died of hunger.

4- The Lion and the Mouse

A LION was awakened from sleep by a Mouse running over his face. Rising up angrily, he caught him and was about to kill him, when the Mouse piteously entreated, saying: "If you would only spare my life, I would be sure to repay your kindness." The Lion laughed and let him go. It happened shortly after this that

AESOP

FABLES

1- The Wolf and the Lamb WOLF, meeting with a Lamb astray from the fold, resolved not to lay violent hands on him, but to find some plea to justify to the Lamb the Wolf's right to eat him.

1- El Lobo y el Cordero WOLF, encontrándose con un Cordero extraviado del redil, resolvieron no poner manos violentas sobre él, sino encontrar alguna súplica para justifi car al Cordero el derecho del Lobo a comerlo.

He thus addressed him: “Sirrah, last year you grossly insulted me.

Así se dirigió a él: “Sirra, el año pasado me insultaste groseramente.

” “Indeed,” bleated the Lamb in a mournful tone of voice, “I was not then born.

” “De hecho,” balió el Cordero en un tono triste de voz, “Yo no nací entonces.

” Then said the Wolf, “You feed in my pasture.

Entonces dijo el Lobo: “Alimentas en mi pasto.

” “No, good sir,” replied the Lamb, “I have not yet tasted grass.

—No, buen señor —respondió el Cordero—, aún no he probado hierba.

” Again said the Wolf, “You drink of my well.

Una vez más dijo el Lobo: “Bebes de mi pozo.

” “No,” exclaimed the Lamb, “I never yet drank water, for as yet my mother’s milk is both food and drink to me.

” “No,” exclamó el Cordero, “aún nunca bebí agua, porque la leche de mi madre es a la vez alimento y bebida para mí.

” Upon which the Wolf seized him and ate him up, saying, “Well!

” Por lo cual el Lobo lo agarró y se lo comió, diciendo: “¡Bien!

I won't remain supperless, even though you refute every one of my imputations.

No me quedaré sin cenar, a pesar de que refutas cada una de mis imputaciones.

”

”

2- The Bat and the Weasels A BAT who fell upon the ground and was caught by a Weasel pleaded to be spared his life.

2- El Murciélago y las Comadrejas A BAT que cayó al suelo y fue capturado por una Comadreja suplicó que le perdonaran la vida.

The Weasel refused, saying that he was by nature the enemy of all birds.

La Comadreja se negó, diciendo que él era por naturaleza el enemigo de todas las aves.

The Bat assured him that he was not a bird, but a mouse, and thus was set free.

El Murciélago le aseguró que no era un pájaro, sino un ratón, y así fue liberado.

Shortly afterwards the Bat again fell to the ground and was caught by another Weasel, whom he likewise entreated not to eat him.

Poco después el Murciélago cayó otra vez al suelo y fue capturado por otra Comadreja, a quien también le rogó que no lo comiera.

The Weasel said that he had a special hostility to mice.

La Comadreja dijo que tenía una hostilidad especial a los ratones.

The Bat assured him that he was not a mouse, but a bat, and thus a second time escaped.

El Murciélago le aseguró que no era un ratón, sino un murciélago, y así escapó por segunda vez.

3- The Ass and the Grasshopper AN ASS having heard some Grasshoppers chirping, was highly enchanted; and, desiring to possess the same charms of melody, demanded what sort of food they lived on to give them such beautiful voices.

3- El Ass y el Grasshopper AN ASS, habiendo oído a algunos Grasshoppers cantar, estaban muy encantados; y, deseando poseer los mismos encantos de la melodía, exigían qué clase de comida vivían para darles tan hermosas voces.

They replied, “The dew.

Dijeron: «¡El rocío!

” The Ass re-

” El Culo re-

4- The Lion and the Mouse A LION was awakened from sleep by a Mouse running over his face.

4- El león y el ratón Un león fue despertado del sueño por un ratón corriendo sobre su cara.

Rising up angrily, he caught him and was about to kill him, when the Mouse piteously entreated, saying: “If you would only spare my life, I would be sure to repay your kindness.

Al levantarse enojado, lo atrapó y estaba a punto de matarlo, cuando el Ratón lo suplicó con piedad, diciendo: “Si tan sólo me perdonaras la vida, me aseguraría de devolverte tu bondad.

” The Lion laughed and let him go.

” El León se rió y lo dejó ir.

It happened shortly after this that

Sucedió poco después de esto que

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FABLES

the Lion was caught by some hunters, who bound him by st ropes to the ground. The Mouse, recognizing his roar, came gnawed the rope with his teeth, and set him free, exclaim "You ridiculed the idea of my ever being able to help you, expecting to receive from me any repayment of your favor; I now you know that it is possible for even a Mouse to con benefits on a Lion."

5- The Charcoal-Burner and the Fuller

A CHARCOAL-BURNER carried on his trade in his own house. One day he met a friend, a Fuller, and entreated him to come and live with him, saying that they should be far better neighbors and that their housekeeping expenses would be lessened. The Fuller replied, "The arrangement is impossible as far as I am concerned, for whatever I should whiten, you would immediately blacken again with your charcoal." Like will draw like.

6- The Father and His Sons

A FATHER had a family of sons who were perpetually quarreling among themselves. When he failed to heal their disputes by his exhortations, he determined to give them a practical illustration of the evils of disunion; and for this purpose he one day told them to bring him a bundle of sticks. When they had done so, he placed the faggot into the hands of each of them in succession, and ordered them to break it in pieces. They tried with all their strength, and were not able to do it. He next opened the faggot, took the sticks separately, one by one, and again put them into his sons' hands, upon which they broke them easily. He then addressed them in these words: "My sons, if you are of one mind, and unite to assist each other, you will be as this faggot, uninjured by all the attempts of your enemies; but if you are divided among yourselves, you will be broken as easily as these sticks."

7- The Boy Hunting Locusts

A BOY was hunting for locusts. He had caught a goodly number, when he saw a Scorpion, and mistaking him for a locust, reached out his hand to take him. The Scorpion, showing his sting, said: If you had but touched me, my friend, you would have lost me, and all your locusts too!"

8- The Cock and the Jewel

A COCK, scratching for food for himself and his hens, found a precious stone and exclaimed: "If your owner had found thee, and not I, he would have taken thee up, and have set thee in thy first estate; but I have found thee for no purpose. I would rather have one barleycorn than all the jewels in the world."

the Lion was caught by some hunters, who bound him by st ropes to the ground.

El León fue capturado por algunos cazadores, que lo ataron con cuerdas de pt al suelo.

The Mouse, recognizing his roar, came gnawed the rope with his teeth, and set him free, exclaim “You ridiculed the idea of my ever being able to help you, ex- pecting to receive from me any repayment of your favor; I now you know that it is

El Ratón, reconociendo su rugido, vino royendo la cuerda con sus dientes, y le puso en libertad, exclama: "Usted ridiculizaba la idea de mi siempre ser capaz de ayudarle, ex- pect para recibir de mí cualquier reembolso de su favor; Ahora sé que es

” 5- The Charcoal-Burner and the Fuller A CHARCOAL-BURNER carried on his trade in his own house.

5- El Charcoal-Burner y el Fuller A CHARCOAL-BURNER continuaron su negocio en su propia casa.

One day he met a friend, a Fuller, and entreated him to come and live with him, saying that they should be far better neighbors and that their housekeeping expenses would be lessened.

Un día se encontró con un amigo, un Fuller, y le rogó que viniera y viviera con él, diciendo que debían ser vecinos mucho mejores y que sus gastos de limpieza se reducirían.

The Fuller replied, “The arrangement is impossible as far as I am con- cerned, for whatever I should whiten, you would immediately blacken again with your charcoal.

El Fuller respondió, El arreglo es imposible en lo que a mí respecta, porque lo que sea que deba blanquear, de inmediato te ennegrecerías de nuevo con tu carbón.

6- The Father and His Sons A FATHER had a family of sons who were perpetually quarreling among them- selves.

6- El Padre y sus Hijos Un PADRE tenía una familia de hijos que se peleaban perpetuamente entre sí.

When he failed to heal their disputes by his exhortations, he determined to give them a practical illustration of the evils of disunion; and for this purpose he one day told them to bring him a bundle of sticks.

Cuando no pudo sanar sus disputas por medio de sus exhortaciones, decidió darles una ilustración práctica de los males de la desunión; y para este propósito un día les dijo que le trajeran un paquete de palos.

When they had done so, he placed the faggot into the hands of each of them in succession, and ordered them to break it in pieces.

Cuando lo hicieron, puso al maricón en las manos de cada uno de ellos en sucesión, y les ordenó que lo rompieran en pedazos.

They tried with all their strength, and were not able to do it.

Lo intentaron con todas sus fuerzas, y no pudieron hacerlo.

He next opened the faggot, took the sticks separately, one by one, and again put them into his sons' hands, upon which they broke them easily.

A continuación abrió el maricón, tomó los palos por separado, uno por uno, y de nuevo los puso en las manos de sus hijos, sobre los cuales los rompieron fácilmente.

He then addressed them in these words: "My sons, if you are of one mind, and unite to assist each other, you will be as this faggot, uninjured by all the attempts of your enemies; but

Luego se dirigió a ellos con estas palabras: "Hijos míos, si sois de una sola mente, y os unís para ayudaros unos a otros, seréis como este maricón, ileso por todos los intentos de vuestros enemigos; pero

" 7- The Boy Hunting Locusts A BOY was hunting for locusts.

7- El niño cazando langostas Un niño estaba cazando langostas.

He had caught a goodly number, when he saw a Scorpion, and mistaking him for a locust, reached out his hand to take him.

Había cogido un buen número, cuando vio a un Escorpión, y confundiéndolo con una langosta, extendió su mano para tomarlo.

The Scorpion, showing his sting, said: If you had but touched me, my friend, you

El Escorpión, mostrando su aguijón, dijo:

” 8- The Cock and the Jewel A COCK, scratching for food for himself and his hens, found a precious stone and exclaimed: “If your owner had found thee, and not I, he would have taken thee up

8- El Gallo y la Joya UNA COCK, rascando por comida para sí mismo y sus gallinas, encontró una piedra preciosa y exclamó: “Si tu dueño te hubiera encontrado, y no yo, te habría llevado arriba

and have set thee in thy first estate; but I have found thee for no purpose.

y te han puesto en tu primer estado, pero yo te he encontrado sin propósito.

I would rather have one barleycorn than all the jewels in the world.

Prefi ero una cebada que todas las joyas del mundo.

”

”

13

FABLES

9- The Kingdom of the Lion

THE BEASTS of the field and forest had a Lion as their king. He was neither wrathful, cruel, nor tyrannical, but just and gentle as a king could be. During his reign he made a royal proclamation for a general assembly of all the birds and beasts, and drew up conditions for a universal league, in which the Wolf and the Lamb, the Panther and the Kid, the Tiger and the Stag, the Dog and the Hare, should live together in perfect peace and amity. The Hare said, "Oh, how I have longed to see this day, in which the weak shall take their place with impunity by the side of the strong." And after the Hare said this, he ran for his life.

10- The Wolf and the Crane

A WOLF who had a bone stuck in his throat hired a Crane, for a large sum, to put her head into his mouth and draw out the bone. When the Crane had extracted the bone and demanded the promised payment, the Wolf, grinning and grinding his teeth, exclaimed: "Why, you have surely already had a sufficient recompense, in having been permitted to draw out your head in safety from the mouth and jaws of a wolf." In serving the wicked, expect no reward, and be thankful if you escape injury for your pains.

11- The Fisherman Piping

A FISHERMAN skilled in music took his flute and his nets to the seashore. Standing on a projecting rock, he played several tunes in the hope that the fish, attracted by his melody, would of their own accord dance into his net, which he had placed below. At last, having long waited in vain, he laid aside his flute, and casting his net into the sea, made an excellent haul of fish. When he saw them leaping about in the net upon the rock he said: "O you most perverse creatures, when I piped you would not dance, but now that I have ceased you do so merrily."

12- Hercules and the Wagoner

A CARTER was driving a wagon along a country lane, when the wheels sank down deep into a rut. The rustic driver, stupefied and aghast, stood looking at the wagon, and did nothing but utter loud cries to Hercules to come and help him. Hercules, it is said, appeared and thus addressed him: "Put your shoulders to the wheels, my man. Goad on your bullocks, and never more pray to me for help, until you have done your best to help yourself, or depend upon it you will henceforth pray in vain." Self-help is the best help.

9- The Kingdom of the Lion THE BEASTS of the field and forest had a Lion as their king.

9- El Reino del León LAS HERMANAS del campo y del bosque tenía un León como su rey.

He was neither wrathful, cruel, nor tyrannical, but just and gentle as a king could be.

Él no era ni ira, cruel, ni tiránico, sino justo y amable como un rey podría ser.

During his reign he made a royal proclamation for a general assembly of all the birds and beasts, and drew up conditions for a universal league, in which the Wolf and the Lamb, the Panther and the Kid, the Tiger and the Stag, the Dog and the Hare

Durante su reinado hizo una proclamación real para una asamblea general de todos los pájaros y bestias, y preparó las condiciones para una liga universal, en la que el Lobo y el Cordero, la Pantera y el Niño, el Tigre y la Estaca, el Perro y la Liebre

should live together in perfect peace and amity.

deben vivir juntos en perfecta paz y amistad.

The Hare said, “Oh, how I have longed to see this day, in which the weak shall take their place with impunity by the side of the strong.

La Liebre dijo, Oh, cuánto he anhelado ver este día, en el cual los débiles tomarán su lugar con impunidad al lado de los fuertes.

10- The Wolf and the Crane A WOLF who had a bone stuck in his throat hired a Crane, for a large sum, to put her head into his mouth and draw out the bone.

10- El Lobo y el Grulla Un lobo que tenía un hueso clavado en su garganta contrató a un Grulla, por una gran suma, para meter su cabeza en su boca y sacar el hueso.

When the Crane had extracted the bone and demanded the promised payment, the Wolf, grinning and grinding his teeth, exclaimed: “Why, you have surely already had a sufficient recompense

Cuando los Grulla habían extraído el hueso y exigido el pago prometido, el Lobo, sonriendo y moliendo los dientes, exclamó: ¿Por qué, seguramente ya has tenido una recompensa sufi ciente

in having been permitted to draw out your head in safety from the mouth and jaws of a wolf.

por haber sido permitido sacar tu cabeza con seguridad de la boca y las mandíbulas de un lobo.

” In serving the wicked, expect no reward, and be thankful if you

” Al servir a los inicuos, no espere recompensa, y esté agradecido si usted

11- The Fisherman Piping A FISHERMAN skilled in music took his flute and his nets to the seashore.

11- El Pescador Piping A FISHERMAN hábil en música llevó su fl auta y sus redes a la orilla del mar.

Standing on a projecting rock, he played several tunes in the hope that the fish, attracted by his melody, would of their own accord dance into his net, which he had placed below.

Parado sobre una roca que proyectaba, tocó varias melodías con la esperanza de que el pez, atraído por su melodía, bailara por su propia voluntad en su red, que había colocado debajo.

At last, having long waited in vain, he laid aside his flute, and casting his net into the sea, made an excellent haul of fish.

Por fi n, habiendo esperado mucho tiempo en vano, dejó a un lado su fl auta, y echando su red en el mar, hizo un excelente botín de peces.

When he saw them leaping about in the net upon the rock he said: “O you most perverse creatures, when I piped you would not dance, but now that I have ceased you do so mer-

Cuando los vio saltando en la red sobre la roca, dijo: “¡Oh, criaturas perversas, cuando yo lo hice no bailar, pero ahora que he dejado de hacerlo mer-

” 12- Hercules and the Wagoner A CARTER was driving a wagon along a country lane, when the wheels sank down deep into a rut.

12- Hércules y el vagón A CARTER conducía un carro a lo largo de un carril de campo, cuando las ruedas se hundieron profundamente en una rutina.

The rustic driver, stupefied and aghast, stood looking at the wagon, and did nothing but utter loud cries to Hercules to come and help him.

El conductor rústico, estupefacto y horroroso, se paró mirando la carreta, y no hizo más que gritar fuerte a Hércules para que viniera y lo ayudara.

Hercules, it is said, appeared and thus addressed him: “Put your shoulders to the wheels, my man.

Se dice que Hércules apareció y así se dirigió a él: “Pon tus hombros en las ruedas, hombre mío.

Goad on your bullocks, and never more pray to me for help, un- til you have done your best to help yourself, or depend upon it you will henceforth pray in vain.

Goad en sus toros, y nunca más me oren por ayuda, hasta que hayan hecho todo lo posible para ayudarse a sí mismos, o dependan de ello en adelante orarán en vano.

" Self-help is the best help.

La mejor ayuda es la autoayuda.

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FABLES

13- The Ants and the Grasshopper

THE ANTS were spending a fine winter's day drying grain collected in the summertime. A Grasshopper, perishing with famine, passed by and earnestly begged for a little food. The Ants inquired of him, "Why did you not treasure up food during the summer?' He replied, "I had not leisure enough. I passed the days in singing." They then said in derision: "If you were foolish enough to sing all the summer, you must dance supperless to bed in the winter."

14- The Traveler and His Dog

A TRAVELER about to set out on a journey saw his Dog stand at the door stretching himself. He asked him sharply: "Why do you stand there gaping? Everything is ready but you, so come with me instantly." The Dog, wagging his tail, replied: "O, master! I am quite ready; it is you for whom I am waiting." The loiterer often blames delay on his more active friend.

15- The Dog and the Shadow

A DOG, crossing a bridge over a stream with a piece of flesh in his mouth, saw his own shadow in the water and took it for that of another Dog, with a piece of meat double his own in size. He immediately let go of his own, and fiercely attacked the other Dog to get his larger piece from him. He thus lost both: that which he grasped at in the water, because it was a shadow; and his own, because the stream swept it away.

16- The Mole and His Mother

A MOLE, a creature blind from birth, once said to his Mother: "I am sure than I can see, Mother!" In the desire to prove to him his mistake, his Mother placed before him a few grains of frankincense, and asked, "What is it?' The young Mole said, "It is a pebble." His Mother exclaimed: "My son, I am afraid that you are not only blind, but that you have lost your sense of smell.

17- The Herdsman and the Lost Bull

A HERDSMAN tending his flock in a forest lost a Bull-calf from the fold. After a long and fruitless search, he made a vow that, if he could only discover the thief who had stolen the Calf, he would offer a lamb in sacrifice to Hermes, Pan, and the Guardian Deities of the forest. Not long afterwards, as he ascended a small hillock, he saw at its foot a Lion feeding on the Calf. Terrified at the sight, he lifted his eyes and his hands to heaven, and said: "Just now I vowed to offer a lamb to

AESOP

13- The Ants and the Grasshopper THE ANTS were spending a fine winter's day drying grain collected in the sum- mertime.

13- Las hormigas y el saltamontes LOS ANTS estaban pasando un buen día de invierno secando el grano recogido en el sum- mertime.

A Grasshopper, perishing with famine, passed by and earnestly begged for a little food.

Un saltamontes, pereciendo de hambre, pasó y rogó fervientemente por un poco de alimento.

The Ants inquired of him, "Why did you not treasure up food during the summer?

Las hormigas le preguntaron: "¿Por qué no atesoraste la comida durante el verano?

' He replied, "I had not leisure enough.

' Él respondió: "No tenía sufi ciente tiempo libre.

I passed the days in singing.

Pasé los días cantando.

" They then said in derision: "If you were foolish enough to sing all the

Entonces dijeron con escarnio: "Si fueras tan tonto como para cantar todos los

" 14- The Traveler and His Dog A TRAVELER about to set out on a journey saw his Dog stand at the door stretching himself.

14- El viajero y su perro Un viajero a punto de emprender un viaje vio a su perro de pie en la puerta que se estiraba.

He asked him sharply: "Why do you stand there gaping?

Le preguntó bruscamente: "¿Por qué te quedas ahí de brazos cruzados?

Eve- rything is ready but you, so come with me instantly.

Eve-Rything está listo, pero tú, ven conmigo instantáneamente.

" The Dog, wagging his tail, replied: "O, master!

El perro, meneando la cola, respondió: "¡Oh, amo!

I am quite ready; it is you for whom I am waiting.

Estoy bastante preparado; es a ti a quien estoy esperando.

” The loi- terer often blames delay on his more active friend.

” El loi-terer a menudo culpa al retraso a su amigo más activo.

15-

The Dog and the Shadow A DOG, crossing a bridge over a stream with a piece of flesh in his mouth, saw his own shadow in the water and took it for that of another Dog, with a piece of meat double his own in size.

El perro y la sombra Un perro, cruzando un puente sobre un arroyo con un pedazo de carne en su boca, vio su propia sombra en el agua y la tomó por la de otro perro, con un pedazo de carne el doble de su tamaño.

He immediately let go of his own, and fiercely at- tacked the other Dog to get his larger piece from him.

Inmediatamente soltó a su propio perro, y ferozmente atajó al otro perro para obtener su pieza más grande de él.

He thus lost both: that which he grasped at in the water, because it was a shadow; and his own, because

Perdió así ambas cosas: aquello a lo que se aferraba en el agua, porque era una sombra; y lo suyo, porque

16- The Mole and His Mother A MOLE, a creature blind from birth, once said to his Mother: “I am sure than I can see, Mother!

16- El Topo y Su Madre UN MOLE, criatura ciega de nacimiento, una vez le dijo a su Madre: “¡Estoy segura de lo que puedo ver, Madre!

” In the desire to prove to him his mistake, his Mother placed before him a few grains of frankincense, and asked, “What is it?

” En el deseo de probarle su error, su madre puso delante de él unos cuantos granos de incienso, y preguntó: “¿Qué es?

’ The young Mole said, “It is a pebble.

’ El joven Mole dijo: “Es un guijarro.

” His Mother exclaimed: “My son, I am afraid that you are not

Su madre exclamó: “Hijo mío, me temo que tú no eres

17- The Herdsman and the Lost Bull A HERDSMAN tending his flock in a forest lost a Bull-calf from the fold.

17- El Pastor y el Toro Perdido Un HERDSMAN que cuidaba a su rebaño en un bosque perdió un becerro del redil.

After a long and fruitless search, he made a vow that, if he could only discover the thief who had stolen the Calf, he would offer a lamb in sacrifice to Hermes, Pan, and the Guardian Deities of the forest.

Después de una larga e infructuosa búsqueda, hizo un voto que, si tan sólo podía descubrir al ladrón que había robado el becerro, ofrecería un cordero en sacrifi cio a Hermes, Pan, y las Deidades Guardianas del bosque.

Not long afterwards, as he ascended a small hillock, he saw at its foot a Lion feeding on the Calf.

No mucho después, mientras subía a una pequeña loma, vio a su pie a un León que se alimentaba del Calf.

Terrified at the sight, he lifted his eyes and his hands to heaven, and said: “Just now I vowed to offer a lamb to

Aterrado ante la vista, levantó sus ojos y sus manos al cielo, y dijo: “Justo ahora prometí ofrecer un cordero a

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FABLES

the Guardian Deities of the forest if I could only find out who had robbed me; but now that I have discovered the thief, I would willingly add a full-grown Bull to the Calf I have lost, if I may only secure my own escape from him in safety."

18- The Hare and the Tortoise

A HARE one day ridiculed the short feet and slow pace of the Tortoise, who replied, laughing: "Though you be swift as the wind, I will beat you in a race." The Hare, believing her assertion to be simply impossible, assented to the proposal; and they agreed that the Fox should choose the course and fix the goal. On the day appointed for the race the two started together. The Tortoise never for a moment stopped, but went on with a slow but steady pace straight to the end of the course. The Hare, lying down by the wayside, fell fast asleep. At last waking up, and moving as fast as he could, he saw the Tortoise had reached the goal, and was comfortably dozing after her fatigue. Slow but steady wins the race.

19- The Pomegranate, Apple-Tree, and Bramble

THE POMEGRANATE and Apple-Tree disputed as to which was the most beautiful. When their strife was at its height, a Bramble from the neighboring hedge lifted up its voice, and said in a boastful tone: "Pray, my dear friends, in my presence at least cease from such vain disputings."

20- The Farmer and the Stork

A FARMER placed nets on his newly-sown plowlands and caught a number of Cranes, which came to pick up his seed. With them he trapped a Stork that had fractured his leg in the net and was earnestly beseeching the Farmer to spare his life. "Pray save me, Master," he said, "and let me go free this once. My broken limb should excite your pity. Besides, I am no Crane, I am a Stork, a bird of excellent character; and see how I love and slave for my father and mother. Look too, at my feathers -- they are not the least like those of a Crane." The Farmer laughed aloud and said, "It may be all as you say, I only know this: I have taken you with these robbers, the Cranes, and you must die in their company." Birds of a feather flock together.

21- The Farmer and the Snake

ONE WINTER a Farmer found a Snake stiff and frozen with cold. He had compassion on it, and taking it up, placed it in his bosom. The Snake was quickly revived by the warmth, and resuming its natural instincts, bit its benefactor, inflicting on him a mortal wound. "Oh," cried the Farmer with his last breath, "I am

the Guardian Deities of the forest if I could only find out who had robbed me; but now that I have discovered the thief, I would willingly add a full-grown Bull to the

las Deidades Guardián del bosque si tan sólo pudiera descubrir quién me había robado; pero ahora que he descubierto al ladrón, de buena gana añadiría un Toro adulto al

" 18- The Hare and the Tortoise A HARE one day ridiculed the short feet and slow pace of the Tortoise, who replied, laughing: "Though you be swift as the wind, I will beat you in a race.

18- La Liebre y la Tortuga A HARE un día ridiculizaron los pies cortos y el ritmo lento de la Tortuga, quien respondió riendo: "Aunque tú seas veloz como el viento, yo te venceré en una carrera.

" The Hare, believing her assertion to be simply impossible, assented to the proposal; and they agreed that the Fox should choose the course and fix the goal.

" La Liebre, creyendo que su afi rmación era simplemente imposible, aceptó la propuesta; y estuvieron de acuerdo en que el Zorro debía elegir el rumbo y fi jar la meta.

On the day appointed for the race the two started together.

En el día designado para la carrera los dos comenzaron juntos.

The Tortoise never for a mo- ment stopped, but went on with a slow but steady pace straight to the end of the course.

La Tortuga nunca se detuvo por un mo mento, pero siguió con un ritmo lento pero constante hasta el fi nal del curso.

The Hare, lying down by the wayside, fell fast asleep.

La Liebre, acostada junto al camino, se quedó dormida.

At last waking up, and moving as fast as he could, he saw the Tortoise had reached the goal, and was comfortably dozing after her fatigue.

Al despertarse por fi n, y moviéndose tan rápido como pudo, vio que la Tortuga había alcanzado la meta, y estaba cómodamente dormida después de su fatiga.

19- The Pomegranate, Apple-Tree, and Bramble THE POMEGRANATE and Apple-Tree disputed as to which was the most beautiful.

19- La granada, Apple-Tree, y Bramble THE POMEGRANATE y Apple-Tree disputaron sobre cuál era el más hermoso.

When their strife was at its height, a Bramble from the neighboring hedge lifted up its voice, and said in a boastful tone: “Pray, my dear friends, in my

Cuando su contienda estaba en su apogeo, un Bramble del seto vecino alzó su voz, y dijo en un tono jactancioso: “Orad, mis queridos amigos, en mi

” 20- The Farmer and the Stork A FARMER placed nets on his newly-sown plowlands and caught a number of Cranes, which came to pick up his seed.

20- El granjero y la cigüeña A FARMER colocaron redes en sus tierras de arado recién sembradas y atraparon a varios Grullas, que vinieron a recoger su semilla.

With them he trapped a Stork that had fractured his leg in the net and was earnestly beseeching the Farmer to spare his life.

Con ellos atrapó a una cigüeña que se había fracturado la pierna en la red y estaba suplicando encarecidamente al granjero que perdonara su vida.

“Pray save me, Master,” he said, “and let me go free this once.

Orad por mí, Maestro, dijo, y dejadme ir libre esta vez.

My broken limb should excite your pity.

Mi extremidad rota debería excitar tu compasión.

Besides, Iam no Crane, Iam a Stork, a bird of excel- lent character; and see how I love and slave for my father and mother.

Además, no soy Grulla, soy una Cigüeña, un ave de excelente carácter prestado; y ver cómo amo y esclavo a mi padre y a mi madre.

Look too, at my feathers -- they are not the least like those of a Crane.

Mira también, mis plumas... no son como las de un Grulla.

” The Farmer laughed aloud and said, “It may be all as you say, I only know this: I have taken you with these robbers, the Cranes, and you must die in their company.

” El Granjero se rió en voz alta y dijo: “Puede ser todo lo que digas, sólo sé esto: te he llevado con estos ladrones, los Grullas, y debes morir en compañía de ellos.

” Birds of a feather

“ Pájaros de una pluma

21- The Farmer and the Snake ONE WINTER a Farmer found a Snake stiff and frozen with cold.

21- El Granjero y la Serpiente UN INVIERNO un Granjero encontró una Serpiente rígida y congelada con frío.

He had compassion on it, and taking it up, placed it in his bosom.

Tenía compasión de él, y tomándolo, lo puso en su seno.

The Snake was quickly revived by the warmth, and resuming its natural instincts, bit its benefactor, in- flicting on him a mortal wound.

La Serpiente fue rápidamente revivida por el calor, y retomando sus instintos naturales, mordió a su benefactor, in-fl icting en él una herida mortal.

“Oh,” cried the Farmer with his last breath, “I am

Oh, exclamó el granjero con su último aliento,

rightly served for pitying a scoundrel." The greatest kindness will not bind the ungrateful.

22- The Fawn and His Mother

A YOUNG FAWN once said to his Mother, "You are larger than a dog, and swifter, and more used to running, and you have your horns as a defense; why, then, O Mother! do the hounds frighten you so?" She smiled, and said: "I know full well, my son, that all you say is true. I have the advantages you mention, but when I hear even the bark of a single dog I feel ready to faint, and fly away as fast as I can." No arguments will give courage to the coward.

23- The Bear and the Fox

A BEAR boasted very much of his philanthropy, saying that of all animals he was the most tender in his regard for man, for he had such respect for him that he would not even touch his dead body. A Fox hearing these words said with a smile to the Bear, "Oh! that you would eat the dead and not the living."

24- The Swallow and the Crow

THE SWALLOW and the Crow had a contention about their plumage. The Crow put an end to the dispute by saying, "Your feathers are all very well in the spring, but mine protect me against the winter." Fair weather friends are not worth much.

25- The Mountain in Labor

A MOUNTAIN was once greatly agitated. Loud groans and noises were heard, and crowds of people came from all parts to see what was the matter. While they were assembled in anxious expectation of some terrible calamity, out came a Mouse. Don't make much ado about nothing.

26- The Ass, the Fox, and the Lion

THE ASS and the Fox, having entered into partnership together for their mutual protection, went out into the forest to hunt. They had not proceeded far when they met a Lion. The Fox, seeing imminent danger, approached the Lion and promised to contrive for him the capture of the Ass if the Lion would pledge his word not to harm the Fox. Then, upon assuring the Ass that he would not be injured, the Fox led him to a deep pit and arranged that he should fall into it. The Lion, seeing that the Ass was secured, immediately clutched the Fox, and attacked the Ass at his leisure.

rightly served for pitying a scoundrel.

Con razón sirvió para compadecer a un sinvergüenza.

” The greatest kindness will not bind the

” La mayor bondad no atará al

22- The Fawn and His Mother A YOUNG FAWN once said to his Mother, “You are larger than a dog, and swifter, and more used to running, and you have your horns as a defense; why, do the hounds frighten you so?

22- El Fawn y su madre UNA FUERZA JUVENTUD dijo una vez a su madre: Tú eres más grande que un perro, y más rápido, y más acostumbrado a correr, y tienes tus cuernos como defensa; ¿por qué, los perros te asustan así?

” She smiled, and said: “I know full well, my son, that all you say is true.

Ella sonrió y dijo: “Sé muy bien, hijo mío, que todo lo que dices es verdad.

I have the advantages you mention, but when I hear even the bark of a single dog I feel ready to faint, and fly away as fast as I can.

Tengo las ventajas que mencionas, pero cuando oigo incluso la corteza de un solo perro me siento listo para desmayarme, y volar tan rápido como puedo.

23- The Bear and the Fox A BEAR boasted very much of his philanthropy, saying that of all animals he was the most tender in his regard for man, for he had such respect for him that he would not even touch his dead body.

23- El Oso y la Zorra Un Oso se jactaron mucho de su fi lantropía, diciendo que de todos los animales era el más tierno en su consideración por el hombre, porque tenía tal respeto por él que ni siquiera tocaría su cuerpo muerto.

A Fox hearing these words said with a smile

Un zorro que escucha estas palabras con una sonrisa

” 24- The Swallow and the Crow THE SWALLOW and the Crow had a contention about their plumage.

24. La golondrina y el cuervo EL SWALLOW y el cuervo tenían una contienda acerca de su plumaje.

The Crow put an end to the dispute by saying, “Your feathers are all very well in the spring, but mine protect me against the winter.

El Cuervo puso fi n a la disputa diciendo, Tus plumas están muy bien en la primavera, pero las mías me protegen contra el invierno.

” Fair weather friends are not

“ Los amigos del buen tiempo no son

25- The Mountain in Labor A MOUNTAIN was once greatly agitated.

25- LA MONTAÑA EN EL TRABAJO UNA MONTAÑA fue una vez muy agitada.

Loud groans and noises were heard, and crowds of people came from all parts to see what was the matter.

Se oyeron fuertes gemidos y ruidos, y multitudes de personas vinieron de todas partes para ver cuál era el problema.

While they were assembled in anxious expectation of some terrible calamity, out came a Mouse.

Mientras estaban reunidos en espera ansiosa de alguna terrible calamidad, salió un ratón.

26- The Ass, the Fox, and the Lion THE ASS and the Fox, having entered into partnership together for their mutual protection, went out into the forest to hunt.

26- El Ass, el Zorro, y el León EL ASS y el Zorro, habiendo entrado en asociación para su mutua protección, salieron al bosque a cazar.

They had not proceeded far when they met a Lion.

No habían avanzado mucho cuando se encontraron con un León.

The Fox, seeing imminent danger, approached the Lion and promised to contrive for him the capture of the Ass if the Lion would pledge his word not to harm the Fox.

El Zorro, viendo peligro inminente, se acercó al León y prometió inventar para él la captura del Ass si el León prometeba su palabra de no dañar al Zorro.

Then, upon assuring the Ass that he would not be injured, the Fox led him to a deep pit and arranged that he should fall into it.

Luego, al asegurarle al Ass que no sería herido, el Zorro lo llevó a un pozo profundo y dispuso que cayera en él.

The Lion, seeing that the Ass was secured, immediately clutched the Fox, and attacked the Ass at his leisure.

El León, viendo que el Ass estaba asegurado, inmediatamente agarró al Zorro, y atacó al Ass a su tiempo libre.

27- The Tortoise and the Eagle

A TORTOISE, lazily basking in the sun, complained to the sea-birds of her hard fate, that no one would teach her to fly. An Eagle, hovering near, heard her lamentation and demanded what reward she would give him if he would take her aloft and float her in the air. “I will give you,” she said, “all the riches of the Red Sea.” “I will teach you to fly then,” said the Eagle; and taking her up in his talons he carried her almost to the clouds suddenly he let her go, and she fell on a lofty mountain, dashing her shell to pieces. The Tortoise exclaimed in the moment of death: “I have deserved my present fate; for what had I to do with wings and clouds, who can with difficulty move about on the earth?’ If men had all they wished, they would be often ruined.

28- The Flies and the Honey-Pot

A NUMBER of Flies were attracted to a jar of honey which had been overturned in a housekeeper’s room, and placing their feet in it, ate greedily. Their feet, however, became so smeared with the honey that they could not use their wings, nor release themselves, and were suffocated. Just as they were expiring, they exclaimed, “O foolish creatures that we are, for the sake of a little pleasure we have destroyed ourselves.” Pleasure bought with pains, hurts.

29- The Man and the Lion

A MAN and a Lion traveled together through the forest. They soon began to boast of their respective superiority to each other in strength and prowess. As they were disputing, they passed a statue carved in stone, which represented “a Lion strangled by a Man.” The traveler pointed to it and said: “See there! How strong we are, and how we prevail over even the king of beasts.” The Lion replied: “This statue was made by one of you men. If we Lions knew how to erect statues, you would see the Man placed under the paw of the Lion.” One story is good, till another is told.

30- The Farmer and the Cranes

SOME CRANES made their feeding grounds on some plowlands newly sown with wheat. For a long time the Farmer, brandishing an empty sling, chased them away by the terror he inspired; but when the birds found that the sling was only swung in the air, they ceased to take any notice of it and would not move. The Farmer, on seeing this, charged his sling with stones, and killed a great number. The remaining birds at once forsook his fields, crying to each other, “It is time for

27- The Tortoise and the Eagle A TORTOISE, lazily basking in the sun, complained to the sea-birds of her hard fate, that no one would teach her to fly.

27- La Tortuga y el Águila UNA TORTURA, perezosamente tomando el sol, se quejó ante las aves marinas de su difícil destino, de que nadie le enseñaría a volar.

An Eagle, hovering near, heard her lamentation and demanded what reward she would give him if he would take her aloft and float her in the air.

Un águila, fl otando cerca, escuchó su lamento y exigió la recompensa que le daría si él la tomaba en alto y la fl otaba en el aire.

“I will give you,” she said, “all the riches of the Red Sea.

Te daré, dijo ella, todas las riquezas del Mar Rojo.

” “I will teach you to fly then,” said the Eagle; and taking her up in his talons he carried her almost to the clouds suddenly he let her go, and she fell on a lofty mountain, dashing her shell to pieces.

” “Te enseñaré a volar entonces,” dijo el águila; y tomándola en sus garras la llevó casi a las nubes de repente la dejó ir, y ella cayó en una montaña elevada, despedazando su caparazón.

The Tortoise exclaimed in the mo- ment of death: “I have deserved my present fate; for what had I to do with wings and clouds, who can with difficulty move about on the earth?

La Tortuga exclamó en el momento de la muerte: “Me he merecido mi destino actual; porque ¿qué tenía que ver yo con las alas y las nubes, quién puede moverse con difi cultad sobre la tierra?

’ If men had all they

’ Si los hombres tuvieran todo

28- The Flies and the Honey-Pot A NUMBER of Flies were attracted to a jar of honey which had been over- turned in a housekeeper’s room, and placing their feet in it, ate greedily.

28- Las Moscas y la Miel-Pota Un nÃomero de Moscas fueron atraídas a un tarro de miel que habÃ a sido sobre- convertido en la habitación de un ama de llaves, y poniendo sus pies en ella, comÃ an con avidez.

Their feet, however, became so smeared with the honey that they could not use their wings, nor release themselves, and were suffocated.

Sus pies, sin embargo, llegaron a estar tan manchados con la miel que no pudieron usar sus alas, ni liberarse, y se asfi xiaron.

Just as they were expiring, they exclaimed, “O foolish creatures that we are, for the sake of a little pleasure we have destroyed ourselves.

Justo cuando estaban expirando, exclamaron, “Oh criaturas tontas que somos, por el bien de un poco de placer nos hemos destruido a nosotros mismos.

29- The Man and the Lion A MAN and a Lion traveled together through the forest.

29- El Hombre y el León UN HOMBRE y un León viajaron juntos por el bosque.

They soon began to boast of their respective superiority to each other in strength and prowess.

Pronto comenzaron a jactarse de su respectiva superioridad entre sí en fuerza y destreza.

As they were disputing, they passed a statue carved in stone, which represented “a Lion strangled by a Man.

Mientras discutían, pasaron una estatua tallada en piedra, que representaba “un León estrangulado por un Hombre.

” The traveler pointed to it and said: “See there!

El viajero lo señaló y dijo: “¡Vea allí!

How strong we are, and how we prevail over even the king of beasts.

Qué fuertes somos, y cómo prevalecemos incluso sobre el rey de las bestias.

” The Lion replied: “This statue was made by one of you men.

El León respondió: “Esta estatua fue hecha por uno de ustedes.

If we Lions knew how to erect statues, you would see the Man placed under the paw of the Lion.

Si los Leones supiéramos erigir estatuas, verían al Hombre colocado bajo la garra del León.

” One story is good, till

” Una historia es buena, hasta

30- The Farmer and the Cranes SOME CRANES made their feeding grounds on some plowlands newly sown with wheat.

30- El Granjero y los Grullas ALGUNOS CRANES hicieron sus campos de alimentación en algunas tierras de arado recién sembradas con trigo.

For a long time the Farmer, brandishing an empty sling, chased them away by the terror he inspired; but when the birds found that the sling was only swung in the air, they ceased to take any notice of it and would not move.

Durante mucho tiempo el granjero, blandiendo un cabestrillo vacío, los ahuyentó por el terror que él inspiraba; pero cuando las aves encontraron que el cabestrillo sólo se movía en el aire, dejaron de notarlo y no se movían.

The Farmer, on seeing this, charged his sling with stones, and killed a great number.

El granjero, al ver esto, acusó a su honda de piedras, y mató a un gran número.

The remaining birds at once forsook his fields, crying to each other, “It is time for

Los pájaros restantes abandonaron inmediatamente sus campos, llorando el uno al otro,

us to be off to Liliput: for this man is no longer content to scare us, but begins to show us in earnest what he can do." If words suffice not, blows must follow.

31- The Dog in the Manger

A DOG lay in a manger, and by his growling and snapping prevented the oxen from eating the hay which had been placed for them. "What a selfish Dog!" said one of them to his companions; "he cannot eat the hay himself, and yet refuses to allow those to eat who can."

32- The Fox and the Goat

A FOX one day fell into a deep well and could find no means of escape. A Goat, overcome with thirst, came to the same well, and seeing the Fox, inquired if the water was good. Concealing his sad plight under a merry guise, the Fox indulged in a lavish praise of the water, saying it was excellent beyond measure, and encouraging him to descend. The Goat, mindful only of his thirst, thoughtlessly jumped down, but just as he drank, the Fox informed him of the difficulty they were both in and suggested a scheme for their common escape. "If," said he, "you will place your forefeet upon the wall and bend your head, I will run up your back and escape, and will help you out afterwards." The Goat readily assented and the Fox leaped upon his back. Steadying himself with the Goat's horns, he safely reached the mouth of the well and made off as fast as he could. When the Goat upbraided him for breaking his promise, he turned around and cried out, "You foolish old fellow! If you had as many brains in your head as you have hairs in your beard, you would never have gone down before you had inspected the way up, nor have exposed yourself to dangers from which you had no means of escape." Look before you leap.

33- The Bear and the Two Travelers

TWO MEN were traveling together, when a Bear suddenly met them on their path. One of them climbed up quickly into a tree and concealed himself in the branches. The other, seeing that he must be attacked, fell flat on the ground, and when the Bear came up and felt him with his snout, and smelt him all over, he held his breath, and feigned the appearance of death as much as he could. The Bear soon left him, for it is said he will not touch a dead body. When he was quite gone, the other Traveler descended from the tree, and jocularly inquired of his friend what it was the Bear had whispered in his ear. "He gave me this advice," his companion replied. "Never travel with a friend who deserts you at the approach of danger." Misfortune tests the sincerity of friends.

us to be off to Liliput: for this man is no longer content to scare us, but begins to show us in earnest what he can do.

nos vamos a Liliput: porque este hombre ya no se contenta con asustarnos, sino que empieza a mostrarnos en serio lo que puede hacer.

31- The Dog in the Manger A DOG lay in a manger, and by his growling and snapping prevented the oxen from eating the hay which had been placed for them.

31- El perro en el pesebre Un perro yacía en un pesebre, y por sus gruñidos y chasquidos impidieron que los bueyes comiesen el heno que se les había puesto.

" said one of them to his companions; "he cannot eat the hay himself, and yet refuses to

" dijo uno de ellos a sus compañeros; "no puede comer el heno él mismo, y sin embargo se niega a

" 32- The Fox and the Goat A FOX one day fell into a deep well and could find no means of escape.

32- El Zorro y la Cabra UNA CAJA un día cayeron en un pozo profundo y no pudieron encontrar manera de escapar.

A Goat, overcome with thirst, came to the same well, and seeing the Fox, inquired if the water was good.

Una cabra, superada por la sed, llegó al mismo pozo, y viendo a la Zorra, preguntó si el agua era buena.

Concealing his sad plight under a merry guise, the Fox indulged in a lavish praise of the water, saying it was excellent beyond measure, and encouraging him to descend.

Ocultando su triste situación bajo una alegre apariencia, el Zorro se consintió en una lujosa alabanza del agua, diciendo que era excelente más allá de la medida, y alentándole a descender.

The Goat, mindful only of his thirst, thought- lessly jumped down, but just as he drank, the Fox informed him of the difficulty they were both in and suggested a scheme for their common escape.

La Cabra, consciente sólo de su sed, pensó menos- saltó hacia abajo, pero justo cuando bebía, el Zorro le informó de la difi cultad en la que ambos estaban y sugirió un esquema para su escape común.

“If,” said he, “you will place your forefeet upon the wall and bend your head, I will run up your back and escape, and will help you out afterwards.

Si, dijo él, pones tus pies delanteros sobre la pared y doblas la cabeza, correré por tu espalda y escaparé, y te ayudaré después.

” The Goat readily assented and the Fox leaped upon his back.

” La Cabra consintió con facilidad y el Zorro saltó sobre su espalda.

Steadying himself with the Goat’s horns, he safely reached the mouth of the well and made off as fast as he could.

Estabilizándose con los cuernos de la Cabra, llegó a salvo a la boca del pozo y se fue tan rápido como pudo.

When the Goat upbraided him for breaking his promise, he turned around and cried out, “You foolish old fellow!

Cuando la Cabra le reprendió por romper su promesa, se dio la vuelta y gritó: “¡Viejo tonto!

If you had as many brains in your head as you have hairs in your beard, you would never have gone down before you had inspected the way up, nor have exposed yourself to dangers from which you had no means of escape.

Si tuvieras tantos cerebros en la cabeza como cabellos en la barba, nunca habrías bajado antes de haber inspeccionado el camino hacia arriba, ni te habrías expuesto a peligros de los que no tenías manera de escapar.

33- The Bear and the Two Travelers TWO MEN were traveling together, when a Bear suddenly met them on their path.

33- El Oso y los Dos Viajeros DOS HOMBRES viajaban juntos, cuando un Oso de repente los encontró en su camino.

One of them climbed up quickly into a tree and concealed himself in the branches.

Uno de ellos subió rápidamente a un árbol y se escondió en las ramas.

The other, seeing that he must be attacked, fell flat on the ground, and when the Bear came up and felt him with his snout, and smelt him all over, he held his breath, and feigned the appearance of death as much as he could.

El otro, viendo que debía ser atacado, cayó al suelo, y cuando el Oso subió y lo sintió con su hocico, y lo olió por todas partes, contuvo la respiración, y fi ngió la apariencia de muerte tanto como pudo.

The Bear soon left him, for it is said he will not touch a dead body.

El Oso pronto lo dejó, porque se dice que no tocará un cadáver.

When he was quite gone, the other Traveler descended from the tree, and jocularly inquired of his friend what it was the Bear had whispered in his ear.

Cuando ya se había ido, el otro viajero descendió del árbol, y preguntó alegremente a su amigo qué era lo que el oso le había susurrado al oído.

“He gave me this advice,” his companion replied.

Me dio este consejo, contestó su compañero.

“Never travel with a friend who deserts you at the approach of danger.

“Nunca viajes con un amigo que te abandone al acercarse el peligro.

” Misfortune tests the sincerity of friends.

” La desgracia pone a prueba la sinceridad de los amigos.

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34- The Oxen and the Axle-Trees

A HEAVY WAGON was being dragged along a country lane by a team of Oxen. The Axle-trees groaned and creaked terribly; whereupon the Oxen, turning round, thus addressed the wheels: "Hullo there! why do you make so much noise? We bear all the labor, and we, not you, ought to cry out." Those who suffer most cry out the least.

35- The Thirsty Pigeon

A PIGEON, oppressed by excessive thirst, saw a goblet of water painted on a signboard. Not supposing it to be only a picture, she flew towards it with a loud whir and unwittingly dashed against the signboard, jarring herself terribly. Having broken her wings by the blow, she fell to the ground, and was caught by one of the bystanders. Zeal should not outrun discretion.

36- The Raven and the Swan

A RAVEN saw a Swan and desired to secure for himself the same beautiful plumage. Supposing that the Swan's splendid white color arose from his washing in the water in which he swam, the Raven left the altars in the neighborhood where he picked up his living, and took up residence in the lakes and pools. But cleansing his feathers as often as he would, he could not change their color, while through want of food he perished. Change of habit cannot alter Nature.

37- The Goat and the Goatherd

A GOATHERD had sought to bring back a stray goat to his flock. He whistled and sounded his horn in vain; the straggler paid no attention to the summons. At last the Goatherd threw a stone, and breaking its horn, begged the Goat not to tell his master. The Goat replied, "Why, you silly fellow, the horn will speak though I be silent." Do not attempt to hide things which cannot be hid.

38- The Miser

A MISER sold all that he had and bought a lump of gold, which he buried in a hole in the ground by the side of an old wall and went to look at daily. One of his workmen observed his frequent visits to the spot and decided to watch his movements. He soon discovered the secret of the hidden treasure, and digging down, came to the lump of gold, and stole it. The Miser, on his next visit, found the hole empty and began to tear his hair and to make loud lamentations. A neighbor, seeing him overcome with grief and learning the cause, said, "Pray do not grieve

34- The Oxen and the Axle-Trees A HEAVY WAGON was being dragged along a country lane by a team of Oxen.

34- El Oxen y el Axle-Tres A HEAVY WAGON estaban siendo arrastrados por un equipo de Oxen.

The Axle-trees groaned and creaked terribly; whereupon the Oxen, turning round, why do you make so much noise?

Los Axle-árboles gimieron y crujeron terriblemente; sobre lo cual el Oxen, dando la vuelta, ¿por qué haces tanto ruido?

We bear all the labor, and we, not you, ought to cry out.

Nosotros soportamos todo el trabajo, y nosotros, no tú, debemos gritar.

" Those who suffer most cry

Los que más sufren lloran

35- The Thirsty Pigeon A PIGEON, oppressed by excessive thirst, saw a goblet of water painted on a signboard.

35- La paloma sedienta Un pigeón, oprimido por una sed excesiva, vio una copa de agua pintada en un cartel.

Not supposing it to be only a picture, she flew towards it with a loud whir and unwittingly dashed against the signboard, jarring herself terribly.

No suponiendo que fuera sólo una foto, ella voló hacia ella con un fuerte zumbido y sin saberlo se lanzó contra el cartel, destrozándose terriblemente.

Hav- ing broken her wings by the blow, she fell to the ground, and was caught by one of the bystanders.

Habiendo roto sus alas por el golpe, cayó al suelo, y fue capturada por uno de los transeúntes.

36- The Raven and the Swan A RAVEN saw a Swan and desired to secure for himself the same beautiful plumage.

36- El cuervo y el cisne A RAVEN vieron un cisne y deseaban asegurarse el mismo hermoso plumaje.

Supposing that the Swan's splendid white color arose from his wash- ing in the water in which he swam, the Raven left the altars in the neighborhood where he picked up his living, and took up residence in the lakes and pools.

Suponiendo que el espléndido color blanco del cisne surgiera de su lavado en el agua en el que nadaba, el cuervo dejó los altares en el barrio donde recogía su vida, y se estableció en los lagos y piscinas.

But cleansing his feathers as often as he would, he could not change their color, while through want of food he perished.

Pero limpiando sus plumas tan a menudo como lo haría, no podía cambiar su color, mientras que por falta de alimento pereció.

37- The Goat and the Goatherd A GOATHERD had sought to bring back a stray goat to his flock.

37- La Cabra y el Goatherd UN PUEBLO habían tratado de traer de vuelta a su rebaño un macho cabrío extraviado.

He whistled and sounded his horn in vain; the straggler paid no attention to the summons.

Silbó y tocó su cuerno en vano; el rezagado no prestó atención a la citación.

At last the Goatherd threw a stone, and breaking its horn, begged the Goat not to tell his master.

Finalmente el Goatherd lanzó una piedra, y rompiendo su cuerno, rogó a la Cabra que no se lo dijera a su amo.

The Goat replied, "Why, you silly fellow, the horn will speak though I be silent.

La Cabra respondió, ¿Por qué, tonto, el cuerno hablará aunque yo esté en silencio.

38- The Miser A MISER sold all that he had and bought a lump of gold, which he buried in a hole in the ground by the side of an old wall and went to look at daily.

38- El Miser Miser vendió todo lo que tenía y compró un trozo de oro, que enterró en un hoyo en la tierra al lado de una pared vieja y fue a mirar cada día.

One of his workmen observed his frequent visits to the spot and decided to watch his move- ments.

Uno de sus trabajadores observó sus frecuentes visitas al lugar y decidió observar sus movimientos.

He soon discovered the secret of the hidden treasure, and digging down, came to the lump of gold, and stole it.

Pronto descubrió el secreto del tesoro escondido, y excavando, vino a la masa de oro, y lo robó.

The Miser, on his next visit, found the hole empty and began to tear his hair and to make loud lamentations.

El Miser, en su próxima visita, encontró el agujero vacío y comenzó a rasgar su cabello y a hacer fuertes lamentos.

A neighbor, seeing him overcome with grief and learning the cause, said, “Pray do not grieve

Un vecino, viéndolo vencido de dolor y aprendiendo la causa, dijo: “Orad, no os entristezcáis

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so; but go and take a stone, and place it in the hole, and fancy that the gold is still lying there. It will do you quite the same service; for when the gold was there, you had it not, as you did not make the slightest use of it."

39- The Sick Lion

A LION, unable from old age and infirmities to provide himself with food by force, resolved to do so by artifice. He returned to his den, and lying down there, pretended to be sick, taking care that his sickness should be publicly known. The beasts expressed their sorrow, and came one by one to his den, where the Lion devoured them. After many of the beasts had thus disappeared, the Fox discovered the trick and presenting himself to the Lion, stood on the outside of the cave, at a respectful distance, and asked him how he was. "I am very middling," replied the Lion, "but why do you stand without? Pray enter within to talk with me." "No, thank you," said the Fox. "I notice that there are many prints of feet entering your cave, but I see no trace of any returning." He is wise who is warned by the misfortunes of others.

40- The Horse and Groom

A GROOM used to spend whole days in currycombing and rubbing down his Horse, but at the same time stole his oats and sold them for his own profit. "Alas!" said the Horse, "if you really wish me to be in good condition, you should groom me less, and feed me more."

41- The Ass and the Lapdog

A MAN had an Ass, and a Maltese Lapdog, a very great beauty. The Ass was left in a stable and had plenty of oats and hay to eat, just as any other Ass would. The Lapdog knew many tricks and was a great favorite with his master, who often fondled him and seldom went out to dine without bringing him home some tidbit to eat. The Ass, on the contrary, had much work to do in grinding the corn-mill and in carrying wood from the forest or burdens from the farm. He often lamented his own hard fate and contrasted it with the luxury and idleness of the Lapdog, till at last one day he broke his cords and halter, and galloped into his master's house, kicking up his heels without measure, and frisking and fawning as well as he could. He next tried to jump about his master as he had seen the Lapdog do, but he broke the table and smashed all the dishes upon it to atoms. He then attempted to lick his master, and jumped upon his back. The servants, hearing the strange hubbub and perceiving the danger of their master, quickly relieved him, and drove out the Ass to his stable with kicks and clubs and cuffs. The Ass, as he returned to his stall beaten nearly to death, thus lamented: "I have brought it all

so; but go and take a stone, and place it in the hole, and fancy that the gold is still lying there.

Así que, ve y toma una piedra, y colócala en el hoyo, y piensa que el oro todavía está allí.

It will do you quite the same service; for when the gold was there, you

Te hará el mismo servicio; porque cuando el oro estaba allí, tú

" 39- The Sick Lion A LION, unable from old age and infirmities to provide himself with food by force, resolved to do so by artifice.

39- El León Enfermo UN LEÓN, incapaz desde la vejez y las enfermedades de proveerse de alimento por la fuerza, resolvió hacerlo por artifi cio.

He returned to his den, and lying down there, pretended to be sick, taking care that his sickness should be publicly known.

Volvió a su guarida, y se acostó allí, fi ngió estar enfermo, cuidando de que su enfermedad fuera conocida públicamente.

The beasts expressed their sorrow, and came one by one to his den, where the Lion devoured them.

Las bestias expresaron su dolor, y vinieron uno a uno a su guarida, donde el León los devoró.

After many of the beasts had thus disappeared, the Fox discov- ered the trick and presenting himself to the Lion, stood on the outside of the cave, at a respectful distance, and asked him how he was.

Después de que muchas de las bestias desaparecieran, el Zorro descubrió el truco y se presentó al León, se puso de pie en el exterior de la cueva, a una distancia respetuosa, y le preguntó cómo estaba.

"I am very middling," replied the Lion, "but why do you stand without?

Estoy muy entrometida, contestó el León, ¿pero por qué te paras sin él?

Pray enter within to talk with me.

Ruega entrar dentro para hablar conmigo.

" "No, thank you," said the Fox.

"No, gracias", dijo el Zorro.

“I notice that there are many prints of feet entering your cave, but I see no trace of any returning.

Observo que hay muchas huellas de pies entrando en tu cueva, pero no veo rastro de ningún retorno.

” He is wise who is warned by the misfor-

“ Él es sabio que es advertido por el mal-

40- The Horse and Groom A GROOM used to spend whole days in currycombing and rubbing down his Horse, but at the same time stole his oats and sold them for his own profit.

40- El Caballo y el Novio Una GROOM solía pasar días enteros en currycombing y frotando su Caballo, pero al mismo tiempo robó su avena y los vendió para su propio benefi cio.

” said the Horse, “if you really wish me to be in good condition, you should groom

—dijo el Caballo—, si de verdad quieres que esté en buenas condiciones, deberías prepararte

” 41- The Ass and the Lapdog A MAN had an Ass, and a Maltese Lapdog, a very great beauty.

41- El Ass y el Lapdog UN HOMBRE tenía un Ass, y un Maltés Lapdog, una belleza muy grande.

The Ass was left in a stable and had plenty of oats and hay to eat, just as any other Ass would.

El culo se quedó en un establo y tenía un montón de avena y heno para comer, al igual que cualquier otro culo.

The Lapdog knew many tricks and was a great favorite with his master, who often fon- dled him and seldom went out to dine without bringing him home some tidbit to eat.

El Lapdog sabía muchos trucos y era un gran favorito con su maestro, que a menudo fon- le denunció y rara vez salió a cenar sin traerle a casa algo de comer.

The Ass, on the contrary, had much work to do in grinding the corn-mill and in carrying wood from the forest or burdens from the farm.

El Ass, por el contrario, tenía mucho trabajo que hacer para moler el molino de maíz y para llevar madera del bosque o cargas de la granja.

He often lamented his own hard fate and contrasted it with the luxury and idleness of the Lapdog, till at last one day he broke his cords and halter, and galloped into his master's house, kicking up his heels without measure

A menudo lamentaba su duro destino y lo contrastaba con el lujo y la ociosidad del Lapdog, hasta que por fi n un día rompió sus cuerdas y halter, y galopó en la casa de su amo, levantando los talones sin medida

and frisking and fawning as well as he could.

y cacheando y adulando tan bien como pudo.

He next tried to jump about his master as he had seen the Lapdog do, but he broke the table and smashed all the dishes upon it to atoms.

Luego trató de saltar sobre su amo como había visto al Lapdog hacer, pero rompió la mesa y rompió todos los platos en él a los átomos.

He then at- tempted to lick his master, and jumped upon his back.

Luego, tentó a lamer a su amo, y saltó sobre su espalda.

The servants, hearing the strange hubbub and perceiving the danger of their master, quickly relieved him, and drove out the Ass to his stable with kicks and clubs and cuffs.

Los sirvientes, oyendo el extraño alboroto y percibiendo el peligro de su amo, rápidamente lo relevaron, y expulsaron al Ass a su establo con patadas, palos y puños.

The Ass, as he returned to his stall beaten nearly to death, thus lamented: "I have brought it all

El Culo, al regresar a su puesto golpeado casi hasta la muerte, se lamentó así: "Lo he traído todo

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FABLES

on myself! Why could I not have been contented to labor with my companions, and not wish to be idle all the day like that useless little Lapdog!"

42- The Lioness

A CONTROVERSY prevailed among the beasts of the field as to which of the animals deserved the most credit for producing the greatest number of whelps at a birth. They rushed clamorously into the presence of the Lioness and demanded of her the settlement of the dispute. "And you," they said, "how many sons have you at a birth?' The Lioness laughed at them, and said: "Why! I have only one; but that one is altogether a thoroughbred Lion." The value is in the worth, not in the number.

43- The Boasting Traveler

A MAN who had traveled in foreign lands boasted very much, on returning to his own country, of the many wonderful and heroic feats he had performed in the different places he had visited. Among other things, he said that when he was at Rhodes he had leaped to such a distance that no man of his day could leap anywhere near him as to that, there were in Rhodes many persons who saw him do it and whom he could call as witnesses. One of the bystanders interrupted him, saying: "Now, my good man, if this be all true there is no need of witnesses. Suppose this to be Rhodes, and leap for us."

44- The Cat and the Cock

A CAT caught a Cock, and pondered how he might find a reasonable excuse for eating him. He accused him of being a nuisance to men by crowing in the nighttime and not permitting them to sleep. The Cock defended himself by saying that he did this for the benefit of men, that they might rise in time for their labors. The Cat replied, "Although you abound in specious apologies, I shall not remain supperless"; and he made a meal of him.

45- The Piglet, the Sheep, and the Goat

A YOUNG PIG was shut up in a fold-yard with a Goat and a Sheep. On one occasion when the shepherd laid hold of him, he grunted and squeaked and resisted violently. The Sheep and the Goat complained of his distressing cries, saying, "He often handles us, and we do not cry out." To this the Pig replied, "Your handling and mine are very different things. He catches you only for your wool, or your milk, but he lays hold on me for my very life."

on myself!

¡En mí mismo!

Why could I not have been contented to labor with my companions,

¿Por qué no podía yo estar contento de trabajar con mis compañeros,

” 42- The Lioness A CONTROVERSY prevailed among the beasts of the field as to which of the animals deserved the most credit for producing the greatest number of whelps at a birth.

42- La Leona UNA CONTROVERSIDAD prevaleció entre las bestias del campo en cuanto a cuál de los animales merecía el mayor crédito por producir el mayor número de crías al nacer.

They rushed clamorously into the presence of the Lioness and demanded of her the settlement of the dispute.

Se precipitaron a la presencia de la Leona y le exigieron la solución de la disputa.

“And you,” they said, “how many sons have you at a birth?

Y tú, dijeron, ¿cuántos hijos tienes al nacer?

’ The Lioness laughed at them, and said: “Why!

’ La leona se rió de ellos, y dijo: “¡Por qué!

I have only one; but that one is altogether a thoroughbred Lion.

Sólo tengo uno; pero ése es un León de pura sangre.

” The value is in the worth, not in

” El valor está en el valor, no en

43- The Boasting Traveler A MAN who had traveled in foreign lands boasted very much, on returning to his own country, of the many wonderful and heroic feats he had performed in the different places he had visited.

43- El viajero presumido Un hombre que había viajado por tierras extranjeras se jactaba mucho, al regresar a su propio país, de las muchas hazañas maravillosas y heroicas que había realizado en los diferentes lugares que había visitado.

Among other things, he said that when he was at Rhodes he had leaped to such a distance that no man of his day could leap any- where near him as to that, there were in Rhodes many persons who saw him do it and whom he could call as witnesses.

Entre otras cosas, dijo que cuando estaba en Rodas había saltado a tal distancia que ningún hombre de su época podía saltar en cualquier lugar cerca de él en cuanto a eso, había en Rodas muchas personas que lo vieron hacerlo y a quienes podía llamar como testigos.

One of the bystanders interrupted him, saying: "Now, my good man, if this be all true there is no need of witnesses.

Uno de los transeúntes lo interrumpió, diciendo: "Ahora, buen hombre mío, si todo esto es verdad no hay necesidad de testigos.

Sup-

Sup-

" 44- The Cat and the Cock A CAT caught a Cock, and pondered how he might find a reasonable excuse for eating him.

44- El gato y el gallo Un gato cogió un gallo, y pensó cómo podría encontrar una excusa razonable para comerlo.

He accused him of being a nuisance to men by crowing in the night- time and not permitting them to sleep.

Lo acusó de ser una molestia para los hombres cantando en la noche y no permitiéndoles dormir.

The Cock defended himself by saying that he did this for the benefit of men, that they might rise in time for their labors.

El gallo se defendió diciendo que lo hizo en benefi cio de los hombres, para que se levantaran a tiempo para sus labores.

The Cat replied, "Although you abound in specious apologies, I shall not remain sup-

El Gato respondió, "Aunque abundas en excusas engañosas, no me quedaré sup-

45- The Piglet, the Sheep, and the Goat A YOUNG PIG was shut up in a fold-yard with a Goat and a Sheep.

45- La Piglet, la Oveja, y la Cabra Una JUVENTUD PIG fue encerrada en un corral con una Cabra y una Oveja.

On one oc- casion when the shepherd laid hold of him, he grunted and squeaked and resisted violently.

En una ocasión, cuando el pastor se apoderó de él, gruñó, chilló y resistió violentamente.

The Sheep and the Goat complained of his distressing cries, saying, “He often handles us, and we do not cry out.

La oveja y la cabra se quejaron de sus gritos angustiosos, diciendo, Él a menudo nos maneja, y nosotros no clamamos.

” To this the Pig replied, “Your handling and mine are very different things.

A esto respondió el Cerdo: Tu manejo y el mío son cosas muy diferentes.

He catches you only for your wool, or your milk, but he lays hold on me for my very life.

Te atrapa sólo por tu lana, o tu leche, pero me agarra por mi misma vida.

”

”

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46- The Boy and the Filberts

A BOY put his hand into a pitcher full of filberts. He grasped as many as he could possibly hold, but when he tried to pull out his hand, he was prevented from doing so by the neck of the pitcher. Unwilling to lose his filberts, and yet unable to withdraw his hand, he burst into tears and bitterly lamented his disappointment. A bystander said to him, "Be satisfied with half the quantity, and you will readily draw out your hand." Do not attempt too much at once.

47- The Lion in Love

A LION demanded the daughter of a woodcutter in marriage. The Father, unwilling to grant, and yet afraid to refuse his request, hit upon this expedient to rid himself of his importunities. He expressed his willingness to accept the Lion as the suitor of his daughter on one condition: that he should allow him to extract his teeth, and cut off his claws, as his daughter was fearfully afraid of both. The Lion cheerfully assented to the proposal. But when the toothless, clawless Lion returned to repeat his request, the Woodman, no longer afraid, set upon him with his club, and drove him away into the forest.

48- The Laborer and the Snake

A SNAKE, having made his hole close to the porch of a cottage, inflicted a mortal bite on the Cottager's infant son. Grieving over his loss, the Father resolved to kill the Snake. The next day, when it came out of its hole for food, he took up his axe, but by swinging too hastily, missed its head and cut off only the end of its tail. After some time the Cottager, afraid that the Snake would bite him also, endeavored to make peace, and placed some bread and salt in the hole. The Snake, slightly hissing, said: "There can henceforth be no peace between us; for whenever I see you I shall remember the loss of my tail, and whenever you see me you will be thinking of the death of your son." No one truly forgets injuries in the presence of him who caused the injury.

49- The Wolf in Sheep's Clothing

ONCE UPON A TIME a Wolf resolved to disguise his appearance in order to secure food more easily. Encased in the skin of a sheep, he pastured with the flock deceiving the shepherd by his costume. In the evening he was shut up by the shepherd in the fold; the gate was closed, and the entrance made thoroughly secure. But the shepherd, returning to the fold during the night to obtain meat for the next day, mistakenly caught up the Wolf instead of a sheep, and killed him instantly. Harm seek. harm find.

46- The Boy and the Filberts A BOY put his hand into a pitcher full of filberts.

46- El Niño y los Filberts Un NIÑO puso su mano en una jarra llena de fi lberts.

He grasped as many as he could possibly hold, but when he tried to pull out his hand, he was prevented from doing so by the neck of the pitcher.

Agarró a todos los que pudo, pero cuando trató de sacar su mano, se le impidió hacerlo por el cuello del lanzador.

Unwilling to lose his filberts, and yet unable to withdraw his hand, he burst into tears and bitterly lamented his disappointment.

Sin querer perder sus fi lberts, y sin embargo incapaz de retirar su mano, estalló en lágrimas y lamentó amargamente su decepción.

A bystander said to him, “Be satisfied with half the quantity, and you will readily draw out your hand.

Un transeúnte le dijo: “Siéntate con la mitad de la cantidad, y fácilmente sacarás tu mano.

47- The Lion in Love A LION demanded the daughter of a woodcutter in marriage.

47- El León enamorado Un león exigió a la hija de un leñador en matrimonio.

The Father, un- willing to grant, and yet afraid to refuse his request, hit upon this expedient to rid himself of his importunities.

El Padre, no dispuesto a conceder, y sin embargo con miedo de rechazar su petición, golpeó a este conveniente para librarse de sus importunidades.

He expressed his willingness to accept the Lion as the suitor of his daughter on one condition: that he should allow him to extract his teeth, and cut off his claws, as his daughter was fearfully afraid of both.

Expresó su voluntad de aceptar al León como pretendiente de su hija con una condición: que le permitiera extraerse los dientes y cortarse las garras, ya que su hija tenía miedo de ambos.

The Lion cheerfully assented to the proposal.

El León aceptó alegremente la propuesta.

But when the toothless, clawless Lion returned to repeat his request, the Woodman, no longer afraid, set upon him with

Pero cuando el sin dientes, sin garras León volvió a repetir su petición, el Woodman, ya no tiene miedo, se puso sobre él con

48- The Laborer and the Snake A SNAKE, having made his hole close to the porch of a cottage, inflicted a mortal bite on the Cottager's infant son.

48- El Obrero y la Serpiente UNA SNAKE, habiendo hecho su agujero cerca del porche de una casa de campo, infl igió un mordisco mortal al hijo del Cottor.

Grieving over his loss, the Father re- solved to kill the Snake.

Afl igido por su pérdida, el Padre resolvió matar a la Serpiente.

The next day, when it came out of its hole for food, he took up his axe, but by swinging too hastily, missed its head and cut off only the end of its tail.

Al día siguiente, cuando salió de su agujero para comer, tomó su hacha, pero al balancearse demasiado apresuradamente, perdió la cabeza y cortó sólo el extremo de su cola.

After some time the Cottager, afraid that the Snake would bite him also, endeavored to make peace, and placed some bread and salt in the hole.

Después de algún tiempo el Cottor, temiendo que la serpiente lo mordiera también, se esforzó por hacer las paces, y puso un poco de pan y sal en el hoyo.

The Snake, slightly hissing, said: "There can henceforth be no peace between us; for whenever I see you I shall remember the loss of my tail, and whenever you see me you will be thinking of the death of your son.

La serpiente, un poco silbando, dijo: "De aquí en adelante no puede haber paz entre nosotros; porque cada vez que te vea recordaré la pérdida de mi cola, y cada vez que me veas estarás pensando en la muerte de tu hijo.

" No one truly forgets injuries in the

" Nadie olvida verdaderamente las heridas en el

49- The Wolf in Sheep's Clothing ONCE UPON A TIME a Wolf resolved to disguise his appearance in order to secure food more easily.

49- El lobo en la ropa de oveja una vez un lobo decidió disfrazar su apariencia con el fi n de asegurar la comida más fácilmente.

Encased in the skin of a sheep, he pastured with the flock deceiving the shepherd by his costume.

Envuelto en la piel de una oveja, pastoreó con el rebaño engañando al pastor con su traje.

In the evening he was shut up by the shepherd in the fold; the gate was closed, and the entrance made thoroughly secure.

Por la tarde fue encerrado por el pastor en el redil; la puerta estaba cerrada, y la entrada estaba completamente segura.

But the shepherd, returning to the fold during the night to obtain meat for the next day, mistakenly caught up the Wolf instead of a sheep, and killed him instantly.

Pero el pastor, volviendo al redil durante la noche para obtener carne para el día siguiente, tomó erróneamente al Lobo en lugar de una oveja, y lo mató instantáneamente.

harm find.

Encontrar daño.

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FABLES

50- The Ass and the Mule

A MULETEER set forth on a journey, driving before him an Ass and a Mule, both well laden. The Ass, as long as he traveled along the plain, carried his load with ease, but when he began to ascend the steep path of the mountain, felt his load to be more than he could bear. He entreated his companion to relieve him of a small portion, that he might carry home the rest; but the Mule paid no attention to the request. The Ass shortly afterwards fell down dead under his burden. Not knowing what else to do in so wild a region, the Muleteer placed upon the Mule the load carried by the Ass in addition to his own, and at the top of all placed the hide of the Ass, after he had skinned him. The Mule, groaning beneath his heavy burden, said to himself: "I am treated according to my deserts. If I had only been willing to assist the Ass a little in his need, I should not now be bearing, together with his burden, himself as well."

51- The Frogs Asking for a King

THE FROGS, grieved at having no established Ruler, sent ambassadors to Jupiter entreating for a King. Perceiving their simplicity, he cast down a huge log into the lake. The Frogs were terrified at the splash occasioned by its fall and hid themselves in the depths of the pool. But as soon as they realized that the huge log was motionless, they swam again to the top of the water, dismissed their fears, climbed up, and began squatting on it in contempt. After some time they began to think themselves ill-treated in the appointment of so inert a Ruler, and sent a second deputation to Jupiter to pray that he would set over them another sovereign. He then gave them an Eel to govern them. When the Frogs discovered his easy good nature, they sent yet a third time to Jupiter to beg him to choose for them still another King. Jupiter, displeased with all their complaints, sent a Heron, who preyed upon the Frogs day by day till there were none left to croak upon the lake.

52- The Boys and the Frogs

SOME BOYS, playing near a pond, saw a number of Frogs in the water and began to pelt them with stones. They killed several of them, when one of the Frogs, lifting his head out of the water, cried out: "Pray stop, my boys: what is sport to you, is death to us."

53- The Sick Stag

A SICK STAG lay down in a quiet corner of its pasture-ground. His companions came in great numbers to inquire after his health, and each one helped himself

AESOP

50- The Ass and the Mule A MULETEERR set forth on a journey, driving before him an Ass and a Mule, both well laden.

50- El Ass y la Mula A MULETEERR emprendieron un viaje, conduciendo delante de él un Ass y una Mula, ambos bien cargados.

The Ass, as long as he traveled along the plain, carried his load with ease, but when he began to ascend the steep path of the mountain, felt his load to be more than he could bear.

El Ass, mientras viajaba por la llanura, llevaba su carga con facilidad, pero cuando comenzó a subir por el empinado sendero de la montaña, sintió que su carga era más de lo que podía soportar.

He entreated his companion to relieve him of a small portion, that he might carry home the rest; but the Mule paid no attention to the request.

Suplicó a su compañero que lo aliviara de una pequeña porción, para que pudiera llevar a casa el resto; pero la Mula no prestó atención a la petición.

The Ass shortly afterwards fell down dead under his burden.

El Culo poco después cayó muerto bajo su carga.

Not knowing what else to do in so wild a region, the Muleteer placed upon the Mule the load carried by the Ass in addition to his own, and at the top of all placed the hide of the Ass, after he had skinned him.

Sin saber qué más hacer en una región tan salvaje, el Muleteer puso sobre la Mula la carga llevada por el Ass, además de la suya, y en la parte superior de todos colocó el cuero del Ass, después de que lo había despellejado.

The Mule, groaning beneath his heavy burden, said to himself: "I am treated according to my deserts.

La Mula, gimiendo bajo su pesada carga, se dijo a sí misma: "Se me trata según mis desiertos.

If I had only been willing to assist the Ass a little in his need, I should not now be bearing, together

Si sólo hubiera estado dispuesto a ayudar al culo un poco en su necesidad, ahora no debería estar soportando, juntos

" 51- The Frogs Asking for a King THE FROGS, grieved at having no established Ruler, sent ambassadors to Jupiter entreating for a King.

51- Las Ranas que pedían un Rey LAS FROGS, afl igidas por no tener un Gobernante establecido, enviaron embajadores a Júpiter suplicando un Rey.

Perceiving their simplicity, he cast down a huge log into the lake.

Percibiendo su simplicidad, arrojó un enorme tronco al lago.

The Frogs were terrified at the splash occasioned by its fall and hid themselves in the depths of the pool.

Las Ranas estaban aterrorizadas por la salpicadura ocasionada por su caída y se escondieron en las profundidades de la piscina.

But as soon as they realized that the huge log was motionless, they swam again to the top of the water, dismissed their fears, climbed up, and began squatting on it in contempt.

Pero tan pronto como se dieron cuenta de que el enorme tronco estaba inmóvil, volvieron a nadar hasta la cima del agua, desestimaron sus miedos, subieron, y comenzaron a agacharse sobre él con desprecio.

After some time they began to think themselves ill-treated in the appointment of so inert a Ruler, and sent a second deputation to Jupiter to pray that he would set over them another sovereign.

Después de algún tiempo comenzaron a pensar que eran maltratados en el nombramiento de un Gobernante tan inerte, y enviaron una segunda delegación a Júpiter para orar para que pusiera sobre ellos otro soberano.

He then gave them an Eel to govern them.

Luego les dio una anguila para que los gobernaran.

When the Frogs discovered his easy good nature, they sent yet a third time to Jupiter to beg him to choose for them still another King.

Cuando las Ranas descubrieron su fácil buena naturaleza, enviaron una tercera vez a Júpiter para rogarle que eligiera por ellas otro Rey.

Jupiter, displeased with all their complaints, sent a Heron, who preyed upon the Frogs day by day till there were none left to croak

Júpiter, disgustado con todas sus quejas, envió una Garza, que se aprovechaba de las Ranas día a día hasta que no había nadie para croar

52- The Boys and the Frogs SOME BOYS, playing near a pond, saw a number of Frogs in the water and be- gan to pelt them with stones.

52- Los chicos y las ranas, algunos chicos, jugando cerca de un estanque, vieron una serie de ranas en el agua y ser-gan para arrojarlas con piedras.

They killed several of them, when one of the Frogs, lifting his head out of the water, cried out: "Pray stop, my boys: what is sport to

Mataron a varios de ellos, cuando una de las Ranas, levantando la cabeza del agua, gritó: "Deténganse, muchachos: ¿qué es el deporte para

" 53- The Sick Stag A SICK STAG lay down in a quiet corner of its pasture-ground.

53- El enfermizo Stag A SICK STAG se acostó en un rincón tranquilo de su pastizal.

His companions came in great numbers to inquire after his health, and each one helped himself

Sus compañeros vinieron en gran número para preguntar por su salud, y cada uno se ayudó a sí mismo

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FABLES

to a share of the food which had been placed for his use; so that he died, not from his sickness, but from the failure of the means of living. Evil companions bring more hurt than profit.

54- The Salt Merchant and His Ass

A PEDDLER drove his Ass to the seashore to buy salt. His road home lay across a stream into which his Ass, making a false step, fell by accident and rose up again with his load considerably lighter, as the water melted the sack. The Peddler retraced his steps and refilled his panniers with a larger quantity of salt than before. When he came again to the stream, the Ass fell down on purpose in the same spot, and, regaining his feet with the weight of his load much diminished, brayed triumphantly as if he had obtained what he desired. The Peddler saw through his trick and drove him for the third time to the coast, where he bought a cargo of sponges instead of salt. The Ass, again playing the fool, fell down on purpose when he reached the stream, but the sponges became swollen with water, greatly increasing his load. And thus his trick recoiled on him, for he now carried on his back a double burden.

55- The Oxen and the Butchers

THE OXEN once upon a time sought to destroy the Butchers, who practiced a trade destructive to their race. They assembled on a certain day to carry out their purpose, and sharpened their horns for the contest. But one of them who was exceedingly old (for many a field had he plowed) thus spoke: “These Butchers, it is true, slaughter us, but they do so with skillful hands, and with no unnecessary pain. If we get rid of them, we shall fall into the hands of unskillful operators, and thus suffer a double death: for you may be assured, that though all the Butchers should perish, yet will men never want beef.” Do not be in a hurry to change one evil for another.

56- The Lion, the Mouse, and the Fox

A LION, fatigued by the heat of a summer’s day, fell fast asleep in his den. A Mouse ran over his mane and ears and woke him from his slumbers. He rose up and shook himself in great wrath, and searched every corner of his den to find the Mouse. A Fox seeing him said: “A fine Lion you are, to be frightened of a Mouse.” “’Tis not the Mouse I fear,” said the Lion; “I resent his familiarity and ill-breeding.” Little liberties are great offenses.

to a share of the food which had been placed for his use; so that he died, not from his sickness, but from the failure of the means of living.

a una parte de la comida que se había puesto para su uso, de modo que murió, no de su enfermedad, sino de la falta de los medios de vida.

Evil companions bring

Traigan a los malos compañeros.

54- The Salt Merchant and His Ass A PEDDLER drove his Ass to the seashore to buy salt.

54- El Comerciante de la Sal y su Culo UN PEDDLER condujo su Culo a la orilla del mar para comprar sal.

His road home lay across a stream into which his Ass, making a false step, fell by accident and rose up again with his load considerably lighter, as the water melted the sack.

Su camino a casa yacía a través de un arroyo en el que su culo, haciendo un paso falso, cayó por accidente y se levantó de nuevo con su carga considerablemente más ligera, mientras el agua derretía el saco.

The Peddler re- traced his steps and refilled his panniers with a larger quantity of salt than before.

El Peddler re- rastreó sus pasos y rellenó sus panniers con una mayor cantidad de sal que antes.

When he came again to the stream, the Ass fell down on purpose in the same spot, and, regaining his feet with the weight of his load much diminished, brayed triumphantly as if he had obtained what he desired.

Cuando volvió al arroyo, el Ass cayó a propósito en el mismo lugar, y, recuperando sus pies con el peso de su carga muy disminuida, rebuznó triunfalmente como si hubiera obtenido lo que deseaba.

The Peddler saw through his trick and drove him for the third time to the coast, where he bought a cargo of sponges instead of salt.

El Peddler vio a través de su truco y lo llevó por tercera vez a la costa, donde compró una carga de esponjas en lugar de sal.

The Ass, again playing the fool, fell down on purpose when he reached the stream, but the sponges became swollen with water, greatly increasing his load.

El Ass, de nuevo haciendo el tonto, cayó a propósito cuando llegó al arroyo, pero las esponjas se hincharon de agua, aumentando en gran medida su carga.

And thus his trick recoiled on him, for he now carried on his

Y así su truco recayó en él, porque ahora continuó su

55- The Oxen and the Butchers THE OXEN once upon a time sought to destroy the Butchers, who practiced a trade destructive to their race.

55- El Oxen y los Carniceros El Oxen una vez trató de destruir a los Carniceros, que practicaban un comercio destructivo para su raza.

They assembled on a certain day to carry out their purpose, and sharpened their horns for the contest.

Se reunieron en cierto día para llevar a cabo su propósito, y afi laron sus cuernos para la competencia.

But one of them who was exceedingly old (for many a field had he plowed) thus spoke: "These Butchers, it is true, slaughter us, but they do so with skillful hands, and with no unnecessary pain.

Pero uno de los que era excesivamente viejo (para muchos campos había arado) habló así: "Estos Carniceros, es verdad, nos matan, pero lo hacen con manos hábiles, y sin dolor innecesario.

If we get rid of them, we shall fall into the hands of unskillful operators, and thus suffer a double death: for you may be assured, that though all the Butchers should perish, yet will men never want beef.

Si nos deshacemos de ellos, caeremos en manos de obreros inescrupulosos, y sufriremos así una doble muerte; porque podéis estar seguros de que aunque todos los Carniceros perezcan, los hombres nunca querrán carne de res.

" Do not be in a hurry to change one evil for another.

" No tengas prisa en cambiar un mal por otro.

56-

The Lion, the Mouse, and the Fox A LION, fatigued by the heat of a summer's day, fell fast asleep in his den.

El León, el Ratón, y el Zorro UN LEÓN, fatigado por el calor de un día de verano, se durmió rápidamente en su guarida.

A Mouse ran over his mane and ears and woke him from his slumbers.

Un ratón atropelló su crin y orejas y lo despertó de sus sueños.

He rose up and shook himself in great wrath, and searched every corner of his den to find the Mouse.

Se levantó y se sacudió con gran ira, y buscó en cada rincón de su guarida para encontrar al Ratón.

A Fox seeing him said: "A fine Lion you are, to be frightened of a Mouse.

Un zorro que lo vio dijo: "Eres un buen León, para tener miedo de un ratón.

" "Tis not the Mouse I fear," said the Lion; "I resent his familiarity and ill-breed- ing.

"No es el ratón lo que temo," dijo el León; "me molesta su familiaridad y mala crianza.

" Little liberties are great offenses.

" Las pequeñas libertades son grandes ofensas.

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FABLES

57- The Vain Jackdaw

JUPITER DETERMINED, it is said, to create a sovereign over the birds, and made proclamation that on a certain day they should all present themselves before him, when he would himself choose the most beautiful among them to be king. The Jackdaw, knowing his own ugliness, searched through the woods and fields, and collected the feathers which had fallen from the wings of his companions, and stuck them in all parts of his body, hoping thereby to make himself the most beautiful of all. When the appointed day arrived, and the birds had assembled before Jupiter, the Jackdaw also made his appearance in his many feathered finery. But when Jupiter proposed to make him king because of the beauty of his plumage, the birds indignantly protested, and each plucked from him his own feathers, leaving the Jackdaw nothing but a Jackdaw.

58- The Goatherd and the Wild Goats

A GOATHERD, driving his flock from their pasture at eventide, found some Wild Goats mingled among them, and shut them up together with his own for the night. The next day it snowed very hard, so that he could not take the herd to their usual feeding places, but was obliged to keep them in the fold. He gave his own goats just sufficient food to keep them alive, but fed the strangers more abundantly in the hope of enticing them to stay with him and of making them his own. When the thaw set in, he led them all out to feed, and the Wild Goats scampered away as fast as they could to the mountains. The Goatherd scolded them for their ingratitude in leaving him, when during the storm he had taken more care of them than of his own herd. One of them, turning about, said to him: “That is the very reason why we are so cautious; for if you yesterday treated us better than the Goats you have had so long, it is plain also that if others came after us, you would in the same manner prefer them to ourselves.” Old friends cannot with impunity be sacrificed for new ones.

59- The Mischievous Dog

A DOG used to run up quietly to the heels of everyone he met, and to bite them without notice. His master suspended a bell about his neck so that the Dog might give notice of his presence wherever he went. Thinking it a mark of distinction, the Dog grew proud of his bell and went tinkling it all over the marketplace. One day an old hound said to him: Why do you make such an exhibition of yourself? That bell that you carry is not, believe me, any order of merit, but on the contrary a mark of disgrace, a public notice to all men to avoid you as an ill mannered dog.” Notoriety is often mistaken for fame.

57- The Vain Jackdaw JUPITER DETERMINED, it is said, to create a sovereign over the birds, and made proclamation that on a certain day they should all present themselves be- fore him

57- El Vain Jackdaw JUPITER DETERMINADO, se dice, para crear un soberano sobre las aves, e hizo la proclamación de que en un día determinado todos ellos deben presentarse a sí mismos- preséntelo

when he would himself choose the most beautiful among them to be king.

cuando él mismo elegiría a los más bellos entre ellos para ser rey.

The Jackdaw, knowing his own ugliness, searched through the woods and fields, and collected the feathers which had fallen from the wings of his compan- ions, and stuck them in all parts of his body

El Jackdaw, conociendo su propia fealdad, buscó por los bosques y campos, y recogió las plumas que habían caído de las alas de sus iones compañeros, y las metió en todas las partes de su cuerpo.

hoping thereby to make himself the most beautiful of all.

con la esperanza de hacerse el más hermoso de todos.

When the appointed day arrived, and the birds had assem- bled before Jupiter, the Jackdaw also made his appearance in his many feathered finery.

Cuando llegó el día señalado, y las aves se habían desangrado ante Júpiter, el Jackdaw también hizo su aparición en sus muchas plumas fi nas.

But when Jupiter proposed to make him king because of the beauty of his plumage, the birds indignantly protested, and each plucked from him his own

Pero cuando Júpiter se propuso hacerlo rey debido a la belleza de su plumaje, los pájaros protestaron indignados, y cada uno le quitó su propio

58- The Goatherd and the Wild Goats A GOATHERD, driving his flock from their pasture at eventide, found some Wild Goats mingled among them, and shut them up together with his own for the night.

58- El Goatherd y las Cabras Salvajes UN GOATHERD, echando a su rebaño de sus pastos en eventide, encontró algunas Cabras Salvajes mezcladas entre ellos, y las encerró junto con el suyo para la noche.

The next day it snowed very hard, so that he could not take the herd to their usual feeding places, but was obliged to keep them in the fold.

Al día siguiente nevaba muy fuerte, de modo que no podía llevar el rebaño a sus lugares de alimentación habituales, pero se vio obligado a mantenerlos en el redil.

He gave his own goats just sufficient food to keep them alive, but fed the strangers more abundantly in the hope of enticing them to stay with him and of making them his own.

Él dio a sus propias cabras apenas alimento sufi ciente para mantenerlos vivos, pero alimentó a los extranjeros más abundantemente con la esperanza de atraerlos a quedarse con él y de hacerlos suyos.

When the thaw set in, he led them all out to feed, and the Wild Goats scamp- ered away as fast as they could to the mountains.

Cuando el deshielo entró, los llevó a todos a alimentarse, y los Cabras Salvajes se alejaron tan rápido como pudieron a las montañas.

The Goatherd scolded them for their ingratitude in leaving him, when during the storm he had taken more care of them than of his own herd.

El Goatherd los regañó por su ingratitud al abandonarlo, cuando durante la tormenta los había cuidado más que de su propio rebaño.

One of them, turning about, said to him: "That is the very reason why we are so cautious; for if you yesterday treated us better than the Goats you have had so long, it is plain also that if others came after us

Uno de ellos, volviéndose, le dijo: "Esa es la razón misma por la que somos tan cautelosos; porque si ayer nos trataste mejor que las Cabras que has tenido tanto tiempo, es claro también que si otros vinieron después de nosotros

you would in the same manner prefer them to ourselves.

De la misma manera preferirías que ellos a nosotros mismos.

" Old friends cannot with impunity

" Los viejos amigos no pueden con impunidad

59- The Mischievous Dog A DOG used to run up quietly to the heels of everyone he met, and to bite them without notice.

59- El perro travieso Un perro solía correr silenciosamente hasta los talones de todos los que conoció, y morderlos sin previo aviso.

His master suspended a bell about his neck so that the Dog might give notice of his presence wherever he went.

Su amo suspendió una campana alrededor de su cuello para que el perro pudiera dar aviso de su presencia dondequiera que fuera.

Thinking it a mark of distinction, the Dog grew proud of his bell and went tinkling it all over the marketplace.

Pensándolo como una marca de distinción, el perro se enorgulleció de su campana y fue tiñiéndolo por todo el mercado.

One day an old hound said to him: Why do you make such an exhibition of yourself?

Un día un viejo sabueso le dijo: ¿Por qué haces tal exhibición de ti mismo?

That bell that you carry is not, believe me, any order of merit, but on the contrary a mark of disgrace, a public notice to all men to avoid you as an ill mannered dog.

Esa campana que llevas no es, créeme, cualquier orden de mérito, sino por el contrario una marca de vergüenza, un aviso público a todos los hombres para evitar que como un perro mal educado.

” Notoriety is often mistaken for fame.

” A menudo se confunde la fama con la notoriedad.

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FABLES

60- The Fox Who Had Lost His Tail

A FOX caught in a trap escaped, but in so doing lost his tail. Thereafter, feeling his life a burden from the shame and ridicule to which he was exposed, he schemed to convince all the other Foxes that being tailless was much more attractive, thus making up for his own deprivation. He assembled a good many Foxes and publicly advised them to cut off their tails, saying that they would not only look much better without them, but that they would get rid of the weight of the brush, which was a very great inconvenience. One of them interrupting him said, "If you had not yourself lost your tail, my friend, you would not thus counsel us."

61- The Boy and the Nettles

A BOY was stung by a Nettle. He ran home and told his Mother, saying, "Although it hurts me very much, I only touched it gently." "That was just why it stung you," said his Mother. "The next time you touch a Nettle, grasp it boldly, and it will be soft as silk to your hand, and not in the least hurt you." Whatever you do, do with all your might.

62- The Man and His Two Sweethearts

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, whose hair had begun to turn gray, courted two women at the same time. One of them was young, and the other well advanced in years. The elder woman, ashamed to be courted by a man younger than herself, made a point, whenever her admirer visited her, to pull out some portion of his black hairs. The younger, on the contrary, not wishing to become the wife of an old man, was equally zealous in removing every gray hair she could find. Thus it came to pass that between them both he very soon found that he had not a hair left on his head. Those who seek to please everybody please nobody.

63- The Astronomer

AN ASTRONOMER used to go out at night to observe the stars. One evening, as he wandered through the suburbs with his whole attention fixed on the sky, he fell accidentally into a deep well. While he lamented and bewailed his sores and bruises, and cried loudly for help, a neighbor ran to the well, and learning what had happened said: "Hark ye, old fellow, why, in striving to pry into what is in heaven, do you not manage to see what is on earth?'

64- The Wolves and the Sheep

"WHY SHOULD there always be this fear and slaughter between us?" said the Wolves to the Sheep. "Those evil-disposed Dogs have much to answer for. They

60- The Fox Who Had Lost His Tail A FOX caught in a trap escaped, but in so doing lost his tail.

60- El zorro que había perdido su cola Una fox atrapada en una trampa escapó, pero al hacerlo perdió su cola.

Thereafter, feel- ing his life a burden from the shame and ridicule to which he was exposed, he schemed to convince all the other Foxes that being tailless was much more attrac- tive, thus making up for his own deprivation.

A partir de entonces, sintiendo su vida como una carga de la vergüenza y el ridículo a que fue expuesto, conspiró para convencer a todos los otros zorros de que ser sin cola era mucho más attractivo, compensando así su propia privación.

He assembled a good many Foxes and publicly advised them to cut off their tails, saying that they would not only look much better without them, but that they would get rid of the weight of the brush, which was a very great inconvenience.

Reunió a muchos zorros y les aconsejó públicamente que les cortaran la cola, diciendo que no sólo se verían mucho mejor sin ellos, sino que se desharían del peso del cepillo, que era un inconveniente muy grande.

One of them interrupting him said,

Uno de ellos lo interrumpió y dijo:

" 61- The Boy and the Nettles A BOY was stung by a Nettle.

61- El Niño y los Nettles Un niño fue picado por un Nettle.

He ran home and told his Mother, saying, "Al- though it hurts me very much, I only touched it gently.

Corrió a casa y le dijo a su Madre, diciendo, "Al- aunque me duele mucho, sólo lo toqué suavemente.

" "That was just why it stung you," said his Mother.

"Por eso te picó", dijo su madre.

"The next time you touch a Nettle, grasp it boldly, and it will be soft as silk to your hand, and not in the least hurt you.

"La próxima vez que toques un Nettle, agárralo con audacia, y será suave como la seda de tu mano, y no en lo más mínimo te hará daño.

” Whatever

” Lo que sea

62- The Man and His Two Sweethearts A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, whose hair had begun to turn gray, courted two wom- en at the same time.

62- El Hombre y Sus Dos Cariños UN HOMBRE ENVEJECIDO EN MEDIO, cuyo cabello había comenzado a volverse gris, cortejó dos wom-en al mismo tiempo.

One of them was young, and the other well advanced in years.

Uno de ellos era joven, y el otro bien avanzado en años.

The elder woman, ashamed to be courted by a man younger than herself, made a point, whenever her admirer visited her, to pull out some portion of his black hairs.

La mujer mayor, avergonzada de ser cortejada por un hombre más joven que ella, hizo un punto, cada vez que su admirador la visitó, para sacar alguna porción de sus cabellos negros.

The younger, on the contrary, not wishing to become the wife of an old man, was equally zealous in removing every gray hair she could find.

El más joven, por el contrario, que no deseaba convertirse en la esposa de un anciano, era igualmente celoso en quitarse cada canas que podía encontrar.

Thus it came to pass that between them both he very soon found that he had not a hair left on his head.

Así sucedió que entre ambos se dio cuenta muy pronto de que no le quedaba ni un pelo en la cabeza.

63- The Astronomer AN ASTRONOMER used to go out at night to observe the stars.

63- El Astrónomo UN ASTRONOMER solía salir de noche para observar las estrellas.

One evening, as he wandered through the suburbs with his whole attention fixed on the sky, he fell accidentally into a deep well.

Una noche, mientras vagaba por los suburbios con toda su atención fi ja en el cielo, cayó accidentalmente en un pozo profundo.

While he lamented and bewailed his sores and bruises, and cried loudly for help, a neighbor ran to the well, and learning what had happened said: “Hark ye, old fellow, why, in striving to pry into what is in

Mientras se lamentaba y lloraba sus llagas y magulladuras, y clamaba en voz alta por ayuda, un vecino corrió hacia el pozo, y al enterarse de lo que había sucedido, dijo: “Hurgan ustedes, viejo, por qué, al esforzarse por entrometerse en lo que está en

’ 64- The Wolves and the Sheep

’ 64- Los lobos y las ovejas

” said the Wolves to the Sheep.

” dijeron los lobos a las ovejas.

“Those evil-disposed Dogs have much to answer for.

“Esos perros malvados tienen mucho por lo que responder.

They

Ellos

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FABLES

always bark whenever we approach you and attack us before we have done any harm. If you would only dismiss them from your heels, there might soon be treaties of peace and reconciliation between us." The Sheep, poor silly creatures, were easily beguiled and dismissed the Dogs, whereupon the Wolves destroyed the unguarded flock at their own pleasure.

65- The Old Woman and the Physician

AN OLD WOMAN having lost the use of her eyes, called in a Physician to heal them, and made this bargain with him in the presence of witnesses: that if he should cure her blindness, he should receive from her a sum of money; but if her infirmity remained, she should give him nothing. This agreement being made, the Physician, time after time, applied his salve to her eyes, and on every visit took something away, stealing all her property little by little. And when he had got all she had, he healed her and demanded the promised payment. The Old Woman, when she recovered her sight and saw none of her goods in her house, would give him nothing. The Physician insisted on his claim, and. as she still refused, summoned her before the Judge. The Old Woman, standing up in the Court, argued: "This man here speaks the truth in what he says; for I did promise to give him a sum of money if I should recover my sight: but if I continued blind, I was to give him nothing. Now he declares that I am healed. I on the contrary affirm that I am still blind; for when I lost the use of my eyes, I saw in my house various chattels and valuable goods: but now, though he swears I am cured of my blindness, I am not able to see a single thing in it."

66- The Fighting Cocks and the Eagle

TWO GAME COCKS were fiercely fighting for the mastery of the farmyard. One at last put the other to flight. The vanquished Cock skulked away and hid himself in a quiet corner, while the conqueror, flying up to a high wall, flapped his wings and crowed exultingly with all his might. An Eagle sailing through the air pounced upon him and carried him off in his talons. The vanquished Cock immediately came out of his corner, and ruled henceforth with undisputed mastery. Pride goes before destruction.

67- The Charger and the Miller

A CHARGER, feeling the infirmities of age, was sent to work in a mill instead of going out to battle. But when he was compelled to grind instead of serving in the wars, he bewailed his change of fortune and called to mind his former state, saying, "Ah! Miller, I had indeed to go campaigning before, but I was barbed from counter to tail, and a man went along to groom me; and now I cannot understand

always bark whenever we approach you and attack us before we have done any harm.

Siempre ladramos cuando nos acercamos a ti y nos atacamos antes de que hayamos hecho algún daño.

If you would only dismiss them from your heels, there might soon be trea- ties of peace and reconciliation between us.

Si los despidiera de sus talones, pronto podría haber lazos de paz y reconciliación entre nosotros.

" The Sheep, poor silly creatures, were easily beguiled and dismissed the Dogs, whereupon the Wolves destroyed the un-

" Las ovejas, pobres criaturas tontas, fueron fácilmente engañadas y despidieron a los perros, por lo que los lobos destruyeron el un-

65- The Old Woman and the Physician AN OLD WOMAN having lost the use of her eyes, called in a Physician to heal them, and made this bargain with him in the presence of witnesses: that if he should cure her blindness

65- La anciana y el médico UNA anciana, habiendo perdido el uso de sus ojos, llamó a un médico para sanarlos, e hizo este trato con él en presencia de testigos: que si sanara su ceguera

he should receive from her a sum of money; but if her infirmity remained, she should give him nothing.

debe recibir de ella una suma de dinero; pero si su enfermedad permanece, ella no le debe dar nada.

This agreement being made, the Physician, time after time, applied his salve to her eyes, and on every visit took something away, stealing all her property little by little.

Este acuerdo que se está haciendo, el Médico, una y otra vez, le aplicó su palmo a los ojos, y en cada visita se llevó algo, robando toda su propiedad poco a poco.

And when he had got all she had, he healed her and demanded the promised payment.

Y cuando él había conseguido todo lo que ella tenía, él la curó y exigió el pago prometido.

The Old Woman, when she recovered her sight and saw none of her goods in her house, would give him nothing.

La anciana, cuando recuperó la vista y no vio ninguno de sus bienes en su casa, no le dio nada.

as she still refused, sum- moned her before the Judge.

Como ella todavía se negó, la sumó ante el juez.

The Old Woman, standing up in the Court, argued: "This man here speaks the truth in what he says; for I did promise to give him a sum of money if I should recover my sight: but if I continued blind, I was to give him nothing.

La anciana, de pie en la Corte, argumentó: "Este hombre de aquí dice la verdad en lo que dice; porque le prometí que le daría una suma de dinero si recuperaba la vista; pero si seguía ciego, no le daría nada.

Now he declares that I am healed.

Ahora declara que he sido sanado.

I on the contrary affirm that I am still blind; for when I lost the use of my eyes, I saw in my house various chattels and valuable goods: but now, though he swears I am cured of my blindness, I am

Yo, por el contrario, afi rmo que todavía estoy ciego; porque cuando perdí el uso de mis ojos, vi en mi casa varios castillos y bienes valiosos; pero ahora, aunque él jura que estoy curado de mi ceguera, soy

" 66- The Fighting Cocks and the Eagle TWO GAME COCKS were fiercely fighting for the mastery of the farmyard.

66- Los Gallos Combatientes y el Águila DOS COCKS JUEGO estaban luchando ferozmente por el dominio del corral.

One at last put the other to flight.

Uno por fi n puso al otro en vuelo.

The vanquished Cock skulked away and hid himself in a quiet corner, while the conqueror, flying up to a high wall, flapped his wings and crowed exultingly with all his might.

El vencido Cock se agachó y se escondió en un rincón tranquilo, mientras que el conquistador, volando hasta una pared alta, alejó sus alas y cantó exultantemente con todas sus fuerzas.

An Eagle sailing through the air pounced upon him and carried him off in his talons.

Un águila que navegaba por el aire se abalanzó sobre él y lo llevó en sus garras.

The vanquished Cock im- mediately came out of his corner, and ruled henceforth with undisputed mastery.

El vencido Cock salió inmediatamente de su esquina, y gobernó en adelante con dominio indiscutible.

67- The Charger and the Miller A CHARGER, feeling the infirmities of age, was sent to work in a mill instead of going out to battle.

67- El Charger y el Miller A CHARGER, sintiendo las enfermedades de la edad, fueron enviados a trabajar en un molino en lugar de salir a la batalla.

But when he was compelled to grind instead of serving in the wars, he bewailed his change of fortune and called to mind his former state, saying, “Ah!

Pero cuando se vio obligado a moler en lugar de servir en las guerras, lloró su cambio de fortuna y recordó su estado anterior, diciendo, “¡Ah!

Miller, I had indeed to go campaigning before, but I was barbed from counter to tail, and a man went along to groom me; and now I cannot understand

Miller, yo tenía que ir a hacer campaña antes, pero yo estaba púas de contador a la cola, y un hombre fue a prepararme; y ahora no puedo entender

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what ailed me to prefer the mill before the battle." "Forbear," said the Miller to him, "harping on what was of yore, for it is the common lot of mortals to sustain the ups and downs of fortune."

68- The Fox and the Monkey

A MONKEY once danced in an assembly of the Beasts, and so pleased them all by his performance that they elected him their King. A Fox, envying him the honor, discovered a piece of meat lying in a trap, and leading the Monkey to the place where it was, said that she had found a store, but had not used it e had kept it for him as treasure trove of his kingdom, and counseled him to lay hold of it. The Monkey approached carelessly and was caught in the trap; and on his accusing the Fox of purposely leading him into the snare, she replied, "O Monkey, and are you, with such a mind as yours, going to be King over the Beasts?"

69- The Horse and His Rider

A HORSE SOLDIER took the utmost pains with his charger. As long as the war lasted, he looked upon him as his fellow-helper in all emergencies and fed him carefully with hay and corn. But when the war was over, he only allowed him chaff to eat and made him carry heavy loads of wood, subjecting him to much slavish drudgery and ill-treatment. War was again proclaimed, however, and when the trumpet summoned him to his standard, the Soldier put on his charger its military trappings, and mounted, being clad in his heavy coat of mail. The Horse fell down straightway under the weight, no longer equal to the burden, and said to his master, "You must now go to the war on foot, for you have transformed me from a Horse into an Ass; and how can you expect that I can again turn in a moment from an Ass to a Horse?'

70- The Belly and the Members

THE MEMBERS of the Body rebelled against the Belly, and said, "Why should we be perpetually engaged in administering to your wants, while you do nothing but take your rest, and enjoy yourself in luxury and self-indulgence?' The Members carried out their resolve and refused their assistance to the Belly. The whole Body quickly became debilitated, and the hands, feet, mouth, and eyes, when too late, repented of their folly.

71- The Vine and the Goat

A VINE was luxuriant in the time of vintage with leaves and grapes. A Goat, passing by, nibbled its young tendrils and its leaves. The Vine addressed him and said: "Why do you thus injure me without a cause, and crop my leaves? Is there no

what ailed me to prefer the mill before the battle.

que me afl igió preferir el molino antes de la batalla.

” “Forbear,” said the Miller to him, “harping on what was of yore, for it is the common lot of mortals to sustain

“Por favor,” le dijo el Miller, “aprovechando lo que era de antaño, porque es la suerte común de los mortales para sostener

” 68- The Fox and the Monkey A MONKEY once danced in an assembly of the Beasts, and so pleased them all by his performance that they elected him their King.

68- El Zorro y el Mono UN MONKEY una vez bailó en una asamblea de las Bestias, y les agradó tanto por su actuación que lo eligieron su Rey.

A Fox, envying him the honor, discovered a piece of meat lying in a trap, and leading the Monkey to the place where it was, said that she had found a store, but had not used it e had kept it for him as treasure trove of his kingdom

Un zorro, envidiándole el honor, descubrió un pedazo de carne que yacía en una trampa, y llevando al Mono al lugar donde estaba, dijo que había encontrado una tienda, pero no la había usado y la había guardado para él como tesoro de su reino

and counseled him to lay hold of it.

y le aconsejó que se apoderara de él.

The Monkey approached carelessly and was caught in the trap; and on his accus- ing the Fox of purposely leading him into the snare, she replied, “O Monkey, and

El Mono se acercó descuidadamente y fue atrapado en la trampa; y en su acus-

” 69- The Horse and His Rider A HORSE SOLDIER took the utmost pains with his charger.

69- El Caballo y Su Jinete Un Soldado Caballo tomaron el máximo dolor con su cargador.

As long as the war lasted, he looked upon him as his fellow-helper in all emergencies and fed him carefully with hay and corn.

Mientras duró la guerra, lo consideraba su compañero de ayuda en todas las emergencias y lo alimentaba cuidadosamente con heno y maíz.

But when the war was over, he only allowed him chaff to eat and made him carry heavy loads of wood, subjecting him to much slavish drudgery and ill-treatment.

Pero cuando la guerra terminó, él sólo le permitió comer paja y le hizo llevar cargas pesadas de madera, sometiéndolo a muchos trabajos forzados y malos tratos.

War was again proclaimed, however, and when the trumpet summoned him to his standard, the Soldier put on his charger its mili- tary trappings, and mounted, being clad in his heavy coat of mail.

La guerra fue proclamada de nuevo, sin embargo, y cuando la trompeta lo llamó a su estandarte, el soldado puso en su cargador sus trampas mili-tary, y montado, vestido con su pesada capa de correo.

The Horse fell down straightway under the weight, no longer equal to the burden, and said to his master, "You must now go to the war on foot

El Caballo cayó luego bajo el peso, ya no es igual a la carga, y dijo a su señor: "Ahora debes ir a la guerra a pie

for you have transformed me from a Horse into an Ass; and how can you expect that I can again turn in a moment

porque me has transformado de un caballo en un culo; y ¿cómo puedes esperar que pueda volver de nuevo en un momento

' 70- The Belly and the Members THE MEMBERS of the Body rebelled against the Belly, and said, "Why should we be perpetually engaged in administering to your wants, while you do nothing but take your rest

' 70- El vientre y los miembros Los miembros del cuerpo se rebelaron contra el vientre, y dijo: "¿Por qué debemos estar comprometidos perpetuamente en administrar a sus necesidades, mientras que usted no hace nada más que tomar su descanso

and enjoy yourself in luxury and self-indulgence?

y disfrutar de lujo y auto-indulgencia?

' The Mem- bers carried out their resolve and refused their assistance to the Belly.

' Los Mem-bers llevaron a cabo su determinación y rechazaron su ayuda a los vientres.

The whole Body quickly became debilitated, and the hands, feet, mouth, and eyes, when too

Todo el cuerpo rápidamente se debilitó, y las manos, los pies, la boca y los ojos, cuando también

71- The Vine and the Goat A VINE was luxuriant in the time of vintage with leaves and grapes.

71- La Vid y la Cabra A VINA fueron exuberantes en la época de la vendimia con hojas y uvas.

A Goat, passing by, nibbled its young tendrils and its leaves.

Una cabra, pasando, mordisqueó sus zarcillos jóvenes y sus hojas.

The Vine addressed him and said: “Why do you thus injure me without a cause, and crop my leaves?

La Vid se dirigió a él y le dijo: “¿Por qué me hieres así sin causa, y me cortas las hojas?

Is there no

¿No hay

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young grass left? But I shall not have to wait long for my just revenge; for if you now should crop my leaves, and cut me down to my root, I shall provide the wine to pour over you when you are led as a victim to the sacrifice."

72- Jupiter and the Monkey

JUPITER ISSUED a proclamation to all the beasts of the forest and promised a royal reward to the one whose offspring should be deemed the handsomest. The Monkey came with the rest and presented, with all a mother's tenderness, a flat-nosed, hairless, ill-featured young Monkey as a candidate for the promised reward. A general laugh saluted her on the presentation of her son. She resolutely said, "I know not whether Jupiter will allot the prize to my son, but this I do know, that he is at least in the eyes of me his mother, the dearest, handsomest, and most beautiful of all."

73- The Widow and Her Little Maidens

A WIDOW who was fond of cleaning had two little maidens to wait on her. She was in the habit of waking them early in the morning, at cockcrow. The maidens, aggravated by such excessive labor, resolved to kill the cock who roused their mistress so early. When they had done this, they found that they had only prepared for themselves greater troubles, for their mistress, no longer hearing the hour from the cock, woke them up to their work in the middle of the night.

74- The Shepherd's Boy and the Wolf

A SHEPHERD-BOY, who watched a flock of sheep near a village, brought out the villagers three or four times by crying out, "Wolf! Wolf!" and when his neighbors came to help him, laughed at them for their pains. The Wolf, however, did truly come at last. The Shepherd-boy, now really alarmed, shouted in an agony of terror: "Pray, do come and help me; the Wolf is killing the sheep"; but no one paid any heed to his cries, nor rendered any assistance. The Wolf, having no cause of fear, at his leisure lacerated or destroyed the whole flock. There is no believing a liar, even when he speaks the truth.

75- The Cat and the Birds

A CAT, hearing that the Birds in a certain aviary were ailing dressed himself up as a physician, and, taking his cane and a bag of instruments becoming his profession, went to call on them. He knocked at the door and inquired of the inmates how they all did, saying that if they were ill, he would be happy to prescribe for them and cure them. They replied, "We are all very well, and shall continue so, if you will only be good enough to go away, and leave us as we are."

young grass left?

¿Queda hierba joven?

But I shall not have to wait long for my just revenge; for if you now should crop my leaves, and cut me down to my root, I shall provide the wine

Pero no tendré que esperar mucho tiempo para mi justa venganza; porque si ahora cortaras mis hojas, y me cortaras hasta mi raíz, yo proveeré el vino.

" 72- Jupiter and the Monkey JUPITER ISSUED a proclamation to all the beasts of the forest and promised a royal reward to the one whose offspring should be deemed the handsomest.

72- Júpiter y el JOPITRO Mono EMITieron una proclamación a todas las bestias del bosque y prometieron una recompensa real a aquel cuya descendencia debe ser considerada la más hermosa.

The Monkey came with the rest and presented, with all a mother's tenderness, a flat-nosed, hairless, ill-featured young Monkey as a candidate for the promised reward.

El Mono vino con el resto y presentó, con toda la ternura de una madre, a un joven Mono sin pelo y sin pelo como candidato a la recompensa prometida.

A general laugh saluted her on the presentation of her son.

Una risa general la saludó en la presentación de su hijo.

She resolutely said, "I know not whether Jupiter will allot the prize to my son, but this I do know, that he is at least in the eyes of me his mother, the dearest, handsomest, and most

Ella dijo resueltamente, No sé si Júpiter asignará el premio a mi hijo, pero esto lo sé, que él es al menos a los ojos de mí su madre, la más querida, más hermosa, y más

" 73- The Widow and Her Little Maidens A WIDOW who was fond of cleaning had two little maidens to wait on her.

73- La Viuda y sus pequeñas doncellas Una viuda a la que le gustaba la limpieza tenía dos doncellas para que la esperasen.

She was in the habit of waking them early in the morning, at cockcrow.

Tenía la costumbre de despertarlos temprano en la mañana, en el gallo.

The maidens, aggravated by such excessive labor, resolved to kill the cock who roused their mis- tress so early.

Las doncellas, agravadas por un trabajo tan excesivo, decidieron matar al gallo que se había despertado tan pronto.

When they had done this, they found that they had only prepared for themselves greater troubles, for their mistress, no longer hearing the hour

Cuando habían hecho esto, encontraron que sólo se habían preparado para sí mismos mayores problemas, para su señora, ya no oír la hora

74- The Shepherd's Boy and the Wolf A SHEPHERD-BOY, who watched a flock of sheep near a village, brought out the villagers three or four times by crying out, "Wolf!

74- El Niño del Pastor y el Lobo A SHEPHERD-BOY, que observaba un rebaño de ovejas cerca de una aldea, sacó a los aldeanos tres o cuatro veces gritando: "¡Lobo!

" and when his neigh- bors came to help him, laughed at them for their pains.

" y cuando sus vecinos vinieron a ayudarlo, se rieron de ellos por sus dolores.

The Wolf, however, did truly come at last.

El Lobo, sin embargo, realmente vino al fi n.

The Shepherd-boy, now really alarmed, shouted in an agony of terror: "Pray, do come and help me; the Wolf is killing the sheep"; but no one paid any heed to his cries, nor rendered any assistance.

El pastor-muchacho, ahora realmente alarmado, gritó en una agonía de terror: "Orad, venid a ayudarme; el lobo está matando a las ovejas"; pero nadie prestó atención a sus gritos, ni prestó ninguna ayuda.

The Wolf, having no cause of fear, at his leisure lacerated or destroyed the whole flock.

El Lobo, sin tener causa de miedo, en su ocio laceró o destruyó a todo el rebaño.

There is no believing a

No se puede creer que

75- The Cat and the Birds A CAT, hearing that the Birds in a certain aviary were ailing dressed himself up as a physician, and, taking his cane and a bag of instruments becoming his profes- sion, went to call on them.

75- El Gato y los Pájaros Un CAT, al oír que los Pájaros en cierto aviario estaban enfermos, se vestía como médico, y, tomando su bastón y una bolsa de instrumentos convirtiéndose en su profesión, fue a visitarlos.

He knocked at the door and inquired of the inmates how they all did, saying that if they were ill, he would be happy to prescribe for them and cure them.

Llamó a la puerta y preguntó a los reclusos cómo lo hacían, diciendo que si estaban enfermos, estaría encantado de recetarlos y curarlos.

They replied, “We are all very well, and shall continue so, if you will only be good enough to go away, and leave us as we are.

Ellos respondieron: «Todos estamos muy bien, y continuaremos así, si sólo seréis lo sufi cientemente buenos como para marcharos y dejarnos como estamos.

”

”

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76- The Kid and the Wolf

A KID standing on the roof of a house, out of harm's way, saw a Wolf passing by and immediately began to taunt and revile him. The Wolf, looking up, said, "Sirrah! I hear thee: yet it is not thou who mockest me, but the roof on which thou art standing." Time and place often give the advantage to the weak over the strong.

77- The Ox and the Frog

AN OX drinking at a pool trod on a brood of young frogs and crushed one of them to death. The Mother coming up, and missing one of her sons, inquired of his brothers what had become of him. "He is dead, dear Mother; for just now a very huge beast with four great feet came to the pool and crushed him to death with his cloven heel." The Frog, puffing herself out, inquired, "if the beast was as big as that in size." "Cease, Mother, to puff yourself out," said her son, "and do not be angry; for you would, I assure you, sooner burst than successfully imitate the hugeness of that monster."

78- The Shepherd and the Wolf

A SHEPHERD once found the whelp of a Wolf and brought it up, and after a while taught it to steal lambs from the neighboring flocks. The Wolf, having shown himself an apt pupil, said to the Shepherd, "Since you have taught me to steal, you must keep a sharp lookout, or you will lose some of your own flock."

79- The Father and His Two Daughters

A MAN had two daughters, the one married to a gardener, and the other to a tile-maker. After a time he went to the daughter who had married the gardener, and inquired how she was and how all things went with her. She said, "All things are prospering with me, and I have only one wish, that there may be a heavy fall of rain, in order that the plants may be well watered." Not long after, he went to the daughter who had married the tilemaker, and likewise inquired of her how she fared; she replied, "I want for nothing, and have only one wish, that the dry weather may continue, and the sun shine hot and bright, so that the bricks might be dried." He said to her, "If your sister wishes for rain, and you for dry weather, with which of the two am I to join my wishes?'

80- The Farmer and His Sons

A FATHER, being on the point of death, wished to be sure that his sons would

76- The Kid and the Wolf A KID standing on the roof of a house, out of harm's way, saw a Wolf passing by and immediately began to taunt and revile him.

76- El Niño y el Lobo UN NIÑO de pie en el techo de una casa, fuera de peligro, vio pasar a un Lobo e inmediatamente comenzó a burlarse y a injuriarle.

The Wolf, looking up, said, "Sir- rah!

El Lobo, mirando hacia arriba, dijo, ¡Señor Rah!

I hear thee: yet it is not thou who mockest me, but the roof on which thou art standing.

Te oigo, pero no eres tú quien se burla de mí, sino el techo sobre el cual estás de pie

77- The Ox and the Frog AN OX drinking at a pool trod on a brood of young frogs and crushed one of them to death.

77- El Buey y la Rana AN OX bebiendo en una piscina holló sobre una cría de ranas jóvenes y aplastó a una de ellas hasta la muerte.

The Mother coming up, and missing one of her sons, inquired of his brothers what had become of him.

La Madre que subía y extrañaba a uno de sus hijos, preguntó a sus hermanos qué había sido de él.

"He is dead, dear Mother; for just now a very huge beast with four great feet came to the pool and crushed him to death with his cloven heel.

"Está muerto, querida Madre; porque justo ahora una bestia muy grande con cuatro grandes pies vino al estanque y lo aplastó hasta la muerte con su tacón hendido.

" The Frog, puffing herself out, inquired, "if the beast was as big as that in size.

La Rana, que se infl aba, preguntó: "Si la bestia era tan grande como esa de tamaño.

" "Cease, Mother, to puff yourself out," said her son, "and do not be angry; for you would, I assure you, sooner burst than successfully imitate the

"Cesa, madre, a soplar hacia fuera," dijo su hijo, "y no se enoje; porque usted, le aseguro, pronto estallaría antes de imitar con éxito el

” 78- The Shepherd and the Wolf A SHEPHERD once found the whelp of a Wolf and brought it up, and after a while taught it to steal lambs from the neighboring flocks.

78- El Pastor y el Lobo UN SEÑOR una vez encontraron el cachorro de un Lobo y lo criaron, y después de un tiempo le enseñaron a robar corderos de los rebaños vecinos.

The Wolf, having shown himself an apt pupil, said to the Shepherd, “Since you have taught me to

El Lobo, habiendo mostrado a sí mismo un alumno apto, dijo al Pastor, "Desde que me has enseñado a

” 79- The Father and His Two Daughters A MAN had two daughters, the one married to a gardener, and the other to a tile-maker.

79- El Padre y Sus Dos Hijas UN HOMBRE tenía dos hijas, la una casada con un jardinero, y la otra con un tejador.

After a time he went to the daughter who had married the gardener, and inquired how she was and how all things went with her.

Después de un tiempo fue a ver a la hija que se había casado con el jardinero, y le preguntó cómo estaba y cómo iban todas las cosas con ella.

She said, “All things are prospering with me, and I have only one wish, that there may be a heavy fall of rain, in order that the plants may be well watered.

Ella dijo: "Todas las cosas están prosperando conmigo, y sólo tengo un deseo, para que pueda haber una fuerte caída de lluvia, a fi n de que las plantas puedan ser bien regadas.

” Not long after, he went to the daughter who had married the tilemaker, and likewise inquired of her how she fared; she replied, “I want for nothing, and have only one wish, that the dry weather may continue, and the sun shine hot and bright

” No mucho después, fue a la hija que se había casado con el fabricante de azulejos, y también le preguntó cómo le fue; ella respondió: “No quiero nada, y tengo un solo deseo, para que el tiempo seco pueda continuar, y el sol brille caliente y brillante

so that the bricks might be dried.

para que los ladrillos se sequen.

” He said to her, “If your sister wishes for rain, and you for dry weather,

Él le dijo: “Si tu hermana desea lluvia, y tú para tiempo seco,

’ 8o0- The Farmer and His Sons A FATHER, being on the point of death, wished to be sure that his sons would

’ 8o0- El Agricultor y Sus Hijos UN PADRE, estando en el punto de la muerte, deseaba estar seguro de que sus hijos

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give the same attention to his farm as he himself had given it. He called them to his bedside and said, "My sons, there is a great treasure hid in one of my vineyards." The sons, after his death, took their spades and mattocks and carefully dug over every portion of their land. They found no treasure, but the vines repaid their labor by an extraordinary and superabundant crop.

81- The Crab and Its Mother

A CRAB said to her son, "Why do you walk so one-sided, my child? It is far more becoming to go straight forward." The young Crab replied: "Quite true, dear Mother; and if you will show me the straight way, I will promise to walk in it." The Mother tried in vain, and submitted without remonstrance to the reproof of her child. Example is more powerful than precept.

82- The Heifer and the Ox

A HEIFER saw an Ox hard at work harnessed to a plow, and tormented him with reflections on his unhappy fate in being compelled to labor. Shortly afterwards, at the harvest festival, the owner released the Ox from his yoke, but bound the Heifer with cords and led him away to the altar to be slain in honor of the occasion. The Ox saw what was being done, and said with a smile to the Heifer: "For this you were allowed to live in idleness, because you were presently to be sacrificed."

83- The Swallow, the Serpent, and the Court of Justice

A SWALLOW, returning from abroad and especially fond of dwelling with men, built herself a nest in the wall of a Court of Justice and there hatched seven young birds. A Serpent gliding past the nest from its hole in the wall ate up the young unfledged nestlings. The Swallow, finding her nest empty, lamented greatly and exclaimed: "Woe to me a stranger! that in this place where all others' rights are protected, I alone should suffer wrong."

84- The Thief and His Mother

A BOY stole a lesson-book from one of his schoolfellows and took it home to his Mother. She not only abstained from beating him, but encouraged him. He next time stole a cloak and brought it to her, and she again commended him. The Youth, advanced to adulthood, proceeded to steal things of still greater value. At last he was caught in the very act, and having his hands bound behind him, was led away to the place of public execution. His Mother followed in the crowd and violently beat her breast in sorrow, whereupon the young man said, "I wish to

give the same attention to his farm as he himself had given it.

prestar la misma atención a su granja que él mismo la había dado.

He called them to his bedside and said, “My sons, there is a great treasure hid in one of my vine- yards.

Los llamó a su cabecera y dijo: «Hijos míos, hay un gran tesoro escondido en una de mis viñas.

” The sons, after his death, took their spades and mattocks and carefully dug over every portion of their land.

” Los hijos, después de su muerte, tomaron sus picas y matones y cavaron cuidadosamente sobre cada porción de su tierra.

They found no treasure, but the vines repaid

No encontraron ningún tesoro, pero las vides pagaron

81- The Crab and Its Mother A CRAB said to her son, “Why do you walk so one-sided, my child?

81- El Cangrejo y su Madre UN CRAB dijo a su hijo: «¿Por qué caminas tan unilateral, hija mía?

It is far more becoming to go straight forward.

Se está convirtiendo en mucho más ir hacia adelante.

” The young Crab replied: “Quite true, dear Mother; and if you will show me the straight way, I will promise to walk in it.

El joven Cangrejo respondió: “Muy cierto, querida Madre; y si me muestras el camino recto, te prometo que andaré en él.

” The Mother tried in vain, and submitted without remonstrance to the reproof of her child.

” La Madre lo intentó en vano, y se sometió sin reprensión a la reprensión de su hijo.

82- The Heifer and the Ox A HEIFER saw an Ox hard at work harnessed to a plow, and tormented him with reflections on his unhappy fate in being compelled to labor.

82- La vaca y el buey un HEIFER vio un buey duro en el trabajo arrancó a un arado, y lo atormentó con refl exiones sobre su destino infeliz en ser obligado a trabajar.

Shortly after- wards, at the harvest festival, the owner released the Ox from his yoke, but bound the Heifer with cords and led him away to the altar to be slain in honor of the occasion.

Poco después, en la fi esta de la cosecha, el dueño liberó el buey de su yugo, pero ató a la vaca con cuerdas y lo llevó al altar para ser asesinado en honor de la ocasión.

The Ox saw what was being done, and said with a smile to the Heifer: "For this you were allowed to live in idleness, because you were presently to be

El buey vio lo que se estaba haciendo, y dijo con una sonrisa a la vaca: "Por esto se te permitió vivir en la ociosidad, porque en este momento iba a ser

" 83- The Swallow, the Serpent, and the Court of Justice A SWALLOW, returning from abroad and especially fond of dwelling with men, built herself a nest in the wall of a Court of Justice and there hatched seven young birds.

83- La Traga, la Serpiente, y la Corte de Justicia UNA SWALLOW, regresando del extranjero y especialmente afi cionada a morar con los hombres, se construyó un nido en la pared de una Corte de Justicia y allí incubaron siete pájaros jóvenes.

A Serpent gliding past the nest from its hole in the wall ate up the young unfledged nestlings.

Una serpiente que se deslizaba por el nido desde su agujero en la pared se comió a los nidos jóvenes.

The Swallow, finding her nest empty, lamented greatly and that in this place where all others' rights are

La golondrina, que encontró su nido vacío, se lamentó mucho y que en este lugar donde todos los derechos de los demás son

" 84- The Thief and His Mother A BOY stole a lesson-book from one of his schoolfellows and took it home to his Mother.

84- El ladrón y su madre un niño robaron un libro de lecciones de uno de sus compañeros de escuela y se lo llevaron a casa a su madre.

She not only abstained from beating him, but encouraged him.

No sólo se abstuvo de golpearlo, sino que lo alentó.

He next time stole a cloak and brought it to her, and she again commended him.

La próxima vez robó una capa y se la trajo, y ella nuevamente lo encomió.

The Youth, advanced to adulthood, proceeded to steal things of still greater value.

Los Jóvenes, avanzados a la edad adulta, procedieron a robar cosas de mayor valor aún.

At last he was caught in the very act, and having his hands bound behind him, was led away to the place of public execution.

Por fi n fue atrapado en el acto mismo, y teniendo las manos atadas detrás de él, fue llevado al lugar de ejecución pública.

His Mother followed in the crowd and violently beat her breast in sorrow, whereupon the young man said, “I wish to

Su madre siguió a la multitud y violentamente se golpeó el pecho con dolor, con lo cual el joven dijo:

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say something to my Mother in her ear." She came close to him, and he quickly seized her ear with his teeth and bit it off. The Mother upbraided him as an unnatural child, whereon he replied, "Ah! if you had beaten me when I first stole and brought to you that lesson-book, I should not have come to this, nor have been thus led to a disgraceful death."

85- The Old Man and Death

AN OLD MAN was employed in cutting wood in the forest, and, in carrying the faggots to the city for sale one day, became very wearied with his long journey. He sat down by the wayside, and throwing down his load, besought "Death" to come. "Death" immediately appeared in answer to his summons and asked for what reason he had called him. The Old Man hurriedly replied, "That, lifting up the load, you may place it again upon my shoulders."

86- The Fir-Tree and the Bramble

A FIR-TREE said boastingly to the Bramble, "You are useful for nothing at all; while I am everywhere used for roofs and houses." The Bramble answered: 'You poor creature, if you would only call to mind the axes and saws which are about to hew you down, you would have reason to wish that you had grown up a Bramble, not a Fir-Tree." Better poverty without care, than riches with.

87- The Mouse, the Frog, and the Hawk

A MOUSE who always lived on the land, by an unlucky chance formed an intimate acquaintance with a Frog, who lived for the most part in the water. The Frog, one day intent on mischief, bound the foot of the Mouse tightly to his own. Thus joined together, the Frog first of all led his friend the Mouse to the meadow where they were accustomed to find their food. After this, he gradually led him towards the pool in which he lived, until reaching the very brink, he suddenly jumped in, dragging the Mouse with him. The Frog enjoyed the water amazingly, and swam croaking about, as if he had done a good deed. The unhappy Mouse was soon suffocated by the water, and his dead body floated about on the surface, tied to the foot of the Frog. A Hawk observed it, and, pouncing upon it with his talons, carried it aloft. The Frog, being still fastened to the leg of the Mouse, was also carried off a prisoner, and was eaten by the Hawk. Harm hatch, harm catch.

88- The Man Bitten by a Dog

A MAN who had been bitten by a Dog went about in quest of someone who might heal him. A friend, meeting him and learning what he wanted, said, "If you

say something to my Mother in her ear.

Dile algo a mi madre en su oído.

” She came close to him, and he quickly seized her ear with his teeth and bit it off.

” Ella se acercó a él, y él rápidamente le agarró la oreja con los dientes y se la cortó.

The Mother upbraided him as an un- if you had beaten me when I first stole and brought to you that lesson-book, I should not have come to this, nor have been

La Madre lo reprendió como un... si me hubieras golpeado cuando robé por primera vez y te hubiera traído ese libro de lecciones, no habría llegado a esto, ni lo habría sido.

” 85- The Old Man and Death AN OLD MAN was employed in cutting wood in the forest, and, in carrying the faggots to the city for sale one day, became very wearied with his long journey.

85- El viejo y la muerte Un viejo hombre fue empleado en cortar madera en el bosque, y, en llevar a los maricones a la ciudad para la venta un día, se volvió muy cansado con su largo viaje.

He sat down by the wayside, and throwing down his load, besought “Death” to come.

Se sentó junto al camino, y tirando su carga, rogó “Muerte” para venir.

“Death” immediately appeared in answer to his summons and asked for what rea- son he had called him.

"Muerte" apareció inmediatamente en respuesta a su citación y preguntó por lo que era un hijo que le había llamado.

The Old Man hurriedly replied, “That, lifting up the load,

El Viejo respondió apresuradamente, Que, levantando la carga,

” 86- The Fir-Tree and the Bramble A FIR-TREE said boastingly to the Bramble, “You are useful for nothing at all; while I am everywhere used for roofs and houses.

86- El Fir-Tree y el Bramble A FIR-TREE dijeron presumiendo al Bramble: “Tú eres útil para nada; mientras que yo estoy en todas partes utilizado para techos y casas.

” The Bramble answered: “You poor creature, if you would only call to mind the axes and saws which are about to hew you down, you would have reason to wish that you had grown up a Bramble, not a Fir-Tree.

El Bramble respondió: “Pobre criatura, si tan solo recordaras las hachas y sierras que están a punto de derribarte, tendrías razón para desear haber crecido como Bramble, no como Fir-Tree.

87- The Mouse, the Frog, and the Hawk A MOUSE who always lived on the land, by an unlucky chance formed an in- timate acquaintance with a Frog, who lived for the most part in the water.

87- El Ratón, la Rana, y el Halcón UN MOUSE que siempre vivió en la tierra, por una mala casualidad formó un familiar in- timate con una Rana, que vivía en su mayor parte en el agua.

The Frog, one day intent on mischief, bound the foot of the Mouse tightly to his own.

La Rana, un día intentando hacer travesuras, ató el pie del Ratón fi rmemente a su propio.

Thus joined together, the Frog first of all led his friend the Mouse to the meadow where they were accustomed to find their food.

Así unidos, la Rana primero que todo llevó a su amigo el Ratón al prado donde estaban acostumbrados a encontrar su comida.

After this, he gradually led him towards the pool in which he lived, until reaching the very brink, he suddenly jumped in, dragging the Mouse with him.

Después de esto, poco a poco lo llevó hacia la piscina en la que vivía, hasta llegar al borde, de repente saltó, arrastrando al ratón con él.

The Frog enjoyed the water amazingly, and swam croaking about, as if he had done a good deed.

La Rana disfrutó del agua asombrosamente, y nadó por ahí, como si hubiera hecho una buena acción.

The unhappy Mouse was soon suffocated by the water, and his dead body floated about on the surface, tied to the foot of the Frog.

El infeliz Ratón pronto fue sofocado por el agua, y su cuerpo muerto fl otaba en la superfi cie, atado al pie de la Rana.

A Hawk observed it, and, pouncing upon it with his talons, carried it aloft.

Un Halcón lo observó, y, chocando sobre él con sus garras, lo llevó en alto.

The Frog, being still fastened to the leg of the Mouse, was also carried off a prisoner, and was eaten by the Hawk.

La Rana, siendo todavía sujetada a la pierna del Ratón, también fue llevada fuera de un prisionero, y fue devorada por el Halcón.

88- The Man Bitten by a Dog A MAN who had been bitten by a Dog went about in quest of someone who might heal him.

88- El hombre mordido por un perro Un hombre que había sido mordido por un perro fue en busca de alguien que podría curarlo.

A friend, meeting him and learning what he wanted, said, “If you

Un amigo, encontrándose con él y aprendiendo lo que quería, dijo:

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would be cured, take a piece of bread, and dip it in the blood from your wound, and go and give it to the Dog that bit you." The Man who had been bitten laughed at this advice and said, "Why? If I should do so, it would be as if I should beg every Dog in the town to bite me." Benefits bestowed upon the evil-disposed increase their means of injuring you.

89- The Two Pots

A RIVER carried down in its stream two Pots, one made of earthenware and the other of brass. The Earthen Pot said to the Brass Pot, "Pray keep at a distance and do not come near me, for if you touch me ever so slightly, I shall be broken in pieces, and besides, I by no means wish to come near you." Equals make the best friends.

90- The Wolf and the Sheep

A WOLF, sorely wounded and bitten by dogs, lay sick and maimed in his lair. Being in want of food, he called to a Sheep who was passing, and asked him to fetch some water from a stream flowing close beside him. "For," he said, "if you will bring me drink, I will find means to provide myself with meat." "Yes," said the Sheep, "if I should bring you the draught, you would doubtless make me provide the meat also." Hypocritical speeches are easily seen through.

91- The Aethiop

THE PURCHASER of a black servant was persuaded that the color of his skin arose from dirt contracted through the neglect of his former masters. On bringing him home he resorted to every means of cleaning, and subjected the man to incessant scrubbings. The servant caught a severe cold, but he never changed his color or complexion. What's bred in the bone will stick to the flesh.

92- The Fisherman and His Nets

A FISHERMAN, engaged in his calling, made a very successful cast and captured a great haul of fish. He managed by a skillful handling of his net to retain all the large fish and to draw them to the shore; but he could not prevent the smaller fish from falling back through the meshes of the net into the sea.

93- The Huntsman and the Fisherman

A HUNTSMAN, returning with his dogs from the field, fell in by chance with a Fisherman who was bringing home a basket well laden with fish. The Huntsman

would be cured, take a piece of bread, and dip it in the blood from your wound, and go and give it to the Dog that bit you.

se curaría, tomaría un pedazo de pan, y lo mojaría en la sangre de su herida, e iría y se lo daría al perro que le mordió.

" The Man who had been bitten laughed at this advice and said, "Why?

El Hombre que había sido mordido se rió de este consejo y dijo: "¿Por qué?

If I should do so, it would be as if I should beg every Dog in the town to bite me.

Si lo hiciera, sería como si le pidiera a todos los perros del pueblo que me mordieran.

" Benefits bestowed upon the evil-disposed increase

" Benefi cios otorgados al aumento del mal dispuesto

89- The Two Pots A RIVER carried down in its stream two Pots, one made of earthenware and the other of brass.

89- Los Dos Potes Un RIVER llevó en su arroyo dos Potes, uno hecho de barro y el otro de bronce.

The Earthen Pot said to the Brass Pot, "Pray keep at a distance and do not come near me, for if you touch me ever so slightly, I shall be broken in pieces, and besides, I by no means wish to come near you.

El pote de tierra le dijo al pote de latón: "Rezad a cierta distancia y no os acerquéis a mí, porque si me tocáis tan levemente, me quebraré en pedazos, y además, de ninguna manera deseo acercarme a vosotros.

" Equals make the best

" Iguales hacen lo mejor

90- The Wolf and the Sheep A WOLF, sorely wounded and bitten by dogs, lay sick and maimed in his lair.

90- El Lobo y las Ovejas A WOLF, gravemente heridos y mordidos por perros, yacían enfermos y mutilados en su guarida.

Being in want of food, he called to a Sheep who was passing, and asked him to fetch some water from a stream flowing close beside him.

Al carecer de alimento, llamó a una oveja que pasaba, y le pidió que buscara un poco de agua de un arroyo que fl uía cerca de él.

“For,” he said, “if you will bring me drink, I will find means to provide myself with meat.

Porque, dijo, si me traes bebida, encontraré medios para proveerme de carne.

” “Yes,” said the Sheep, “if I should bring you the draught, you would doubtless make me provide the meat also.

“Sí,” dijo la oveja, “si te trajera la bebida, sin duda me harías proveer la carne también.

91- The Aethiop THE PURCHASER of a black servant was persuaded that the color of his skin arose from dirt contracted through the neglect of his former masters.

91- El Étipo EL COMPRATOR de un siervo negro fue persuadido de que el color de su piel surgió de la suciedad contraída por la negligencia de sus antiguos amos.

On bring- ing him home he resorted to every means of cleaning, and subjected the man to incessant scrubbings.

Al traerlo a casa recurrió a todos los medios de limpieza, y sometió al hombre a incesantes lavados.

The servant caught a severe cold, but he never changed his color or complexion.

El criado cogió un frío severo, pero nunca cambió su color o tez.

92- The Fisherman and His Nets A FISHERMAN, engaged in his calling, made a very successful cast and cap- tured a great haul of fish.

92- El Pescador y Sus Redes Un FISHERMAN, comprometido en su vocación, hizo un elenco muy exitoso y cayo un gran botín de pescado.

He managed by a skillful handling of his net to retain all the large fish and to draw them to the shore; but he could not prevent the smaller

Se las arregló con un hábil manejo de su red para retener a todos los peces grandes y atraerlos a la orilla; pero no pudo evitar que los más pequeños

93- The Huntsman and the Fisherman A HUNTSMAN, returning with his dogs from the field, fell in by chance with a Fisherman who was bringing home a basket well laden with fish.

93- El Cazador y el Pescador UN HUNTSMAN, regresando con sus perros del campo, cayó por casualidad con un Pescador que traía a casa una cesta bien cargada de pescado.

The Huntsman

El Cazador

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wished to have the fish, and their owner experienced an equal longing for the contents of the game-bag. They quickly agreed to exchange the produce of their day's sport. Each was so well pleased with his bargain that they made for some time the same exchange day after day. Finally a neighbor said to them, "If you go on in this way, you will soon destroy by frequent use the pleasure of your exchange, and each will again wish to retain the fruits of his own sport." Abstain and enjoy.

94- The Old Woman and the Wine-Jar

AN OLD WOMAN found an empty jar which had lately been full of prime old wine and which still retained the fragrant smell of its former contents. She greedily placed it several times to her nose, and drawing it backwards and forwards said, "O most delicious! How nice must the Wine itself have been, when it leaves behind in the very vessel which contained it so sweet a perfume!" The memory of a good deed lives.

95- The Fox and the Crow

A CROW having stolen a bit of meat, perched in a tree and held it in her beak. A Fox, seeing this, longed to possess the meat himself, and by a wily stratagem succeeded. "How handsome is the Crow," he exclaimed, in the beauty of her shape and in the fairness of her complexion! Oh, if her voice were only equal to her beauty, she would deservedly be considered the Queen of Birds!" This he said deceitfully; but the Crow, anxious to refute the reflection cast upon her voice, set up a loud caw and dropped the flesh. The Fox quickly picked it up, and thus addressed the Crow: "My good Crow, your voice is right enough, but your wit is wanting."

96- The Two Dogs

A MAN had two dogs: a Hound, trained to assist him in his sports, and a Housedog, taught to watch the house. When he returned home after a good day's sport, he always gave the Housedog a large share of his spoil. The Hound, feeling much aggrieved at this, reproached his companion, saying, "It is very hard to have all this labor, while you, who do not assist in the chase, luxuriate on the fruits of my exertions." The Housedog replied, "Do not blame me, my friend, but find fault with the master, who has not taught me to labor, but to depend for subsistence on the labor of others." Children are not to be blamed for the faults of their parents.

97- The Stag in the Ox-Stall

A STAG, roundly chased by the hounds and blinded by fear to the danger he

wished to have the fish, and their owner experienced an equal longing for the con- tents of the game-bag.

desea tener el pescado, y su dueño experimentó un anhelo igual para las tiendas de campaña de la bolsa de juego.

They quickly agreed to exchange the produce of their day's sport.

Rápidamente acordaron intercambiar los productos del deporte de su día.

Each was so well pleased with his bargain that they made for some time the same exchange day after day.

Cada uno estaba tan bien satisfecho con su trato que hicieron por algún tiempo el mismo intercambio día tras día.

Finally a neighbor said to them, "If you go on in this way, you will soon destroy by frequent use the pleasure of your exchange, and each will again wish to retain the fruits of his own sport.

Finalmente un vecino les dijo: "Si siguen así, pronto destruirán con frecuencia el placer de su intercambio, y cada uno nuevamente deseará retener los frutos de su propio deporte.

94- The Old Woman and the Wine-Jar AN OLD WOMAN found an empty jar which had lately been full of prime old wine and which still retained the fragrant smell of its former contents.

94- La anciana y el vino-Jar Una anciana encontró un tarro vacío que últimamente había estado lleno de vino antiguo y que aún conservaba el olor fragante de su contenido anterior.

She greed- ily placed it several times to her nose, and drawing it backwards and forwards said, "O most delicious!

Ella codicia - ily lo puso varias veces en su nariz, y dibujando hacia atrás y hacia adelante dijo, "¡Oh más delicioso!

How nice must the Wine itself have been, when it leaves behind in the very vessel which contained it so sweet a perfume!

¡Qué bonito debe haber sido el vino en sí mismo, cuando deja atrás en la misma vasija que lo contenía tan dulce perfume!

” The memory of

” El recuerdo de

95- The Fox and the Crow A CROW having stolen a bit of meat, perched in a tree and held it in her beak.

95- El Zorro y el Cuervo Una FRONTA habiendo robado un poco de carne, encaramado en un árbol y sostenido en su pico.

A Fox, seeing this, longed to possess the meat himself, and by a wily stratagem suc- ceeded.

Un zorro, viendo esto, anhelaba poseer la carne él mismo, y por un astuto estratagema suc-ceed.

“How handsome is the Crow,” he exclaimed, in the beauty of her shape and in the fairness of her complexion!

¡Qué guapo es el Cuervo, exclamó, en la belleza de su forma y en la justicia de su tez!

Oh, if her voice were only equal to her beauty, she would deservedly be considered the Queen of Birds!

¡Oh, si su voz fuera sólo igual a su belleza, sería merecidamente considerada la Reina de las Aves!

” This he said deceitfully; but the Crow, anxious to refute the reflection cast upon her voice, set up a loud caw and dropped the flesh.

” Esto lo dijo engañosamente; pero el Cuervo, ansioso por refutar el refl ejo lanzado sobre su voz, levantó una voz fuerte y soltó la carne.

The Fox quickly picked it up, and thus addressed the Crow: “My good Crow, your voice is right enough, but your wit is

El Zorro rápidamente lo recogió, y así se dirigió al Cuervo: "Mi buen Cuervo, tu voz es lo sufi cientemente correcta, pero tu ingenio es

” 96- The Two Dogs A MAN had two dogs: a Hound, trained to assist him in his sports, and a House- dog, taught to watch the house.

96- Los dos perros Un hombre tenía dos perros: un perro, entrenado para asistirlo en sus deportes, y un perro de la casa, enseñó a vigilar la casa.

When he returned home after a good day's sport, he always gave the Housedog a large share of his spoil.

Cuando regresó a casa después de un buen día de deporte, siempre le dio al Housedog una gran parte de su botín.

The Hound, feeling much aggrieved at this, reproached his companion, saying, "It is very hard to have all this labor, while you, who do not assist in the chase, luxuriate on the fruits of my exertions.

El Sabueso, sintiéndose muy agraviado por esto, reprochó a su compañero, diciendo, Es muy difícil tener todo este trabajo, mientras que ustedes, que no ayudan en la persecución, se regocijan en los frutos de mis esfuerzos.

" The Housedog replied, "Do not blame me, my friend, but find fault with the master, who has not taught me to labor, but to depend for subsistence on the labor of others.

El Housedog respondió: "No me culpes, amigo mío, sino encuentra faltas con el amo, que no me ha enseñado a trabajar, sino a depender para la subsistencia del trabajo de otros.

97- The Stag in the Ox-Stall A STAG, roundly chased by the hounds and blinded by fear to the danger he

97- The Stag in the Ox-Stall A STAG, perseguido rotundamente por los perros y cegado por el miedo al peligro que

was running into, took shelter in a farmyard and hid himself in a shed among the oxen. An Ox gave him this kindly warning: “O unhappy creature! why should you thus, of your own accord, incur destruction and trust yourself in the house of your enemy?’ The Stag replied: “Only allow me, friend, to stay where I am, and I will undertake to find some favorable opportunity of effecting my escape.” At the approach of the evening the herdsman came to feed his cattle, but did not see the Stag; and even the farm-bailiff with several laborers passed through the shed and failed to notice him. The Stag, congratulating himself on his safety, began to express his sincere thanks to the Oxen who had kindly helped him in the hour of need. One of them again answered him: “We indeed wish you well, but the danger is not over. There is one other yet to pass through the shed, who has as it were a hundred eyes, and until he has come and gone, your life is still in peril.” At that moment the master himself entered, and having had to complain that his oxen had not been properly fed, he went up to their racks and cried out: “Why is there such a scarcity of fodder? There is not half enough straw for them to lie on. Those lazy fellows have not even swept the cobwebs away.” While he thus examined everything in turn, he spied the tips of the antlers of the Stag peeping out of the straw. Then summoning his laborers, he ordered that the Stag should be seized and killed.

98- The Hawk, the Kite, and the Pigeons

THE PIGEONS, terrified by the appearance of a Kite, called upon the Hawk to defend them. He at once consented. When they had admitted him into the cote, they found that he made more havoc and slew a larger number of them in one day than the Kite could pounce upon in a whole year. Avoid a remedy that is worse than the disease.

99- The Widow and the Sheep

A CERTAIN poor widow had one solitary Sheep. At shearing time, wishing to take his fleece and to avoid expense, she sheared him herself, but used the shears so unskillfully that with the fleece she sheared the flesh. The Sheep, writhing with pain, said, “Why do you hurt me so, Mistress? What weight can my blood add to the wool? If you want my flesh, there is the butcher, who will kill me in an instant; but if you want my fleece and wool, there is the shearer, who will shear and not hurt me.” The least outlay is not always the greatest gain.

100- The Wild Ass and the Lion

A WILD ASS and a Lion entered into an alliance so that they might capture the beasts of the forest with greater ease. The Lion agreed to assist the Wild Ass with

was running into, took shelter in a farmyard and hid himself in a shed among the oxen.

se encontraba corriendo, se refugiaba en un corral y se escondía en un cobertizo entre los bueyes.

why should you thus, of your own accord, incur destruction and trust yourself in the house of your enemy?

¿Por qué deberías, por tu propia voluntad, cometer destrucción y confi ar en ti mismo en la casa de tu enemigo?

' The Stag replied: "Only allow me, friend, to stay where I am, and I will undertake to find some favorable opportunity of effecting my escape.

' The Stag respondió: "Solo permíteme, amigo, quedarme donde estoy, y me comprometeré a encontrar alguna oportunidad favorable de hacer mi escape.

" At the approach of the evening the herdsman came to feed his cattle, but did not see the Stag; and even the farm-bailiff with several laborers passed through the shed and failed to notice him.

" Al llegar la tarde, el pastor vino a alimentar a su ganado, pero no vio el Estadio; e incluso el bailiff de la granja con varios obreros pasó por el cobertizo y no se dio cuenta de él.

The Stag, congratulating himself on his safety, began to express his sincere thanks to the Oxen who had kindly helped him in the hour of need.

El Stag, felicitándose por su seguridad, comenzó a expresar su sincero agradecimiento al Oxen que amablemente le había ayudado en la hora de la necesidad.

One of them again answered him: "We indeed wish you well, but the danger is not over.

Uno de ellos le respondió de nuevo: "En verdad te deseamos bien, pero el peligro no ha terminado.

There is one other yet to pass through the shed, who has as it were a hundred eyes, and until he has come and gone, your life is still in peril.

Hay otro que todavía debe pasar por el cobertizo, que tiene como cien ojos, y hasta que él ha venido y se ha ido, su vida todavía está en peligro.

” At that moment the master himself entered, and having had to complain that his oxen had not been properly fed, he went up to their racks and cried out: “Why is there such a scarcity of fodder?

” En aquel momento el amo mismo entró, y habiendo tenido que quejarse de que sus bueyes no habían sido alimentados apropiadamente, subió a sus estantes y gritó: “¿Por qué hay tanta escasez de forraje?

There is not half enough straw for them to lie on.

No hay la mitad de paja sufi ciente para que se acuesten.

Those lazy fellows have not even swept the cobwebs away.

Esos perezosos ni siquiera han barrido las telarañas.

” While he thus examined everything in turn, he spied the tips of the antlers of the Stag peeping out of the straw.

” Mientras examinaba todo a su vez, espiaba las puntas de las cornamentas del Stag espiando de la paja.

Then summoning his laborers, he ordered that the Stag should be seized

Entonces, convocando a sus obreros, ordenó que se aprehendiesen los asaltos.

98- The Hawk, the Kite, and the Pigeons

98- El halcón, la cometa y las palomas

THE

PIGEONS, terrified by the appearance of a Kite, called upon the Hawk to defend them.

PIGEONS, aterrorizada por la aparición de una cometa, pidió al Halcón que los defendiera.

He at once consented.

De inmediato consintió.

When they had admitted him into the cote, they found that he made more havoc and slew a larger number of them in one day than the Kite could pounce upon in a whole year.

Cuando lo habían admitido en la caleta, encontraron que él hizo más estragos y mató a un número mayor de ellos en un día de lo que la cometa podía abalanzarse en un año entero.

Avoid a remedy that is worse

Evitar un remedio que es peor

99- The Widow and the Sheep A CERTAIN poor widow had one solitary Sheep.

99- La Viuda y las Ovejas DECIERTAS viudas pobres tenían una oveja solitaria.

At shearing time, wishing to take his fleece and to avoid expense, she sheared him herself, but used the shears so unskillfully that with the fleece she sheared the flesh.

A la hora de esquilar, deseando tomar su vellón y evitar gastos, ella misma lo esquilaba, pero usó las esquilas tan inescrupulosamente que con el vellón esquilaba la carne.

The Sheep, writhing with pain, said, "Why do you hurt me so, Mistress?

La oveja, retorciéndose de dolor, dijo: "¿Por qué me lastimas tanto, Señora?

What weight can my blood add to the wool?

¿Qué peso puede añadir mi sangre a la lana?

If you want my flesh, there is the butcher, who will kill me in an instant; but if you want my fleece and wool, there is the shearer, who will shear and not hurt me.

Si quieres mi carne, está el carnicero, que me matará en un instante; pero si quieres mi vellón y mi lana, está el esquilador, que esquilará y no me hará daño.

100- The Wild Ass and the Lion A WILD ASS and a Lion entered into an alliance so that they might capture the beasts of the forest with greater ease.

100- El Ass Salvaje y el León Un Ass Salvaje y un León entraron en una alianza para que pudieran capturar a las bestias del bosque con mayor facilidad.

The Lion agreed to assist the Wild Ass with

El León accedió a ayudar al Salvaje Culo con

his strength, while the Wild Ass gave the Lion the benefit of his greater speed. When they had taken as many beasts as their necessities required, the Lion undertook to distribute the prey, and for this purpose divided it into three shares. "I will take the first share," he said, "because I am King: and the second share, as a partner with you in the chase: and the third share (believe me) will be a source of great evil to you, unless you willingly resign it to me, and set off as fast as you can." Might makes right.

101- The Eagle and the Arrow

AN EAGLE sat on a lofty rock, watching the movements of a Hare whom he sought to make his prey. An archer, who saw the Eagle from a place of concealment, took an accurate aim and wounded him mortally. The Eagle gave one look at the arrow that had entered his heart and saw in that single glance that its feathers had been furnished by himself. "It is a double grief to me," he exclaimed, "that I should perish by an arrow feathered from my own wings."

102- The Sick Kite

A KITE, sick unto death, said to his mother: "O Mother! do not mourn, but at once invoke the gods that my life may be prolonged." She replied, "Alas! my son, which of the gods do you think will pity you? Is there one whom you have not outraged by filching from their very altars a part of the sacrifice offered up to them?' We must make friends in prosperity if we would have their help in adversity.

103- The Lion and the Dolphin

A LION roaming by the seashore saw a Dolphin lift up its head out of the waves, and suggested that they contract an alliance, saying that of all the animals they ought to be the best friends, since the one was the king of beasts on the earth, and the other was the sovereign ruler of all the inhabitants of the ocean. The Dolphin gladly consented to this request. Not long afterwards the Lion had a combat with a wild bull, and called on the Dolphin to help him. The Dolphin, though quite willing to give him assistance, was unable to do so, as he could not by any means reach the land. The Lion abused him as a traitor. The Dolphin replied, "Nay, my friend, blame not me, but Nature, which, while giving me the sovereignty of the sea, has quite denied me the power of living upon the land."

104- The Lion and the Boar

ON A SUMMER DAY, when the great heat induced a general thirst among the beasts, a Lion and a Boar came at the same moment to a small well to drink. They

his strength, while the Wild Ass gave the Lion the benefit of his greater speed.

su fuerza, mientras que el Wild Ass le dio al León el benefi cio de su mayor velocidad.

When they had taken as many beasts as their necessities required, the Lion un- dertook to distribute the prey, and for this purpose divided it into three shares.

Cuando habían tomado tantas bestias como sus necesidades requerían, el León un- dertooked para distribuir la presa, y para este propósito lo dividió en tres partes.

“T will take the first share,” he said, “because I am King: and the second share, as a partner with you in the chase: and the third share (believe me) will be a source of great evil to you, unless you willingly resign it to me

"T tomará la primera parte," dijo, "porque soy rey, y la segunda parte, como socio contigo en la persecución, y la tercera parte (creeme) será una fuente de gran mal para ti, a menos que de buena gana se resignan a mí

and set off as fast as you can.

y salir tan rápido como puedas.

101- The Eagle and the Arrow AN EAGLE sat on a lofty rock, watching the movements of a Hare whom he sought to make his prey.

101- El Águila y la Flecha UN EAGLE se sentó sobre una roca elevada, observando los movimientos de una Liebre a quien buscaba hacer su presa.

An archer, who saw the Eagle from a place of conceal- ment, took an accurate aim and wounded him mortally.

Un arquero, que vio al águila desde un lugar de ocultación, tomó un objetivo preciso y lo hirió mortalmente.

The Eagle gave one look at the arrow that had entered his heart and saw in that single glance that its feath- ers had been furnished by himself.

El águila dio una mirada a la fl echa que había entrado en su corazón y vio en esa sola mirada que sus plumas habían sido amuebladas por él mismo.

“It is a double grief to me,” he exclaimed, “that

“Es un dolor doble para mí,” exclamó, “que

” 102- The Sick Kite do not mourn, but at once invoke the gods that my life may be prolonged.

102- El Enfermo no llora, sino que inmediatamente invoca a los dioses para que mi vida se prolongue.

my son, which of the gods do you think will pity you?

Hijo mío, ¿cuál de los dioses crees que te compadecerá?

Is there one whom you have not out- raged by filching from their very altars a part of the sacrifice offered up to them?

¿Hay alguien a quien no hayas sacado rabia de sus mismos altares una parte del sacrifi cio que se les ha ofrecido?

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103- The Lion and the Dolphin A LION roaming by the seashore saw a Dolphin lift up its head out of the waves, and suggested that they contract an alliance, saying that of all the animals they ought to be the best friends

103- El León y el Delfín UN LEÓN vagando por la orilla del mar vio a un Delfín levantar la cabeza de las olas, y sugirió que contrajeran una alianza, diciendo que de todos los animales que deberían ser los mejores amigos

since the one was the king of beasts on the earth, and the other was the sovereign ruler of all the inhabitants of the ocean.

ya que el uno era el rey de las bestias en la tierra, y el otro era el soberano gobernante de todos los habitantes del océano.

The Dolphin gladly consented to this request.

El Delfín aceptó gustosamente esta solicitud.

Not long afterwards the Lion had a combat with a wild bull, and called on the Dolphin to help him.

Poco después el León tuvo un combate con un toro salvaje, y pidió al Delfín que lo ayudara.

The Dolphin, though quite willing to give him assistance, was unable to do so, as he could not by any means reach the land.

El Delfín, aunque estaba dispuesto a prestarle ayuda, no pudo hacerlo, ya que de ninguna manera pudo llegar a la tierra.

The Lion abused him as a traitor.

El León abusó de él como un traidor.

The Dolphin replied, “Nay, my friend, blame not me, but Nature, which, while giving me the sovereignty of the

El Delfín respondió: "No, amigo mío, no me culpes a mí, sino a la Naturaleza, que, al tiempo que me da la soberanía de la

” 104- The Lion and the Boar ON A SUMMER DAY, when the great heat induced a general thirst among the beasts, a Lion and a Boar came at the same moment to a small well to drink.

104- El León y el Jabalí EN UN DÍA DE VERANO, cuando el gran calor indujo una sed general entre las bestias, un León y un Jabalí vinieron en el mismo momento a un pequeño pozo para beber.

They

Ellos

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fiercely disputed which of them should drink first, and were soon engaged in the agonies of a mortal combat. When they stopped suddenly to catch their breath for a fiercer renewal of the fight, they saw some Vultures waiting in the distance to feast on the one that should fall first. They at once made up their quarrel, saying, "It is better for us to make friends, than to become the food of Crows or Vultures."

105- The One-Eyed Doe

A DOE blind in one eye was accustomed to graze as near to the edge of the cliff as she possibly could, in the hope of securing her greater safety. She turned her sound eye towards the land that she might get the earliest tidings of the approach of hunter or hound, and her injured eye towards the sea, from whence she entertained no anticipation of danger. Some boatmen sailing by saw her, and taking a successful aim, mortally wounded her. Yielding up her last breath, she gasped forth this lament: "O wretched creature that I am! to take such precaution against the land, and after all to find this seashore, to which I had come for safety, so much more perilous."

106- The Shepherd and the Sea

A SHEPHERD, keeping watch over his sheep near the shore, saw the Sea very calm and smooth, and longed to make a voyage with a view to commerce. He sold all his flock, invested it in a cargo of dates, and set sail. But a very great tempest came on, and the ship being in danger of sinking, he threw all his merchandise overboard, and barely escaped with his life in the empty ship. Not long afterwards when someone passed by and observed the unruffled calm of the Sea, he interrupted him and said, "It is again in want of dates, and therefore looks quiet."

107- The Ass, the Cock, and the Lion

AN ASS and a Cock were in a straw-yard together when a Lion, desperate from hunger, approached the spot. He was about to spring upon the Ass, when the Cock (to the sound of whose voice the Lion, it is said, has a singular aversion) crowed loudly, and the Lion fled away as fast as he could. The Ass, observing his trepidation at the mere crowing of a Cock summoned courage to attack him, and galloped after him for that purpose. He had run no long distance, when the Lion, turning about, seized him and tore him to pieces. False confidence often leads into danger.

fiercely disputed which of them should drink first, and were soon engaged in the agonies of a mortal combat.

Fieramente disputado cuál de ellos debía beber primero, y pronto fueron ocupados en las agonías de un combate mortal.

When they stopped suddenly to catch their breath for a fiercer renewal of the fight, they saw some Vultures waiting in the distance to feast on the one that should fall first.

Cuando se detuvieron de repente para tomar el aliento para una renovación más feroz de la lucha, vieron algunos Buitres esperando en la distancia para festejar en el que debería caer primero.

They at once made up their quarrel, say- ing, “It is better for us to make friends, than to become the food of Crows or Vul-

Ellos inmediatamente inventaron su pelea, diciendo: "Es mejor para nosotros hacer amigos, que convertirse en la comida de los Cuervos o Vul-

” 105- The One-Eyed Doe A DOE blind in one eye was accustomed to graze as near to the edge of the cliff as she possibly could, in the hope of securing her greater safety.

105- La desconocida de un ojo Una víctima ciega en un ojo estaba acostumbrada a pastar lo más cerca posible del borde del acantilado, con la esperanza de asegurar su mayor seguridad.

She turned her sound eye towards the land that she might get the earliest tidings of the approach of hunter or hound, and her injured eye towards the sea, from whence she enter- tained no anticipation of danger.

Volvió su sano ojo hacia la tierra para recibir las primeras noticias de la aproximación de cazador o sabueso, y su ojo herido hacia el mar, de donde ella entró- no tenía ninguna anticipación de peligro.

Some boatmen sailing by saw her, and taking a successful aim, mortally wounded her.

Algunos marineros que navegaban por ella la vieron, y teniendo un objetivo exitoso, la hirieron mortalmente.

Yielding up her last breath, she gasped to take such precaution against the land, and after all to find this seashore, to which I had come for safety, so

Abandonando su último aliento, jadeó para tomar tal precaución contra la tierra, y después de todo para encontrar esta orilla del mar, a la que había venido por seguridad, así que

" 106- The Shepherd and the Sea A SHEPHERD, keeping watch over his sheep near the shore, saw the Sea very calm and smooth, and longed to make a voyage with a view to commerce.

106- El Pastor y el Mar UN SEÑOR, vigilando sobre sus ovejas cerca de la orilla, vio el Mar muy tranquilo y suave, y anhelaba hacer un viaje con miras al comercio.

He sold all his flock, invested it in a cargo of dates, and set sail.

Vendió todo su rebaño, lo invirtió en un cargamento de dátiles y zarpó.

But a very great tempest came on, and the ship being in danger of sinking, he threw all his merchandise overboard, and barely escaped with his life in the empty ship.

Pero una tempestad muy grande vino, y el barco en peligro de hundirse, él tiró toda su mercancía por la borda, y apenas escapó con su vida en el barco vacío.

Not long afterwards when someone passed by and observed the unruffled calm of the Sea, he inter-

No mucho después, cuando alguien pasó y observó la calma tranquila del mar, inter-

" 107- The Ass, the Cock, and the Lion AN ASS and a Cock were in a straw-yard together when a Lion, desperate from hunger, approached the spot.

107- El Ass, el Cock, y el León UN ASS y un Cock estaban juntos en un pajar cuando un León, desesperado por el hambre, se acercó al lugar.

He was about to spring upon the Ass, when the Cock (to the sound of whose voice the Lion, it is said, has a singular aversion) crowed loudly, and the Lion fled away as fast as he could.

Estaba a punto de saltar sobre el Ass, cuando el Cock (al sonido de cuya voz el León, se dice, tiene una aversión singular) cantó en voz alta, y el León huyó tan rápido como pudo.

The Ass, observing his trepidation at the mere crowing of a Cock summoned courage to attack him, and galloped after him for that purpose.

El Culo, observando su trepidación ante el mero canto de un gallo, se atrevió a atacarlo, y galopó tras él con ese fi n.

He had run no long distance, when the Lion, turning about, seized him and tore him to pieces.

No había corrido una larga distancia, cuando el León, volviéndose, lo agarró y lo despedazó.

False confidence often leads into danger.

La falsa confi anza a menudo lleva al peligro.

108- The Mice and the Weasels

THE WEASELS and the Mice waged a perpetual war with each other, in which much blood was shed. The Weasels were always the victors. The Mice thought that the cause of their frequent defeats was that they had no leaders set apart from the general army to command them, and that they were exposed to dangers from lack of discipline. They therefore chose as leaders Mice that were most renowned for their family descent, strength, and counsel, as well as those most noted for their courage in the fight, so that they might be better marshaled in battle array and formed into troops, regiments, and battalions. When all this was done, and the army disciplined, and the herald Mouse had duly proclaimed war by challenging the Weasels, the newly chosen generals bound their heads with straws, that they might be more conspicuous to all their troops. Scarcely had the battle begun, when a great rout overwhelmed the Mice, who scampered off as fast as they could to their holes. The generals, not being able to get in on account of the ornaments on their heads, were all captured and eaten by the Weasels. The more honor the more danger.

109- The Mice in Council

THE MICE summoned a council to decide how they might best devise means of warning themselves of the approach of their great enemy the Cat. Among the many plans suggested, the one that found most favor was the proposal to tie a bell to the neck of the Cat, so that the Mice, being warned by the sound of the tinkling, might run away and hide themselves in their holes at his approach. But when the Mice further debated who among them should thus "bell the Cat," there was no one found to do it.

110- The Wolf and the Housedog

A WOLF, meeting a big well-fed Mastiff with a wooden collar about his neck asked him who it was that fed him so well and yet compelled him to drag that heavy log about wherever he went. "The master," he replied. Then said the Wolf: "May no friend of mine ever be in such a plight; for the weight of this chain is enough to spoil the appetite."

111- The Rivers and the Sea

THE RIVERS joined together to complain to the Sea, saying, "Why is it that when we flow into your tides so potable and sweet, you work in us such a change, and make us salty and unfit to drink?" The Sea, perceiving that they intended to throw the blame on him, said, "Pray cease to flow into me, and then you will not be made briny."

108- The Mice and the Weasels THE WEASELS and the Mice waged a perpetual war with each other, in which much blood was shed.

108- Los ratones y las comadrejas, las ovejas y los ratones libraron una guerra perpetua entre sí, en la que se derramó mucha sangre.

The Weasels were always the victors.

Las comadrejas siempre fueron las ganadoras.

The Mice thought that the cause of their frequent defeats was that they had no leaders set apart from the general army to command them, and that they were exposed to dan- gers from lack of discipline.

Los ratones pensaban que la causa de sus frecuentes derrotas era que no tenían líderes separados del ejército general para mandarlos, y que estaban expuestos a los dan-gers por falta de disciplina.

They therefore chose as leaders Mice that were most renowned for their family descent, strength, and counsel, as well as those most noted for their courage in the fight, so that they might be better marshaled in battle array and formed into troops

Por lo tanto, eligieron como líderes a los ratones que eran más reconocidos por su ascendencia familiar, fuerza y consejo, así como a los más destacados por su valor en la lucha, para que pudieran ser mejor reunidos en conjunto de batalla y formados en tropas

regiments, and battalions.

regimientos, y batallones.

When all this was done, and the army disciplined, and the herald Mouse had duly proclaimed war by challenging the Weasels, the newly chosen generals bound their heads with straws, that they might be more conspicuous to all their troops.

Cuando todo esto fue hecho, y el ejército disciplinado, y el heraldo Mouse había proclamado debidamente la guerra desafi ando a las comadrejas, los generales recién elegidos ataron sus cabezas con pajitas, para que pudieran ser más visibles a todas sus tropas.

Scarcely had the battle begun, when a great rout overwhelmed the Mice, who scampered off as fast as they could to their holes.

Apenas había comenzado la batalla, cuando una gran derrota aplastó a los ratones, que se fueron tan rápido como pudieron a sus agujeros.

The generals, not being able to get in on account of the ornaments on their heads, were all captured and eaten by the Weasels.

Los generales, al no poder entrar a causa de los adornos en sus cabezas, fueron capturados y comidos por las comadrejas.

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109- The Mice in Council THE MICE summoned a council to decide how they might best devise means of warning themselves of the approach of their great enemy the Cat.

109- Los ratones en Consejo LA MICE convocó a un consejo para decidir cómo podrían idear mejor los medios de advertirse de la aproximación de su gran enemigo el Gato.

Among the many plans suggested, the one that found most favor was the proposal to tie a bell to the neck of the Cat, so that the Mice, being warned by the sound of the tinkling, might run away and hide themselves in their holes at his approach.

Entre los muchos planes sugeridos, el que encontró más favor fue la propuesta de atar una campana al cuello del Gato, para que los ratones, siendo advertidos por el sonido del tintineo, pudieran huir y esconderse en sus agujeros ante su acercamiento.

But when the Mice further debated who among them should thus "bell the Cat," there was no

Pero cuando los ratones debatieron más a fondo quién entre ellos debería así "bell el gato," no había

110- The Wolf and the Housedog A WOLF, meeting a big well-fed Mastiff with a wooden collar about his neck asked him who it was that fed him so well and yet compelled him to drag that heavy log about wherever he went.

110- El Lobo y el Homero A WOLF, encontrándose con un gran Mastiff bien alimentado con un collar de madera sobre su cuello, le preguntaron quién era el que lo alimentaba tan bien y sin embargo lo obligaron a arrastrar ese pesado tronco por dondequiera que iba.

"The master," he replied.

El maestro, contestó.

Then said the Wolf: “May no friend of mine ever be in such a plight; for the weight of this chain is

Entonces dijo el Lobo: “Que ningún amigo mío esté jamás en una situación tan difícil; porque el peso de esta cadena es

” 111- The Rivers and the Sea THE RIVERS joined together to complain to the Sea, saying, “Why is it that when we flow into your tides so potable and sweet, you work in us such a change, and make us salty and unfit to drink?

111- Los ríos y el mar LOS RIVEROS se unieron para quejarse al mar, diciendo: “¿Por qué es que cuando fl uyemos en sus mareas tan potables y dulces, usted trabaja en nosotros tal cambio, y nos hace salados y no aptos para beber?

” The Sea, perceiving that they intended to throw the blame on him, said, “Pray cease to flow into me, and then you will not be made briny.

El Mar, percibiendo que tenían la intención de echar la culpa sobre él, dijo: “Rezad para que dejen de fl uir en mí, y entonces no se os hará abrojos.

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FABLES

112- The Playful Ass

AN ASS climbed up to the roof of a building, and frisking about there, broke in the tiling. The owner went up after him and quickly drove him down, beating him severely with a thick wooden cudgel. The Ass said, "Why, I saw the Monkey do this very thing yesterday, and you all laughed heartily, as if it afforded you very great amusement."

113- The Three Tradesmen

A GREAT CITY was besieged, and its inhabitants were called together to consider the best means of protecting it from the enemy. A Bricklayer earnestly recommended bricks as affording the best material for an effective resistance. A Carpenter, with equal enthusiasm, proposed timber as a preferable method of defense. Upon which a Currier stood up and said, "Sirs, I differ from you altogether: there is no material for resistance equal to a covering of hides; and nothing so good as leather." Every man for himself.

114- The Master and His Dogs

A CERTAIN MAN, detained by a storm in his country house, first of all killed his sheep, and then his goats, for the maintenance of his household. The storm still continuing, he was obliged to slaughter his yoke oxen for food. On seeing this, his Dogs took counsel together, and said, "It is time for us to be off, for if the master spare not his oxen, who work for his gain, how can we expect him to spare us?' He is not to be trusted as a friend who mistreats his own family.

115- The Wolf and the Shepherds

A WOLF, passing by, saw some Shepherds in a hut eating a haunch of mutton for their dinner. Approaching them, he said, "What a clamor you would raise if I were to do as you are doing!"

116- The Dolphins, the Whales, and the Sprat

THE DOLPHINS and Whales waged a fierce war with each other. When the battle was at its height, a Sprat lifted its head out of the waves and said that he would reconcile their differences if they would accept him as an umpire. One of the Dolphins replied, "We would far rather be destroyed in our battle with each other than admit any interference from you in our affairs."

112- The Playful Ass AN ASS climbed up to the roof of a building, and frisking about there, broke in the tiling.

112- El Asno Juguetón UN ASS subió al techo de un edifi cio, y cacheando por allí, rompió el alicate.

The owner went up after him and quickly drove him down, beating him severely with a thick wooden cudgel.

El dueño subió tras él y rápidamente lo empujó hacia abajo, golpeándolo severamente con un grueso cudgel de madera.

The Ass said, “Why, I saw the Monkey do this very thing yesterday, and you all laughed heartily, as if it afforded you very

El Ass dijo, ¿Por qué? Vi al Mono hacer esto ayer, y todos ustedes se rieron de todo corazón, como si eso les proporcionara mucho

” 113- The Three Tradesmen A GREAT CITY was besieged, and its inhabitants were called together to con- sider the best means of protecting it from the enemy.

113- Los Tres Comerciantes UNA GRAN CIUDAD fue sitiada, y sus habitantes fueron convocados juntos para con-ser el mejor medio de protegerla del enemigo.

A Bricklayer earnestly rec- ommended bricks as affording the best material for an effective resistance.

Un albañil seriamente reclinados ladrillos como proporcionar el mejor material para una resistencia efi caz.

A Carpenter, with equal enthusiasm, proposed timber as a preferable method of defense.

Un carpintero, con igual entusiasmo, propuso la madera como método preferible de defensa.

Upon which a Currier stood up and said, “Sirs, I differ from you altogeth- er: there is no material for resistance equal to a covering of hides; and nothing so good as leather.

Sobre el cual un Currier se puso de pie y dijo, Señores, yo difi ero de ustedes altogeth-er: no hay material para la resistencia igual a una cubierta de cueros; y nada tan bueno como cuero.

114- The Master and His Dogs A CERTAIN MAN, detained by a storm in his country house, first of all killed his sheep, and then his goats, for the maintenance of his household.

114- El Maestro y Sus Perros DECIERTO HOMBRE, detenido por una tormenta en su casa de campo, primero mató a sus ovejas, y luego a sus cabras, para el mantenimiento de su casa.

The storm still continuing, he was obliged to slaughter his yoke oxen for food.

La tormenta aún continuaba, se vio obligado a sacrifi car sus bueyes de yunta para comer.

On seeing this, his Dogs took counsel together, and said, "It is time for us to be off, for if the master spare not his oxen, who work for his gain, how can we expect him to spare us?

Al ver esto, sus perros tomaron consejo juntos, y dijeron: "Es hora de que nos vayamos, porque si el amo no perdona sus bueyes, que trabajan para su ganancia, ¿cómo podemos esperar que él nos perdone?

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115- The Wolf and the Shepherds A WOLF, passing by, saw some Shepherds in a hut eating a haunch of mutton for their dinner.

115- El lobo y los pastores Un lobo, pasando por allí, vio a algunos pastores en una choza comiendo un bocado de cordero para su cena.

Approaching them, he said, "What a clamor you would raise if I

Acercándose a ellos, dijo, "Qué clamor levantarías si yo

" 116- The Dolphins, the Whales, and the Sprat THE DOLPHINS and Whales waged a fierce war with each other.

116- Los Delfi nes, las Ballenas y el Espadín LOS DOLFINOS y las Ballenas libraron una feroz guerra entre sí.

When the battle was at its height, a Sprat lifted its head out of the waves and said that he would reconcile their differences if they would accept him as an umpire.

Cuando la batalla estaba en su apogeo, un Sprat levantó la cabeza de las olas y dijo que conciliaría sus diferencias si lo aceptaban como árbitro.

One of the Dolphins replied, “We would far rather be destroyed in our battle with each other than admit any interference from you in our affairs.

Uno de los Delfi nes respondió, Preferimos ser destruidos en nuestra batalla unos con otros que admitir cualquier interferencia de ustedes en nuestros asuntos.

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117- The Ass Carrying the Image

AN ASS once carried through the streets of a city a famous wooden Image, to be placed in one of its Temples. As he passed along, the crowd made lowly prostration before the Image. The Ass, thinking that they bowed their heads in token of respect for himself, bristled up with pride, gave himself airs, and refused to move another step. The driver, seeing him thus stop, laid his whip lustily about his shoulders and said, "O you perverse dull-head! it is not yet come to this, that men pay worship to an Ass." They are not wise who give to themselves the credit due to others.

118- The Two Travelers and the Axe

TWO MEN were journeying together. One of them picked up an axe that lay upon the path, and said, "I have found an axe." "Nay, my friend," replied the other, "do not say 'I,' but 'We' have found an axe." They had not gone far before they saw the owner of the axe pursuing them, and he who had picked up the axe said, "We are undone." "Nay," replied the other, "keep to your first mode of speech, my friend; what you thought right then, think right now. Say 'I,' not 'We' are undone." He who shares the danger ought to share the prize.

119- The Old Lion

A LION, worn out with years and powerless from disease, lay on the ground at the point of death. A Boar rushed upon him, and avenged with a stroke of his tusks a long-remembered injury. Shortly afterwards the Bull with his horns gored him as if he were an enemy. When the Ass saw that the huge beast could be assailed with impunity, he let drive at his forehead with his heels. The expiring Lion said, "I have reluctantly brooked the insults of the brave, but to be compelled to endure such treatment from thee, a disgrace to Nature, is indeed to die a double death."

120- The Old Hound

A HOUND, who in the days of his youth and strength had never yielded to any beast of the forest, encountered in his old age a boar in the chase. He seized him boldly by the ear, but could not retain his hold because of the decay of his teeth, so that the boar escaped. His master, quickly coming up, was very much disappointed, and fiercely abused the dog. The Hound looked up and said, "It was not my fault. master: my spirit was as good as ever, but I could not help my infirmities. I rather deserve to be praised for what I have been, than to be blamed for what I am."

117- The Ass Carrying the Image AN ASS once carried through the streets of a city a famous wooden Image, to be placed in one of its Temples.

117- El Culo Llevando la Imagen UN ASS una vez llevado a través de las calles de una ciudad una famosa imagen de madera, para ser colocado en uno de sus templos.

As he passed along, the crowd made lowly pros- tration before the Image.

Al pasar, la multitud hizo una pros-tratación humilde ante la Imagen.

The Ass, thinking that they bowed their heads in token of respect for himself, bristled up with pride, gave himself airs, and refused to move another step.

El Ass, pensando que ellos inclinaban sus cabezas en señal de respeto por sí mismo, ebria de orgullo, se dio aires, y se negó a dar otro paso.

The driver, seeing him thus stop, laid his whip lustily about it is not yet come to this, that men pay worship to an Ass.

El conductor, viéndolo así detenerse, puso su látigo lujurioso alrededor de esto todavía no ha llegado a esto, que los hombres rinden adoración a un asno.

" They are not wise who give to themselves the credit

" Ellos no son sabios que se dan a sí mismos el crédito

118- The Two Travelers and the Axe TWO MEN were journeying together.

118- Los Dos Viajeros y los Hacha DOS HOMBRES viajaban juntos.

One of them picked up an axe that lay upon the path, and said, "I have found an axe.

Uno de ellos tomó un hacha que yacía en el camino, y dijo: He encontrado un hacha.

" "Nay, my friend," replied the oth- er, "do not say 'I,' but 'We' have found an axe.

"No, amigo mío", respondió el oth-er, "no digas 'yo', sino 'nosotros' hemos encontrado un hacha.

" They had not gone far before they saw the owner of the axe pursuing them, and he who had picked up the axe said, "We are undone.

" No habían ido muy lejos antes de ver al dueño del hacha persiguiéndolos, y el que había recogido el hacha dijo: "Estamos deshechos.

” “Nay,” replied the other, “keep to your first mode of speech, my friend; what you thought right then, think right now.

“No,” contestó el otro, “manténgase en su primer modo de hablar, amigo mío; lo que usted pensó en ese momento, piense ahora mismo.

Say ‘I,’ not ‘We’ are un- done.

Di: «Yo» y no «Nosotros» no hemos terminado.

119- The Old Lion A LION, worn out with years and powerless from disease, lay on the ground at the point of death.

119- El León Viejo UN LEÓN, desgastado con años y sin poder de enfermedad, yacía en el suelo en el punto de la muerte.

A Boar rushed upon him, and avenged with a stroke of his tusks a long-remembered injury.

Un jabalí corrió sobre él, y vengó con un golpe de sus colmillos una herida recordada desde hace mucho tiempo.

Shortly afterwards the Bull with his horns gored him as if he were an enemy.

Poco después el Toro con sus cuernos lo acorneó como si fuera un enemigo.

When the Ass saw that the huge beast could be as- sailed with impunity, he let drive at his forehead with his heels.

Cuando el Ass vio que la enorme bestia podía ser como- navegó con impunidad, dejó conducir en su frente con los talones.

The expiring Lion said, “I have reluctantly brooked the insults of the brave, but to be compelled to endure such treatment from thee, a disgrace to Nature, is indeed to die a double

El León que expiraba dijo, He tolerado a regañadientes los insultos de los valientes, pero ser obligado a soportar tal trato de ti, una vergüenza para la Naturaleza, es de hecho morir un doble

” 120- The Old Hound A HOUND, who in the days of his youth and strength had never yielded to any beast of the forest, encountered in his old age a boar in the chase.

120- El Viejo Cazador UN SONIDO, que en los días de su juventud y fuerza nunca había cedido a ninguna bestia del bosque, encontró en su vejez un jabalí en la persecución.

He seized him boldly by the ear, but could not retain his hold because of the decay of his teeth, so that the boar escaped.

Lo agarró audazmente de la oreja, pero no pudo retener su poder debido a la caries de sus dientes, de modo que el jabalí escapó.

His master, quickly coming up, was very much disap- pointed, and fiercely abused the dog.

Su amo, que se acercaba rápidamente, estaba muy decepcionado, y abusó ferozmente del perro.

The Hound looked up and said, “It was not master: my spirit was as good as ever, but I could not help my infirmi- ties.

El Sabueso levantó la vista y dijo, No era maestro: mi espíritu era tan bueno como siempre, pero no podía ayudar a mis lazos enfermos.

I rather deserve to be praised for what I have been, than to be blamed for what I am.

Más bien merezco ser elogiado por lo que he sido, que ser culpado por lo que soy.

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41

FABLES

121- The Bee and Jupiter

A BEE from Mount Hymettus, the queen of the hive, ascended to Olympus to present Jupiter some honey fresh from her combs. Jupiter, delighted with the offering of honey, promised to give whatever she should ask. She therefore besought him, saying, "Give me, I pray thee, a sting, that if any mortal shall approach to take my honey, I may kill him." Jupiter was much displeased, for he loved the race of man, but could not refuse the request because of his promise. He thus answered the Bee: "You shall have your request, but it will be at the peril of your own life. For if you use your sting, it shall remain in the wound you make, and then you will die from the loss of it." Evil wishes, like chickens, come home to roost.

122- The Milk-Woman and Her Pail

A FARMER'S daughter was carrying her Pail of milk from the field to the farmhouse, when she fell a-musing. "The money for which this milk will be sold, will buy at least three hundred eggs. The eggs, allowing for all mishaps, will produce two hundred and fifty chickens. The chickens will become ready for the market when poultry will fetch the highest price, so that by the end of the year I shall have money enough from my share to buy a new gown. In this dress I will go to the Christmas parties, where all the young fellows will propose to me, but I will toss my head and refuse them every one." At this moment she tossed her head in unison with her thoughts, when down fell the milk pail to the ground, and all her imaginary schemes perished in a moment.

123- The Seaside Travelers

SOME TRAVELERS, journeying along the seashore, climbed to the summit of a tall cliff, and looking over the sea, saw in the distance what they thought was a large ship. They waited in the hope of seeing it enter the harbor, but as the object on which they looked was driven nearer to shore by the wind, they found that it could at the most be a small boat, and not a ship. When however it reached the beach, they discovered that it was only a large faggot of sticks, and one of them said to his companions, "We have waited for no purpose, for after all there is nothing to see but a load of wood." Our mere anticipations of life outrun its realities.

124- The Brazier and His Dog

A BRAZIER had a little Dog, which was a great favorite with his master, and his constant companion. While he hammered away at his metals the Dog slept; but

121- The Bee and Jupiter A BEE from Mount Hymettus, the queen of the hive, ascended to Olympus to present Jupiter some honey fresh from her combs.

121- La abeja y Júpiter Una abeja del monte Hymettus, la reina de la colmena, ascendió al Olimpo para presentar a Júpiter miel fresca de sus peines.

Jupiter, delighted with the offering of honey, promised to give whatever she should ask.

Júpiter, encantado con la ofrenda de miel, prometió dar lo que ella debiera pedir.

She therefore be- sought him, saying, "Give me, I pray thee, a sting, that if any mortal shall ap- proach to take my honey, I may kill him.

Ella, pues, le buscó, diciendo: Te ruego que me des un aguijón, para que si alguno de los mortales procuró tomar mi miel, yo lo mate.

" Jupiter was much displeased, for he loved the race of man, but could not refuse the request because of his promise.

" Júpiter estaba muy disgustado, porque amaba la raza del hombre, pero no podía rechazar la petición debido a su promesa.

He thus answered the Bee: "You shall have your request, but it will be at the peril of your own life.

Así respondió la abeja: "Tendrás tu petición, pero será a riesgo de tu propia vida.

For if you use your sting, it shall remain in the wound you make, and then you will die from the loss of it.

Porque si usas tu aguijón, permanecerá en la herida que haces, y entonces morirás por la pérdida de ella.

" Evil wishes, like chickens, come home

" Los malos deseos, como los pollos, vuelven a casa

122- The Milk-Woman and Her Pail A FARMER'S daughter was carrying her Pail of milk from the field to the farm- house, when she fell a-musing.

122- La Milk-Woman y la hija de Su Pail A FARMER llevaban su Pail de leche del campo a la casa de la granja, cuando se desmordió.

"The money for which this milk will be sold, will buy at least three hundred eggs.

"El dinero por el cual se venderá esta leche, comprará al menos trescientos huevos.

The eggs, allowing for all mishaps, will produce two hundred and fifty chickens.

Los huevos, teniendo en cuenta todos los contratiempos, producirán doscientos cincuenta pollos.

The chickens will become ready for the market when poultry will fetch the highest price, so that by the end of the year I shall have money enough from my share to buy a new gown.

Los pollos estarán listos para el mercado cuando las aves de corral obtengan el precio más alto, de modo que al fi nal del año tendré sufi ciente dinero de mi parte para comprar un vestido nuevo.

In this dress I will go to the Christmas parties, where all the young fellows will propose to me, but I will toss my head and refuse them every one.

Con este vestido iré a las fi estas de Navidad, donde todos los jóvenes me lo propondrán, pero me tiraré la cabeza y los rechazaré a todos.

" At this moment she tossed her head in unison with her thoughts, when down fell the milk pail to the ground, and all her

" En este momento tiró su cabeza al unísono con sus pensamientos, cuando cayó el cubo de leche al suelo, y toda ella

123- The Seaside Travelers SOME TRAVELERS, journeying along the seashore, climbed to the summit of a tall cliff, and looking over the sea, saw in the distance what they thought was a large ship.

123- Los viajeros de la costa Algunos viajeros, viajando a lo largo de la orilla del mar, subieron a la cumbre de un alto acantilado, y mirando sobre el mar, vieron en la distancia lo que pensaban que era un gran barco.

They waited in the hope of seeing it enter the harbor, but as the object on which they looked was driven nearer to shore by the wind, they found that it could at the most be a small boat, and not a ship.

Esperaron con la esperanza de verlo entrar en el puerto, pero como el objeto sobre el que miraban se acercaba más a la orilla por el viento, descubrieron que podía ser como mucho un pequeño barco, y no un barco.

When however it reached the beach, they discovered that it was only a large faggot of sticks, and one of them said to his companions, “We have waited for no purpose, for after all there is nothing to see but a load of wood.

Sin embargo, cuando llegó a la playa, descubrieron que era sólo un gran maricón de palos, y uno de ellos dijo a sus compañeros: "Hemos esperado sin propósito, porque después de todo no hay nada que ver sino una carga de madera.

” Our mere anticipations of life outrun its reali-

” Nuestras meras anticipaciones de la vida superan su reali-

124- The Brazier and His Dog A BRAZIER had a little Dog, which was a great favorite with his master, and his constant companion.

124- El Brazier y su perro Un BRAZIER tenía un pequeño perro, que era un gran favorito con su maestro, y su compañero constante.

While he hammered away at his metals the Dog slept; but

Mientras él martilleaba sus metales el perro dormía; pero

when, on the other hand, he went to dinner and began to eat, the Dog woke up and wagged his tail, as if he would ask for a share of his meal. His master one day, pretending to be angry and shaking his stick at him, said, "You wretched little sluggard! what shall I do to you? While I am hammering on the anvil, you sleep on the mat; and when I begin to eat after my toil, you wake up and wag your tail for food. Do you not know that labor is the source of every blessing, and that none but those who work are entitled to eat?'

125- The Ass and His Shadow

A TRAVELER hired an Ass to convey him to a distant place. The day being intensely hot, and the sun shining in its strength, the Traveler stopped to rest, and sought shelter from the heat under the Shadow of the Ass. As this afforded only protection for one, and as the Traveler and the owner of the Ass both claimed it, a violent dispute arose between them as to which of them had the right to the Shadow. The owner maintained that he had let the Ass only, and not his Shadow. The Traveler asserted that he had, with the hire of the Ass, hired his Shadow also. The quarrel proceeded from words to blows, and while the men fought, the Ass galloped off. In quarreling about the shadow we often lose the substance.

126- The Ass and His Masters

AN ASS, belonging to an herb-seller who gave him too little food and too much work made a petition to Jupiter to be released from his present service and provided with another master. Jupiter, after warning him that he would repent his request, caused him to be sold to a tile-maker. Shortly afterwards, finding that he had heavier loads to carry and harder work in the brick-field, he petitioned for another change of master. Jupiter, telling him that it would be the last time that he could grant his request, ordained that he be sold to a tanner. The Ass found that he had fallen into worse hands, and noting his master's occupation, said, groaning: "It would have been better for me to have been either starved by the one, or to have been overworked by the other of my former masters, than to have been bought by my present owner, who will even after I am dead tan my hide, and make me useful to him."

127- The Oak and the Reeds

A VERY LARGE OAK was uprooted by the wind and thrown across a stream. It fell among some Reeds, which it thus addressed: "I wonder how you, who are so light and weak, are not entirely crushed by these strong winds." They replied, "You fight and contend with the wind, and consequently you are destroyed; while we on the contrary bend before the least breath of air, and therefore remain unbroken, and escape." Stoop to conquer.

when, on the other hand, he went to dinner and began to eat, the Dog woke up and wagged his tail, as if he would ask for a share of his meal.

Cuando, por otro lado, fue a cenar y comenzó a comer, el perro se despertó y se agitó la cola, como si le pidiera una parte de su comida.

His master one day, pretending to be angry and shaking his stick at him, said, “You wretched little what shall I do to you?

Un día, su amo, fi ngiendo estar enojado y sacudiendo su palo hacia él, dijo, "Desgraciado pequeño, ¿qué te haré?

While I am hammering on the anvil, you sleep on the mat; and when I begin to eat after my toil, you wake up and wag your tail for food.

Mientras yo martilleo el yunque, tú duermes en el tapete; y cuando empiezo a comer después de mi trabajo, tú te despiertas y mueves tu cola para comer.

Do you not know that labor is the source of every blessing, and that none

¿No sabéis que el trabajo es la fuente de toda bendición, y que ninguno

’ 125- The Ass and His Shadow A TRAVELER hired an Ass to convey him to a distant place.

’ 125- El Asno y Su Sombra Un Viajador contrató a un Asno para llevarlo a un lugar distante.

The day being in- tensely hot, and the sun shining in its strength, the Traveler stopped to rest, and sought shelter from the heat under the Shadow of the Ass.

El día que estaba tensamente caliente, y el sol brillaba en su fuerza, el Viajero se detuvo para descansar, y buscó refugio del calor bajo la Sombra del Culo.

As this afforded only protection for one, and as the Traveler and the owner of the Ass both claimed it, a violent dispute arose between them as to which of them had the right to the Shadow.

Como esto sólo ofrecía protección a uno, y como el Viajero y el dueño del Ass lo reclamaban, surgió una violenta disputa entre ellos sobre cuál de ellos tenía derecho a la Sombra.

The owner maintained that he had let the Ass only, and not his Shadow.

El dueño sostuvo que sólo había dejado al Ass, y no a su Sombra.

The Traveler asserted that he had, with the hire of the Ass, hired his Shadow also.

El Viajero afi rmó que, con el alquiler del Ass, había contratado a su Sombra también.

The quarrel proceeded from words to blows, and while the men fought, the Ass galloped off.

La pelea pasó de las palabras a los golpes, y mientras los hombres luchaban, el Ass galopó.

126- The Ass and His Masters AN ASS, belonging to an herb-seller who gave him too little food and too much work made a petition to Jupiter to be released from his present service and pro- vided with another master.

126- El Ass y Sus Maestros UN ASESINO, perteneciente a un vendedor de hierbas que le dio muy poca comida y demasiado trabajo hizo una petición a Júpiter para ser liberado de su servicio actual y pro-vided con otro maestro.

Jupiter, after warning him that he would repent his request, caused him to be sold to a tile-maker.

Júpiter, después de advertirle que se arrepentiría de su petición, le hizo ser vendido a un fabricante de azulejos.

Shortly afterwards, finding that he had heavier loads to carry and harder work in the brick-field, he petitioned for another change of master.

Poco después, al descubrir que tenía cargas más pesadas que llevar y un trabajo más duro en el campo de ladrillos, pidió otro cambio de amo.

Jupiter, telling him that it would be the last time that he could grant his request, ordained that he be sold to a tanner.

Júpiter, diciéndole que sería la última vez que pudiera conceder su petición, ordenó que se le vendiera a un curtidor.

The Ass found that he had fallen into worse hands, and noting his master's occupation, said, groaning: "It would have been better for me to have been either starved by the one, or to have been overworked by the other of my former masters

El Ass encontró que había caído en peores manos, y notando la ocupación de su amo, dijo, gimiendo: "Hubiera sido mejor para mí haber sido muerto de hambre por el uno, o haber sido sobrecargado por el otro de mis antiguos maestros

than to have been bought by my present owner, who will even after I am dead tan my hide, and

que haber sido comprado por mi actual dueño, que lo hará incluso después de que estoy muerto bronceado mi piel, y

” 127- The Oak and the Reeds A VERY LARGE OAK was uprooted by the wind and thrown across a stream.

127- El roble y las cañas UN OAK MUY GRANDE fue desarraigado por el viento y arrojado a través de un arroyo.

It fell among some Reeds, which it thus addressed: “I wonder how you, who are so light and weak, are not entirely crushed by these strong winds.

Caía entre algunos Reeds, a los que así se refería: “Me pregunto cómo ustedes, que son tan ligeros y débiles, no están completamente aplastados por estos fuertes vientos.

” They replied, “You fight and contend with the wind, and consequently you are destroyed; while we on the contrary bend before the least breath of air, and therefore remain un- broken, and escape.

” Ellos respondieron: “Luchan y contienden con el viento, y por consiguiente son destruidos; mientras que nosotros, por el contrario, nos inclinamos ante el más pequeño soplo de aire, y por lo tanto permanecemos sin romper, y escapamos.

” Stoop to conquer.

” Apóyate para conquistar.

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FABLES

128- The Fisherman and the Little Fish

A FISHERMAN who lived on the produce of his nets, one day caught a single small Fish as the result of his day's labor. The Fish, panting convulsively, thus entreated for his life: "O Sir, what good can I be to you, and how little am I worth? I am not yet come to my full size. Pray spare my life, and put me back into the sea. I shall soon become a large fish fit for the tables of the rich, and then you can catch me again, and make a handsome profit of me." The Fisherman replied, "I should indeed be a very simple fellow if, for the chance of a greater uncertain profit, I were to forego my present certain gain."

129- The Hunter and the Woodman

A HUNTER, not very bold, was searching for the tracks of a Lion. He asked a man felling oaks in the forest if he had seen any marks of his footsteps or knew where his lair was. "I will," said the man, "at once show you the Lion himself." The Hunter, turning very pale and chattering with his teeth from fear, replied, "No, thank you. I did not ask that; it is his track only I am in search of, not the Lion himself." The hero is brave in deeds as well as words.

130- The Wild Boar and the Fox

A WILD BOAR stood under a tree and rubbed his tusks against the trunk. A Fox passing by asked him why he thus sharpened his teeth when there was no danger threatening from either huntsman or hound. He replied, "I do it advisedly; for it would never do to have to sharpen my weapons just at the time I ought to be using them."

131- The Lion in a Farmyard

A LION entered a farmyard. The Farmer, wishing to catch him, shut the gate. When the Lion found that he could not escape, he flew upon the sheep and killed them, and then attacked the oxen. The Farmer, beginning to be alarmed for his own safety, opened the gate and released the Lion. On his departure the Farmer grievously lamented the destruction of his sheep and oxen, but his wife, who had been a spectator to all that took place, said, "On my word, you are rightly served, for how could you for a moment think of shutting up a Lion along with you in your farmyard when you know that you shake in your shoes if you only hear his roar at a distance?'

128- The Fisherman and the Little Fish A FISHERMAN who lived on the produce of his nets, one day caught a single small Fish as the result of his day's labor.

128- El Pescador y el Pez Pequeño Un Pescador que vivía en los productos de sus redes, un día cogió un solo Pez pequeño como resultado del trabajo de su día.

The Fish, panting convulsively, thus en- treated for his life: "O Sir, what good can I be to you, and how little am I worth?

El pez, jadeando convulsivamente, así en- tratado por su vida: "Oh Señor, ¿de qué puedo ser bueno para ti, y qué poco valgo?

I am not yet come to my full size.

Todavía no he llegado a mi tamaño completo.

Pray spare my life, and put me back into the sea.

Reza por perdonar mi vida, y ponme de nuevo en el mar.

I shall soon become a large fish fit for the tables of the rich, and then you can catch me again, and make a handsome profit of me.

Pronto me convertiré en un pez grande apto para las mesas de los ricos, y entonces podrás atraparme de nuevo, y obtener un hermoso benefi cio de mí.

" The Fisherman replied, "I should indeed be a very simple fellow if, for the chance of a greater uncertain profit, I

El Pescador respondió: "De hecho, debería ser un hombre muy simple si, por la posibilidad de un benefi cio más incierto, yo

" 129- The Hunter and the Woodman A HUNTER, not very bold, was searching for the tracks of a Lion.

129- The Hunter and the Woodman A HUNTER, no muy audaz, estaba buscando las huellas de un León.

He asked a man felling oaks in the forest if he had seen any marks of his footsteps or knew where his lair was.

Le preguntó a un hombre que talaba robles en el bosque si había visto alguna marca de sus pasos o sabía dónde estaba su guarida.

“I will,” said the man, “at once show you the Lion himself.

Lo haré, dijo el hombre, a la vez muéstrate al propio León.

” The Hunter, turning very pale and chattering with his teeth from fear, replied, “No, thank you.

” El cazador, poniéndose muy pálido y parloteando con sus dientes por miedo, contestó: “No, gracias.

I did not ask that; it is his track only I am in search of, not the Lion himself.

Yo no pedí eso; es su pista sólo que estoy en busca de, no el propio León.

130- The Wild Boar and the Fox A WILD BOAR stood under a tree and rubbed his tusks against the trunk.

130- El Jabalí y el Zorro Un jabalí salvaje se paró bajo un árbol y se frotó los colmillos contra el tronco.

A Fox passing by asked him why he thus sharpened his teeth when there was no danger threatening from either huntsman or hound.

Un zorro que pasaba por allí le preguntó por qué afi laba así los dientes cuando no había peligro que amenazara ni al cazador ni al perro.

He replied, “I do it advisedly; for it would never do to have to sharpen my weapons just at the time I ought to be us- ing

Él respondió: “Lo hago con consejo, porque nunca haría tener que afi lar mis armas justo en el momento en que debería ser nosotros-

” 131- The Lion in a Farmyard A LION entered a farmyard.

131- El León en un corral Un león entró en un corral.

The Farmer, wishing to catch him, shut the gate.

El granjero, deseando atraparlo, cerró la puerta.

When the Lion found that he could not escape, he flew upon the sheep and killed them, and then attacked the oxen.

Cuando el León descubrió que no podía escapar, voló sobre las ovejas y las mató, y luego atacó a los bueyes.

The Farmer, beginning to be alarmed for his own Safety, opened the gate and released the Lion.

El granjero, empezando a alarmarse por su propia seguridad, abrió la puerta y liberó al León.

On his departure the Farmer grievously lamented the destruction of his sheep and oxen, but his wife, who had been a spectator to all that took place, said, “On my word, you are rightly served

A su partida, el granjero lamentó gravemente la destrucción de sus ovejas y bueyes, pero su esposa, que había sido espectadora de todo lo que había sucedido, dijo: "Por mi palabra, se te sirve correctamente

for how could you for a moment think of shutting up a Lion along with you in your farmyard when you know that you shake in your shoes if you only hear his roar at a distance?

¿Cómo pudiste por un momento pensar en callar a un León contigo en tu corral cuando sabes que te agitas en tus zapatos si sólo oyes su rugido a distancia?

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FABLES

132- Mercury and the Sculptor

MERCURY ONCE DETERMINED to learn in what esteem he was held among mortals. For this purpose he assumed the character of a man and visited in this disguise a Sculptor's studio having looked at various statues, he demanded the price of two figures of Jupiter and Juno. When the sum at which they were valued was named, he pointed to a figure of himself, saying to the Sculptor, "You will certainly want much more for this, as it is the statue of the Messenger of the Gods, and author of all your gain." The Sculptor replied, "Well, if you will buy these, I'll fling you that into the bargain."

133- The Swan and the Goose

A CERTAIN rich man bought in the market a Goose and a Swan. He fed the one for his table and kept the other for the sake of its song. When the time came for killing the Goose, the cook went to get him at night, when it was dark, and he was not able to distinguish one bird from the other. By mistake he caught the Swan instead of the Goose. The Swan, threatened with death, burst forth into song and thus made himself known by his voice, and preserved his life by his melody.

134- The Swollen Fox

A VERY HUNGRY FOX, seeing some bread and meat left by shepherds in the hollow of an oak, crept into the hole and made a hearty meal. When he finished, he was so full that he was not able to get out, and began to groan and lament his fate. Another Fox passing by heard his cries, and coming up, inquired the cause of his complaining. On learning what had happened, he said to him, "Ah, you will have to remain there, my friend, until you become such as you were when you crept in, and then you will easily get out."

135- The Fox and the Woodcutter

A FOX, running before the hounds, came across a Woodcutter felling an oak and begged him to show him a safe hiding-place. The Woodcutter advised him to take shelter in his own hut, so the Fox crept in and hid himself in a corner. The huntsman soon came up with his hounds and inquired of the Woodcutter if he had seen the Fox. He declared that he had not seen him, and yet pointed, all the time he was speaking, to the hut where the Fox lay hidden. The huntsman took no notice of the signs, but believing his word, hastened forward in the chase. As soon as they were well away, the Fox departed without taking any notice of the Woodcutter: whereon he called to him and reproached him, saying, "You ungrateful fellow, you owe your life to me, and yet you leave me without a word of thanks." The Fox replied, "Indeed, I should have thanked you fervently if your deeds had been as good as your words, and if your hands had not been traitors to your speech."

132- Mercury and the Sculptor MERCURY ONCE DETERMINED to learn in what esteem he was held among mortals.

132- Mercurio y el escultor MERCURY DETERMINADOS una vez para aprender en qué estima estaba entre los mortales.

For this purpose he assumed the character of a man and visited in this disguise a Sculptor's studio having looked at various statues, he demanded the price of two figures of Jupiter and Juno.

Con este fi n asumió el carácter de un hombre y visitó en este disfraz el estudio de un escultor habiendo mirado varias estatuas, exigió el precio de dos fi guras de Júpiter y Juno.

When the sum at which they were valued was named, he pointed to a figure of himself, saying to the Sculptor, "You will certainly want much more for this, as it is the statue of the Messenger of the Gods, and author of all your gain.

Cuando se nombró la suma en la que fueron valorados, señaló a una fi gura de sí mismo, diciendo al Escultor: "Ciertamente querrás mucho más para esto, ya que es la estatua del Mensajero de los Dioses, y autor de todas tus ganancias.

" The Sculptor replied, "Well, if you will buy these, I'll

" El Escultor respondió, "Bueno, si usted compra estos, voy a

" 133- The Swan and the Goose A CERTAIN rich man bought in the market a Goose and a Swan.

133- El cisne y el ganso DETERMINADO hombre rico compró en el mercado un ganso y un cisne.

He fed the one for his table and kept the other for the sake of its song.

Alimentó el uno para su mesa y guardó el otro para el bien de su canción.

When the time came for killing the Goose, the cook went to get him at night, when it was dark, and he was not able to distinguish one bird from the other.

Cuando llegó el momento de matar al Ganso, el cocinero fue a buscarlo por la noche, cuando estaba oscuro, y no pudo distinguir un pájaro del otro.

By mistake he caught the Swan instead of the Goose.

Por error cogió el Cisne en vez del Ganso.

The Swan, threatened with death, burst forth into song and

El Cisne, amenazado de muerte, estalló en la canción y

134- The Swollen Fox A VERY HUNGRY FOX, seeing some bread and meat left by shepherds in the hollow of an oak, crept into the hole and made a hearty meal.

134- El Zorro Hinchado UNA CAJA MUY HUNGRÍA, viendo algo de pan y carne dejado por los pastores en el hueco de un roble, se metió en el hoyo e hizo una comida abundante.

When he finished, he was so full that he was not able to get out, and began to groan and lament his fate.

Cuando terminó, estaba tan lleno que no pudo salir, y comenzó a gemir y a lamentar su destino.

Another Fox passing by heard his cries, and coming up, inquired the cause of his complaining.

Otro zorro que pasaba por allí oyó sus gritos, y subiendo, preguntó por la causa de su queja.

On learning what had happened, he said to him, “Ah, you will have to remain there, my friend, until you become such as you were when you

Al enterarse de lo que había sucedido, le dijo: "Ah, tendrás que permanecer allí, amigo mío, hasta que llegues a ser tal como eras cuando

” 135- The Fox and the Woodcutter A FOX, running before the hounds, came across a Woodcutter felling an oak and begged him to show him a safe hiding-place.

135- El Zorro y el Woodcutter A FOX, corriendo delante de los perros, se encontró con un Woodcutter talando un roble y le rogó que le mostrara un escondite seguro.

The Woodcutter advised him to take shelter in his own hut, so the Fox crept in and hid himself in a corner.

El Woodcutter le aconsejó que se refugiara en su propia choza, así que el Zorro se metió y se escondió en un rincón.

The huntsman soon came up with his hounds and inquired of the Woodcutter if he had seen the Fox.

El cazador pronto vino con sus perros y preguntó al Woodcutter si había visto al Zorro.

He declared that he had not seen him, and yet pointed, all the time he was speaking, to the hut where the Fox lay hidden.

Declaró que no lo había visto, y sin embargo señaló, todo el tiempo que hablaba, a la choza donde estaba escondido el Zorro.

The huntsman took no notice of the signs, but believing his word, hastened forward in the chase.

El cazador no se dio cuenta de las señales, pero creyendo en su palabra, se apresuró en la persecución.

As soon as they were well away, the Fox departed without taking any notice of the Wood-cutter: whereon he called to him and reproached him, saying, “You ungrateful fel- low, you owe your life to me, and yet you leave me without a word of thanks.

Tan pronto como estaban bien lejos, el Zorro se fue sin tomar nota del Cortador de Madera: en el que él llamó a él y le reprochó, diciendo, "Ingrato fel-bajo, me debes tu vida, y sin embargo me dejas sin una palabra de agradecimiento.

” The Fox replied, “Indeed, I should have thanked you fervently if your deeds had been as good as your words, and if your hands had not been traitors to your speech.

El Zorro respondió: “De hecho, debería haberte agradecido fervientemente si tus obras hubieran sido tan buenas como tus palabras, y si tus manos no hubieran sido traidoras a tu discurso.

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FABLES

136- The Birdcatcher, the Partridge, and the Cock

A BIRDCATCHER was about to sit down to a dinner of herbs when a friend unexpectedly came in. The bird-trap was quite empty, as he had caught nothing, and he had to kill a pied Partridge, which he had tamed for a decoy. The bird entreated earnestly for his life: "What would you do without me when next you spread your nets? Who would chirp you to sleep, or call for you the covey of answering birds?' The Birdcatcher spared his life, and determined to pick out a fine young Cock just attaining to his comb. But the Cock expostulated in piteous tones from his perch: "If you kill me, who will announce to you the appearance of the dawn? Who will wake you to your daily tasks or tell you when it is time to visit the bird-trap in the morning?' He replied, "What you say is true. You are a capital bird at telling the time of day. But my friend and I must have our dinners." Necessity knows no law.

137- The Monkey and the Fishermen

A MONKEY perched upon a lofty tree saw some Fishermen casting their nets into a river, and narrowly watched their proceedings. The Fishermen after a while gave up fishing, and on going home to dinner left their nets upon the bank. The Monkey, who is the most imitative of animals, descended from the treetop and endeavored to do as they had done. Having handled the net, he threw it into the river, but became tangled in the meshes and drowned. With his last breath he said to himself, "I am rightly served; for what business had I who had never handled a net to try and catch fish?'

138- The Flea and the Wrestler

A FLEA settled upon the bare foot of a Wrestler and bit him, causing the man to call loudly upon Hercules for help. When the Flea a second time hopped upon his foot, he groaned and said, "O Hercules! if you will not help me against a Flea, how can I hope for your assistance against greater antagonists?'

139- The Two Frogs

TWO FROGS dwelt in the same pool. When the pool dried up under the summer's heat, they left it and set out together for another home. As they went along they chanced to pass a deep well, amply supplied with water, and when they saw it, one of the Frogs said to the other, "Let us descend and make our abode in this well: it will furnish us with shelter and food." The other replied with greater caution, "But suppose the water should fail us. How can we get out again from so great a depth?' Do nothing without a regard to the consequences.

136- The Birdcatcher, the Partridge, and the Cock A BIRDCATCHER was about to sit down to a dinner of herbs when a friend un- expectedly came in.

136- El cazador de aves, la perdiz, y el gallo A BIRDCATCHER estaba a punto de sentarse a una cena de hierbas cuando un amigo no-esperadamente entró.

The bird-trap was quite empty, as he had caught nothing, and he had to kill a pied Partridge, which he had tamed for a decoy.

La trampa para pájaros estaba bastante vacía, ya que no había cogido nada, y tuvo que matar a una perdiz picada, que había domesticado por un señuelo.

The bird entreated earnestly for his life: "What would you do without me when next you spread your nets?

El pájaro suplicó encarecidamente por su vida: "¿Qué harías sin mí cuando después extiendas tus redes?

Who would chirp you to sleep, or call for you the covey of answering birds?

¿Quién te animaría a dormir, o llamaría por ti el cofre de los pájaros que contestan?

' The Birdcatcher spared his life, and determined to pick out a fine young Cock just attaining to his comb.

' El cazador de aves le perdonó la vida, y decidió escoger a un buen joven gallo que apenas alcanzara su peine.

But the Cock expostulated in piteous tones from his perch: "Tf you kill me, who will announce to you the appearance of the dawn?

Pero el Cock desenmascaró de su perca en tonos tristes: "Si me matas, ¿quién te anunciará la aparición del alba?

Who will wake you to your daily tasks or tell you when it is time to visit the bird-trap in the morning?

¿Quién te despertará a tus tareas diarias o te dirá cuándo es el momento de visitar la trampa para pájaros por la mañana?

' He replied, "What you say is true.

' Él respondió: "Lo que dices es verdad.

You are a capital bird at telling the time of day.

Eres un ave capital a la hora del día.

But my friend and I must have our dinners.

Pero mi amigo y yo debemos cenar.

” Necessity knows no

“ La necesidad no sabe

137- The Monkey and the Fishermen A MONKEY perched upon a lofty tree saw some Fishermen casting their nets into a river, and narrowly watched their proceedings.

137- El Mono y los Pescadores UN MONKEY posado sobre un árbol alto vio a algunos Pescadores echando sus redes en un río, y observó estrechamente sus procedimientos.

The Fishermen after a while gave up fishing, and on going home to dinner left their nets upon the bank.

Después de un tiempo, los pescadores dejaron de pescar, y al volver a casa a cenar dejaron sus redes en la orilla.

The Monkey, who is the most imitative of animals, descended from the treetop and endeavored to do as they had done.

El Mono, que es el más imitador de los animales, descendió de la copa del árbol y se esforzó por hacer lo que habían hecho.

Having handled the net, he threw it into the river, but became tangled in the meshes and drowned.

Habiendo manejado la red, la arrojó al río, pero se enredó en las mallas y se ahogó.

With his last breath he said to himself, “I am rightly served; for what business had I who had never han-

Con su último aliento se dijo a sí mismo: "Estoy bien servido, porque lo que tenía negocio que nunca han-

’ 138- The Flea and the Wrestler A FLEA settled upon the bare foot of a Wrestler and bit him, causing the man to call loudly upon Hercules for help.

’ 138- La pulga y el luchador Una FLEA se estableció sobre el pie descalzo de un luchador y lo mordió, haciendo que el hombre para llamar en voz alta a Hércules en busca de ayuda.

When the Flea a second time hopped upon if you will not help me against a Flea,

Cuando la pulga se subió por segunda vez si no me ayudas contra una pulga,

’ 139- The Two Frogs TWO FROGS dwelt in the same pool.

’ 139- Las dos ranas DOS FROGS habitaban en el mismo estanque.

When the pool dried up under the sum- mer’s heat, they left it and set out together for another home.

Cuando la piscina se secó bajo el calor de la suma, la dejaron y se dirigieron juntos a otro hogar.

As they went along they chanced to pass a deep well, amply supplied with water, and when they saw it, one of the Frogs said to the other, “Let us descend and make our abode in this well: it will furnish us with shelter and food.

Mientras avanzaban, tuvieron la oportunidad de pasar un pozo profundo, ampliamente provisto de agua, y cuando lo vieron, una de las Ranas dijo a la otra: “Descendamos y hagamos nuestra morada en este pozo: nos dará refugio y alimento.

” The other replied with greater cau- tion, “But suppose the water should fail us.

El otro respondió con mayor cautela: “Pero supongamos que el agua nos falle.

How can we get out again from so great a depth?

¿Cómo podemos salir de una profundidad tan grande?

’ Do nothing without a regard to the consequences.

’ No hacer nada sin tener en cuenta las consecuencias.

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FABLES

140- The Cat and the Mice

A CERTAIN HOUSE was overrun with Mice. A Cat, discovering this, made her way into it and began to catch and eat them one by one. Fearing for their lives, the Mice kept themselves close in their holes. The Cat was no longer able to get at them and perceived that she must tempt them forth by some device. For this purpose she jumped upon a peg, and suspending herself from it, pretended to be dead. One of the Mice, peeping stealthily out, saw her and said, "Ah, my good madam, even though you should turn into a meal-bag, we will not come near you."

141- The Lion, the Bear, and the Fox

A LION and a Bear seized a Kid at the same moment, and fought fiercely for its possession. When they had fearfully lacerated each other and were faint from the long combat, they lay down exhausted with fatigue. A Fox, who had gone round them at a distance several times, saw them both stretched on the ground with the Kid lying untouched in the middle. He ran in between them, and seizing the Kid scampered off as fast as he could. The Lion and the Bear saw him, but not being able to get up, said, "Woe be to us, that we should have fought and belabored ourselves only to serve the turn of a Fox." It sometimes happens that one man has all the toil, and another all the profit.

142- The Doe and the Lion

A DOE hard pressed by hunters sought refuge in a cave belonging to a Lion. The Lion concealed himself on seeing her approach, but when she was safe within the cave, sprang upon her and tore her to pieces. "Woe is me," exclaimed the Doe, "who have escaped from man, only to throw myself into the mouth of a wild beast?' In avoiding one evil, care must be taken not to fall into another.

143- The Farmer and the Fox

A FARMER, who bore a grudge against a Fox for robbing his poultry yard, caught him at last, and being determined to take an ample revenge, tied some rope well soaked in oil to his tail, and set it on fire. The Fox by a strange fatality rushed to the fields of the Farmer who had captured him. It was the time of the wheat harvest; but the Farmer reaped nothing that year and returned home grieving sorely.

AESOP

140- The Cat and the Mice A CERTAIN HOUSE was overrun with Mice.

140- El Gato y los Ratones UNA DETERMINADA CASA fue invadida por los Ratones.

A Cat, discovering this, made her way into it and began to catch and eat them one by one.

Un gato, descubriendo esto, hizo su camino en él y comenzó a coger y comerlos uno a uno.

Fearing for their lives, the Mice kept themselves close in their holes.

Temiendo por sus vidas, los ratones se mantuvieron cerca en sus agujeros.

The Cat was no longer able to get at them and perceived that she must tempt them forth by some device.

El Gato ya no era capaz de llegar a ellos y se dio cuenta de que ella debe tentarlos hacia adelante por algún dispositivo.

For this purpose she jumped upon a peg, and suspending herself from it, pretended to be dead.

Para este propósito ella saltó sobre una estaca, y se suspendió de ella, fi ngió estar muerta.

One of the Mice, peeping stealthily out, saw her and said, “Ah, my good madam, even though you should turn into a meal-bag, we will not come near

Uno de los ratones, mirándola sigilosamente, la vio y dijo, Ah, mi buena señora, aunque te conviertas en una bolsa de comida, no nos acercaremos

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141- The Lion, the Bear, and the Fox A LION and a Bear seized a Kid at the same moment, and fought fiercely for its possession.

141- El León, el Oso, y el Zorro UN LEÓN y un Oso se apoderaron de un Niño en el mismo momento, y lucharon ferozmente por su posesión.

When they had fearfully lacerated each other and were faint from the long combat, they lay down exhausted with fatigue.

Cuando se habían lacerado unos a otros con temor y se habían desmayado del largo combate, se habían acostado exhaustos de fatiga.

A Fox, who had gone round them at a distance several times, saw them both stretched on the ground with the Kid lying untouched in the middle.

Un Zorro, que había ido alrededor de ellos a una distancia varias veces, los vio a ambos tendidos en el suelo con el Niño tendido intacto en el medio.

He ran in between them, and seizing the Kid scampered off as fast as he could.

Corrió entre ellos, y se apoderó del Niño tan rápido como pudo.

The Lion and the Bear saw him, but not being able to get up, said, "Woe be to us, that we should have fought and belabored our- selves only to serve the turn of a Fox.

El León y el Oso lo vieron, pero no siendo capaces de levantarse, dijeron, ¡Ay de nosotros, que debiéramos haber luchado y trabajado nosotros mismos sólo para servir el turno de un Zorro!

" It sometimes happens that one man has all

" A veces sucede que un hombre tiene todo

142- The Doe and the Lion A DOE hard pressed by hunters sought refuge in a cave belonging to a Lion.

142- La Doe y el León A DOE, fuertemente presionados por los cazadores, buscaron refugio en una cueva perteneciente a un León.

The Lion concealed himself on seeing her approach, but when she was safe within the cave, sprang upon her and tore her to pieces.

El León se ocultó al ver que se acercaba, pero cuando estaba a salvo dentro de la cueva, se abalanzó sobre ella y la despedazó.

"Woe is me," exclaimed the Doe, "who have escaped from man, only to throw myself into the mouth of a wild beast?

¡Ay de mí! exclamó la desconocida, ¿quiénes han escapado del hombre, sólo para arrojarme a la boca de una bestia salvaje?

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143- The Farmer and the Fox A FARMER, who bore a grudge against a Fox for robbing his poultry yard, caught him at last, and being determined to take an ample revenge, tied some rope well soaked in oil to his tail, and set it on fire.

143- El Granjero y el Zorro Un FARMER, que guardaba rencor contra un Zorro por robar su corral, lo atrapó por fi n, y estando decidido a tomar una amplia venganza, ató una cuerda bien empapada en aceite a su cola, y la prendió fuego.

The Fox by a strange fatal- ity rushed to the fields of the Farmer who had captured him.

El Zorro por un extraño fatal- Ity corrió a los campos del granjero que lo había capturado.

It was the time of the wheat harvest; but the Farmer reaped nothing that year and returned home grieving sorely.

Era el tiempo de la cosecha de trigo; pero el granjero no segaba nada ese año y volvía a casa apenado.

144- The Seagull and the Kite

A SEAGULL having bolted down too large a fish, burst its deep gullet-bag and lay down on the shore to die. A Kite saw him and exclaimed: "You richly deserve your fate; for a bird of the air has no business to seek its food from the sea." Every man should be content to mind his own business.

145- The Philosopher, the Ants, and Mercury

A PHILOSOPHER witnessed from the shore the shipwreck of a vessel, of which the crew and passengers were all drowned. He inveighed against the injustice of Providence, which would for the sake of one criminal perchance sailing in the ship allow so many innocent persons to perish. As he was indulging in these reflections, he found himself surrounded by a whole army of Ants, near whose nest he was standing. One of them climbed up and stung him, and he immediately trampled them all to death with his foot. Mercury presented himself, and striking the Philosopher with his wand, said, "And are you indeed to make yourself a judge of the dealings of Providence, who hast thyself in a similar manner treated these poor Ants?'

146- The Mouse and the Bull

A BULL was bitten by a Mouse and, angered by the wound, tried to capture him. But the Mouse reached his hole in safety. Though the Bull dug into the walls with his horns, he tired before he could rout out the Mouse, and crouching down, went to sleep outside the hole. The Mouse peeped out, crept furtively up his flank, and again biting him, retreated to his hole. The Bull rising up, and not knowing what to do, was sadly perplexed. At which the Mouse said, "The great do not always prevail. There are times when the small and lowly are the strongest to do mischief."

147- The Lion and the Hare

A LION came across a Hare, who was fast asleep. He was just in the act of seizing her, when a fine young Hart trotted by, and he left the Hare to follow him. The Hare, scared by the noise, awoke and scudded away. The Lion was unable after a long chase to catch the Hart, and returned to feed upon the Hare. On finding that the Hare also had run off, he said, "I am rightly served, for having let go of the food that I had in my hand for the chance of obtaining more."

144- The Seagull and the Kite A SEAGULL having bolted down too large a fish, burst its deep gullet-bag and lay down on the shore to die.

144- La gaviota y la gaviota una gaviota habiendo atornillado un pez demasiado grande, reventado su bolsa de gaviota profunda y acostado en la orilla para morir.

A Kite saw him and exclaimed: "You richly deserve your fate; for a bird of the air has no business to seek its food from the sea.

Una cometa lo vio y exclamó: "Merecéis abundantemente vuestro destino; porque un pájaro del aire no tiene por qué buscar su alimento del mar.

" Every

" Cada

145- The Philosopher, the Ants, and Mercury A PHILOSOPHER witnessed from the shore the shipwreck of a vessel, of which the crew and passengers were all drowned.

145- El Filósofo, las Hormigas y Mercurio UN PHILOSOPHER presenció desde la orilla el naufragio de un barco, del cual la tripulación y los pasajeros fueron ahogados.

He inveighed against the injustice of Providence, which would for the sake of one criminal perchance sailing in the ship allow so many innocent persons to perish.

Invadió contra la injusticia de la Providencia, que por el bien de una oportunidad criminal navegar en el barco permite a tantas personas inocentes a perecer.

As he was indulging in these re- flections, he found himself surrounded by a whole army of Ants, near whose nest he was standing.

Mientras se entregaba a estas refl exiones, se encontró rodeado por todo un ejército de hormigas, cerca de cuyo nido estaba parado.

One of them climbed up and stung him, and he immediately trampled them all to death with his foot.

Uno de ellos subió y lo picó, e inmediatamente los pisoteó a todos hasta la muerte con su pie.

Mercury presented himself, and strik- ing the Philosopher with his wand, said, “And are you indeed to make yourself a judge of the dealings of Providence, who hast thyself in a similar manner treated

Mercurio se presentó a sí mismo, y strik- ing el fi lósofo con su varita, dijo, "Y ¿es usted realmente para hacerse un juez de los tratos de la Providencia, que se tiene de una manera similar tratado

’ 146- The Mouse and the Bull A BULL was bitten by a Mouse and, angered by the wound, tried to capture him.

’ 146- El ratón y el toro A BULL fue mordido por un ratón y, enojado por la herida, trató de capturarlo.

But the Mouse reached his hole in safety.

Pero el Ratón alcanzó su agujero con seguridad.

Though the Bull dug into the walls with his horns, he tired before he could rout out the Mouse, and crouching down, went to sleep outside the hole.

Aunque el Toro cavó en las paredes con sus cuernos, se cansó antes de poder arrancar el Ratón, y agacharse, se fue a dormir fuera del agujero.

The Mouse peeped out, crept furtively up his flank, and again biting him, retreated to his hole.

El Ratón espió hacia fuera, se arrastró furtivamente por su fl anco, y de nuevo mordiéndolo, se retiró a su agujero.

The Bull rising up, and not knowing what to do, was sadly perplexed.

El Toro levantándose, y sin saber qué hacer, estaba tristemente perplejo.

At which the Mouse said, “The great do not al- ways prevail.

En la que el ratón dijo, "Los grandes no prevalecen al- caminos.

There are times when the small and lowly are the strongest to do

Hay momentos en que los pequeños y humildes son los más fuertes para hacer

” 147- The Lion and the Hare A LION came across a Hare, who was fast asleep.

147- El León y el Lion Lion Lion se encontraron con una Lion, que estaba profundamente dormida.

He was just in the act of seiz- ing her, when a fine young Hart trotted by, and he left the Hare to follow him.

Él sólo estaba en el acto de seiz- ing ella, cuando un buen joven Hart troteó por, y dejó la Liebre para seguirlo.

The Hare, scared by the noise, awoke and scudded away.

La Liebre, asustada por el ruido, se despertó y se alejó.

The Lion was unable after a long chase to catch the Hart, and returned to feed upon the Hare.

El León fue incapaz después de una larga persecución para atrapar al Hart, y regresó para alimentarse de la Liebre.

On finding that the Hare also had run off, he said, "I am rightly served, for having let go of the food that I had in my hand for the chance of obtaining more.

Al descubrir que la Liebre también se había escapado, dijo: "Con razón me sirven, por haber dejado ir la comida que tenía en la mano para tener la oportunidad de obtener más.

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148- The Peasant and the Eagle

A PEASANT found an Eagle captured in a trap, and much admiring the bird, set him free. The Eagle did not prove ungrateful to his deliverer, for seeing the Peasant sitting under a wall which was not safe, he flew toward him and with his talons snatched a bundle from his head. When the Peasant rose in pursuit, the Eagle let the bundle fall again. Taking it up, the man returned to the same place, to find that the wall under which he had been sitting had fallen to pieces; and he marveled at the service rendered him by the Eagle.

149- The Image of Mercury and the Carpenter

A VERY POOR MAN, a Carpenter by trade, had a wooden image of Mercury, before which he made offerings day by day, and begged the idol to make him rich, but in spite of his entreaties he became poorer and poorer. At last, being very angry, he took his image down from its pedestal and dashed it against the wall. When its head was knocked off, out came a stream of gold, which the Carpenter quickly picked up and said, “Well, I think thou art altogether contradictory and unreasonable; for when I paid you honor, I reaped no benefits: but now that I maltreat you I am loaded with an abundance of riches.”

150- The Bull and the Goat

A BULL, escaping from a Lion, hid in a cave which some shepherds had recently occupied. As soon as he entered, a He-Goat left in the cave sharply attacked him with his horns. The Bull quietly addressed him: “Butt away as much as you will. I have no fear of you, but of the Lion. Let that monster go away and I will soon let you know what is the respective strength of a Goat and a Bull.” It shows an evil disposition to take advantage of a friend in distress.

151- The Dancing Monkeys

A PRINCE had some Monkeys trained to dance. Being naturally great mimics of men’s actions, they showed themselves most apt pupils, and when arrayed in their rich clothes and masks, they danced as well as any of the courtiers. The spectacle was often repeated with great applause, till on one occasion a courtier, bent on mischief, took from his pocket a handful of nuts and threw them upon the stage. The Monkeys at the sight of the nuts forgot their dancing and became (as indeed they were) Monkeys instead of actors. Pulling off their masks and tearing their robes, they fought with one another for the nuts. The dancing spectacle thus came to an end amidst the laughter and ridicule of the audience.

148- The Peasant and the Eagle A PEASANT found an Eagle captured in a trap, and much admiring the bird, set him free.

148- El campesino y el águila Un peasant encontró un águila capturada en una trampa, y admirando mucho el pájaro, lo liberó.

The Eagle did not prove ungrateful to his deliverer, for seeing the Peasant sitting under a wall which was not safe, he flew toward him and with his talons snatched a bundle from his head.

El águila no se mostró desagradecido a su libertador, por ver al campesino sentado debajo de un muro que no era seguro, voló hacia él y con sus garras le arrebataron un paquete de su cabeza.

When the Peasant rose in pursuit, the Eagle let the bundle fall again.

Cuando el campesino se levantó en persecución, el águila dejó caer el paquete de nuevo.

Taking it up, the man returned to the same place, to find that the wall under which he had been sitting had fallen to pieces; and he

Al subirlo, el hombre volvió al mismo lugar, para ver que la pared debajo de la cual había estado sentado había caído en pedazos; y él

149- The Image of Mercury and the Carpenter A VERY POOR MAN, a Carpenter by trade, had a wooden image of Mercury, before which he made offerings day by day, and begged the idol to make him rich

149- La imagen de Mercurio y el Carpintero Un hombre muy pobre, un Carpintero de comercio, tenía una imagen de madera de Mercurio, antes de la cual hacía ofrendas día a día, y rogó al ídolo que le hiciera rico

but in spite of his entreaties he became poorer and poorer.

pero a pesar de sus súplicas se hizo cada vez más pobre.

At last, being very angry, he took his image down from its pedestal and dashed it against the wall.

Por fi n, estando muy enojado, bajó su imagen de su pedestal y la derribó contra la pared.

When its head was knocked off, out came a stream of gold, which the Carpenter quickly picked up and said, “Well, I think thou art altogether contradictory and unreasonable; for when I paid you honor, I reaped no benefits: but now that I

Cuando su cabeza fue derribada, salió un arroyo de oro, que el Carpenter levantó rápidamente y dijo: "Bueno, creo que eres totalmente contradictorio e irrazonable; porque cuando te pagué honor, no segaba benefi cios; pero ahora que yo

” 150- The Bull and the Goat A BULL, escaping from a Lion, hid in a cave which some shepherds had recently occupied.

150- El Toro y la Cabra A BULL, escapando de un León, se escondieron en una cueva que algunos pastores habían ocupado recientemente.

As soon as he entered, a He-Goat left in the cave sharply attacked him with his horns.

Tan pronto como entró, un He-Goat se fue en la cueva lo atacó agudamente con sus cuernos.

The Bull quietly addressed him: “Butt away as much as you will.

El Toro se dirigió silenciosamente a él: “Apártate tanto como quieras.

I have no fear of you, but of the Lion.

No tengo miedo de ti, sino del León.

Let that monster go away and I will soon let you know what is the respective strength of a Goat and a Bull.

Deja que ese monstruo se vaya y pronto te haré saber cuál es la fuerza respectiva de una Cabra y un Toro.

” It shows an evil

” Muestra un mal

151- The Dancing Monkeys A PRINCE had some Monkeys trained to dance.

151- Los Monos Bailantes UN PRINCE tenía algunos Monos entrenados para bailar.

Being naturally great mim- ics of men’s actions, they showed themselves most apt pupils, and when arrayed in their rich clothes and masks, they danced as well as any of the courtiers.

Al ser naturalmente grandes mim-ics de las acciones de los hombres, se mostraron a sí mismos la mayoría de los alumnos aptos, y cuando se vistiendo con sus ropas ricas y máscaras, bailaron, así como cualquiera de los cortesanos.

The spectacle was often repeated with great applause, till on one occasion a courtier, bent on mischief, took from his pocket a handful of nuts and threw them upon the stage.

El espectáculo se repetía a menudo con grandes aplausos, hasta que en una ocasión un cortesano, inclinado en la travesura, tomó de su bolsillo un puñado de nueces y las arrojó sobre el escenario.

The Monkeys at the sight of the nuts forgot their dancing and became (as indeed they were) Monkeys instead of actors.

Los Monos a la vista de las nueces olvidaron su baile y se convirtieron (como de hecho eran) Monos en lugar de actores.

Pulling off their masks and tearing their robes, they fought with one another for the nuts.

Sacando sus máscaras y rasgando sus túnicas, lucharon entre sí por los frutos secos.

The dancing spectacle thus came to an end amidst the laughter and ridicule of the audience.

El espectáculo de baile llegó así a su fi n en medio de la risa y el ridículo de la audiencia.

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FABLES

152- The Fox and the Leopard

THE FOX and the Leopard disputed which was the more beautiful of the two. The Leopard exhibited one by one the various spots which decorated his skin. But the Fox, interrupting him, said, "And how much more beautiful than you am I, who am decorated, not in body, but in mind."

153- The Monkeys and Their Mother

THE MONKEY, it is said, has two young ones at each birth. The Mother fondles one and nurtures it with the greatest affection and care, but hates and neglects the other. It happened once that the young one which was caressed and loved was smothered by the too great affection of the Mother, while the despised one was nurtured and reared in spite of the neglect to which it was exposed. The best intentions will not always ensure success.

154- The Oaks and Jupiter

THE OAKS presented a complaint to Jupiter, saying, "We bear for no purpose the burden of life, as of all the trees that grow we are the most continually in peril of the axe." Jupiter made answer: "You have only to thank yourselves for the misfortunes to which you are exposed: for if you did not make such excellent pillars and posts, and prove yourselves so serviceable to the carpenters and the farmers, the axe would not so frequently be laid to your roots."

155- The Hare and the Hound

A HOUND started a Hare from his lair, but after a long run, gave up the chase. A goat-herd seeing him stop, mocked him, saying "The little one is the best runner of the two." The Hound replied, "You do not see the difference between us: I was only running for a dinner, but he for his life."

156- The Traveler and Fortune

A TRAVELER wearied from a long journey lay down, overcome with fatigue, on the very brink of a deep well. Just as he was about to fall into the water, Dame Fortune, it is said, appeared to him and waking him from his slumber thus addressed him: "Good Sir, pray wake up: for if you fall into the well, the blame will be thrown on me, and I shall get an ill name among mortals; for I find that men are sure to impute their calamities to me, however much by their own folly they have really brought them on themselves." Everyone is more or less master of his own fate.

152- The Fox and the Leopard THE FOX and the Leopard disputed which was the more beautiful of the two.

152- El Zorro y el Leopard THE FOX y el Leopard disputaron que era el más hermoso de los dos.

The Leopard exhibited one by one the various spots which decorated his skin.

El Leopard exhibió uno por uno los diversos puntos que decoraban su piel.

But the Fox, interrupting him, said, “And how much more beautiful than you am I,

Pero el Zorro, interrumpiéndolo, dijo, Y cuanto más hermoso que tú soy,

” 153- The Monkeys and Their Mother THE MONKEY, it is said, has two young ones at each birth.

153- Los Monos y su Madre EL MONKEY, se dice, tiene dos jóvenes en cada nacimiento.

The Mother fondles one and nurtures it with the greatest affection and care, but hates and neglects the other.

La Madre la acaricia y la nutre con el mayor afecto y cuidado, pero odia y descuida al otro.

It happened once that the young one which was caressed and loved was smothered by the too great affection of the Mother, while the despised one was nurtured and reared in spite of the neglect to which it was exposed.

Sucedió una vez que el joven que fue acariciado y amado fue asfi xiado por el afecto demasiado grande de la Madre, mientras que el despreciado fue nutrido y criado a pesar de la negligencia a la que fue expuesto.

The best

El mejor

154- The Oaks and Jupiter THE OAKS presented a complaint to Jupiter, saying, “We bear for no purpose the burden of life, as of all the trees that grow we are the most continually in peril of the axe.

154- Los Robles y Júpiter LOS OAKS presentaron una queja a Júpiter, diciendo, Nosotros no soportamos para nada la carga de la vida, como de todos los árboles que crecen somos los más continuamente en peligro del hacha.

” Jupiter made answer: “You have only to thank yourselves for the mis- fortunes to which you are exposed: for if you did not make such excellent pillars and posts, and prove yourselves so serviceable to the carpenters and the farmers,

Júpiter respondió: “Sólo tenéis que daros las gracias a vosotros mismos por las malas fortunas a las que estáis expuestos: porque si no hacéis tan excelentes columnas y postes, y probáis ser tan serviciales a los carpinteros y a los granjeros,

” 155- The Hare and the Hound A HOUND started a Hare from his lair, but after a long run, gave up the chase.

155- La Liebre y el Sabueso A Hound comenzaron una Liebre desde su guarida, pero después de una larga carrera, abandonaron la persecución.

A goat-herd seeing him stop, mocked him, saying “The little one is the best runner of the two.

Un rebaño de cabras que lo veía detenerse, se burlaba de él, diciendo: “El pequeño es el mejor corredor de los dos.

” The Hound replied, “You do not see the difference between us: I was

El sabueso respondió: “No ves la diferencia entre nosotros: yo era

” 156- The Traveler and Fortune A TRAVELER wearied from a long journey lay down, overcome with fatigue, on the very brink of a deep well.

156- El Viajero y la Fortuna Un Viajador cansado de un largo viaje se acostó, vencido por la fatiga, al borde de un pozo profundo.

Just as he was about to fall into the water, Dame Fortune, it is said, appeared to him and waking him from his slumber thus ad- dressed him: “Good Sir, pray wake up: for if you fall into the well, the blame will be thrown on me

Justo cuando estaba a punto de caer en el agua, se dice que Dame Fortune se le apareció y despertando de su sueño así lo vestía: "Señor bueno, ora despierta: porque si caes en el pozo, la culpa será echada sobre mí

and I shall get an ill name among mortals; for I find that men are sure to impute their calamities to me, however much by their own folly they have really brought them on themselves.

Y tendré un mal nombre entre los mortales; porque he hallado que los hombres están seguros de imputar sus calamidades a mí, por mucho que por su propia insensatez realmente los han traído sobre sí mismos.

” Everyone is more or less master of his own fate.

“ Cada uno es más o menos dueño de su propio destino.

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157- The Bald Knight

A BALD KNIGHT, who wore a wig, went out to hunt. A sudden puff of wind blew off his hat and wig, at which a loud laugh rang forth from his companions. He pulled up his horse, and with great glee joined in the joke by saying, "What a marvel it is that hairs which are not mine should fly from me, when they have forsaken even the man on whose head they grew."

158- The Shepherd and the Dog

A SHEPHERD penning his sheep in the fold for the night was about to shut up a wolf with them, when his Dog perceiving the wolf said, "Master, how can you expect the sheep to be safe if you admit a wolf into the fold?'

159- The Lamp

A LAMP, soaked with too much oil and flaring brightly, boasted that it gave more light than the sun. Then a sudden puff of wind arose, and the Lamp was immediately extinguished. Its owner lit it again, and said: "Boast no more, but henceforth be content to give thy light in silence. Know that not even the stars need to be relit"

160- The Lion, the Fox, and the Ass

THE LION, the Fox and the Ass entered into an agreement to assist each other in the chase. Having secured a large booty, the Lion on their return from the forest asked the Ass to allot his due portion to each of the three partners in the treaty. The Ass carefully divided the spoil into three equal shares and modestly requested the two others to make the first choice. The Lion, bursting out into a great rage, devoured the Ass. Then he requested the Fox to do him the favor to make a division. The Fox accumulated all that they had killed into one large heap and left to himself the smallest possible morsel. The Lion said, "Who has taught you, my very excellent fellow, the art of division? You are perfect to a fraction." He replied, "I learned it from the Ass, by witnessing his fate." Happy is the man who learns from the misfortunes of others.

161- The Bull, the Lioness, and the Wild-Boar Hunter

A BULL finding a lion's cub asleep gored him to death with his horns. The Lioness came up, and bitterly lamented the death of her whelp. A wild-boar Hunter, seeing her distress, stood at a distance and said to her, "Think how many men there are who have reason to lament the loss of their children, whose deaths have been caused by you."

157- The Bald Knight A BALD KNIGHT, who wore a wig, went out to hunt.

157- El Caballero Calvo Una Noche de Caballo, que llevaba peluca, salió a cazar.

A sudden puff of wind blew off his hat and wig, at which a loud laugh rang forth from his companions.

Una repentina soplo de viento le sopló el sombrero y la peluca, a lo que sonó una fuerte risa de parte de sus compañeros.

He pulled up his horse, and with great glee joined in the joke by saying, “What a marvel it is that hairs which are not mine should fly from me, when they have

Levantó su caballo, y con gran júbilo se unió en la broma diciendo: "Qué maravilla es que los cabellos que no son míos deben volar de mí, cuando tienen

” 158- The Shepherd and the Dog A SHEPHERD penning his sheep in the fold for the night was about to shut up a wolf with them, when his Dog perceiving the wolf said, “Master, how can you

158- El Pastor y el Perro UN SHEPHERD que escribía sus ovejas en el redil para la noche estaba a punto de callar a un lobo con ellos, cuando su perro percibiendo el lobo dijo, “Maestro, ¿cómo puede usted

’ 159- The Lamp A LAMP, soaked with too much oil and flaring brightly, boasted that it gave more light than the sun.

’ 159- La lámpara A LAMP, empapada con demasiado aceite y quemando brillantemente, se jactaba de que daba más luz que el sol.

Then a sudden puff of wind arose, and the Lamp was immediately extinguished.

Entonces se levantó un repentino soplo de viento, y la lámpara se apagó inmediatamente.

Its owner lit it again, and said: “Boast no more, but henceforth be content to give thy light in silence.

Su dueño lo encendió otra vez, y dijo: “No menosprecies más, sino que de ahora en adelante contéstate con dar tu luz en silencio.

Know that not even the stars need to be relit" 160- The Lion, the Fox, and the Ass THE LION, the Fox and the Ass entered into an agreement to assist each other in the chase.

Sabed que ni siquiera las estrellas necesitan ser reiluminadas" 160- El León, el Zorro, y el Culo EL LEÓN, el Zorro y el Asno llegaron a un acuerdo para ayudarse mutuamente en la persecución.

Having secured a large booty, the Lion on their return from the forest asked the Ass to allot his due portion to each of the three partners in the treaty.

Habiendo asegurado un gran botín, el León a su regreso del bosque le pidió al Ass que asignara su parte debida a cada uno de los tres socios en el tratado.

The Ass carefully divided the spoil into three equal shares and modestly requested the two others to make the first choice.

El Ass dividió cuidadosamente el botín en tres partes iguales y pidió modestamente a los otros dos que hicieran la primera elección.

The Lion, bursting out into a great rage, devoured the Ass.

El León, que estalló en una gran furia, devoró al Culo.

Then he requested the Fox to do him the favor to make a division.

Luego pidió al Zorro que le hiciera el favor de hacer una división.

The Fox accumulated all that they had killed into one large heap and left to himself the smallest possible morsel.

El Zorro acumuló todo lo que habían matado en un montón grande y se dejó a sí mismo el más pequeño bocado posible.

The Lion said, "Who has taught you, my very excellent fellow, the art of division?

El León dijo, ¿Quién te ha enseñado, mi excelente compañero, el arte de la división?

You are perfect to a fraction.

Eres perfecto para una fracción.

" He replied, "I learned it from the Ass, by witnessing his fate.

Él respondió: "Lo aprendí del Ass, al presenciar su destino.

" Happy is the man who

" Feliz es el hombre que

161- The Bull, the Lioness, and the Wild-Boar Hunter A BULL finding a lion's cub asleep gored him to death with his horns.

161- El Toro, la Leona, y el Cazador del Jabalí Una gran búsqueda de un cachorro de león dormido lo acorraló hasta la muerte con sus cuernos.

The Lion- ess came up, and bitterly lamented the death of her whelp.

Los León-ess subieron, y amargamente lamentaron la muerte de su cachorro.

A wild-boar Hunter, seeing her distress, stood at a distance and said to her, "Think how many men there are who have reason to lament the loss of their children, whose deaths have been caused by you.

Un cazador de jabalíes, viendo su angustia, se paró a cierta distancia y le dijo: "Pensad cuántos hombres hay que tienen razones para lamentar la pérdida de sus hijos, cuyas muertes han sido causadas por vosotros.

"

"

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162- The Oak and the Woodcutters

THE WOODCUTTER cut down a Mountain Oak and split it in pieces, making wedges of its own branches for dividing the trunk. The Oak said with a sigh, “I do not care about the blows of the axe aimed at my roots, but I do grieve at being torn in pieces by these wedges made from my own branches.” Misfortunes springing from ourselves are the hardest to bear.

163- The Hen and the Golden Eggs

A COTTAGER and his wife had a Hen that laid a golden egg every day. They supposed that the Hen must contain a great lump of gold in its inside, and in order to get the gold they killed it. Having done so, they found to their surprise that the Hen differed in no respect from their other hens. The foolish pair, thus hoping to become rich all at once, deprived themselves of the gain of which they were assured day by day.

164- The Ass and the Frogs

AN ASS, carrying a load of wood, passed through a pond. As he was crossing through the water he lost his footing, stumbled and fell, and not being able to rise on account of his load, groaned heavily. Some Frogs frequenting the pool heard his lamentation, and said, “What would you do if you had to live here always as we do, when you make such a fuss about a mere fall into the water?” Men often bear little grievances with less courage than they do large misfortunes.

165- The Crow and the Raven

A CROW was jealous of the Raven, because he was considered a bird of good omen and always attracted the attention of men, who noted by his flight the good or evil course of future events. Seeing some travelers approaching, the Crow flew up into a tree, and perching herself on one of the branches, cawed as loudly as she could. The travelers turned towards the sound and wondered what it foreboded, when one of them said to his companion, “Let us proceed on our journey, my friend, for it is only the caw of a crow, and her cry, you know, is no omen.” Those who assume a character which does not belong to them, only make themselves ridiculous.

166- The Trees and the Axe

A MAN came into a forest and asked the Trees to provide him a handle for his axe. The Trees consented to his request and gave him a young ash-tree. No sooner

162- The Oak and the Woodcutters THE WOODCUTTER cut down a Mountain Oak and split it in pieces, making wedges of its own branches for dividing the trunk.

162- El Roble y los Woodcutters THE WOODCUTTER cortan un Roble de Montaña y lo dividen en pedazos, haciendo cuñas de sus propias ramas para dividir el tronco.

The Oak said with a sigh, “I do not care about the blows of the axe aimed at my roots, but I do grieve at being torn in pieces by these wedges made from my own branches.

El Roble dijo con un suspiro, No me importan los golpes del hacha apuntando a mis raíces, pero lamento ser desgarrado en pedazos por estas cuñas hechas de mis propias ramas.

” Misfortunes springing

” Las desgracias brotan

163- The Hen and the Golden Eggs A COTTAGER and his wife had a Hen that laid a golden egg every day.

163- La gallina y los huevos de oro UN COTTAGER y su esposa tenían una gallina que ponía un huevo de oro todos los días.

They supposed that the Hen must contain a great lump of gold in its inside, and in order to get the gold they killed it.

Supusieron que la gallina debía contener un gran trozo de oro en su interior, y para conseguir el oro lo mataron.

Having done so, they found to their surprise that the Hen differed in no respect from their other hens.

Habiendo hecho esto, encontraron para su sorpresa que la gallina no difería en ningún respecto de sus otras gallinas.

The foolish pair, thus hoping to become rich all at once, deprived themselves of the gain of which they

La pareja tonta, con la esperanza de hacerse rico de una vez, se privó de la ganancia de la que

164- The Ass and the Frogs AN ASS, carrying a load of wood, passed through a pond.

164- El Ass y las Ranas UN ASS, llevando una carga de madera, pasaron a través de un estanque.

As he was crossing through the water he lost his footing, stumbled and fell, and not being able to rise on account of his load, groaned heavily.

Mientras cruzaba el agua perdió su pie, tropezó y cayó, y no pudiendo levantarse a causa de su carga, gimió pesadamente.

Some Frogs frequenting the pool heard his lamentation, and said, “What would you do if you had to live here always as we do, when you make such a fuss about a mere fall into the water?

Algunas ranas frecuentando la piscina oyeron su lamento, y dijeron: “¿Qué harías si tuvieras que vivir aquí siempre como nosotros, cuando haces tanto alboroto por una simple caída en el agua?

” Men often bear

” Los hombres a menudo soportan

165- The Crow and the Raven A CROW was jealous of the Raven, because he was considered a bird of good omen and always attracted the attention of men, who noted by his flight the good or evil course of future events.

165- El Cuervo y el Cuervo Una CROW estaba celoso del Cuervo, porque era considerado un ave de buen augurio y siempre atrajo la atención de los hombres, que notaron por su huida el curso bueno o malo de los acontecimientos futuros.

Seeing some travelers approaching, the Crow flew up into a tree, and perching herself on one of the branches, cawed as loudly as she could.

Viendo que algunos viajeros se acercaban, el Cuervo voló contra un árbol, y se posó en una de las ramas, estremeció tan fuerte como pudo.

The travelers turned towards the sound and wondered what it foreboded, when one of them said to his companion, “Let us proceed on our journey, my friend, for it is only the caw of a crow, and her cry, you know, is no omen.

Los viajeros se volvieron hacia el sonido y se preguntaban qué era lo que prevenía, cuando uno de ellos dijo a su compañero, "Procedamos en nuestro viaje, amigo mío, porque es sólo el guiño de un cuervo, y su grito, ya sabes, no es un augurio.

” Those who assume a character which does not belong to them, only make themselves

” Los que asumen un carácter que no les pertenece, sólo se hacen a sí mismos

166- The Trees and the Axe A MAN came into a forest and asked the Trees to provide him a handle for his axe.

166- Los Árboles y el Hacha UN HOMBRE entró en un bosque y pidió a los Árboles que le proporcionaran un mango para su hacha.

The Trees consented to his request and gave him a young ash-tree.

Los Árboles consintieron con su petición y le dieron un joven fresno.

No sooner

No antes.

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had the man fitted a new handle to his axe from it, than he began to use it and quickly felled with his strokes the noblest giants of the forest. An old oak, lamenting when too late the destruction of his companions, said to a neighboring cedar, "The first step has lost us all. If we had not given up the rights of the ash, we might yet have retained our own privileges and have stood for ages."

167- The Crab and the Fox

A CRAB, forsaking the seashore, chose a neighboring green meadow as its feeding ground. A Fox came across him, and being very hungry ate him up. Just as he was on the point of being eaten, the Crab said, "I well deserve my fate, for what business had I on the land, when by my nature and habits I am only adapted for the sea?' Contentment with our lot is an element of happiness.

168- The Woman and Her Hen

A WOMAN possessed a Hen that gave her an egg every day. She often pondered how she might obtain two eggs daily instead of one, and at last, to gain her purpose, determined to give the Hen a double allowance of barley. From that day the Hen became fat and sleek, and never once laid another egg.

169- The Ass and the Old Shepherd

A SHEPHERD, watching his Ass feeding in a meadow, was alarmed all of a sudden by the cries of the enemy. He appealed to the Ass to fly with him, lest they should both be captured, but the animal lazily replied, "Why should I, pray? Do you think it likely the conqueror will place on me two sets of panniers?' "No," rejoined the Shepherd. "Then," said the Ass, "as long as I carry the panniers, what matters it to me whom I serve?' In a change of government the poor change nothing beyond the name of their master.

170- The Kites and the Swans

THE KITES of olden times, as well as the Swans, had the privilege of song. But having heard the neigh of the horse, they were so enchanted with the sound, that they tried to imitate it; and, in trying to neigh, they forgot how to sing. The desire for imaginary benefits often involves the loss of present blessings.

171- The Wolves and the Sheepdogs

THE WOLVES thus addressed the Sheepdogs: "Why should you, who are like us in so many things, not be entirely of one mind with us, and live with us as

had the man fitted a new handle to his axe from it, than he began to use it and quickly felled with his strokes the noblest giants of the forest.

El hombre tenía un nuevo mango a su hacha de ella, que comenzó a usarlo y rápidamente cayó con sus golpes los gigantes más nobles del bosque.

An old oak, lament- ing when too late the destruction of his companions, said to a neighboring cedar, "The first step has lost us all.

Un roble viejo, lamentando cuando era demasiado tarde la destrucción de sus compañeros, dijo a un cedro vecino: "El primer paso nos ha perdido a todos.

If we had not given up the rights of the ash, we might

Si no hubiéramos renunciado a los derechos de la ceniza, podríamos

" 167- The Crab and the Fox A CRAB, forsaking the seashore, chose a neighboring green meadow as its feed- ing ground.

" 167- El Cangrejo y el Zorro A CRAB, abandonando la orilla del mar, eligió un prado verde vecino como su terreno de alimentación.

A Fox came across him, and being very hungry ate him up.

Un zorro se encontró con él y se lo comió con mucha hambre.

Just as he was on the point of being eaten, the Crab said, "I well deserve my fate, for what business had I on the land, when by my nature and habits I am only adapted for the sea?

Justo cuando estaba en el punto de ser comido, el Cangrejo dijo, Bien merezco mi destino, porque ¿qué negocio tenía yo en la tierra, cuando por mi naturaleza y hábitos sólo estoy adaptado para el mar?

168- The Woman and Her Hen A WOMAN possessed a Hen that gave her an egg every day.

168- La mujer y su gallina Una mujer poseía una gallina que le daba un huevo todos los días.

She often pondered how she might obtain two eggs daily instead of one, and at last, to gain her pur- pose, determined to give the Hen a double allowance of barley.

A menudo refl exionaba sobre cómo podía obtener dos huevos diarios en lugar de uno, y al fi n, para obtener su pose de pur-, decidido a dar a la gallina una doble asignación de cebada.

From that day the

A partir de ese día el

169- The Ass and the Old Shepherd A SHEPHERD, watching his Ass feeding in a meadow, was alarmed all of a sudden by the cries of the enemy.

169- El Ass y el Viejo Pastor UN SHEPHERD, viendo su Ass alimentarse en un prado, se alarmaron de repente por los gritos del enemigo.

He appealed to the Ass to fly with him, lest they should both be captured, but the animal lazily replied, “Why should I, pray?

Apeló al Ass para que volara con él, no sea que ambos sean capturados, pero el animal respondió perezosamente, "¿Por qué debería yo, orar?

Do you think it likely the conqueror will place on me two sets of panniers?

¿Crees que es probable que el conquistador ponga sobre mí dos juegos de panniers?

’ “No,” re- joined the Shepherd.

’ “No”, volvió a unirse al Pastor.

“Then,” said the Ass, “as long as I carry the panniers, what matters it to me whom I serve?

Entonces, dijo el Ass, mientras yo lleve los panniers, ¿qué me importa a mí a quién sirvo?

’ In a change of government the poor change noth-

’ En un cambio de gobierno los pobres cambian noth-

170- The Kites and the Swans THE KITES of olden times, as well as the Swans, had the privilege of song.

170- Las cometas y los cisnes LOS KITES de los viejos tiempos, así como los cisnes, tuvieron el privilegio de cantar.

But having heard the neigh of the horse, they were so enchanted with the sound, that they tried to imitate it; and, in trying to neigh, they forgot how to sing.

Pero habiendo oído la relincha del caballo, estaban tan encantados con el sonido, que trataron de imitarlo; y, al tratar de relinchar, se olvidaron de cantar.

The desire

El deseo

171- The Wolves and the Sheepdogs THE WOLVES thus addressed the Sheepdogs: “Why should you, who are like us in so many things, not be entirely of one mind with us, and live with us as

171- Los Lobos y los Ovejeros LOS WOLVES se dirigieron así a los Ovejeros: «¿Por qué vosotros, que sois como nosotros en tantas cosas, no tenéis que ser del todo una sola mente con nosotros, y vivir con nosotros como

brothers should? We differ from you in one point only. We live in freedom, but you bow down to and slave for men, who in return for your services flog you with whips and put collars on your necks. They make you also guard their sheep, and while they eat the mutton throw only the bones to you. If you will be persuaded by us, you will give us the sheep, and we will enjoy them in common, till we all are surfeited." The Dogs listened favorably to these proposals, and, entering the den of the Wolves, they were set upon and torn to pieces.

172- The Hares and the Foxes

THE HARES waged war with the Eagles, and called upon the Foxes to help them. They replied, "We would willingly have helped you, if we had not known who you were, and with whom you were fighting." Count the cost before you commit yourselves.

173- The Bowman and Lion

A VERY SKILLFUL BOWMAN went to the mountains in search of game, but all the beasts of the forest fled at his approach. The Lion alone challenged him to combat. The Bowman immediately shot out an arrow and said to the Lion: "I send thee my messenger, that from him thou mayest learn what I myself shall be when I assail thee." The wounded Lion rushed away in great fear, and when a Fox who had seen it all happen told him to be of good courage and not to back off at the first attack he replied: "You counsel me in vain; for if he sends so fearful a messenger, how shall I abide the attack of the man himself?' Be on guard against men who can strike from a distance.

174- The Camel

WHEN MAN first saw the Camel, he was so frightened at his vast size that he ran away. After a time, perceiving the meekness and gentleness of the beast's temper, he summoned courage enough to approach him. Soon afterwards, observing that he was an animal altogether deficient in spirit, he assumed such boldness as to put a bridle in his mouth, and to let a child drive him. Use serves to overcome dread.

175- The Wasp and the Snake

A WASP seated himself upon the head of a Snake and, striking him unceasingly with his stings, wounded him to death. The Snake, being in great torment and not knowing how to rid himself of his enemy, saw a wagon heavily laden with wood, and went and purposely placed his head under the wheels, saying, "At least my enemy and I shall perish together."

brothers should?

¿Los hermanos deberían?

We differ from you in one point only.

Diferimos de usted en un solo punto.

We live in freedom, but you bow down to and slave for men, who in return for your services flog you with whips and put collars on your necks.

Vivimos en libertad, pero tú te inclinas y eres esclavo de los hombres, que a cambio de tus servicios te azotan con látigos y te ponen collares en el cuello.

They make you also guard their sheep, and while they eat the mutton throw only the bones to you.

También te hacen cuidar a sus ovejas, y mientras comen el cordero te arrojan sólo los huesos.

If you will be persuaded by us, you will give us the sheep, and we will enjoy them in common, till we all are surfeited.

Si usted será persuadido por nosotros, usted nos dará las ovejas, y vamos a disfrutar de ellas en común, hasta que todos somos surfeited.

" The Dogs listened favorably to these proposals, and, entering the den

" Los perros escucharon favorablemente estas propuestas, y, entrando en la guarida

172- The Hares and the Foxes THE HARES waged war with the Eagles, and called upon the Foxes to help them.

172- Los Hares y los Zorros Los HARES libraron una guerra con los Águilas, e hicieron un llamado a los Zorros para que los ayudaran.

They replied, "We would willingly have helped you, if we had not known who you were, and with whom you were fighting.

Dijeron: «Te habríamos ayudado de buena gana si no hubiéramos sabido quién eras y con quién peleabas.

" Count the cost before you com-

" Cuente el costo antes de com-

173- The Bowman and Lion A VERY SKILLFUL BOWMAN went to the mountains in search of game, but all the beasts of the forest fled at his approach.

173- El Bowman y el León Un bowman muy astuto fue a las montañas en busca de juego, pero todas las bestias del bosque huyeron al acercarse.

The Lion alone challenged him to combat.

Sólo el León lo desafi ó a combatir.

The Bowman immediately shot out an arrow and said to the Lion: "I send thee my messenger, that from him thou mayest learn what I myself shall be when I assail thee.

El Bowman inmediatamente disparó una fl echa y dijo al León: Te envío mi mensajero, para que aprendas de él lo que yo mismo seré cuando te asaltaré.

" The wounded Lion rushed away in great fear, and when a Fox who had seen it all happen told him to be of good courage and not to back off at the first attack he replied: "You counsel me in vain; for if he sends so fearful a mes- senger

" El León herido se alejó con gran temor, y cuando un zorro que lo había visto todo le dijo que tuviera buen valor y que no retrocediera en el primer ataque, respondió: "Me aconsejas en vano; porque si envía a un mes-señor tan temeroso

how shall I abide the attack of the man himself?

¿Cómo soportaré el ataque del hombre mismo?

' Be on guard against men

' Estar en guardia contra los hombres

174- The Camel WHEN MAN first saw the Camel, he was so frightened at his vast size that he ran away.

174- El Camello CUANDO EL HOMBRE vio por primera vez el Camello, estaba tan asustado por su enorme tamaño que huyó.

After a time, perceiving the meekness and gentleness of the beast's tem- per, he summoned courage enough to approach him.

Después de un tiempo, percibiendo la mansedumbre y la dulzura del tem- per de la bestia, convocó el valor sufi ciente para acercarse a él.

Soon afterwards, observing that he was an animal altogether deficient in spirit, he assumed such boldness as to put a bridle in his mouth, and to let a child drive him.

Poco después, observando que era un animal totalmente defi ciente en espíritu, asumió la audacia de poner un freno en su boca, y dejar que un niño lo llevara.

Use serves to overcome

El uso sirve para superar

175- The Wasp and the Snake A WASP seated himself upon the head of a Snake and, striking him unceasingly with his stings, wounded him to death.

175- La avispa y la serpiente Un WASP se sentó sobre la cabeza de una serpiente y, golpeándolo incesantemente con sus aguijones, lo hirió hasta la muerte.

The Snake, being in great torment and not knowing how to rid himself of his enemy, saw a wagon heavily laden with wood, and went and purposely placed his head under the wheels, saying, “At least my enemy and I shall perish together.

La Serpiente, estando en gran tormento y sin saber cómo librarse de su enemigo, vio un carro cargado de madera, y fue y a propósito puso su cabeza debajo de las ruedas, diciendo: "Al menos mi enemigo y yo pereceremos juntos.

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176- The Dog and the Hare

A HOUND having started a Hare on the hillside pursued her for some distance, at one time biting her with his teeth as if he would take her life, and at another fawning upon her, as if in play with another dog. The Hare said to him, "I wish you would act sincerely by me, and show yourself in your true colors. If you are a friend, why do you bite me so hard? If an enemy, why do you fawn on me?' No one can be a friend if you know not whether to trust or distrust him.

177- The Bull and the Calf

A BULL was striving with all his might to squeeze himself through a narrow passage which led to his stall. A young Calf came up, and offered to go before and show him the way by which he could manage to pass. "Save yourself the trouble," said the Bull; "I knew that way long before you were born."

178- The Stag, the Wolf, and the Sheep

A STAG asked a Sheep to lend him a measure of wheat, and said that the Wolf would be his surety. The Sheep, fearing some fraud was intended, excused herself, saying, "The Wolf is accustomed to seize what he wants and to run off; and you, too, can quickly outstrip me in your rapid flight. How then shall I be able to find you, when the day of payment comes?' Two blacks do not make one white.

179- The Peacock and the Crane

A PEACOCK spreading its gorgeous tail mocked a Crane that passed by, ridiculing the ashen hue of its plumage and saying, "I am robed, like a king, in gold and purple and all the colors of the rainbow; while you have not a bit of color on your wings." "True," replied the Crane; "but I soar to the heights of heaven and lift up my voice to the stars, while you walk below, like a cock, among the birds of the dunghill." Fine feathers don't make fine birds.

180- The Fox and the Hedgehog

A FOX swimming across a rapid river was carried by the force of the current into a very deep ravine, where he lay for a long time very much bruised, sick, and unable to move. A swarm of hungry blood-sucking flies settled upon him. A Hedgehog, passing by, saw his anguish and inquired if he should drive away the flies that were tormenting him. "By no means," replied the Fox; "pray do not molest them." "How is this?' said the Hedgehog; "do you not want to be rid of them?'

176- The Dog and the Hare A HOUND having started a Hare on the hillside pursued her for some distance, at one time biting her with his teeth as if he would take her life, and at another fawning upon her, as if in play with another dog.

176- El perro y la liebre Una liebre, habiendo comenzado una liebre en la ladera, la persiguieron a cierta distancia, en un momento mordiéndola con los dientes como si le quitara la vida, y en otro adulando sobre ella, como si estuviera jugando con otro perro.

The Hare said to him, "I wish you would act sincerely by me, and show yourself in your true colors.

El Liebre le dijo, Desearía que actuaras sinceramente por mí, y te mostraras en tus verdaderos colores.

If you are a friend, why do you bite me so hard?

Si eres un amigo, ¿por qué me muerdes tan fuerte?

If an enemy, why do you fawn on me?

Si eres un enemigo, ¿por qué me engañas?

' No one

' Nadie

177- The Bull and the Calf A BULL was striving with all his might to squeeze himself through a narrow passage which led to his stall.

177- El Toro y el Calf A BULL luchaban con todas sus fuerzas para apretujarse a través de un estrecho pasaje que llevó a su puesto.

A young Calf came up, and offered to go before and show him the way by which he could manage to pass.

Un joven Calf se acercó, y se ofreció a ir antes y mostrarle el camino por el que podía pasar.

"Save yourself the trouble,"

Ahórrate el problema,

” 178- The Stag, the Wolf, and the Sheep A STAG asked a Sheep to lend him a measure of wheat, and said that the Wolf would be his surety.

178- The Stag, the Wolf, and the Sheep A STAG le pidió a una oveja que le prestara una medida de trigo, y dijo que el lobo sería su fi ador.

The Sheep, fearing some fraud was intended, excused her- self, saying, “The Wolf is accustomed to seize what he wants and to run off; and you, too, can quickly outstrip me in your rapid flight.

La oveja, temiendo que se tratara de un fraude, se excusó a sí misma, diciendo: “El lobo está acostumbrado a apoderarse de lo que quiere y huir; y tú, también, puedes superarme rápidamente en tu vuelo rápido.

How then shall I be able to find you, when the day of payment comes?

¿Cómo podré encontrarte entonces, cuando llegue el día del pago?

179- The Peacock and the Crane A PEACOCK spreading its gorgeous tail mocked a Crane that passed by, ridicul- ing the ashen hue of its plumage and saying, “I am robed, like a king

179- El pavo real y la Grulla UN PEACOCK extendiendo su hermosa cola se burló de un Grulla que pasaba por allí, ridiculizando el tono de asén de su plumaje y diciendo, Estoy vestido, como un rey

in gold and purple and all the colors of the rainbow; while you have not a bit of color on your wings.

en oro y púrpura y todos los colores del arco iris; mientras que usted no tiene un poco de color en sus alas.

” “True,” replied the Crane; “but I soar to the heights of heaven and lift up my voice to the stars, while you walk below, like a cock, among the birds of the dunghill.

“Verdadero,” contestó el Grulla; “pero me levanto a las alturas del cielo y alzo mi voz a las estrellas, mientras caminas por debajo, como un gallo, entre las aves del estiércol.

180- The Fox and the Hedgehog A FOX swimming across a rapid river was carried by the force of the current into a very deep ravine, where he lay for a long time very much bruised, sick, and unable to move.

180- El Zorro y el Erizo Una FOX nadando a través de un río rápido fue llevada por la fuerza de la corriente a un barranco muy profundo, donde yacía durante mucho tiempo muy magullado, enfermo e incapaz de moverse.

A swarm of hungry blood-sucking flies settled upon him.

Un enjambre de moscas hambrientas chupasangre se asentó sobre él.

A Hedgehog, passing by, saw his anguish and inquired if he should drive away the flies that were tormenting him.

Un hedgehog, pasando por allí, vio su angustia y preguntó si debía alejar las moscas que lo atormentaban.

“By no means,” replied the Fox; “pray do not mo- lest them.

De ninguna manera, contestó el Zorro, no oren para no hacerlo.

’ said the Hedgehog; “do you not want to be rid of them?

’ dijo el Hedgehog; “¿no quieres deshacerte de ellos?

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"No," returned the Fox, "for these flies which you see are full of blood, and sting me but little, and if you rid me of these which are already satiated, others more hungry will come in their place, and will drink up all the blood I have left."

181- The Eagle, the Cat, and the Wild Sow

AN EAGLE made her nest at the top of a lofty oak; a Cat, having found a convenient hole, moved into the middle of the trunk; and a Wild Sow, with her young, took shelter in a hollow at its foot. The Cat cunningly resolved to destroy this chance-made colony. To carry out her design, she climbed to the nest of the Eagle, and said, "Destruction is preparing for you, and for me too, unfortunately. The Wild Sow, whom you see daily digging up the earth, wishes to uproot the oak, so she may on its fall seize our families as food for her young." Having thus frightened the Eagle out of her senses, she crept down to the cave of the Sow, and said, "Your children are in great danger; for as soon as you go out with your litter to find food, the Eagle is prepared to pounce upon one of your little pigs." Having instilled these fears into the Sow, she went and pretended to hide herself in the hollow of the tree. When night came she went forth with silent foot and obtained food for herself and her kittens, but feigning to be afraid, she kept a lookout all through the day. Meanwhile, the Eagle, full of fear of the Sow, sat still on the branches, and the Sow, terrified by the Eagle, did not dare to go out from her cave. And thus they both, along with their families, perished from hunger, and afforded ample provision for the Cat and her kittens.

182- The Thief and the Innkeeper

A THIEF hired a room in a tavern and stayed a while in the hope of stealing something which should enable him to pay his reckoning. When he had waited some days in vain, he saw the Innkeeper dressed in a new and handsome coat and sitting before his door. The Thief sat down beside him and talked with him. As the conversation began to flag, the Thief yawned terribly and at the same time howled like a wolf. The Innkeeper said, "Why do you howl so fearfully?' "I will tell you," said the Thief, "but first let me ask you to hold my clothes, or I shall tear them to pieces. I know not, sir, when I got this habit of yawning, nor whether these attacks of howling were inflicted on me as a judgment for my crimes, or for any other cause; but this I do know, that when I yawn for the third time, I actually turn into a wolf and attack men." With this speech he commenced a second fit of yawning and again howled like a wolf, as he had at first. The Innkeeper. hearing his tale and believing what he said, became greatly alarmed and, rising from his seat, attempted to run away. The Thief laid hold of his coat and entreated him to stop, saying, "Pray wait, sir, and hold my clothes, or I shall tear them to pieces in my fury, when I turn into a wolf." At the same moment he yawned the third time

“No,” returned the Fox, “for these flies which you see are full of blood, and sting me but little, and if you rid me of these which are already satiated, others more

No, respondió el Zorro, porque estas moscas que ves están llenas de sangre, y me pican poco, y si me libras de estas que ya están saciadas, otras más

” 181- The Eagle, the Cat, and the Wild Sow AN EAGLE made her nest at the top of a lofty oak; a Cat, having found a convenient hole, moved into the middle of the trunk; and a Wild Sow, with her young, took shelter in a hollow at its foot.

181- El Águila, el Gato, y el Sembrador Salvaje UN EAGLE hizo su nido en la parte superior de un roble elevado; un Gato, habiendo encontrado un agujero conveniente, se movió en el medio del tronco; y una Sembradora Salvaje, con su cría, se refugió en un hueco a sus pies.

The Cat cunningly resolved to destroy this chance-made colony.

El Gato astutamente resolvió destruir esta colonia creada al azar.

To carry out her design, she climbed to the nest of the Eagle, and said, “Destruction is preparing for you, and for me too, unfortunately.

Para llevar a cabo su diseño, subió al nido del Águila, y dijo: “La destrucción se está preparando para ti, y para mí también, por desgracia.

The Wild Sow, whom you see daily digging up the earth, wishes to uproot the oak, so she may on its fall seize our families as food for her young.

La Sembra Salvaje, a quien ves cavando diariamente la tierra, desea arrancar el roble, para que en su caída pueda apoderarse de nuestras familias como alimento para sus crías.

” Having thus frightened the Eagle out of her senses, she crept down to the cave of the Sow, and said, “Your children are in great danger; for as soon as you go out with your litter to find food

” Habiendo asustado así al Águila fuera de sus sentidos, se deslizó a la cueva de la Sembrada, y dijo: “Tus hijos están en gran peligro; porque tan pronto como salgas con tu camada a buscar alimento

the Eagle is prepared to pounce upon one of your little pigs.

el Águila está preparado para abalanzarse sobre uno de tus cerditos.

” Having instilled these fears into the Sow, she went and pretended to hide herself in the hollow of the tree.

Después de haber infundido estos temores en la Sembra, fue y fi ngió esconderse en el hueco del árbol.

When night came she went forth with silent foot and obtained food for herself and her kittens, but feigning to be afraid, she kept a lookout all through the day.

Cuando llegó la noche salió con el pie en silencio y obtuvo alimento para ella y sus gatitos, pero fi ngiendo tener miedo, mantuvo una vigilancia durante todo el día.

Meanwhile, the Eagle, full of fear of the Sow, sat still on the branches, and the Sow, terrified by the Eagle, did not dare to go out from her cave.

Mientras tanto, el Águila, llena de miedo a la Sembra, se sentó sobre las ramas, y la Sembra, aterrorizada por el Águila, no se atrevió a salir de su cueva.

And thus they both, along with their families, perished from hunger, and afforded

Y así, ambos, junto con sus familias, perecieron del hambre, y se lo permitieron

182- The Thief and the Innkeeper A THIEF hired a room in a tavern and stayed a while in the hope of stealing something which should enable him to pay his reckoning.

182- El ladrón y el posadero Un THIEF contrató una habitación en una taberna y se quedó un rato con la esperanza de robar algo que le permitiría pagar su cuenta.

When he had waited some days in vain, he saw the Innkeeper dressed in a new and handsome coat and sitting before his door.

Cuando había esperado algunos días en vano, vio al posadero vestido con un abrigo nuevo y guapo y sentado delante de su puerta.

The Thief sat down beside him and talked with him.

El ladrón se sentó a su lado y habló con él.

As the conversation began to flag, the Thief yawned terribly and at the same time howled like a wolf.

Cuando la conversación comenzó a fl aquear, el ladrón bostezó terriblemente y al mismo tiempo aulló como un lobo.

The Innkeeper said, “Why do you howl so fearfully?

El posadero dijo: «¿Por qué aulláis tan terriblemente?

’ “I will tell you,” said the Thief, “but first let me ask you to hold my clothes, or I shall tear them to pieces.

’ “Te lo diré,” dijo el ladrón, “pero primero déjame pedirte que sostengas mis ropas, o las despedazaré.

I know not, sir, when I got this habit of yawning, nor whether these attacks of howling were inflicted on me as a judgment for my crimes, or for any other cause; but this I do know, that when I yawn for the third time

No sé, señor, cuando tuve este hábito de bostezar, ni si estos ataques de aullar me fueron infl igidos como un juicio por mis crímenes, o por cualquier otra causa; pero esto sí sé, que cuando bostezo por tercera vez

I actually turn into a wolf and attack men.

En realidad me convierto en un lobo y ataco a los hombres.

” With this speech he commenced a second fit of yawning and again howled like a wolf, as he had at first.

” Con este discurso comenzó un segundo ataque de bostezar y de nuevo aulló como un lobo, como lo había hecho al principio.

hearing his tale and believing what he said, became greatly alarmed and, rising from his seat, attempted to run away.

escuchando su historia y creyendo lo que dijo, se alarmó mucho y, levantándose de su asiento, intentó huir.

The Thief laid hold of his coat and entreated him to stop, saying, “Pray wait, sir, and hold my clothes, or I shall tear them to pieces in my fury, when I turn into a wolf.

El ladrón tomó su túnica y le rogó que se detuviera, diciendo: Orad, señor, y sujetad mis vestidos, o los despedazaré en mi furor, cuando me convierta en lobo.

” At the same moment he yawned the third time

” Al mismo tiempo bostezó la tercera vez

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and set up a terrible howl. The Innkeeper, frightened lest he should be attacked, left his new coat in the Thief's hand and ran as fast as he could into the inn for safety. The Thief made off with the coat and did not return again to the inn. Every tale is not to be believed.

183- The Mule

A MULE, frolicsome from lack of work and from too much corn, galloped about in a very extravagant manner, and said to himself: "My father surely was a high-mettled racer, and I am his own child in speed and spirit." On the next day, being driven a long journey, and feeling very wearied, he exclaimed in a disconsolate tone: "I must have made a mistake; my father, after all, could have been only an ass."

184- The Hart and the Vine

A HART, hard pressed in the chase, hid himself beneath the large leaves of a Vine. The huntsmen, in their haste, overshot the place of his concealment. Supposing all danger to have passed, the Hart began to nibble the tendrils of the Vine. One of the huntsmen, attracted by the rustling of the leaves, looked back, and seeing the Hart, shot an arrow from his bow and struck it. The Hart, at the point of death, groaned: "I am rightly served, for I should not have maltreated the Vine that saved me."

185- The Serpent and the Eagle

A SERPENT and an Eagle were struggling with each other in deadly conflict. The Serpent had the advantage, and was about to strangle the bird. A countryman saw them, and running up, loosed the coil of the Serpent and let the Eagle go free. The Serpent, irritated at the escape of his prey, injected his poison into the drinking horn of the countryman. The rustic, ignorant of his danger, was about to drink, when the Eagle struck his hand with his wing, and, seizing the drinking horn in his talons, carried it aloft.

186- The Crow and the Pitcher

A CROW perishing with thirst saw a pitcher, and hoping to find water, flew to it with delight. When he reached it, he discovered to his grief that it contained so little water that he could not possibly get at it. He tried everything he could think of to reach the water, but all his efforts were in vain. At last he collected as many stones as he could carry and dropped them one by one with his beak into the pitcher, until he brought the water within his reach and thus saved his life. Necessity is the mother of invention.

and set up a terrible howl.

y montar un aullido terrible.

The Innkeeper, frightened lest he should be attacked, left his new coat in the Thief's hand and ran as fast as he could into the inn for safety.

El posadero, asustado de no ser atacado, dejó su nuevo abrigo en la mano del ladrón y corrió tan rápido como pudo a la posada por seguridad.

The Thief made off with the coat and did not return again to the inn.

El ladrón se fue con el abrigo y no volvió a la posada.

Every

Cada

183- The Mule A MULE, frolicsome from lack of work and from too much corn, galloped about in a very extravagant manner, and said to himself: "My father surely was a high-mettled racer, and I am his own child in speed and spirit.

183- La Mule A MULE, retorcida por falta de trabajo y de demasiado maíz, galopeó de una manera muy extravagante, y se dijo a sí mismo: "Mi padre ciertamente era un corredor de alto nivel, y yo soy su propio hijo en velocidad y espíritu.

" On the next day, being driven a long journey, and feeling very wearied, he exclaimed in a disconsolate tone: "I must have made a mistake; my father, after all, could have been only an

" Al día siguiente, siendo conducido un largo viaje, y sintiéndose muy cansado, exclamó en un tono desconsolado: "Debo haber cometido un error; mi padre, después de todo, podría haber sido sólo un

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184- The Hart and the Vine A HART, hard pressed in the chase, hid himself beneath the large leaves of a Vine.

184- El Hart y la Vine A HART, fuertemente presionado en la persecución, se escondió debajo de las grandes hojas de una Vine.

The huntsmen, in their haste, overshot the place of his concealment.

Los cazadores, en su prisa, sobrepasaron el lugar de su ocultación.

Sup- posing all danger to have passed, the Hart began to nibble the tendrils of the Vine.

Suponiendo todo el peligro de haber pasado, los Hart comenzaron a mordisquear los zarcillos de la Vid.

One of the huntsmen, attracted by the rustling of the leaves, looked back, and seeing the Hart, shot an arrow from his bow and struck it.

Uno de los cazadores, atraído por el crujido de las hojas, miró hacia atrás, y viendo el Hart, disparó una fl echa desde su arco y lo golpeó.

The Hart, at the point of death, groaned: "I am rightly served, for I should not have maltreated the Vine

El Hart, en el punto de la muerte, gimió: "Estoy bien servido, porque no debería haber maltratado a la Vid

" 185- The Serpent and the Eagle A SERPENT and an Eagle were struggling with each other in deadly conflict.

185- La Serpiente y el Águila UN SERPENTE y un Águila estaban luchando entre sí en un confl icto mortal.

The Serpent had the advantage, and was about to strangle the bird.

La Serpiente tenía la ventaja, y estaba a punto de estrangular al pájaro.

A country- man saw them, and running up, loosed the coil of the Serpent and let the Eagle go free.

Un hombre de campo los vio, y corriendo hacia arriba, soltó la bobina de la Serpiente y dejó libre al Águila.

The Serpent, irritated at the escape of his prey, injected his poison into the drinking horn of the countryman.

La Serpiente, irritada por la fuga de su presa, inyectó su veneno en el cuerno de beber del compatriota.

The rustic, ignorant of his danger, was about to drink, when the Eagle struck his hand with his wing, and, seizing the drinking

El rústico, ignorante de su peligro, estaba a punto de beber, cuando el águila golpeó su mano con su ala, y, tomando la bebida

186- The Crow and the Pitcher A CROW perishing with thirst saw a pitcher, and hoping to find water, flew to it with delight.

186- El Cuervo y el Pájaro UNA FRONTA que perecía de sed vio un cántaro, y con la esperanza de encontrar agua, voló a él con deleite.

When he reached it, he discovered to his grief that it contained so little water that he could not possibly get at it.

Cuando llegó a ella, descubrió a su pesar que contenía tan poca agua que no podía llegar a ella.

He tried everything he could think of to reach the water, but all his efforts were in vain.

Intentó todo lo que podía pensar para llegar al agua, pero todos sus esfuerzos fueron en vano.

At last he collected as many stones as he could carry and dropped them one by one with his beak into the pitcher, until he brought the water within his reach and thus saved his life.

Por fi n recogió tantas piedras como pudo llevar y las arrojó una a una con su pico en el cántaro, hasta que puso el agua a su alcance y así salvó su vida.

Necessity is the mother of invention.

La necesidad es la madre de la invención.

187- The Two Frogs

TWO FROGS were neighbors. One inhabited a deep pond, far removed from public view; the other lived in a gully containing little water, and traversed by a country road. The Frog that lived in the pond warned his friend to change his residence and entreated him to come and live with him, saying that he would enjoy greater safety from danger and more abundant food. The other refused, saying that he felt it so very hard to leave a place to which he had become accustomed. A few days afterwards a heavy wagon passed through the gully and crushed him to death under its wheels. A willful man will have his way to his own hurt.

188- The Wolf and the Fox

AT ONE TIME a very large and strong Wolf was born among the wolves, who exceeded all his fellow-wolves in strength, size, and swiftness, so that they unanimously decided to call him "Lion." The Wolf, with a lack of sense proportioned to his enormous size, thought that they gave him this name in earnest, and, leaving his own race, consorted exclusively with the lions. An old sly Fox, seeing this, said, "May I never make myself so ridiculous as you do in your pride and self-conceit; for even though you have the size of a lion among wolves, in a herd of lions you are definitely a wolf."

189- The Walnut-Tree

A WALNUT TREE standing by the roadside bore an abundant crop of fruit. For the sake of the nuts, the passers-by broke its branches with stones and sticks. The Walnut-Tree piteously exclaimed, "O wretched me! that those whom I cheer with my fruit should repay me with these painful requitals!"

190- The Gnat and the Lion

A GNAT came and said to a Lion, "I do not in the least fear you, nor are you stronger than I am. For in what does your strength consist? You can scratch with your claws and bite with your teeth an a woman in her quarrels. I repeat that I am altogether more powerful than you; and if you doubt it, let us fight and see who will conquer." The Gnat, having sounded his horn, fastened himself upon the Lion and stung him on the nostrils and the parts of the face devoid of hair. While trying to crush him, the Lion tore himself with his claws, until he punished himself severely. The Gnat thus prevailed over the Lion, and, buzzing about in a song of triumph, flew away. But shortly afterwards he became entangled in the meshes of a cobweb and was eaten by a spider. He greatly lamented his fate, saying, "Woe is me! that I, who can wage war successfully with the hugest beasts, should perish myself from this spider, the most inconsiderable of insects!"

187- The Two Frogs TWO FROGS were neighbors.

187- Las dos ranas DOS FROGS eran vecinas.

One inhabited a deep pond, far removed from public view; the other lived in a gully containing little water, and traversed by a country road.

Uno habitaba un estanque profundo, lejos de la vista pública; el otro vivía en un barranco que contenía poca agua, y atravesado por un camino de campo.

The Frog that lived in the pond warned his friend to change his resi- dence and entreated him to come and live with him, saying that he would enjoy greater safety from danger and more abundant food.

La Rana que vivía en el estanque advirtió a su amigo a cambiar su resi- dence y le rogó que viniera y viviera con él, diciendo que disfrutaría de una mayor seguridad frente al peligro y de una alimentación más abundante.

The other refused, saying that he felt it so very hard to leave a place to which he had become accustomed.

El otro se negó, diciendo que sentía tan difícil dejar un lugar al que se había acostumbrado.

A few days afterwards a heavy wagon passed through the gully and crushed him to death under its wheels.

Pocos días después, una pesada carreta pasó por el barranco y lo aplastó hasta matarlo bajo sus ruedas.

188- The Wolf and the Fox AT ONE TIME a very large and strong Wolf was born among the wolves, who exceeded all his fellow-wolves in strength, size, and swiftness, so that they unani- mously decided to call him “Lion.

188- El Lobo y el Zorro EN UN MOMENTO nació un Lobo muy grande y fuerte entre los lobos, que excedía a todos sus compañeros lobos en fuerza, tamaño y rapidez, de modo que unani- moly decidieron llamarlo “León.

” The Wolf, with a lack of sense proportioned to his enormous size, thought that they gave him this name in earnest, and, leaving his own race, consorted exclusively with the lions.

” El Lobo, con una falta de sentido proporcional a su enorme tamaño, pensó que le dieron este nombre en serio, y, dejando su propia raza, consorte exclusivamente con los leones.

An old sly Fox, seeing this, said, “May I never make myself so ridiculous as you do in your pride and self-con- ceit; for even though you have the size of a lion among wolves, in a herd of lions

Un viejo zorro astuto, viendo esto, dijo, Que nunca me haga tan ridículo como lo haces tú en tu orgullo y auto-con-ceit; porque aunque tienes el tamaño de un león entre los lobos, en una manada de leones

” 189- The Walnut-Tree A WALNUT TREE standing by the roadside bore an abundant crop of fruit.

" 189- El árbol de la nuez un árbol de la PALNUTA parado al lado del camino llevó una cosecha abundante de fruto.

For the sake of the nuts, the passers-by broke its branches with stones and sticks.

Por el bien de los frutos secos, los transeúntes rompieron sus ramas con piedras y palos.

The that those whom I cheer with

Los que con los que aplaudo

” 190- The Gnat and the Lion A GNAT came and said to a Lion, “I do not in the least fear you, nor are you stronger than I am.

190- El Gnat y el León A GNAT vinieron y le dijeron a un León: No te temo en lo más mínimo, ni eres más fuerte que yo.

For in what does your strength consist?

Porque, ¿en qué consiste tu fuerza?

You can scratch with your claws and bite with your teeth an a woman in her quarrels.

Puedes rascar con tus garras y morder con tus dientes a una mujer en sus peleas.

I repeat that I am altogether more powerful than you; and if you doubt it, let us fight and see who will conquer.

Repito que soy completamente más poderoso que ustedes; y si lo dudan, luchemos y veamos quién vencerá.

” The Gnat, having sounded his horn, fastened himself upon the Lion and stung him on the nostrils and the parts of the face devoid of hair.

” El Gnat, habiendo tocado su cuerno, se aferró al León y lo pinchó en las fosas nasales y las partes del rostro desprovistas de cabello.

While trying to crush him, the Lion tore himself with his claws, until he punished him- self severely.

Mientras trataba de aplastarlo, el León se destrozó con sus garras, hasta que lo castigó severamente.

The Gnat thus prevailed over the Lion, and, buzzing about in a song of triumph, flew away.

El Gnat prevaleció así sobre el León, y, zumbando en una canción de triunfo, se fue volando.

But shortly afterwards he became entangled in the meshes of a cobweb and was eaten by a spider.

Pero poco después se enredó en las mallas de una telaraña y fue comido por una araña.

He greatly lamented his fate, saying, “Woe that I, who can wage war successfully with the hugest beasts, should perish myself from this spider, the most inconsiderable of insects!

Lamentó mucho su destino, diciendo: “¡Ay de que yo, que puedo hacer la guerra con éxito contra las bestias más grandes, me muera de esta araña, la más insignifi cante de los insectos!

”

”

191- The Monkey and the Dolphin

A SAILOR, bound on a long voyage, took with him a Monkey to amuse him while on shipboard. As he sailed off the coast of Greece, a violent tempest arose in which the ship was wrecked and he, his Monkey, and all the crew were obliged to swim for their lives. A Dolphin saw the Monkey contending with the waves, and supposing him to be a man (whom he is always said to befriend), came and placed himself under him, to convey him on his back in safety to the shore. When the Dolphin arrived with his burden in sight of land not far from Athens, he asked the Monkey if he were an Athenian. The latter replied that he was, and that he was descended from one of the most noble families in that city. The Dolphin then inquired if he knew the Piraeus (the famous harbor of Athens). Supposing that a man was meant, the Monkey answered that he knew him very well and that he was an intimate friend. The Dolphin, indignant at these falsehoods, dipped the Monkey under the water and drowned him.

192- The Jackdaw and the Doves

A JACKDAW, seeing some Doves in a cote abundantly provided with food, painted himself white and joined them in order to share their plentiful maintenance. The Doves, as long as he was silent, supposed him to be one of themselves and admitted him to their cote. But when one day he forgot himself and began to chatter, they discovered his true character and drove him forth, pecking him with their beaks. Failing to obtain food among the Doves, he returned to the Jackdaws. They too, not recognizing him on account of his color. expelled him from living with them. So desiring two ends, he obtained neither.

193- The Horse and the Stag

AT ONE TIME the Horse had the plain entirely to himself. Then a Stag intruded into his domain and shared his pasture. The Horse, desiring to revenge himself on the stranger, asked a man if he were willing to help him in punishing the Stag. The man replied that if the Horse would receive a bit in his mouth and agree to carry him, he would contrive effective weapons against the Stag. The Horse consented and allowed the man to mount him. From that hour he found that instead of obtaining revenge on the Stag, he had enslaved himself to the service of man.

194- The Kid and the Wolf

A KID, returning without protection from the pasture, was pursued by a Wolf. Seeing he could not escape, he turned round, and said: “I know, friend Wolf, that

AESOP

191- The Monkey and the Dolphin A SAILOR, bound on a long voyage, took with him a Monkey to amuse him while on shipboard.

191- El Mono y el Delfín Un SALOR, atado en un largo viaje, llevó consigo un Mono para entretenerlo mientras estaba a bordo.

As he sailed off the coast of Greece, a violent tempest arose in which the ship was wrecked and he, his Monkey, and all the crew were obliged to swim for their lives.

Mientras navegaba por la costa de Grecia, surgió una violenta tempestad en la que el barco fue destruido y él, su Mono, y toda la tripulación se vieron obligados a nadar por sus vidas.

A Dolphin saw the Monkey contending with the waves, and supposing him to be a man (whom he is always said to befriend), came and placed himself under him, to convey him on his back in safety to the shore.

Un Delfín vio al Mono contender con las olas, y suponiendo que fuera un hombre (a quien siempre se dice que es amigo), vino y se puso debajo de él, para llevarlo sobre su espalda a salvo a la orilla.

When the Dolphin arrived with his burden in sight of land not far from Athens, he asked the Monkey if he were an Athenian.

Cuando el Delfín llegó con su carga a la vista de la tierra no lejos de Atenas, le preguntó al Mono si era ateniense.

The latter replied that he was, and that he was descended from one of the most noble families in that city.

Este último respondió que lo era, y que era descendiente de una de las familias más nobles de esa ciudad.

The Dolphin then inquired if he knew the Piraeus (the famous harbor of Athens).

El Delfín entonces preguntó si conocía el Pireo (el famoso puerto de Atenas).

Supposing that a man was meant, the Monkey answered that he knew him very well and that he was an intimate friend.

Suponiendo que se tratara de un hombre, el Mono respondió que lo conocía muy bien y que era un amigo íntimo.

The Dolphin, indignant at these falsehoods, dipped the

El Delfín, indignado por estas falsedades, sumergió el

192- The Jackdaw and the Doves A JACKDAW, seeing some Doves in a cote abundantly provided with food, painted himself white and joined them in order to share their plentiful mainte- nance.

192- El Jackdaw y las palomas A JACKDAW, viendo algunas palomas en un catre abundantemente provisto de comida, se pintó de blanco y se unió a ellos para compartir su abundancia mainte- nance.

The Doves, as long as he was silent, supposed him to be one of themselves and admitted him to their cote.

Las palomas, mientras estaba en silencio, suponían que era uno de ellos y lo admitían en su catre.

But when one day he forgot himself and began to chatter, they discovered his true character and drove him forth, pecking him with their beaks.

Pero cuando un día se olvidó de sí mismo y comenzó a hablar, descubrieron su verdadero carácter y lo llevaron hacia fuera, picoteándolo con sus picos.

Failing to obtain food among the Doves, he returned to the Jackdaws.

Al no conseguir comida entre las palomas, regresó a los Jackdaws.

expelled him from living with them.

lo expulsaron de vivir con ellos.

193- The Horse and the Stag AT ONE TIME the Horse had the plain entirely to himself.

193- El Caballo y el Atraco DE UNA VEZ el Caballo tenía la llanura enteramente para sí mismo.

Then a Stag intruded into his domain and shared his pasture.

Entonces un Stag se inmiscuyó en su dominio y compartió su pasto.

The Horse, desiring to revenge himself on the stranger, asked a man if he were willing to help him in punishing the Stag.

El Caballo, deseando vengarse del extraño, preguntó a un hombre si estaba dispuesto a ayudarlo a castigar al Stag.

The man replied that if the Horse would receive a bit in his mouth and agree to carry him, he would contrive effective weapons against the Stag.

El hombre respondió que si el Caballo recibiría un poco en su boca y aceptaría llevarlo, inventaría armas efi caces contra el Stag.

The Horse con- sented and allowed the man to mount him.

El Caballo fue enviado y permitió que el hombre lo montara.

From that hour he found that instead

A partir de esa hora encontró que en su lugar

194- The Kid and the Wolf A KID, returning without protection from the pasture, was pursued by a Wolf.

194- El Niño y el Lobo Un niño, regresando sin protección de los pastos, fue perseguido por un lobo.

Seeing he could not escape, he turned round, and said: "I know, friend Wolf, that

Viendo que no podía escapar, se dio la vuelta, y dijo: "Sé, amigo Wolf, que

I must be your prey, but before I die I would ask of you one favor you will play me a tune to which I may dance." The Wolf complied, and while he was piping and the Kid was dancing, some hounds hearing the sound ran up and began chasing the Wolf. Turning to the Kid, he said, "It is just what I deserve; for I, who am only a butcher, should not have turned piper to please you."

195- The Prophet

A WIZARD, sitting in the marketplace, was telling the fortunes of the passers-by when a person ran up in great haste, and announced to him that the doors of his house had been broken open and that all his goods were being stolen. He sighed heavily and hastened away as fast as he could run. A neighbor saw him running and said, "Oh! you fellow there! you say you can foretell the fortunes of others; how is it you did not foresee your own?'

196- The Fox and the Monkey

A FOX and a Monkey were traveling together on the same road. As they journeyed, they passed through a cemetery full of monuments. "All these monuments which you see," said the Monkey, "are erected in honor of my ancestors, who were in their day freedmen and citizens of great renown." The Fox replied, "You have chosen a most appropriate subject for your falsehoods, as I am sure none of your ancestors will be able to contradict you." A false tale often betrays itself.

197- The Thief and the Housedog

A THIEF came in the night to break into a house. He brought with him several slices of meat in order to pacify the Housedog, so that he would not alarm his master by barking. As the Thief threw him the pieces of meat, the Dog said, "If you think to stop my mouth, you will be greatly mistaken. This sudden kindness at your hands will only make me more watchful, lest under these unexpected favors to myself, you have some private ends to accomplish for your own benefit, and for my master's injury."

198- The Man, the Horse, the Ox, and the Dog

A HORSE, Ox, and Dog, driven to great straits by the cold, sought shelter and protection from Man. He received them kindly, lighted a fire, and warmed them. He let the Horse make free with his oats, gave the Ox an abundance of hay, and fed the Dog with meat from his own table. Grateful for these favors, the animals determined to repay him to the best of their ability. For this purpose, they divided the term of his life between them, and each endowed one portion of it with the

I must be your prey, but before I die I would ask of you one favor you will play me a tune to which I may dance.

Debo ser tu presa, pero antes de morir te pediría un favor me tocarás una melodía con la que pueda bailar.

" The Wolf complied, and while he was piping and the Kid was dancing, some hounds hearing the sound ran up and began chasing the Wolf.

" El Lobo cumplió, y mientras él estaba pipando y el Niño estaba bailando, algunos sabuesos que escuchaban el sonido corrieron y comenzaron a perseguir al Lobo.

Turning to the Kid, he said, "It is just what I deserve; for I, who am only

Volviendo al Niño, dijo: "Es justo lo que merezco; porque yo, que soy

" 195- The Prophet A WIZARD, sitting in the marketplace, was telling the fortunes of the passers- by when a person ran up in great haste, and announced to him that the doors of his house had been broken open and that all his goods were being stolen.

195- El profeta A WIZARD, sentado en el mercado, estaba contando las fortunas de los transeúntes cuando una persona corrió a toda prisa, y le anunció que las puertas de su casa habían sido quebradas y que todos sus bienes estaban siendo robados.

He sighed heavily and hastened away as fast as he could run.

Suspiró pesadamente y se apresuró a huir tan rápido como pudo.

A neighbor saw him you say you can foretell the fortunes of

Un vecino lo vio usted dice que puede predecir la fortuna de

' 196- The Fox and the Monkey A FOX and a Monkey were traveling together on the same road.

' 196- El zorro y el mono Una caja y un mono viajaban juntos en el mismo camino.

As they jour- neyed, they passed through a cemetery full of monuments.

Mientras asistían, pasaron por un cementerio lleno de monumentos.

"All these monuments which you see," said the Monkey, "are erected in honor of my ancestors, who were in their day freedmen and citizens of great renown.

Todos estos monumentos que veis, dijo el Mono, son erigidos en honor de mis antepasados, que en su día fueron libertos y ciudadanos de gran renombre.

” The Fox replied, “You have chosen a most appropriate subject for your falsehoods, as Iam sure none of your ancestors will be able to contradict you.

El Zorro respondió: “Has elegido un tema muy apropiado para tus falsedades, ya que estoy seguro de que ninguno de tus antepasados podrá contradecirte.

197- The Thief and the Housedog A THIEF came in the night to break into a house.

197- El ladrón y el perro de la casa Un ladrón vino en la noche para entrar en una casa.

He brought with him several slices of meat in order to pacify the Housedog, so that he would not alarm his master by barking.

Trajo consigo varias rebanadas de carne para apaciguar al Housedog, para que no alarmara a su amo ladrando.

As the Thief threw him the pieces of meat, the Dog said, “If you think to stop my mouth, you will be greatly mistaken.

Mientras el ladrón le tiraba los trozos de carne, el perro dijo, Si piensas parar mi boca, estarás muy equivocado.

This sudden kindness at your hands will only make me more watchful, lest under these unexpected fa- vors to myself, you have some private ends to accomplish for your own benefit,

Esta bondad repentina a sus manos sólo me hará más vigilante, no sea que bajo estos fa- vors inesperados para mí, usted tiene algunos fi nes privados que lograr para su propio benefi cio,

” 198- The Man, the Horse, the Ox, and the Dog A HORSE, Ox, and Dog, driven to great straits by the cold, sought shelter and protection from Man.

198- El hombre, el caballo, el buey, y el perro un caballo, el buey, y el perro, conducido a grandes estrechos por el frío, buscó refugio y protección del hombre.

He received them kindly, lighted a fire, and warmed them.

Los recibió amablemente, encendió un fuego y los calentó.

He let the Horse make free with his oats, gave the Ox an abundance of hay, and fed the Dog with meat from his own table.

Dejó libre al Caballo con su avena, le dio al Buey una abundancia de heno, y alimentó al Perro con carne de su propia mesa.

Grateful for these favors, the animals determined to repay him to the best of their ability.

Agradecidos por estos favores, los animales decidieron pagarle lo mejor que pudieran.

For this purpose, they divided the term of his life between them, and each endowed one portion of it with the

Para este propósito, dividieron el término de su vida entre ellos, y cada uno dotó a una porción de ella con el

qualities which chiefly characterized himself. The Horse chose his earliest years and gave them his own attributes: hence every man is in his youth impetuous, headstrong, and obstinate in maintaining his own opinion. The Ox took under his patronage the next term of life, and therefore man in his middle age is fond of work, devoted to labor, and resolute to amass wealth and to husband his resources. The end of life was reserved for the Dog, wherefore the old man is often snappish, irritable, hard to please, and selfish, tolerant only of his own household, but averse to strangers and to all who do not administer to his comfort or to his necessities.

199- The Apes and the Two Travelers

TWO MEN, one who always spoke the truth and the other who told nothing but lies, were traveling together and by chance came to the land of Apes. One of the Apes, who had raised himself to be king, commanded them to be seized and brought before him, that he might know what was said of him among men. He ordered at the same time that all the Apes be arranged in a long row on his right hand and on his left, and that a throne be placed for him, as was the custom among men. After these preparations he signified that the two men should be brought before him, and greeted them with this salutation: "What sort of a king do I seem to you to be, O strangers?' The Lying Traveler replied, "You seem to me a most mighty king." "And what is your estimate of those you see around me?' "These," he made answer, "are worthy companions of yourself, fit at least to be ambassadors and leaders of armies." The Ape and all his court, gratified with the lie, commanded that a handsome present be given to the flatterer. On this the truthful Traveler thought to himself, "If so great a reward be given for a lie, with what gift may not I be rewarded, if, according to my custom, I tell the truth?' The Ape quickly turned to him. "And pray how do I and these my friends around me seem to you?' "Thou art," he said, "a most excellent Ape, and all these thy companions after thy example are excellent Apes too." The King of the Apes, enraged at hearing these truths, gave him over to the teeth and claws of his companions.

200- The Wolf and the Shepherd

A WOLF followed a flock of sheep for a long time and did not attempt to injure one of them. The Shepherd at first stood on his guard against him, as against an enemy, and kept a strict watch over his movements. But when the Wolf, day after day, kept in the company of the sheep and did not make the slightest effort to seize them, the Shepherd began to look upon him as a guardian of his flock rather than as a plotter of evil against it; and when occasion called him one day into the city, he left the sheep entirely in his charge. The Wolf, now that he had the opportunity, fell upon the sheep, and destroyed the greater part of the flock. When the

qualities which chiefly characterized himself.

cualidades que se caracterizaban principalmente a sí mismo.

The Horse chose his earliest years and gave them his own attributes: hence every man is in his youth impetuous, headstrong, and obstinate in maintaining his own opinion.

El Caballo escogió sus primeros años y les dio sus propios atributos: por lo tanto, cada hombre es en su juventud impetuoso, testarudo y obstinado en mantener su propia opinión.

The Ox took under his patronage the next term of life, and therefore man in his middle age is fond of work, devoted to labor, and resolute to amass wealth and to husband his re- sources.

El buey tomó bajo su patrocinio el siguiente término de la vida, y por lo tanto el hombre en su edad media es afi cionado al trabajo, dedicado al trabajo, y resuelto a acumular riqueza y al marido sus fuentes.

The end of life was reserved for the Dog, wherefore the old man is often snappish, irritable, hard to please, and selfish, tolerant only of his own house- hold, but averse to strangers and to all who do not administer to his comfort or

El fi n de la vida estaba reservado para el perro, por lo que el viejo hombre es a menudo parpadeo, irritable, difícil de complacer, y egoísta, tolerante sólo de su propia casa- mantener, pero contrario a los extraños y a todos los que no administran a su comodidad o

199- The Apes and the Two Travelers TWO MEN, one who always spoke the truth and the other who told nothing but lies, were traveling together and by chance came to the land of Apes.

199- Los Simios y los Dos Viajeros DOS HOMBRES, uno que siempre decía la verdad y el otro que no decía más que mentiras, viajaban juntos y por casualidad llegaron a la tierra de los Simios.

One of the Apes, who had raised himself to be king, commanded them to be seized and brought before him, that he might know what was said of him among men.

Y uno de los Simios, que se había levantado para reinar, mandó que los tomaran y los trajeran delante de él, para que supiera lo que se decía de él entre los hombres.

He ordered at the same time that all the Apes be arranged in a long row on his right hand and on his left, and that a throne be placed for him, as was the cus- tom among men.

Ordenó al mismo tiempo que todos los Simios fueran ordenados en una larga fi la a su mano derecha y a su izquierda, y que se colocara para él un trono, como lo era la maldición entre los hombres.

After these preparations he signified that the two men should be brought before him, and greeted them with this salutation: "What sort of a king do I seem to you to be, O strangers?

Después de estos preparativos él signifi có que los dos hombres debían ser traídos delante de él, y los saludó con este saludo: "¿Qué clase de rey os parezco, oh extraños?

' The Lying Traveler replied, "You seem to me a most mighty king.

' El viajero mentiroso respondió: "Me pareces un rey muy poderoso.

" "And what is your estimate of those you see around me?

" "¿Y cuál es tu estimación de los que ves a mi alrededor?

' "These," he made answer, "are worthy companions of yourself, fit at least to be ambassadors and leaders of armies.

' "Estos —respondió— son compañeros dignos de ti mismo, aptos al menos para ser embajadores y líderes de ejércitos.

" The Ape and all his court, gratified with the lie, commanded that a handsome present be given to the flatterer.

" El mono y toda su corte, gratifi cados con la mentira, ordenaron que se diera un regalo hermoso al adulador.

On this the truthful Traveler thought to himself, "If so great a reward be given for a lie, with what gift may not I be rewarded, if, according to my custom, I tell the truth?

En esto el viajero verdadero pensó a sí mismo, "Si tan grande una recompensa se da por una mentira, con qué regalo no puede ser recompensado, si, según mi costumbre, digo la verdad?

' The Ape quickly turned to him.

' El mono rápidamente se volvió hacia él.

"And pray how do I and these my friends around me seem to you?

¿Y cómo te parece que yo y mis amigos a mi alrededor?

’ “Thou art,” he said, “a most excellent Ape, and all these thy com- panions after thy example are excellent Apes too.

’ “Tú eres,” dijo, “un mono excelente, y todos estos tus com-panions después de tu ejemplo son excelentes monos también.

” The King of the Apes, enraged

” El Rey de los Simios, enfurecido

200- The Wolf and the Shepherd A WOLF followed a flock of sheep for a long time and did not attempt to injure one of them.

200- El Lobo y el Pastor A WOLF siguieron a un rebaño de ovejas durante mucho tiempo y no intentaron herir a uno de ellos.

The Shepherd at first stood on his guard against him, as against an enemy, and kept a strict watch over his movements.

El Pastor al principio se puso de guardia contra él, como contra un enemigo, y mantuvo una estricta vigilancia sobre sus movimientos.

But when the Wolf, day after day, kept in the company of the sheep and did not make the slightest effort to seize them

Pero cuando el Lobo, día tras día, se mantuvo en compañía de las ovejas y no hizo el menor esfuerzo para apoderarse de ellas

the Shepherd began to look upon him as a guardian of his flock rather than as a plotter of evil against it; and when occasion called him one day into the city, he left the sheep entirely in his charge.

el Pastor comenzó a verlo como un guardián de su rebaño en lugar de como un conspirador del mal contra él; y cuando ocasión lo llamó un día a la ciudad, dejó las ovejas enteramente a su cargo.

The Wolf, now that he had the oppor- tunity, fell upon the sheep, and destroyed the greater part of the flock.

El Lobo, ahora que tenía la oportunidad, cayó sobre las ovejas, y destruyó la mayor parte del rebaño.

When the

Cuando el

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Shepherd returned to find his flock destroyed, he exclaimed: “I have been rightly served; why did I trust my sheep to a Wolf?’

201- The Hares and the Lions

THE HARES harangued the assembly, and argued that all should be equal. The Lions made this reply: “Your words, O Hares! are good; but they lack both claws and teeth such as we have.”

202- The Lark and Her Young Ones

A LARK had made her nest in the early spring on the young green wheat. The brood had almost grown to their full strength and attained the use of their wings and the full plumage of their feathers, when the owner of the field, looking over his ripe crop, said, “The time has come when I must ask all my neighbors to help me with my harvest.” One of the young Larks heard his speech and related it to his mother, inquiring of her to what place they should move for safety. “There is no occasion to move yet, my son,” she replied; “the man who only sends to his friends to help him with his harvest is not really in earnest.” The owner of the field came again a few days later and saw the wheat shedding the grain from excess of ripeness. He said, “I will come myself tomorrow with my laborers, and with as many reapers as I can hire, and will get in the harvest.” The Lark on hearing these words said to her brood, “It is time now to be off, my little ones, for the man is in earnest this time; he no longer trusts his friends, but will reap the field himself.” Self-help is the best help.

203- The Fox and the Lion

WHEN A FOX who had never yet seen a Lion, fell in with him by chance for the first time in the forest, he was so frightened that he nearly died with fear. On meeting him for the second time, he was still much alarmed, but not to the same extent as at first. On seeing him the third time, he so increased in boldness that he went up to him and commenced a familiar conversation with him. Acquaintance softens prejudices.

204- The Weasel and the Mice

A WEASEL, inactive from age and infirmities, was not able to catch mice as he once did. He therefore rolled himself in flour and lay down in a dark corner. A Mouse, supposing him to be food, leaped upon him, and was instantly caught and squeezed to death. Another perished in a similar manner, and then a third, and still others after them. A very old Mouse, who had escaped many a trap and

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Shepherd returned to find his flock destroyed, he exclaimed: “I have been rightly

Pastor volvió a encontrar su rebaño destruido, exclamó: “He estado correctamente

’ 201- The Hares and the Lions THE HARES harangued the assembly, and argued that all should be equal.

’ 201- Las Hares y los Leones LOS HARES arengaron a la asamblea, y argumentaron que todos debían ser iguales.

The are good; but they lack both claws

Los son buenos; pero carecen de ambas garras

” 202- The Lark and Her Young Ones A LARK had made her nest in the early spring on the young green wheat.

202- La alondra y sus jóvenes Una larca había hecho su nido a principios de la primavera en el trigo verde joven.

The brood had almost grown to their full strength and attained the use of their wings and the full plumage of their feathers, when the owner of the field, looking over his ripe crop, said

La cría casi había crecido a toda su fuerza y alcanzó el uso de sus alas y el plumaje completo de sus plumas, cuando el dueño del campo, mirando sobre su cosecha madura, dijo

“The time has come when I must ask all my neighbors to help me with my harvest.

“Ha llegado el momento en que debo pedir a todos mis vecinos que me ayuden con mi cosecha.

” One of the young Larks heard his speech and related it to his mother, inquiring of her to what place they should move for safety.

” Uno de los jóvenes Larks escuchó su discurso y lo relató a su madre, inquiriéndole a qué lugar debían trasladarse por seguridad.

“There is no occasion to move yet, my son,” she replied; “the man who only sends to his friends to help him with his harvest is not really in earnest.

“Aún no hay ocasión de moverse, hijo mío,” contestó ella; “el hombre que sólo envía a sus amigos para ayudarlo con su cosecha no está realmente en serio.

” The owner of the field came again a few days later and saw the wheat shedding the grain from excess of ripeness.

” El dueño del campo volvió unos días después y vio al trigo derramar el grano del exceso de madurez.

He said, “I will come myself tomorrow with my laborers, and with as many reapers as I can hire, and will get in the harvest.

Él dijo: "Vendré mañana con mis obreros, y con tantos segadores como pueda, y entraré en la siega.

” The Lark on hearing these words said to her brood, “It is time now to be off, my little ones, for the man is in earnest this time; he no longer trusts his friends, but will reap the field himself.

” Al oír estas palabras, The Lark dijo a su cría: “Ahora es tiempo de estar fuera, pequeños míos, porque el hombre está en serio esta vez; ya no confía en sus amigos, sino que cosechará el campo él mismo.

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203- The Fox and the Lion WHEN A FOX who had never yet seen a Lion, fell in with him by chance for the first time in the forest, he was so frightened that he nearly died with fear.

203- El Zorro y el León CUANDO UNA CAJA que nunca había visto a un León, cayó con él por casualidad por primera vez en el bosque, estaba tan asustado que casi murió de miedo.

On meeting him for the second time, he was still much alarmed, but not to the same extent as at first.

Al encontrarse con él por segunda vez, todavía estaba muy alarmado, pero no en la misma medida que al principio.

On seeing him the third time, he so increased in boldness that he went up to him and commenced a familiar conversation with him.

Al verlo por tercera vez, se involucró tanto que se acercó a él y comenzó una conversación familiar con él.

Acquaintance

Información

204- The Weasel and the Mice A WEASEL, inactive from age and infirmities, was not able to catch mice as he once did.

204- La Comadreja y los Ratones UNA MADERA, inactivo desde la edad y las enfermedades, no fue capaz de atrapar ratones como lo hizo una vez.

He therefore rolled himself in flour and lay down in a dark corner.

Por lo tanto, se enrolló en harina y se acostó en un rincón oscuro.

A Mouse, supposing him to be food, leaped upon him, and was instantly caught and squeezed to death.

Un Ratón, suponiendo que fuera alimento, saltó sobre él, y fue atrapado instantáneamente y exprimido hasta la muerte.

Another perished in a similar manner, and then a third, and still others after them.

Otro pereció de una manera similar, y luego un tercero, y aún otros después de ellos.

A very old Mouse, who had escaped many a trap and

Un ratón muy viejo, que había escapado de muchas trampas y

snare, observed from a safe distance the trick of his crafty foe and said, “Ah! you that lie there, may you prosper just in the same proportion as you are what you pretend to be!”

205- The Boy Bathing

A BOY bathing in a river was in danger of being drowned. He called out to a passing traveler for help, but instead of holding out a helping hand, the man stood by unconcernedly, and scolded the boy for his imprudence. “Oh, sir!” cried the youth, “pray help me now and scold me afterwards.” Counsel without help is useless.

206- The Ass and the Wolf

AN ASS feeding in a meadow saw a Wolf approaching to seize him, and immediately pretended to be lame. The Wolf, coming up, inquired the cause of his lameness. The Ass replied that passing through a hedge he had trod with his foot upon a sharp thorn. He requested that the Wolf pull it out, lest when he ate him it should injure his throat. The Wolf consented and lifted up the foot, and was giving his whole mind to the discovery of the thorn, when the Ass, with his heels, kicked his teeth into his mouth and galloped away. The Wolf, being thus fearfully mauled, said, “I am rightly served, for why did I attempt the art of healing, when my father only taught me the trade of a butcher?’

207- The Seller of Images

A CERTAIN MAN made a wooden image of Mercury and offered it for sale. When no one appeared willing to buy it, in order to attract purchasers, he cried out that he had the statue to sell of a benefactor who bestowed wealth and helped to heap up riches. One of the bystanders said to him, “My good fellow, why do you sell him, being such a one as you describe, when you may yourself enjoy the good things he has to give?’ “Why,” he replied, “I am in need of immediate help, and he is wont to give his good gifts very slowly.”

208- The Fox and the Grapes

A FAMISHED FOX saw some clusters of ripe black grapes hanging from a trellised vine. She resorted to all her tricks to get at them, but wearied herself in vain, for she could not reach them. At last she turned away, hiding her disappointment and saying: “The Grapes are sour, and not ripe as I thought.”

you that lie there, may you prosper just in the same proportion as you are what you

que yacéis allí, que prosperéis en la misma proporción que sois lo que sois

” 205- The Boy Bathing A BOY bathing in a river was in danger of being drowned.

205- El niño bañándose Un niño bañándose en un río estaba en peligro de ser ahogado.

He called out to a passing traveler for help, but instead of holding out a helping hand, the man stood by unconcernedly, and scolded the boy for his imprudence.

Pidió ayuda a un viajero que pasaba por allí, pero en vez de echar una mano, el hombre se quedó despreocupado, y regañó al muchacho por su imprudencia.

” cried the youth, “pray help me now and scold me afterwards.

—exclamó el joven—, ahora ayúdenme y después me regañan.

” Counsel without help is

“ El consejo sin ayuda es

206- The Ass and the Wolf AN ASS feeding in a meadow saw a Wolf approaching to seize him, and im- mediately pretended to be lame.

206- El Ass y el Lobo UN ASS alimentándose en un prado vio a un Lobo acercándose para apoderarse de él, y fi ngió ser cojo inmediatamente.

The Wolf, coming up, inquired the cause of his lameness.

El Lobo, subiendo, preguntó por la causa de su cojera.

The Ass replied that passing through a hedge he had trod with his foot upon a sharp thorn.

El Ass respondió que pasando por un seto había pisado con el pie sobre una espina afi lada.

He requested that the Wolf pull it out, lest when he ate him it should injure his throat.

Pidió que el Lobo lo sacara, para que cuando se lo comiera le hiciera daño en la garganta.

The Wolf consented and lifted up the foot, and was giving his whole mind to the discovery of the thorn, when the Ass, with his heels, kicked his teeth into his mouth and galloped away.

El Lobo consintió y levantó el pie, y estaba dando toda su mente al descubrimiento de la espina, cuando el Ass, con sus talones, pateó sus dientes en su boca y galopó.

The Wolf, being thus fearfully mauled, said, “I am rightly served, for why did I attempt the art of healing, when

El Lobo, siendo tan temiblemente maltratado, dijo: "Estoy bien servido, porque ¿por qué intenté el arte de la curación, cuando

’ 207- The Seller of Images A CERTAIN MAN made a wooden image of Mercury and offered it for sale.

’ 207- El vendedor de imágenes Un cierto hombre hizo una imagen de madera de Mercurio y la ofreció para la venta.

When no one appeared willing to buy it, in order to attract purchasers, he cried out that he had the statue to sell of a benefactor who bestowed wealth and helped to heap up riches.

Cuando nadie parecía dispuesto a comprarlo, para atraer compradores, gritó que tenía la estatua para vender a un benefactor que otorgaba riqueza y ayudaba a acumular riquezas.

One of the bystanders said to him, “My good fellow, why do you sell him, being such a one as you describe, when you may yourself enjoy the good things he has to give?

Uno de los transeúntes le dijo: “Mi buen compañero, ¿por qué lo vendes, siendo uno de los que describes, cuando puedes disfrutar de las cosas buenas que él tiene que dar?

’ “Why,” he replied, “I am in need of immediate help, and he

’ “¿Por qué,” contestó, “estoy en necesidad de ayuda inmediata, y él

” 208- The Fox and the Grapes A FAMISHED FOX saw some clusters of ripe black grapes hanging from a trel- lised vine.

208- El Zorro y las Uvas UNA CAJA FAMILIADA vio algunos racimos de uvas negras maduras que colgaban de una vid lisada.

She resorted to all her tricks to get at them, but wearied herself in vain, for she could not reach them.

Recurrió a todos sus trucos para llegar a ellos, pero se cansó en vano, porque no podía alcanzarlos.

At last she turned away, hiding her disappointment and saying: “The Grapes are sour, and not ripe as I thought.

Por fi n se dio la vuelta, ocultando su decepción y diciendo: “Las uvas están agrias, y no maduras como pensaba.

”

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FABLES

209- The Man and His Wife

A MAN had a Wife who made herself hated by all the members of his household. Wishing to find out if she had the same effect on the persons in her father's house, he made some excuse to send her home on a visit to her father. After a short time she returned, and when he inquired how she had got on and how the servants had treated her, she replied, "The herdsmen and shepherds cast on me looks of aversion." He said, "O Wife, if you were disliked by those who go out early in the morning with their flocks and return late in the evening, what must have been felt towards you by those with whom you passed the whole day!" Straws show how the wind blows.

210- The Peacock and Juno

THE PEACOCK made complaint to Juno that, while the nightingale pleased every ear with his song, he himself no sooner opened his mouth than he became a laughingstock to all who heard him. The Goddess, to console him, said, "But you far excel in beauty and in size. The splendor of the emerald shines in your neck and you unfold a tail gorgeous with painted plumage." "But for what purpose have I," said the bird, "this dumb beauty so long as I am surpassed in song?' "The lot of each," replied Juno, "has been assigned by the will of the Fates -- to thee, beauty; to the eagle, strength; to the nightingale, song; to the raven, favorable, and to the crow, unfavorable auguries. These are all contented with the endowments allotted to them."

211- The Hawk and the Nightingale

A NIGHTINGALE, sitting aloft upon an oak and singing according to his wont, was seen by a Hawk who, being in need of food, swooped down and seized him. The Nightingale, about to lose his life, earnestly begged the Hawk to let him go, saying that he was not big enough to satisfy the hunger of a Hawk who, if he wanted food, ought to pursue the larger birds. The Hawk, interrupting him, said: "I should indeed have lost my senses if I should let go food ready in my hand, for the sake of pursuing birds which are not yet even within sight."

212- The Dog, the Cock, and the Fox

A DOG and a Cock being great friends, agreed to travel together. At nightfall they took shelter in a thick wood. The Cock flying up, perched himself on the branches of a tree, while the Dog found a bed beneath in the hollow trunk. When the morning dawned, the Cock, as usual, crowed very loudly several times. A Fox heard the sound, and wishing to make a breakfast on him, came and stood under the branches, saying how earnestly he desired to make the acquaintance of the

209- The Man and His Wife A MAN had a Wife who made herself hated by all the members of his household.

209- El Hombre y Su Esposa UN HOMBRE tenía una Esposa que se hacía odiada por todos los miembros de su casa.

Wishing to find out if she had the same effect on the persons in her father's house, he made some excuse to send her home on a visit to her father.

Deseando saber si ella tenía el mismo efecto en las personas en la casa de su padre, él hizo alguna excusa para enviarla a casa en una visita a su padre.

After a short time she returned, and when he inquired how she had got on and how the servants had treated her, she replied, "The herdsmen and shepherds cast on me looks of aversion.

Después de poco tiempo regresó, y cuando él preguntó cómo había salido adelante y cómo los criados la habían tratado, ella respondió: "Los pastores y pastores echaron sobre mí mirada de aversión.

" He said, "O Wife, if you were disliked by those who go out early in the morning with their flocks and return late in the evening, what must have been felt towards you by those with whom you passed the whole day!

Él dijo: "Oh esposa, si te disgustan los que salen temprano por la mañana con sus rebaños y regresan tarde por la noche, ¡qué deben haber sentido hacia ti aquellos con quienes pasaste todo el día!

" Straws show how

" Las pajas muestran cómo

210- The Peacock and Juno THE PEACOCK made complaint to Juno that, while the nightingale pleased every ear with his song, he himself no sooner opened his mouth than he became a laughingstock to all who heard him.

210- El pavo real y Juno THE PEACOCK se quejaron a Juno de que, mientras que el ruiseñor agradó cada oído con su canción, él mismo abrió la boca tan pronto como se convirtió en un hazmerreír para todos los que lo oyeron.

The Goddess, to console him, said, "But you far excel in beauty and in size.

La Diosa, para consolarlo, dijo, Pero tú sobresales mucho en belleza y en tamaño.

The splendor of the emerald shines in your neck and you unfold a tail gorgeous with painted plumage.

El esplendor de la esmeralda brilla en tu cuello y despliegas una cola preciosa con plumaje pintado.

" "But for what purpose have I," said the bird, "this dumb beauty so long as I am surpassed in song?

"Pero, ¿con qué propósito tengo," dijo el pájaro, "esta belleza tonta siempre y cuando me superen en la canción?

' "The lot of each," replied Juno, "has been assigned by the will of the Fates -- to thee, beauty; to the eagle, strength; to the nightingale, song; to the raven, favorable, and to the crow, unfavorable auguries.

' "La suerte de cada uno," respondió Juno, "ha sido asignado por la voluntad de los Destinos - a ti, la belleza; al águila, la fuerza; al ruiseñor, el canto; al cuervo, favorable, y al cuervo, augurios desfavorables.

These are all contented with the endow-

Todos ellos se contentan con la dotación...

" 211- The Hawk and the Nightingale A NIGHTINGALE, sitting aloft upon an oak and singing according to his wont, was seen by a Hawk who, being in need of food, swooped down and seized him.

211- El Halcón y el Ruiseñor A NIGHTINGALE, sentado sobre un roble y cantando según su costumbre, fue visto por un Halcón que, necesitando alimento, se deslizó y se apoderó de él.

The Nightingale, about to lose his life, earnestly begged the Hawk to let him go, saying that he was not big enough to satisfy the hunger of a Hawk who, if he wanted food, ought to pursue the larger birds.

El Ruiseñor, a punto de perder su vida, rogó encarecidamente al Halcón que lo dejara ir, diciendo que no era lo sufi cientemente grande para satisfacer el hambre de un Halcón que, si quería comida, debía perseguir a los pájaros más grandes.

The Hawk, interrupting him, said: "T should indeed have lost my senses if I should let go food ready in my hand, for

El Halcón, interrumpiéndolo, dijo: "De verdad debería haber perdido el juicio si dejara la comida lista en mi mano, porque

” 212- The Dog, the Cock, and the Fox A DOG and a Cock being great friends, agreed to travel together.

" 212- El perro, el gallo, y el zorro Un perro y un gallo siendo grandes amigos, acordaron viajar juntos.

At nightfall they took shelter in a thick wood.

Al anochecer se refugiaron en un bosque espeso.

The Cock flying up, perched himself on the branches of a tree, while the Dog found a bed beneath in the hollow trunk.

El gallo volando hacia arriba, se posó en las ramas de un árbol, mientras que el perro encontró una cama debajo del tronco hueco.

When the morning dawned, the Cock, as usual, crowed very loudly several times.

Cuando amaneció, el gallo, como de costumbre, cantó muy fuerte varias veces.

A Fox heard the sound, and wishing to make a breakfast on him, came and stood under the branches, saying how earnestly he desired to make the acquaintance of the

A Fox oyó el sonido, y queriendo hacer un desayuno sobre él, vino y se paró debajo de las ramas, diciendo cuán fervientemente deseaba hacer conocer el

owner of so magnificent a voice. The Cock, suspecting his civilities, said: “Sir, I wish you would do me the favor of going around to the hollow trunk below me, and waking my porter, so that he may open the door and let you in.” When the Fox approached the tree, the Dog sprang out and caught him, and tore him to pieces.

213- The Wolf and the Goat

A WOLF saw a Goat feeding at the summit of a steep precipice, where he had no chance of reaching her. He called to her and earnestly begged her to come lower down, lest she fall by some mishap; and he added that the meadows lay where he was standing, and that the herbage was most tender. She replied, “No, my friend, it is not for the pasture that you invite me, but for yourself, who are in want of food.”

214- The Lion and the Bull

A LION, greatly desiring to capture a Bull, and yet afraid to attack him on account of his great size, resorted to a trick to ensure his destruction. He approached the Bull and said, “I have slain a fine sheep, my friend; and if you will come home and partake of him with me, I shall be delighted to have your company.” The Lion said this in the hope that, as the Bull was in the act of reclining to eat, he might attack him to advantage, and make his meal on him. The Bull, on approaching the Lion’s den, saw the huge spits and giant caldrons, and no sign whatever of the sheep, and, without saying a word, quietly took his departure. The Lion inquired why he went off so abruptly without a word of salutation to his host, who had not given him any cause for offense. “I have reasons enough,” said the Bull. “I see no indication whatever of your having slaughtered a sheep, while I do see very plainly every preparation for your dining on a bull.”

215- The Goat and the Ass

A MAN once kept a Goat and an Ass. The Goat, envying the Ass on account of his greater abundance of food, said, “How shamefully you are treated: at one time grinding in the mill, and at another carrying heavy burdens”; and he further advised him to pretend to be epileptic and fall into a ditch and so obtain rest. The Ass listened to his words, and falling into a ditch, was very much bruised. His master, sending for a leech, asked his advice. He bade him pour upon the wounds the lungs of a Goat. They at once killed the Goat, and so healed the Ass.

owner of so magnificent a voice.

dueño de una voz tan magnífi ca.

The Cock, suspecting his civilities, said: “Sir, I wish you would do me the favor of going around to the hollow trunk below me, and waking my porter, so that he may open the door and let you in.

El Cock, sospechando de sus cortesías, dijo: “Señor, me gustaría que me hiciera el favor de ir alrededor del tronco hueco debajo de mí, y despertar a mi portero, para que pueda abrir la puerta y dejarte entrar.

” When the Fox approached the tree, the Dog sprang out and caught him, and tore him to

” Cuando el Zorro se acercó al árbol, el Perro salió y lo atrapó, y lo arrancó a

213- The Wolf and the Goat A WOLFE saw a Goat feeding at the summit of a steep precipice, where he had no chance of reaching her.

213- El lobo y la cabra A WOLFE vio una cabra alimentando en la cumbre de un precipicio empinado, donde no tenía ninguna posibilidad de llegar a ella.

He called to her and earnestly begged her to come lower down, lest she fall by some mishap; and he added that the meadows lay where he was standing, and that the herbage was most tender.

Él la llamó y le rogó encarecidamente que bajara, para que no cayese por algún percance; y añadió que las praderas estaban donde él estaba, y que la hierba era muy tierna.

She replied, “No, my friend, it is not for the pasture that you invite me, but for yourself, who are in want of

Ella respondió, "No, amigo mío, no es para el pasto que me invitas, sino para ti, que están en la necesidad de

” 214- The Lion and the Bull A LION, greatly desiring to capture a Bull, and yet afraid to attack him on ac- count of his great size, resorted to a trick to ensure his destruction.

214- El León y el Toro A LEON, deseando mucho capturar a un Toro, y sin embargo con miedo de atacarlo en cuenta de su gran tamaño, recurrió a un truco para asegurar su destrucción.

He approached the Bull and said, “I have slain a fine sheep, my friend; and if you will come home and partake of him with me, I shall be delighted to have your company.

Se acercó al Toro y le dijo: “He matado una oveja excelente, amigo mío; y si vuelves a casa y participas de él conmigo, estaré encantado de tener tu compañía.

” The Lion said this in the hope that, as the Bull was in the act of reclining to eat, he might attack him to advantage, and make his meal on him.

” El León dijo esto con la esperanza de que, como el Toro estaba en el acto de reclinarse para comer, pudiera atacarlo con ventaja, y hacer su comida en él.

The Bull, on approaching the Lion’s den, saw the huge spits and giant caldrons, and no sign whatever of the sheep, and, without saying a word, quietly took his departure.

El Toro, al acercarse a la guarida del León, vio los enormes escupidos y calderos gigantes, y ninguna señal de las ovejas, y, sin decir una palabra, silenciosamente se fue.

The Lion inquired why he went off so abruptly without a word of salutation to his host, who had not given him any cause for offense.

El León preguntó por qué se fue tan abruptamente sin una palabra de saludo a su anfi trión, que no le había dado ninguna causa de ofensa.

“I have reasons enough,” said the Bull.

“Tengo sufi cientes razones”, dijo el Toro.

“I see no indication whatever of your having slaughtered a sheep, while I do see very

“No veo ninguna indicación de que hayan matado a una oveja, mientras que yo veo muy

” 215- The Goat and the Ass A MAN once kept a Goat and an Ass.

” 215- La Cabra y el Culo UN HOMBRE una vez mantuvo una Cabra y un Culo.

The Goat, envying the Ass on account of his greater abundance of food, said, “How shamefully you are treated: at one time grinding in the mill

La Cabra, envidiando al Asno a causa de su mayor abundancia de alimento, dijo, "Cuán vergonzoso eres tratado: en un momento molido en el molino

and at another carrying heavy burdens”; and he further advised him to pretend to be epileptic and fall into a ditch and so obtain rest.

y a otro cargando cargas pesadas”; y además le aconsejó que fi ngiera ser epiléptico y caer en una zanja y así obtener descanso.

The Ass listened to his words, and falling into a ditch, was very much bruised.

El Ass escuchó sus palabras, y cayendo en una zanja, estaba muy magullado.

His master, sending for a leech, asked his advice.

Su amo, enviando por una sanguijuela, le pidió consejo.

He bade him pour upon the wounds the lungs of a Goat.

Le dijo que derramara sobre las heridas los pulmones de una cabra.

They at once killed the Goat, and so healed the Ass.

Ellos inmediatamente mataron a la Cabra, y así sanaron al Culo.

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FABLES

216- The Town Mouse and the Country Mouse

A COUNTRY MOUSE invited a Town Mouse, an intimate friend, to pay him a visit and partake of his country fare. As they were on the bare plowlands, eating there wheat-stocks and roots pulled up from the hedgerow, the Town Mouse said to his friend, "You live here the life of the ants, while in my house is the horn of plenty. I am surrounded by every luxury, and if you will come with me, as I wish you would, you shall have an ample share of my dainties." The Country Mouse was easily persuaded, and returned to town with his friend. On his arrival, the Town Mouse placed before him bread, barley, beans, dried figs, honey, raisins, and, last of all, brought a dainty piece of cheese from a basket. The Country Mouse, being much delighted at the sight of such good cheer, expressed his satisfaction in warm terms and lamented his own hard fate. Just as they were beginning to eat, someone opened the door, and they both ran off squeaking, as fast as they could, to a hole so narrow that two could only find room in it by squeezing. They had scarcely begun their repast again when someone else entered to take something out of a cupboard, whereupon the two Mice, more frightened than before, ran away and hid themselves. At last the Country Mouse, almost famished, said to his friend: "Although you have prepared for me so dainty a feast, I must leave you to enjoy it by yourself. It is surrounded by too many dangers to please me. I prefer my bare plowlands and roots from the hedgerow, where I can live in safety, and without fear."

217- The Wolf, the Fox, and the Ape

A WOLF accused a Fox of theft, but the Fox entirely denied the charge. An Ape undertook to adjudge the matter between them. When each had fully stated his case the Ape announced this sentence: "I do not think you, Wolf, ever lost what you claim; and I do believe you, Fox, to have stolen what you so stoutly deny." The dishonest, if they act honestly, get no credit.

218- The Fly and the Draught-Mule

A FLY sat on the axle-tree of a chariot, and addressing the Draught-Mule said, "How slow you are! Why do you not go faster? See if I do not prick your neck with my sting." The Draught-Mule replied, "I do not heed your threats; I only care for him who sits above you, and who quickens my pace with his whip, or holds me back with the reins. Away, therefore, with your insolence, for I know well when to go fast, and when to go slow."

AESOP

216- The Town Mouse and the Country Mouse A COUNTRY MOUSE invited a Town Mouse, an intimate friend, to pay him a visit and partake of his country fare.

216- El ratón de la ciudad y el ratón del campo UN MOUSE PAIS invitó a un ratón de la ciudad, un amigo íntimo, para hacerle una visita y participar de su comida del país.

As they were on the bare plowlands, eating there wheat-stocks and roots pulled up from the hedgerow, the Town Mouse said to his friend, “You live here the life of the ants, while in my house is the horn of plenty.

Mientras estaban en las tierras de arado desnudas, comiendo allí las reservas de trigo y las raíces arrancadas del seto, el ratón de la ciudad dijo a su amigo: "Vives aquí la vida de las hormigas, mientras que en mi casa está el cuerno de la abundancia.

Iam surrounded by every luxury, and if you will come with me, as I wish you would, you shall have an ample share of my dainties.

Estoy rodeado de todos los lujos, y si vienes conmigo, como deseo que lo hagas, tendrás una amplia parte de mis delicadezas.

” The Country Mouse was easily persuaded, and returned to town with his friend.

” El ratón rural fue fácilmente persuadido, y regresó a la ciudad con su amigo.

On his arrival, the Town Mouse placed before him bread, barley, beans, dried figs, honey, raisins, and, last of all, brought a dainty piece of cheese from a basket.

A su llegada, el ratón de la ciudad puso delante de él pan, cebada, frijoles, higos secos, miel, pasas, y, por último, trajo un pedazo delicado de queso de una cesta.

The Country Mouse, be- ing much delighted at the sight of such good cheer, expressed his satisfaction in warm terms and lamented his own hard fate.

El Ratón del País, encantado de ver tanta alegría, expresó su satisfacción en términos cálidos y lamentó su propio y duro destino.

Just as they were beginning to eat, someone opened the door, and they both ran off squeaking, as fast as they could, to a hole so narrow that two could only find room in it by squeezing.

Justo cuando estaban empezando a comer, alguien abrió la puerta, y ambos huyeron chillando, tan rápido como pudieron, a un agujero tan estrecho que dos sólo podían encontrar espacio en él apretando.

They had scarcely begun their repast again when someone else entered to take something out of a cupboard, whereupon the two Mice, more frightened than before, ran away and hid themselves.

Apenas habían comenzado su repostería de nuevo cuando alguien más entró para sacar algo de un armario, sobre el cual los dos ratones, más asustados que antes, huyeron y se escondieron.

At last the Country Mouse, almost famished, said to his friend: "Although you have prepared for me so dainty a feast, I must leave you to enjoy it by yourself.

Por fi n el Ratón del Campo, casi hambriento, dijo a su amigo: "Aunque me has preparado un banquete tan delicado, debo dejarte para que lo disfrutes tú solo.

It is surrounded by too many dangers to please me.

Está rodeado de demasiados peligros para complacerme.

I prefer my bare plowlands and roots from the hedgerow, where I can live in safety, and

Prefi ero mis tierras de arado desnudas y raíces del seto, donde puedo vivir con seguridad, y

" 217- The Wolf, the Fox, and the Ape A WOLF accused a Fox of theft, but the Fox entirely denied the charge.

217- El Lobo, el Zorro y el Mono A WOLF acusaron a un Zorro de robo, pero el Zorro negó totalmente el cargo.

An Ape undertook to adjudge the matter between them.

Un mono se comprometió a juzgar el asunto entre ellos.

When each had fully stated his case the Ape announced this sentence: "I do not think you, Wolf, ever lost what you claim; and I do believe you, Fox, to have stolen what you so stoutly deny.

Cuando cada uno había declarado completamente su caso, los monos anunciaron esta frase: "No creo que tú, Wolf, hayas perdido nunca lo que dices; y creo que tú, Fox, has robado lo que tan duramente niegas.

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218- The Fly and the Draught-Mule A FLY sat on the axle-tree of a chariot, and addressing the Draught-Mule said, “How slow you are!

218- La mosca y la mosca de calado Una mosca se sentó en el árbol del eje de un carro, y dirigiéndose a la calado-mula dijo, "¡Qué lento eres!

Why do you not go faster?

¿Por qué no vas más rápido?

See if I do not prick your neck with my sting.

A ver si no te pincho el cuello con mi aguijón.

” The Draught-Mule replied, “I do not heed your threats; I only care for him who sits above you, and who quickens my pace with his whip, or holds me back with the reins.

El Draught-Mule respondió: “No escucho tus amenazas; solo me preocupo por el que se sienta por encima de ti, y que acelera mi ritmo con su látigo, o me retiene con las riendas.

Away, therefore, with your insolence, for I know well when to go fast, and when to go slow.

Lejos, por lo tanto, con su insolencia, porque sé bien cuándo ir rápido, y cuándo ir lento.

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FABLES

219- The Fishermen

SOME FISHERMEN were out trawling their nets. Perceiving them to be very heavy, they danced about for joy and supposed that they had taken a large catch. When they had dragged the nets to the shore they found but few fish: the nets were full of sand and stones, and the men were beyond measure cast downso much at the disappointment which had befallen them, but because they had formed such very different expectations. One of their company, an old man, said, "Let us cease lamenting, my mates, for, as it seems to me, sorrow is always the twin sister of joy; and it was only to be looked for that we, who just now were over-rejoiced, should next have something to make us sad."

220- The Lion and the Three Bulls

THREE BULLS for a long time pastured together. A Lion lay in ambush in the hope of making them his prey, but was afraid to attack them while they kept together. Having at last by guileful speeches succeeded in separating them, he attacked them without fear as they fed alone, and feasted on them one by one at his own leisure. Union is strength.

221- The Fowler and the Viper

A FOWLER, taking his bird-lime and his twigs, went out to catch birds. Seeing a thrush sitting upon a tree, he wished to take it, and fitting his twigs to a proper length, watched intently, having his whole thoughts directed towards the sky. While thus looking upwards, he unknowingly trod upon a Viper asleep just before his feet. The Viper, turning about, stung him, and falling into a swoon, the man said to himself, "Woe is me! that while I purposed to hunt another, I am myself fallen unawares into the snares of death."

222- The Horse and the Ass

A HORSE, proud of his fine trappings, met an Ass on the highway. The Ass, being heavily laden, moved slowly out of the way. "Hardly," said the Horse, "can I resist kicking you with my heels." The Ass held his peace, and made only a silent appeal to the justice of the gods. Not long afterwards the Horse, having become broken-winded, was sent by his owner to the farm. The Ass, seeing him drawing a dungcart, thus derided him: "Where, O boaster, are now all thy gay trappings, thou who are thyself reduced to the condition you so lately treated with contempt?'

AESOP

219- The Fishermen SOME FISHERMEN were out trawling their nets.

219. Los pescadores, algunos pescadores, estaban pescando sus redes.

Perceiving them to be very heavy, they danced about for joy and supposed that they had taken a large catch.

Percibiendo que eran muy pesados, bailaron de alegría y supusieron que habían tomado una gran captura.

When they had dragged the nets to the shore they found but few fish: the nets were full of sand and stones, and the men were beyond measure cast downso much at the disappointment which had befallen them

Cuando hubieron arrastrado las redes a la orilla, hallaron pocos peces: las redes estaban llenas de arena y piedras, y los hombres fueron arrojados tanto por la desilusión que les había sobrevenido.

but because they had formed such very different expectations.

pero porque habían formado expectativas muy diferentes.

One of their company, an old man, said, “Let us cease lamenting, my mates, for, as it seems to me, sorrow is always the twin sister of joy; and it was only to be looked for that we, who just now were over-rejoiced,

Uno de sus compañeros, un anciano, dijo: «Dejad de lamentar, compañeros míos, porque, como me parece, el dolor es siempre la hermana gemela de la alegría; y era sólo para que se nos buscara a nosotros, que ahora estábamos muy alegres,

” 220- The Lion and the Three Bulls THREE BULLS for a long time pastured together.

220- El León y los Tres Toros tres toros pastaron juntos durante mucho tiempo.

A Lion lay in ambush in the hope of making them his prey, but was afraid to attack them while they kept together.

Un León tendió una emboscada con la esperanza de hacer de ellos su presa, pero tuvo miedo de atacarlos mientras se mantenían juntos.

Having at last by guileful speeches succeeded in separating them, he at- tacked them without fear as they fed alone, and feasted on them one by one at his own leisure.

Al fi nal, habiendo logrado separarlos con discursos engañosos, los atajó sin temor mientras se alimentaban solos, y los festó uno a uno a su propio tiempo.

221- The Fowler and the Viper A FOWLER, taking his bird-lime and his twigs, went out to catch birds.

221- El Fowler y la Víbora Un FOWLER, tomando su cal de pájaro y sus ramitas, salió a cazar aves.

See- ing a thrush sitting upon a tree, he wished to take it, and fitting his twigs to a proper length, watched intently, having his whole thoughts directed towards the sky.

Viendo un zorzal sentado sobre un árbol, quiso tomarlo, y ajustar sus ramitas a una longitud adecuada, observó atentamente, teniendo todos sus pensamientos dirigidos hacia el cielo.

While thus looking upwards, he unknowingly trod upon a Viper asleep just before his feet.

Mientras miraba hacia arriba, sin saberlo, pisó a una víbora dormida justo antes de sus pies.

The Viper, turning about, stung him, and falling into a swoon, that while I purposed to hunt another, I am

La víbora, volviéndose, le picó, y cayendo en un desmayo, que mientras me proponía cazar a otro,

" 222- The Horse and the Ass A HORSE, proud of his fine trappings, met an Ass on the highway.

222- El Caballo y el Asno UN CABALLO, orgulloso de sus excelentes ataduras, se encontró con un Asno en la carretera.

The Ass, be- ing heavily laden, moved slowly out of the way.

El culo, muy cargado, se movió lentamente fuera del camino.

"Hardly," said the Horse, "can I resist kicking you with my heels.

Difícilmente, dijo el Caballo, puedo resistirme a patearte con mis talones.

" The Ass held his peace, and made only a silent appeal to the justice of the gods.

" El Ass calló, e hizo solo un llamamiento silencioso a la justicia de los dioses.

Not long afterwards the Horse, having become broken-winded, was sent by his owner to the farm.

No mucho después, el Caballo, después de haberse roto el viento, fue enviado por su dueño a la granja.

The Ass, seeing him draw- ing a dungcart, thus derided him: “Where, O boaster, are now all thy gay trap- pings, thou who are thyself reduced to the condition you so lately treated with contempt?

El Ass, viéndolo dibujar un estiércol, se burló así de él: “¿Dónde, oh jactancioso, están ahora todos tus trampillas gays, tú que eres tú mismo reducido a la condición que tan recientemente has tratado con desprecio?

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FABLES

223- The Fox and the Mask

A FOX entered the house of an actor and, rummaging through all his properties, came upon a Mask, an admirable imitation of a human head. He placed his paws on it and said, "What a beautiful head! Yet it is of no value, as it entirely lacks brains."

224- The Geese and the Cranes

THE GEESE and the Cranes were feeding in the same meadow, when a bird-catcher came to ensnare them in his nets. The Cranes, being light of wing, fled away at his approach; while the Geese, being slower of flight and heavier in their bodies, were captured.

225- The Blind Man and the Whelp

A BLIND MAN was accustomed to distinguishing different animals by touching them with his hands. The whelp of a Wolf was brought him, with a request that he would feel it, and say what it was. He felt it, and being in doubt, said: "I do not quite know whether it is the cub of a Fox, or the whelp of a Wolf, but this I know full well. It would not be safe to admit him to the sheepfold." Evil tendencies are shown in early life.

226- The Dogs and the Fox

SOME DOGS, finding the skin of a lion, began to tear it in pieces with their teeth. A Fox, seeing them, said, "If this lion were alive, you would soon find out that his claws were stronger than your teeth." It is easy to kick a man that is down.

227- The Cobbler Turned Doctor

A COBBLER unable to make a living by his trade and made desperate by poverty, began to practice medicine in a town in which he was not known. He sold a drug, pretending that it was an antidote to all poisons, and obtained a great name for himself by long-winded puffs and advertisements. When the Cobbler happened to fall sick himself of a serious illness, the Governor of the town determined to test his skill. For this purpose he called for a cup, and while filling it with water, pretended to mix poison with the Cobbler's antidote, commanding him to drink it on the promise of a reward. The Cobbler, under the fear of death, confessed that he had no knowledge of medicine, and was only made famous by the stupid clamors of the crowd. The Governor then called a public assembly and addressed the citizens: "Of what folly have you been guilty? You have not hesitated to entrust your heads to a man, whom no one could employ to make even the shoes for their feet."

223- The Fox and the Mask A FOX entered the house of an actor and, rummaging through all his proper- ties, came upon a Mask, an admirable imitation of a human head.

223- El zorro y la máscara Una fox entró en la casa de un actor y, hurgando a través de todos sus lazos propios, se encontró con una máscara, una imitación admirable de una cabeza humana.

He placed his paws on it and said, “What a beautiful head!

Puso sus patas sobre ella y dijo: “¡Qué hermosa cabeza!

Yet it is of no value, as it entirely

Sin embargo, no tiene ningún valor, ya que

” 224- The Geese and the Cranes THE GEESE and the Cranes were feeding in the same meadow, when a bird- catcher came to ensnare them in his nets.

224- Los gansos y los Grullas EL GEESE y los Grullas estaban alimentándose en el mismo prado, cuando un cazador de aves vino a atraparlos en sus redes.

The Cranes, being light of wing, fled away at his approach; while the Geese, being slower of flight and heavier in their

Los Grullas, siendo ligeros de ala, huyeron a su acercamiento; mientras que los Osos, siendo más lentos de vuelo y más pesados en su

225- The Blind Man and the Whelp A BLIND MAN was accustomed to distinguishing different animals by touching them with his hands.

225- El ciego y el travieso Un hombre ciego estaba acostumbrado a distinguir diferentes animales al tocarlos con las manos.

The whelp of a Wolf was brought him, with a request that he would feel it, and say what it was.

El cachorro de un lobo fue traído, con una petición de que lo sintiera, y decir lo que era.

He felt it, and being in doubt, said: “I do not quite know whether it is the cub of a Fox, or the whelp of a Wolf, but this I know full well.

Lo sintió, y estando en duda, dijo: “No sé del todo si es el cachorro de un zorro, o el cachorro de un lobo, pero esto lo sé muy bien.

It would not be safe to admit him to the sheepfold.

No sería seguro admitirlo en el aprisco.

” Evil tendencies are

” Las tendencias malignas son

226- The Dogs and the Fox SOME DOGS, finding the skin of a lion, began to tear it in pieces with their teeth.

226- Los Perros y el Zorro ALGUNOS PERROS, encontrando la piel de un león, comenzaron a despedazarla con sus dientes.

A Fox, seeing them, said, “If this lion were alive, you would soon find out that his claws were stronger than your teeth.

Un zorro, al verlos, dijo, Si este león estuviera vivo, pronto descubrirías que sus garras eran más fuertes que tus dientes.

227- The Cobbler Turned Doctor A COBBLER unable to make a living by his trade and made desperate by pov- erty, began to practice medicine in a town in which he was not known.

227- El Cobbler convirtió al doctor en un COBBLER incapaz de ganarse la vida por su ofi cio y desesperado por el pov-erty, comenzó a practicar la medicina en una ciudad en la que no era conocido.

He sold a drug, pretending that it was an antidote to all poisons, and obtained a great name for himself by long-winded puffs and advertisements.

Vendió una droga, fi ngiendo que era un antídoto para todos los venenos, y obtuvo un gran nombre para sí mismo por largas burbujas y anuncios.

When the Cobbler happened to fall sick himself of a serious illness, the Governor of the town de- termined to test his skill.

Cuando el Cobbler se enfermó de una enfermedad grave, el gobernador de la ciudad terminó de poner a prueba su habilidad.

For this purpose he called for a cup, and while filling it with water, pretended to mix poison with the Cobbler’s antidote, commanding him to drink it on the promise of a reward.

Para esto pidió una taza, y mientras la llenaba de agua, fi ngió mezclar veneno con el antídoto del Cobbler, ordenándole que la bebiera con la promesa de una recompensa.

The Cobbler, under the fear of death, confessed that he had no knowledge of medicine, and was only made famous by the stupid clamors of the crowd.

El Cobbler, bajo el temor de la muerte, confesó que no tenía conocimiento de la medicina, y sólo se hizo famoso por los estúpidos clamores de la multitud.

The Governor then called a public assembly and addressed the citizens: "Of what folly have you been guilty?

El gobernador entonces convocó una asamblea pública y se dirigió a los ciudadanos: "¿De qué locura has sido culpable?

You have not hesi- tated to entrust your heads to a man, whom no one could employ to make even the shoes for their feet.

Usted no ha dudado en confi ar sus cabezas a un hombre, a quien nadie podría emplear para hacer incluso los zapatos para sus pies.

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FABLES

228- The Wolf and the Horse

A WOLF coming out of a field of oats met a Horse and thus addressed him: "I would advise you to go into that field. It is full of fine oats, which I have left untouched for you, as you are a friend whom I would love to hear enjoying good eating." The Horse replied, "If oats had been the food of wolves, you would never have indulged your ears at the cost of your belly." Men of evil reputation, when they perform a good deed, fail to get credit for it.

229- The Brother and the Sister

A FATHER had one son and one daughter, the former remarkable for his good looks, the latter for her extraordinary ugliness. While they were playing one day as children, they happened by chance to look together into a mirror that was placed on their mother's chair. The boy congratulated himself on his good looks; the girl grew angry, and could not bear the self-praises of her Brother, interpreting all he said (and how could she do otherwise?) into reflection on herself. She ran off to her father. to be avenged on her Brother, and spitefully accused him of having, as a boy, made use of that which belonged only to girls. The father embraced them both, and bestowing his kisses and affection impartially on each, said, "I wish you both would look into the mirror every day: you, my son, that you may not spoil your beauty by evil conduct; and you, my daughter, that you may make up for your lack of beauty by your virtues."

230- The Wasps, the Partridges, and the Farmer

THE WASPS and the Partridges, overcome with thirst, came to a Farmer and besought him to give them some water to drink. They promised amply to repay him the favor which they asked. The Partridges declared that they would dig around his vines and make them produce finer grapes. The Wasps said that they would keep guard and drive off thieves with their stings. But the Farmer interrupted them, saying: "I have already two oxen, who, without making any promises, do all these things. It is surely better for me to give the water to them than to you."

231- The Crow and Mercury

A CROW caught in a snare prayed to Apollo to release him, making a vow to offer some frankincense at his shrine. But when rescued from his danger, he forgot his promise. Shortly afterwards, again caught in a snare, he passed by Apollo and made the same promise to offer frankincense to Mercury. Mercury soon appeared and said to him, "O thou most base fellow? how can I believe thee, who hast disowned and wronged thy former patron?'

228- The Wolf and the Horse A WOLF coming out of a field of oats met a Horse and thus addressed him: “I would advise you to go into that field.

228- El Lobo y el Caballo A WOLF saliendo de un campo de avena se encontró con un Caballo y así se dirigió a él: “Te aconsejaría que fueras a ese campo.

It is full of fine oats, which I have left untouched for you, as you are a friend whom I would love to hear enjoying good eating.

Está lleno de avena fi na, que he dejado intacta para ti, ya que eres un amigo al que me encantaría escuchar disfrutando de una buena comida.

” The Horse replied, “If oats had been the food of wolves, you would never have indulged your ears at the cost of your belly.

El Caballo respondió: “Si la avena hubiera sido alimento de lobos, nunca te habrías consentido con tus oídos a costa de tu vientre.

” Men of evil reputation, when

“ Hombres de mala reputación, cuando

229- The Brother and the Sister A FATHER had one son and one daughter, the former remarkable for his good looks, the latter for her extraordinary ugliness.

229. El Hermano y la Hermana PADRE tenían un hijo y una hija, la primera notable por su buen aspecto, la segunda por su extraordinaria fealdad.

While they were playing one day as children, they happened by chance to look together into a mirror that was placed on their mother’s chair.

Mientras jugaban un día cuando eran niños, sucedieron por casualidad a mirar juntos en un espejo que fue colocado en la silla de su madre.

The boy congratulated himself on his good looks; the girl grew angry, and could not bear the self-praises of her Brother, interpreting all he said (and how could she do otherwise?

El niño se felicitó por su buen aspecto; la niña se enojó, y no pudo soportar las alabanzas de su hermano, interpretando todo lo que dijo (y ¿cómo podría hacer de otra manera?

) into reflection on herself.

) para refl exionar sobre sí misma.

She ran off to to be avenged on her Brother, and spitefully accused him of having, as a boy, made use of that which belonged only to girls.

Huyó para vengarse de su hermano, y lo acusó maliciosamente de haber hecho uso, cuando era niño, de lo que pertenecía sólo a las niñas.

The father embraced them both, and bestowing his kisses and affection impartially on each, said, “I wish you both would look into the mirror every day: you, my son, that you may not spoil your beauty by evil conduct; and you, my daughter

El padre los abrazó a ambos, y dando sus besos y afecto imparcialmente a cada uno, dijo: "Ojalá que ambos se miren al espejo todos los días; tú, hijo mío, para que no despojes tu belleza con mala conducta; y tú, hija mía,

that you may make up for

para que puedas compensar

” 230- The Wasps, the Partridges, and the Farmer THE WASPS and the Partridges, overcome with thirst, came to a Farmer and be- sought him to give them some water to drink.

230- Las avispas, las perdices, y el granjero LOS AGUAS y las perdices, vencidos de sed, vinieron a un granjero y le buscaron para darles de beber un poco de agua.

They promised amply to repay him the favor which they asked.

Prometieron ampliamente que le pagarían el favor que le habían pedido.

The Partridges declared that they would dig around his vines and make them produce finer grapes.

Las perdices declararon que cavarían alrededor de sus vides y las harían producir uvas más fi nas.

The Wasps said that they would keep guard and drive off thieves with their stings.

Las Avispas dijeron que mantendrían la guardia y expulsarían a los ladrones con sus aguijones.

But the Farmer interrupted them, saying: “I have already two oxen, who, without making any promises, do all these things.

Pero el granjero los interrumpió, diciendo: “Ya tengo dos bueyes, que, sin hacer ninguna promesa, hacen todas estas cosas.

” 231- The Crow and Mercury A CROW caught in a snare prayed to Apollo to release him, making a vow to of- fer some frankincense at his shrine.

231- El Cuervo y Mercurio UNA FRONTA atrapada en un lazo oró a Apolo para que lo liberara, haciendo un voto a un poco de incienso en su santuario.

But when rescued from his danger, he forgot his promise.

Pero cuando fue rescatado de su peligro, olvidó su promesa.

Shortly afterwards, again caught in a snare, he passed by Apollo and made the same promise to offer frankincense to Mercury.

Poco después, otra vez atrapado en un lazo, pasó por Apolo e hizo la misma promesa de ofrecer incienso a Mercurio.

Mercury soon appeared how can I believe thee, who hast dis- owned and wronged thy former patron?

Mercurio pronto apareció ¿cómo puedo creerte, que se apresuró a desposeer y maltratar a tu antiguo patrón?

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FABLES

232- The North Wind and the Sun

THE NORTH WIND and the Sun disputed as to which was the most powerful, and agreed that he should be declared the victor who could first strip a wayfaring man of his clothes. The North Wind first tried his power and blew with all his might, but the keener his blasts, the closer the Traveler wrapped his cloak around him, until at last, resigning all hope of victory, the Wind called upon the Sun to see what he could do. The Sun suddenly shone out with all his warmth. The Traveler no sooner felt his genial rays than he took off one garment after another, and at last, fairly overcome with heat, undressed and bathed in a stream that lay in his path. Persuasion is better than Force.

233- The Two Men Who Were Enemies

TWO MEN, deadly enemies to each other, were sailing in the same vessel. Determined to keep as far apart as possible, the one seated himself in the stem, and the other in the prow of the ship. A violent storm arose, and with the vessel in great danger of sinking, the one in the stern inquired of the pilot which of the two ends of the ship would go down first. On his replying that he supposed it would be the prow, the Man said, “Death would not be grievous to me, if I could only see my Enemy die before me.”

234- The Gamecocks and the Partridge

A MAN had two Gamecocks in his poultry-yard. One day by chance he found a tame Partridge for sale. He purchased it and brought it home to be reared with his Gamecocks. When the Partridge was put into the poultry-yard, they struck at it and followed it about, so that the Partridge became grievously troubled and supposed that he was thus evilly treated because he was a stranger. Not long afterwards he saw the Cocks fighting together and not separating before one had well beaten the other. He then said to himself, “I shall no longer distress myself at being struck at by these Gamecocks, when I see that they cannot even refrain from quarreling with each other.”

235- The Quack Frog

A FROG once upon a time came forth from his home in the marsh and proclaimed to all the beasts that he was a learned physician, skilled in the use of drugs and able to heal all diseases. A Fox asked him, “How can you pretend to prescribe for others, when you are unable to heal your own lame gait and wrinkled skin?’

232- The North Wind and the Sun THE NORTH WIND and the Sun disputed as to which was the most powerful, and agreed that he should be declared the victor who could first strip a wayfar- ing man of his clothes.

232- El Viento del Norte y el Sol, el Viento del Norte y el Sol disputaron cuál era el más poderoso, y acordaron que él debía ser declarado el vencedor que primero podía desnudar a un hombre lejano de sus ropas.

The North Wind first tried his power and blew with all his might, but the keener his blasts, the closer the Traveler wrapped his cloak around him, until at last, resigning all hope of victory, the Wind called upon the Sun to see what he could do.

El Viento del Norte primero probó su poder y sopló con todas sus fuerzas, pero cuanto más agudos fueron sus explosiones, más cerca el Viajero envolvió su capa alrededor de él, hasta que por fi n, renunciando a toda esperanza de victoria, el Viento llamó al Sol a ver lo que podía hacer.

The Sun suddenly shone out with all his warmth.

El Sol resplandeció de repente con todo su calor.

The Traveler no sooner felt his genial rays than he took off one garment after another, and at last, fairly overcome with heat, undressed and bathed in a stream that lay in his path.

El viajero sintió sus rayos geniales tan pronto como se quitó una prenda tras otra, y al fi n, bastante vencido por el calor, desvestido y bañado en un arroyo que yacía en su camino.

233- The Two Men Who Were Enemies TWO MEN, deadly enemies to each other, were sailing in the same vessel.

233- Los dos hombres que eran enemigos DOS HOMBRES, enemigos mortales el uno al otro, navegaban en el mismo barco.

De- termined to keep as far apart as possible, the one seated himself in the stem, and the other in the prow of the ship.

De-terminado para mantenerse lo más alejado posible, el uno se sentó en el tallo, y el otro en la proa de la nave.

A violent storm arose, and with the vessel in great danger of sinking, the one in the stern inquired of the pilot which of the two ends of the ship would go down first.

Surgió una violenta tormenta, y con la nave en gran peligro de hundirse, el que estaba en la popa preguntó al piloto cuál de los dos extremos de la nave descendería primero.

On his replying that he supposed it would be the prow, the Man said, “Death would not be grievous to me, if I could only see

En su respuesta que él suponía que sería la proa, el Hombre dijo, "La muerte no sería penoso para mí, si tan sólo pudiera ver

” 234- The Gamecocks and the Partridge A MAN had two Gamecocks in his poultry-yard.

" 234- Los gallos y la perdiz A HOMBRE tenía dos gallos en su corral.

One day by chance he found a tame Partridge for sale.

Un día por casualidad encontró una perdiz domesticada en venta.

He purchased it and brought it home to be reared with his Gamecocks.

Lo compró y lo trajo a casa para ser criado con sus Gamecocks.

When the Partridge was put into the poultry-yard, they struck at it and followed it about, so that the Partridge became grievously troubled and supposed that he was thus evilly treated because he was a stranger.

Cuando la perdiz fue puesta en el corral, la golpearon y la siguieron, de modo que la perdiz se tornó gravemente perturbada y supuso que era así tratado mal porque era un extraño.

Not long af- terwards he saw the Cocks fighting together and not separating before one had well beaten the other.

No mucho tiempo después vio a los Cocks pelear juntos y no separarse antes de que uno hubiera golpeado bien al otro.

He then said to himself, “I shall no longer distress myself at being struck at by these Gamecocks, when I see that they cannot even refrain

Entonces se dijo a sí mismo: "Ya no me angustiaré por ser golpeado por estos gallos, cuando veo que ni siquiera pueden abstenerse

” 235- The Quack Frog A FROG once upon a time came forth from his home in the marsh and pro- claimed to all the beasts that he was a learned physician, skilled in the use of drugs and able to heal all diseases.

235- La Rana Quack Un FROG una vez salió de su casa en el pantano y pro-demandó a todas las bestias que él era un médico culto, experto en el uso de drogas y capaz de curar todas las enfermedades.

A Fox asked him, “How can you pretend to prescribe for others, when you are unable to heal your own lame gait and wrinkled skin?

Un Zorro le preguntó, ¿Cómo puedes pretender recetar para otros, cuando eres incapaz de sanar tu propio paso cojo y tu piel arrugada?

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236- The Lion, the Wolf, and the Fox

A LION, growing old, lay sick in his cave. All the beasts came to visit their king, except the Fox. The Wolf therefore, thinking that he had a capital opportunity, accused the Fox to the Lion of not paying any respect to him who had the rule over them all and of not coming to visit him. At that very moment the Fox came in and heard these last words of the Wolf. The Lion roaring out in a rage against him, the Fox sought an opportunity to defend himself and said, "And who of all those who have come to you have benefited you so much as I, who have traveled from place to place in every direction, and have sought and learnt from the physicians the means of healing you?' The Lion commanded him immediately to tell him the cure, when he replied, "You must flay a wolf alive and wrap his skin yet warm around you." The Wolf was at once taken and flayed; whereon the Fox, turning to him, said with a smile, "You should have moved your master not to ill, but to good, will."

237- The Dog's House

IN THE WINTERTIME, a Dog curled up in as small a space as possible on account of the cold, determined to make himself a house. However when the summer returned again, he lay asleep stretched at his full length and appeared to himself to be of a great size. Now he considered that it would be neither an easy nor a necessary work to make himself such a house as would accommodate him.

238- The Wolf and the Lion

ROAMING BY the mountainside at sundown, a Wolf saw his own shadow become greatly extended and magnified, and he said to himself, "Why should I, being of such an immense size and extending nearly an acre in length, be afraid of the Lion? Ought I not to be acknowledged as King of all the collected beasts?' While he was indulging in these proud thoughts, a Lion fell upon him and killed him. He exclaimed with a too late repentance, "Wretched me! this overestimation of myself is the cause of my destruction."

239- The Birds, the Beasts, and the Bat

THE BIRDS waged war with the Beasts, and each were by turns the conquerors. A Bat, fearing the uncertain issues of the fight, always fought on the side which he felt was the strongest. When peace was proclaimed, his deceitful conduct was apparent to both combatants. Therefore being condemned by each for his treachery, he was driven forth from the light of day, and henceforth concealed himself in dark hiding-places, flying always alone and at night.

AESOP

236- The Lion, the Wolf, and the Fox A LION, growing old, lay sick in his cave.

236- El León, el Lobo, y el Zorro un león, envejeciendo, yacía enfermo en su cueva.

All the beasts came to visit their king, except the Fox.

Todas las bestias vinieron a visitar a su rey, excepto el Zorro.

The Wolf therefore, thinking that he had a capital opportunity, ac- cused the Fox to the Lion of not paying any respect to him who had the rule over them all and of not coming to visit him.

El Lobo por lo tanto, pensando que tenía una oportunidad capital, acusó al Zorro al León de no pagar ningún respeto a él que tenía la regla sobre todos ellos y de no venir a visitarlo.

At that very moment the Fox came in and heard these last words of the Wolf.

En ese mismo momento el Zorro entró y oyó estas últimas palabras del Lobo.

The Lion roaring out in a rage against him, the Fox sought an opportunity to defend himself and said, "And who of all those who have come to you have benefited you so much as I, who have traveled from place to place in every direction

El León rugiendo en una furia contra él, el Zorro buscó una oportunidad para defenderse y dijo, Y quién de todos los que han venido a ti te ha benefi ciado tanto como yo, que han viajado de un lugar a otro en todas las direcciones

and have sought and learnt from the physicians the means of healing you?

y han buscado y aprendido de los médicos los medios para curarte?

' The Lion commanded him immediately to tell him the cure, when he replied, "You must flay a wolf alive and wrap his skin yet warm around you.

' El León le ordenó inmediatamente que le dijera la cura, cuando respondió, "Debes desparramar a un lobo vivo y envolver su piel aún caliente a tu alrededor.

" The Wolf was at once taken and flayed; whereon the Fox, turning to him, said with a smile, "You should have moved your master not to ill, but to

El Lobo fue inmediatamente tomado y desollado; en lo que el Zorro, volviéndose hacia él, dijo con una sonrisa: "Deberías haber movido a tu amo no a enfermar, sino a

” 237- The Dog’s House IN THE WINTERTIME, a Dog curled up in as small a space as possible on ac- count of the cold, determined to make himself a house.

237- The Dog’s House IN THE WINTERTIME, un perro acurrucado en un espacio lo más pequeño posible a la cuenta del frío, decidido a hacerse una casa.

However when the sum- mer returned again, he lay asleep stretched at his full length and appeared to himself to be of a great size.

Sin embargo, cuando el sum- mer volvió de nuevo, yacía dormido estirado a toda su longitud y parecía ser de gran tamaño.

Now he considered that it would be neither an easy

Ahora consideraba que no sería nada fácil

238- The Wolf and the Lion ROAMING BY the mountainside at sundown, a Wolf saw his own shadow become greatly extended and magnified, and he said to himself, “Why should I, being of such an immense size and extending nearly an acre in length

238- El lobo y el león rodando por la ladera de la montaña al atardecer, un lobo vio que su propia sombra se extendía mucho y se magnifi caba, y se dijo a sí mismo, "¿Por qué yo, siendo de un tamaño tan inmenso y extendiéndose casi un acre de longitud

be afraid of the Lion?

¿Temes al León?

Ought I not to be acknowledged as King of all the collected beasts?

¿No debería ser reconocido como Rey de todas las bestias recolectadas?

’ While he was indulging in these proud thoughts, a Lion fell upon him and killed him.

’ Mientras se entregaba a estos pensamientos orgullosos, un León cayó sobre él y lo mató.

this overestimation

esta sobrestimación

” 239- The Birds, the Beasts, and the Bat THE BIRDS waged war with the Beasts, and each were by turns the conquerors.

239- Las Aves, las Bestias, y el Murciélago LOS AVIONES libraron guerra con las Bestias, y cada uno fue por turnos los conquistadores.

A Bat, fearing the uncertain issues of the fight, always fought on the side which he felt was the strongest.

Un Murciélago, temiendo los temas inciertos de la lucha, siempre luchó en el lado que él sentía era el más fuerte.

When peace was proclaimed, his deceitful conduct was apparent to both combatants.

Cuando se proclamó la paz, su conducta engañosa fue evidente para ambos combatientes.

Therefore being condemned by each for his treach- ery, he was driven forth from the light of day, and henceforth concealed himself in dark hiding-places, flying always alone and at night.

Por lo tanto, siendo condenado por cada uno por su traición, fue expulsado de la luz del día, y en adelante se escondió en oscuros escondites, volando siempre solo y de noche.

240- The Spendthrift and the Swallow

A YOUNG MAN, a great spendthrift, had run through all his patrimony and had but one good cloak left. One day he happened to see a Swallow, which had appeared before its season, skimming along a pool and twittering gaily. He supposed that summer had come, and went and sold his cloak. Not many days later, winter set in again with renewed frost and cold. When he found the unfortunate Swallow lifeless on the ground, he said, "Unhappy bird! what have you done? By thus appearing before the springtime you have not only killed yourself, but you have wrought my destruction also."

241- The Fox and the Lion

A FOX saw a Lion confined in a cage, and standing near him, bitterly reviled him. The Lion said to the Fox, "It is not thou who revilest me; but this mischance which has befallen me."

242- The Owl and the Birds

AN OWL, in her wisdom, counseled the Birds that when the acorn first began to sprout, to pull it all up out of the ground and not allow it to grow. She said acorns would produce mistletoe, from which an irremediable poison, the birdlime, would be extracted and by which they would be captured. The Owl next advised them to pluck up the seed of the flax, which men had sown, as it was a plant which boded no good to them. And, lastly, the Owl, seeing an archer approach, predicted that this man, being on foot, would contrive darts armed with feathers which would fly faster than the wings of the Birds themselves. The Birds gave no credence to these warning words, but considered the Owl to be beside herself and said that she was mad. But afterwards, finding her words were true, they wondered at her knowledge and deemed her to be the wisest of birds. Hence it is that when she appears they look to her as knowing all things, while she no longer gives them advice, but in solitude laments their past folly.

243- The Trumpeter Taken Prisoner

A TRUMPETER, bravely leading on the soldiers, was captured by the enemy. He cried out to his captors, "Pray spare me, and do not take my life without cause or without inquiry. I have not slain a single man of your troop. I have no arms, and carry nothing but this one brass trumpet." "That is the very reason for which you should be put to death," they said; "for, while you do not fight yourself, your trumpet stirs all the others to battle."

AESOP

240- The Spendthrift and the Swallow A YOUNG MAN, a great spendthrift, had run through all his patrimony and had but one good cloak left.

240- El Spendthrift y el Swallow Un joven, un gran despilfarro, había recorrido todo su patrimonio y sólo le quedaba una buena capa.

One day he happened to see a Swallow, which had appeared before its season, skimming along a pool and twittering gaily.

Un día vio un Swallow, que había aparecido antes de su temporada, esquiando a lo largo de una piscina y twitterando alegremente.

He sup- posed that summer had come, and went and sold his cloak.

Él subi- posó que el verano había llegado, y se fue y vendió su capa.

Not many days later, winter set in again with renewed frost and cold.

No muchos días después, el invierno volvió a entrar con heladas y fríos renovados.

When he found the unfortunate what have you done?

Cuando encontró a los desafortunados, ¿qué has hecho?

By thus appearing before the springtime you have not only killed yourself, but you have

Al aparecer así antes de la primavera no sólo te has suicidado, sino que lo has hecho

" 241- The Fox and the Lion A FOX saw a Lion confined in a cage, and standing near him, bitterly reviled him.

241- El Zorro y el León A FOX vieron a un León confi nado en una jaula, y de pie cerca de él, amargamente lo injuriaron.

The Lion said to the Fox, "It is not thou who revilest me; but this mischance

El León dijo a la Zorra: No eres tú quien me denigra, sino esta imprudencia.

" 242- The Owl and the Birds AN OWL, in her wisdom, counseled the Birds that when the acorn first began to sprout, to pull it all up out of the ground and not allow it to grow.

242- El Búho y los Pájaros UN OWL, en su sabiduría, aconsejó a los Pájaros que cuando la bellota comenzara a brotar, lo sacara todo del suelo y no lo permitiera crecer.

She said acorns would produce mistletoe, from which an irremediable poison, the bird- lime, would be extracted and by which they would be captured.

Dijo que las bellotas producirían muérdago, del cual se extraería un veneno irremediable, la cal de ave, y por el cual serían capturados.

The Owl next ad- vised them to pluck up the seed of the flax, which men had sown, as it was a plant which boded no good to them.

El búho les avisó a continuación para arrancar la semilla del lino, que los hombres habían sembrado, ya que era una planta que no auguraba ningún bien para ellos.

And, lastly, the Owl, seeing an archer approach, predicted that this man, being on foot, would contrive darts armed with feathers which would fly faster than the wings of the Birds themselves.

Y, por último, el búho, viendo un arquero acercarse, predijo que este hombre, estando a pie, inventaría dardos armados con plumas que volarían más rápido que las alas de los pájaros mismos.

The Birds gave no credence to these warning words, but considered the Owl to be beside herself and said that she was mad.

Los Pájaros no dieron crédito a estas palabras de advertencia, pero consideraron que el búho estaba fuera de sí y dijeron que estaba loca.

But afterwards, finding her words were true, they won- dered at her knowledge and deemed her to be the wisest of birds.

Pero después, al encontrar sus palabras eran ciertas, se burlaron de su conocimiento y la consideraron la más sabia de las aves.

Hence it is that when she appears they look to her as knowing all things, while she no longer gives

Por lo tanto es que cuando ella aparece que miran a ella como saber todas las cosas, mientras que ella ya no da

243- The Trumpeter Taken Prisoner A TRUMPETER, bravely leading on the soldiers, was captured by the enemy.

243- El Trumpeter Tomado Prisionero Un TRUMPETER, valientemente liderando a los soldados, fue capturado por el enemigo.

He cried out to his captors, “Pray spare me, and do not take my life without cause or without inquiry.

Gritó a sus captores, "Rezad por mí, y no me toméis la vida sin causa o sin indagación.

I have not slain a single man of your troop.

No he matado a un solo hombre de su tropa.

I have no arms, and carry nothing but this one brass trumpet.

No tengo brazos, y no llevo nada más que esta trompeta de bronce.

” “That is the very reason for which you should be put to death,” they said; “for, while you do not fight yourself, your trumpet stirs all the others to battle.

“ Esa es la misma razón por la cual debes ser muerto,” dijeron; “porque, mientras que tú no peleas, tu trompeta agita a todos los demás a la batalla.

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FABLES

244- The Ass in the Lion's Skin

AN ASS, having put on the Lion's skin, roamed about in the forest and amused himself by frightening all the foolish animals he met in his wanderings. At last coming upon a Fox, he tried to frighten him also, but the Fox no sooner heard the sound of his voice than he exclaimed, "I might possibly have been frightened myself, if I had not heard your bray."

245- The Sparrow and the Hare

A HARE pounced upon by an eagle sobbed very much and uttered cries like a child. A Sparrow upbraided her and said, "Where now is thy remarkable swiftness of foot? Why were your feet so slow?" While the Sparrow was thus speaking, a hawk suddenly seized him and killed him. The Hare was comforted in her death, and expiring said, "Ah! you who so lately, when you supposed yourself safe, exulted over my calamity, have now reason to deplore a similar misfortune."

246- The Flea and the Ox

A FLEA thus questioned an Ox: "What ails you, that being so huge and strong, you submit to the wrongs you receive from men and slave for them day by day, while I, being so small a creature, mercilessly feed on their flesh and drink their blood without stint?' The Ox replied: "I do not wish to be ungrateful, for I am loved and well cared for by men, and they often pat my head and shoulders." "Woe's me!" said the flea; "this very patting which you like, whenever it happens to me, brings with it my inevitable destruction."

247- The Goods and the Ills

ALL the Goods were once driven out by the Ills from that common share which they each had in the affairs of mankind; for the Ills by reason of their numbers had prevailed to possess the earth. The Goods wafted themselves to heaven and asked for a righteous vengeance on their persecutors. They entreated Jupiter that they might no longer be associated with the Ills, as they had nothing in common and could not live together, but were engaged in unceasing warfare; and that an indissoluble law might be laid down for their future protection. Jupiter granted their request and decreed that henceforth the Ills should visit the earth in company with each other, but that the Goods should one by one enter the habitations of men. Hence it arises that Ills abound, for they come not one by one, but in troops, and by no means singly: while the Goods proceed from Jupiter, and are given, not alike to all, but singly, and separately; and one by one to those who are able to discern them.

AESOP

244- The Ass in the Lion's Skin AN ASS, having put on the Lion's skin, roamed about in the forest and amused himself by frightening all the foolish animals he met in his wanderings.

244- El Culo en la Piel del León UN CULO, después de haber puesto la piel del León, vagó por el bosque y se divirtió asustando a todos los animales tontos que encontró en sus errantes.

At last coming upon a Fox, he tried to frighten him also, but the Fox no sooner heard the sound of his voice than he exclaimed, "I might possibly have been frightened

Por fi n se encontró con un Zorro, trató de asustarlo también, pero el Zorro no antes escuchó el sonido de su voz de lo que exclamó, Posiblemente hubiera estado asustado

" 245- The Sparrow and the Hare A HARE pounced upon by an eagle sobbed very much and uttered cries like a child.

" 245- El Gorrión y la Liebre A HARE asaltados por un águila sollozó mucho y pronunció gritos como un niño.

A Sparrow upbraided her and said, "Where now is thy remarkable swiftness of foot?

Un gorrión la reprendió y dijo, ¿Dónde está ahora tu notable rapidez de pie?

Why were your feet so slow?

¿Por qué tus pies eran tan lentos?

" While the Sparrow was thus speaking, a hawk suddenly seized him and killed him.

" Mientras el Gorrión hablaba así, un halcón de repente lo agarró y lo mató.

The Hare was comforted in her death, you who so lately, when you supposed yourself safe, ex-

La Liebre se consoló en su muerte, tú que últimamente, cuando te suponías a salvo, ex-

" 246- The Flea and the Ox A FLEA thus questioned an Ox: "What ails you, that being so huge and strong, you submit to the wrongs you receive from men and slave for them day by day, while I, being so small a creature

" 246- La pulga y el buey A FLEA por lo tanto preguntó un buey: "Qué te afl ige, que siendo tan grande y fuerte, te sometes a los males que recibes de los hombres y esclavo para ellos día a día, mientras que yo, siendo tan pequeña criatura

mercilessly feed on their flesh and drink their blood without stint?

¿Se alimentan sin piedad de su carne y beben su sangre sin parar?

’ The Ox replied: “I do not wish to be ungrateful, for I am loved and well cared for by men, and they often pat my head and shoulders.

’ El buey respondió: “No deseo ser desagradecido, porque soy amado y bien cuidado por los hombres, y a menudo me dan palmaditas en la cabeza y en los hombros.

”

”

” said the flea; “this very patting which you like, whenever it happens

—dijo la pulga—, esta misma palmadita que te gusta, cada vez que sucede.

” 247- The Goods and the Ills ALL the Goods were once driven out by the Ills from that common share which they each had in the affairs of mankind; for the Ills by reason of their numbers had prevailed to possess the earth.

247- Los Bienes y los Males TODOS los Bienes fueron expulsados una vez por los Males de la participación común que cada uno tenía en los asuntos de la humanidad; porque los Males por razón de su número habían prevalecido para poseer la tierra.

The Goods wafted themselves to heaven and asked for a righteous vengeance on their persecutors.

Los Bienes se fueron al cielo y pidieron una justa venganza sobre sus perseguidores.

They entreated Jupiter that they might no longer be associated with the Ills, as they had nothing in common and could not live together

Le rogaron a Júpiter que ya no se asociaran con los enfermos, ya que no tenían nada en común y no podían vivir juntos.

but were engaged in unceasing warfare; and that an indissoluble law might be laid down for their future protection.

pero estaban envueltos en una guerra incesante; y que una ley indisoluble podría ser establecida para su protección futura.

Jupiter granted their request and decreed that henceforth the Ills should visit the earth in com- pany with each other, but that the Goods should one by one enter the habitations of men.

Júpiter concedió su petición y decretó que en adelante los Ills visitaran la tierra en compañía entre sí, pero que los Bienes entraran uno por uno en las habitaciones de los hombres.

Hence it arises that Ills abound, for they come not one by one, but in troops, and by no means singly: while the Goods proceed from Jupiter, and are given, not alike to all, but singly

Por lo tanto surge que abundan las enfermedades, porque no vienen uno por uno, sino en tropas, y de ninguna manera por separado: mientras que los bienes proceden de Júpiter, y son dados, no igual a todos, sino por separado

and separately; and one by one to those who are able to discern them.

y por separado; y uno por uno a los que son capaces de discernirlos.

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FABLES

248- The Dove and the Crow

A DOVE shut up in a cage was boasting of the large number of young ones which she had hatched. A Crow hearing her, said: “My good friend, cease from this unseasonable boasting. The larger the number of your family, the greater your cause of sorrow, in seeing them shut up in this prison-house.”

249- Mercury and the Workmen

A WORKMAN, felling wood by the side of a river, let his axe drop -by accident into a deep pool. Being thus deprived of the means of his livelihood, he sat down on the bank and lamented his hard fate. Mercury appeared and demanded the cause of his tears. After he told him his misfortune, Mercury plunged into the stream, and, bringing up a golden axe, inquired if that were the one he had lost. On his saying that it was not his, Mercury disappeared beneath the water a second time, returned with a silver axe in his hand, and again asked the Workman if it were his. When the Workman said it was not, he dived into the pool for the third time and brought up the axe that had been lost. The Workman claimed it and expressed his joy at its recovery. Mercury, pleased with his honesty, gave him the golden and silver axes in addition to his own. The Workman, on his return to his house, related to his companions all that had happened. One of them at once resolved to try and secure the same good fortune for himself. He ran to the river and threw his axe on purpose into the pool at the same place, and sat down on the bank to weep. Mercury appeared to him just as he hoped he would; and having learned the cause of his grief, plunged into the stream and brought up a golden axe, inquiring if he had lost it. The Workman seized it greedily, and declared that truly it was the very same axe that he had lost. Mercury, displeased at his knavery, not only took away the golden axe, but refused to recover for him the axe he had thrown into the pool.

250- The Eagle and the Jackdaw

AN EAGLE, flying down from his perch on a lofty rock, seized upon a lamb and carried him aloft in his talons. A Jackdaw, who witnessed the capture of the lamb, was stirred with envy and determined to emulate the strength and flight of the Eagle. He flew around with a great whir of his wings and settled upon a large ram, with the intention of carrying him off, but his claws became entangled in the ram’s fleece and he was not able to release himself, although he fluttered with his feathers as much as he could. The shepherd, seeing what had happened, ran up and caught him. He at once clipped the Jackdaw’s wings, and taking him home at night, gave him to his children. On their saying, “Father, what kind of bird is it?’ he replied, “To my certain knowledge he is a Daw; but he would like you to think an Eagle.”

AESOP

248- The Dove and the Crow A DOVE shut up in a cage was boasting of the large number of young ones which she had hatched.

248- La Paloma y el Cuervo A DOVE encerrados en una jaula se jactaba del gran número de jóvenes que había eclosionado.

A Crow hearing her, said: “My good friend, cease from this unseasonable boasting.

Un cuervo que la escuchaba, dijo: “Mi buen amigo, deja de jactarte de esta insatisfactoria jactancia.

The larger the number of your family, the greater

Cuanto mayor sea el número de su familia, mayor

” 249- Mercury and the Workmen A WORKMAN, felling wood by the side of a river, let his axe drop -by accident into a deep pool.

” 249- Mercurio y los obreros UN TRABAJADOR, talando madera al lado de un río, dejó caer su hacha por accidente en una piscina profunda.

Being thus deprived of the means of his livelihood, he sat down on the bank and lamented his hard fate.

Siendo así privado de los medios de su sustento, se sentó en la orilla y lamentó su dura suerte.

Mercury appeared and demanded the cause of his tears.

Mercurio apareció y exigió la causa de sus lágrimas.

After he told him his misfortune, Mercury plunged into the stream, and, bringing up a golden axe, inquired if that were the one he had lost.

Después de contarle su desgracia, Mercurio se hundió en el arroyo, y, sacando un hacha de oro, preguntó si ése era el que había perdido.

On his saying that it was not his, Mercury disappeared beneath the water a sec- ond time, returned with a silver axe in his hand, and again asked the Workman if it were his.

Al decir que no era suyo, Mercurio desapareció bajo el agua un segundo, regresó con un hacha de plata en la mano, y de nuevo le preguntó al Trabajador si era suya.

When the Workman said it was not, he dived into the pool for the third time and brought up the axe that had been lost.

Cuando el trabajador dijo que no lo era, se sumergió en la piscina por tercera vez y sacó el hacha que se había perdido.

The Workman claimed it and expressed his joy at its recovery.

El trabajador lo reclamó y expresó su alegría por su recuperación.

Mercury, pleased with his honesty, gave him the golden and silver axes in addition to his own.

Mercurio, complacido con su honestidad, le dio las hachas de oro y plata, además de la suya.

The Workman, on his return to his house, related to his companions all that had happened.

El Trabajador, al regresar a su casa, relató a sus compañeros todo lo que había sucedido.

One of them at once resolved to try and secure the same good fortune for himself.

Uno de ellos a la vez decidió tratar de asegurar la misma buena fortuna para sí mismo.

He ran to the river and threw his axe on purpose into the pool at the same place, and sat down on the bank to weep.

Corrió hacia el río y arrojó su hacha a propósito a la piscina en el mismo lugar, y se sentó a llorar en la orilla.

Mercury appeared to him just as he hoped he would; and having learned the cause of his grief, plunged into the stream and brought up a golden axe, inquiring if he had lost it.

Mercurio se le apareció tal como esperaba; y habiendo aprendido la causa de su dolor, se hundió en el arroyo y sacó un hacha de oro, preguntando si lo había perdido.

The Workman seized it greedily, and declared that truly it was the very same axe that he had lost.

El Trabajador lo tomó con avidez, y declaró que verdaderamente era el mismo hacha que había perdido.

Mercury, displeased at his knavery, not only took away the golden axe, but refused to recover for him the axe he had

Mercurio, disgustado por su destreza, no sólo se llevó el hacha de oro, sino que se negó a recuperar para él el hacha que tenía

250- The Eagle and the Jackdaw AN EAGLE, flying down from his perch on a lofty rock, seized upon a lamb and carried him aloft in his talons.

250- El Águila y el Gato UN EAGLE, volando desde su perca sobre una roca elevada, se apoderaron de un cordero y lo llevaron en sus garras.

A Jackdaw, who witnessed the capture of the lamb, was stirred with envy and determined to emulate the strength and flight of the Eagle.

Un Jackdaw, que fue testigo de la captura del cordero, se conmovió de envidia y se decidió a emular la fuerza y la huida del águila.

He flew around with a great whir of his wings and settled upon a large ram, with the intention of carrying him off, but his claws became entangled in the ram's fleece and he was not able to release himself

Voló alrededor con un gran zumbido de sus alas y se asentó sobre un gran carnero, con la intención de llevárselo, pero sus garras se enredó en el vellón del carnero y no fue capaz de liberarse

although he fluttered with his feathers as much as he could.

a pesar de que revoloteó con sus plumas tanto como pudo.

The shepherd, seeing what had happened, ran up and caught him.

El pastor, viendo lo que había sucedido, corrió y lo atrapó.

He at once clipped the Jackdaw's wings, and taking him home at night, gave him to his children.

De inmediato cortó las alas de Jackdaw, y se lo llevó a casa por la noche, y se lo dio a sus hijos.

' he replied, "To my certain knowledge he is a Daw; but he would like you to think an Eagle.

' él respondió, "a mi seguro conocimiento él es un Daw; pero él quisiera que usted pensara un águila.

"

"

251- The Fox and the Crane

A FOX invited a Crane to supper and provided nothing for his entertainment but some soup made of pulse, which was poured out into a broad flat stone dish. The soup fell out of the long bill of the Crane at every mouthful, and his vexation at not being able to eat afforded the Fox much amusement. The Crane, in his turn, asked the Fox to sup with him, and set before her a flagon with a long narrow mouth, so that he could easily insert his neck and enjoy its contents at his leisure. The Fox, unable even to taste it, met with a fitting requital, after the fashion of her own hospitality.

252- Jupiter, Neptune, Minerva, and Momus

ACCORDING to an ancient legend, the first man was made by Jupiter, the first bull by Neptune, and the first house by Minerva. On the completion of their labors, a dispute arose as to which had made the most perfect work. They agreed to appoint Momus as judge, and to abide by his decision. Momus, however, being very envious of the handicraft of each, found fault with all. He first blamed the work of Neptune because he had not made the horns of the bull below his eyes, so he might better see where to strike. He then condemned the work of Jupiter, because he had not placed the heart of man on the outside, that everyone might read the thoughts of the evil disposed and take precautions against the intended mischief. And, lastly, he inveighed against Minerva because she had not contrived iron wheels in the foundation of her house, so its inhabitants might more easily remove if a neighbor proved unpleasant. Jupiter, indignant at such inveterate faultfinding, drove him from his office of judge, and expelled him from the mansions of Olympus.

253- The Eagle and the Fox

AN EAGLE and a Fox formed an intimate friendship and decided to live near each other. The Eagle built her nest in the branches of a tall tree, while the Fox crept into the underwood and there produced her young. Not long after they had agreed upon this plan, the Eagle, being in want of provision for her young ones, swooped down while the Fox was out, seized upon one of the little cubs, and feasted herself and her brood. The Fox on her return, discovered what had happened, but was less grieved for the death of her young than for her inability to avenge them. A just retribution, however, quickly fell upon the Eagle. While hovering near an altar, on which some villagers were sacrificing a goat, she suddenly seized a piece of the flesh, and carried it, along with a burning cinder, to her nest. A strong breeze soon fanned the spark into a flame, and the eaglets, as yet unfledged and helpless, were roasted in their nest and dropped down dead at the bottom of the tree. There, in the sight of the Eagle, the Fox gobbled them up.

251- The Fox and the Crane A FOX invited a Crane to supper and provided nothing for his entertainment but some soup made of pulse, which was poured out into a broad flat stone dish.

251- El Zorro y la Grulla Una fox invitó a un Grulla a cenar y no proporcionó nada para su entretenimiento sino una sopa hecha de pulso, que fue derramada en un amplio plato de piedra plana.

The soup fell out of the long bill of the Crane at every mouthful, and his vexation at not being able to eat afforded the Fox much amusement.

La sopa cayó del largo pico de los Grulla en cada bocado, y su vejación por no poder comer le dio mucha diversión al Zorro.

The Crane, in his turn, asked the Fox to sup with him, and set before her a flagon with a long narrow mouth, so that he could easily insert his neck and enjoy its contents at his leisure.

El Grulla, a su vez, le pidió al Zorro que cenara con él, y puso delante de ella un fl agón con una boca larga y estrecha, para que pudiera insertar fácilmente su cuello y disfrutar de su contenido a su tiempo libre.

The Fox, unable even to taste it, met with a fitting requital, after the fashion of her

El Zorro, incapaz incluso de probarlo, se encontró con una adecuada retribución, según la moda de su

252- Jupiter, Neptune, Minerva, and Momus ACCORDING to an ancient legend, the first man was made by Jupiter, the first bull by Neptune, and the first house by Minerva.

252- Júpiter, Neptuno, Minerva y Momus ACUERDO a una antigua leyenda, el primer hombre fue hecho por Júpiter, el primer toro por Neptuno, y la primera casa por Minerva.

On the completion of their la- bors, a dispute arose as to which had made the most perfect work.

Al terminar sus trabajos, surgió una disputa en cuanto a cuál había hecho el trabajo más perfecto.

They agreed to appoint Momus as judge, and to abide by his decision.

Acordaron nombrar a Momus juez, y acatar su decisión.

Momus, however, being very envious of the handicraft of each, found fault with all.

Momus, sin embargo, siendo muy envidioso de la artesanía de cada uno, encontró falta con todos.

He first blamed the work of Neptune because he had not made the horns of the bull below his eyes, so he might better see where to strike.

Primero culpó a la obra de Neptuno porque no había hecho los cuernos del toro debajo de sus ojos, para que pudiera ver mejor dónde golpear.

He then condemned the work of Jupiter, because he had not placed the heart of man on the outside, that everyone might read the thoughts of the evil disposed and take precautions against the intended mischief.

Luego condenó la obra de Júpiter, porque él no había puesto el corazón del hombre en el exterior, para que todos pudieran leer los pensamientos del mal dispuesto y tomar precauciones contra el mal pretendido.

And, lastly, he inveighed against Minerva because she had not contrived iron wheels in the foundation of her house, so its inhabitants might more easily remove if a neighbor proved unpleasant.

Y, por último, se enredó contra Minerva porque ella no había inventado ruedas de hierro en la fundación de su casa, por lo que sus habitantes podrían quitarse más fácilmente si un vecino resultara desagradable.

Jupiter, indignant at such inveterate faultfinding, drove him from his office of judge, and expelled him from the man-

Júpiter, indignado ante tal inveterado fallo, lo expulsó de su cargo de juez, y lo expulsó del hombre-

253- The Eagle and the Fox AN EAGLE and a Fox formed an intimate friendship and decided to live near each other.

253- El Águila y el Zorro UN EAGLE y un Zorro formaron una amistad íntima y decidieron vivir unos cerca de otros.

The Eagle built her nest in the branches of a tall tree, while the Fox crept into the underwood and there produced her young.

El águila construyó su nido en las ramas de un árbol alto, mientras que el zorro se deslizó en el sotobosque y allí produjo sus crías.

Not long after they had agreed upon this plan, the Eagle, being in want of provision for her young ones, swooped down while the Fox was out, seized upon one of the little cubs, and feasted herself and her brood.

No mucho después de haber acordado este plan, el Águila, al estar en falta de provisiones para sus crías, se deslizó mientras la Zorra estaba fuera, se apoderó de uno de los cachorros pequeños, y se festó a sí misma y a su cría.

The Fox on her return, discovered what had happened, but was less grieved for the death of her young than for her inability to avenge them.

El Zorro a su regreso, descubrió lo que había sucedido, pero estaba menos contristado por la muerte de sus jóvenes que por su incapacidad para vengarlos.

A just retribution, however, quickly fell upon the Eagle.

Una justa retribución, sin embargo, cayó rápidamente sobre el águila.

While hovering near an altar, on which some villagers were sacrificing a goat, she sud- denly seized a piece of the flesh, and carried it, along with a burning cinder, to her nest.

Mientras revoloteaba cerca de un altar, sobre el cual algunos aldeanos sacrifi caban una cabra, ella sud- denly cogió un pedazo de la carne, y lo llevó, junto con una ceniza ardiente, a su nido.

A strong breeze soon fanned the spark into a flame, and the eaglets, as yet unfledged and helpless, were roasted in their nest and dropped down dead at the bottom of the tree.

Una fuerte brisa pronto avivaba la chispa en una llama, y los aguiluchos, aún desprotegidos e indefensos, fueron asados en su nido y caídos muertos en el fondo del árbol.

There, in the sight of the Eagle, the Fox gobbled them up.

Allí, a la vista del Águila, el Zorro los engulló.

254- The Man and the Satyr

A MAN and a Satyr once drank together in token of a bond of alliance being formed between them. One very cold wintry day, as they talked, the Man put his fingers to his mouth and blew on them. When the Satyr asked the reason for this, he told him that he did it to warm his hands because they were so cold. Later on in the day they sat down to eat, and the food prepared was quite scalding. The Man raised one of the dishes a little towards his mouth and blew in it. When the Satyr again inquired the reason, he said that he did it to cool the meat, which was too hot. "I can no longer consider you as a friend," said the Satyr, "a fellow who with the same breath blows hot and cold."

255- The Ass and His Purchaser

A MAN wished to purchase an Ass, and agreed with its owner that he should try out the animal before he bought him. He took the Ass home and put him in the straw-yard with his other Asses, upon which the new animal left all the others and at once joined the one that was most idle and the greatest eater of them all. Seeing this, the man put a halter on him and led him back to his owner. On being asked how, in so short a time, he could have made a trial of him, he answered, "I do not need a trial; I know that he will be just the same as the one he chose for his companion." A man is known by the company he keeps.

256- The Two Bags

EVERY MAN, according to an ancient legend, is born into the world with two bags suspended from his neck all bag in front full of his neighbors' faults, and a large bag behind filled with his own faults. Hence it is that men are quick to see the faults of others, and yet are often blind to their own failings.

257- The Stag at the Pool

A STAG overpowered by heat came to a spring to drink. Seeing his own shadow reflected in the water, he greatly admired the size and variety of his horns, but felt angry with himself for having such slender and weak feet. While he was thus contemplating himself, a Lion appeared at the pool and crouched to spring upon him. The Stag immediately took to flight, and exerting his utmost speed, as long as the plain was smooth and open kept himself easily at a safe distance from the Lion. But entering a wood he became entangled by his horns, and the Lion quickly came up to him and caught him. When too late, he thus reproached himself: "Woe is me! How I have deceived myself! These feet which would have saved me I despised, and I gloried in these antlers which have proved my destruction." What is most truly valuable is often underrated.

254- The Man and the Satyr A MAN and a Satyr once drank together in token of a bond of alliance being formed between them.

254- El Hombre y el Satyr UN HOMBRE y un Satyr una vez bebieron juntos como muestra de un vínculo de alianza que se estaba formando entre ellos.

One very cold wintry day, as they talked, the Man put his fingers to his mouth and blew on them.

Un día muy frío, mientras hablaban, el Hombre puso sus dedos en su boca y sopló sobre ellos.

When the Satyr asked the reason for this, he told him that he did it to warm his hands because they were so cold.

Cuando el Satyr preguntó la razón de esto, le dijo que lo hizo para calentar sus manos porque estaban tan frías.

Later on in the day they sat down to eat, and the food prepared was quite scalding.

Más tarde en el día se sentaron a comer, y la comida preparada estaba bastante quemada.

The Man raised one of the dishes a little towards his mouth and blew in it.

El Hombre levantó uno de los platos un poco hacia su boca y sopló en ella.

When the Satyr again inquired the reason, he said that he did it to cool the meat, which was too hot.

Cuando el sátiro volvió a preguntar la razón, dijo que lo hizo para enfriar la carne, que estaba demasiado caliente.

“I can no longer consider you as a friend,” said the Satyr, “a fellow who with

“Ya no puedo considerarte como un amigo,” dijo el Satyr, “un compañero que con

” 255- The Ass and His Purchaser A MAN wished to purchase an Ass, and agreed with its owner that he should try out the animal before he bought him.

255- El Ass y Su Comprador UN HOMBRE deseaba comprar un Ass, y estuvo de acuerdo con su dueño en que debía probar el animal antes de comprarlo.

He took the Ass home and put him in the straw-yard with his other Asses, upon which the new animal left all the others and at once joined the one that was most idle and the greatest eater of them all.

Se llevó al Ass a casa y lo puso en el pajar con sus otros Asses, sobre los cuales el nuevo animal dejó a todos los demás y al mismo tiempo se unió al que estaba más ocioso y el mayor comedor de todos ellos.

Seeing this, the man put a halter on him and led him back to his owner.

Viendo esto, el hombre le puso un halter y lo llevó de vuelta a su dueño.

On being asked how, in so short a time, he could have made a trial of him, he answered, "I do not need atrial; I know that he will be just the same as the one he chose for his companion.

Cuando se le preguntó cómo, en tan poco tiempo, podría haber hecho una prueba de él, respondió: "No necesito un juicio; sé que será igual que el que eligió para su compañero.

256- The Two Bags EVERY MAN, according to an ancient legend, is born into the world with two bags suspended from his neck all bag in front full of his neighbors' faults, and a large bag behind filled with his own faults.

256- Las dos bolsas Cada hombre, según una antigua leyenda, nace en el mundo con dos bolsas suspendidas de su cuello toda la bolsa delante llena de las faltas de sus vecinos, y una bolsa grande detrás llena de sus propias faltas.

Hence it is that men are quick to see

Por lo tanto, es que los hombres son rápidos para ver

257- The Stag at the Pool A STAG overpowered by heat came to a spring to drink.

257- El Stag en la piscina A STAG abrumado por el calor llegó a un manantial para beber.

Seeing his own shadow reflected in the water, he greatly admired the size and variety of his horns, but felt angry with himself for having such slender and weak feet.

Al ver su propia sombra refl ejada en el agua, admiraba enormemente el tamaño y la variedad de sus cuernos, pero se sentía enojado consigo mismo por tener pies tan delgados y débiles.

While he was thus contemplating himself, a Lion appeared at the pool and crouched to spring upon him.

Mientras se contemplaba a sí mismo, un León apareció en la piscina y se agachó para lanzarse sobre él.

The Stag immediately took to flight, and exerting his utmost speed, as long as the plain was smooth and open kept himself easily at a safe distance from the Lion.

El Stag inmediatamente tomó vuelo, y ejerciendo su máxima velocidad, siempre y cuando la llanura era suave y abierta se mantuvo fácilmente a una distancia segura del León.

But entering a wood he became entangled by his horns, and the Lion quick- ly came up to him and caught him.

Pero entrando en un bosque se enredó por sus cuernos, y el León se acercó rápidamente a él y lo atrapó.

When too late, he thus reproached himself: “Woe is me!

Cuando era demasiado tarde, se reprochó así: “¡Ay de mí!

How I have deceived myself!

¡Cómo me he engañado a mí mismo!

These feet which would have saved me I despised, and I gloried in these antlers which have proved my destruction.

Desprecié estos pies que me habrían salvado, y me glorí en estos cuernos que han probado mi destrucción.

” What is most truly valuable is often underrated.

” Lo que es verdaderamente valioso a menudo está infravalorado.

258- The Jackdaw and the Fox

A HALF-FAMISHED JACKDAW seated himself on a fig-tree, which had produced some fruit entirely out of season, and waited in the hope that the figs would ripen. A Fox seeing him sitting so long and learning the reason of his doing so, said to him, "You are indeed, sir, sadly deceiving yourself; you are indulging a hope strong enough to cheat you, but which will never reward you with enjoyment."

259- The Lark Burying Her Father

THE LARK (according to an ancient legend) was created before the earth itself, and when her father died, as there was no earth, she could find no place of burial for him. She let him lie uninterred for five days, and on the sixth day, not knowing what else to do, she buried him in her own head. Hence she obtained her crest, which is popularly said to be her father's grave-hillock. Youth's first duty is reverence to parents.

260- The Gnat and the Bull

A GNAT settled on the horn of a Bull, and sat there a long time. Just as he was about to fly off, he made a buzzing noise, and inquired of the Bull if he would like him to go. The Bull replied, "I did not know you had come, and I shall not miss you when you go away." Some men are of more consequence in their own eyes than in the eyes of their neighbors.

261- The Bitch and Her Whelps

A BITCH, ready to whelp, earnestly begged a shepherd for a place where she might litter. When her request was granted, she besought permission to rear her puppies in the same spot. The shepherd again consented. But at last the Bitch, protected by the bodyguard of her Whelps, who had now grown up and were able to defend themselves, asserted her exclusive right to the place and would not permit the shepherd to approach.

262- The Dogs and the Hides

SOME DOGS famished with hunger saw a number of cowhides steeping in a river. Not being able to reach them, they agreed to drink up the river, but it happened that they burst themselves with drinking long before they reached the hides. Attempt not impossibilities.

258- The Jackdaw and the Fox A HALF-FAMISHED JACKDAW seated himself on a fig-tree, which had pro- duced some fruit entirely out of season, and waited in the hope that the figs would ripen.

258- El Jackdaw y el Fox A HALF-FAMISHED JACKDAW se sentó sobre una higuera, que había producido algún fruto enteramente fuera de temporada, y esperó con la esperanza de que los higos maduraran.

A Fox seeing him sitting so long and learning the reason of his doing so, said to him, "You are indeed, sir, sadly deceiving yourself; you are indulging a hope strong enough to cheat you, but which will never reward you with enjoy-

Un zorro viéndole sentado tanto tiempo y aprendiendo la razón por la que lo hacía, le dijo: En verdad, señor, tristemente te estás engañando a ti mismo; te estás entregando a una esperanza lo sufi cientemente fuerte como para engañarte, pero que nunca te recompensará con disfrutar-

" 259- The Lark Burying Her Father THE LARK (according to an ancient legend) was created before the earth itself, and when her father died, as there was no earth, she could find no place of burial for him.

" 259- La Larca Enterrando a su Padre LARK (según una antigua leyenda) fue creada antes de la tierra misma, y cuando su padre murió, como no había tierra, ella no pudo encontrar lugar de entierro para él.

She let him lie uninterred for five days, and on the sixth day, not knowing what else to do, she buried him in her own head.

Y ella le dejó reposar cinco días, y al sexto día, sin saber qué otra cosa hacer, lo enterró en su cabeza.

Hence she obtained her crest, which is popularly said to be her father's grave-hillock.

Por lo tanto obtuvo su cresta, que se dice popularmente que es la tumba de su padre-hillock.

Youth's first duty is rever-

El primer deber de los jóvenes es rever-

260- The Gnat and the Bull A GNAT settled on the horn of a Bull, and sat there a long time.

260- El Gnat y el Toro A GNAT se instalaron en el cuerno de un Toro, y se sentaron allí mucho tiempo.

Just as he was about to fly off, he made a buzzing noise, and inquired of the Bull if he would like him to go.

Justo cuando estaba a punto de volar, hizo un zumbido, y preguntó al Toro si quería que se fuera.

The Bull replied, “I did not know you had come, and I shall not miss you when you go away.

El Toro respondió, No sabía que habías venido, y no te echaré de menos cuando te vayas.

” Some men are of more consequence in their own eyes

” Algunos hombres son de más importancia en sus propios ojos

261- The Bitch and Her Whelps A BITCH, ready to whelp, earnestly begged a shepherd for a place where she might litter.

261- La Perra y Sus Aguijones Una Perra, lista para el trabajo, rogó encarecidamente a un pastor por un lugar donde ella pudiera sembrar.

When her request was granted, she besought permission to rear her puppies in the same spot.

Cuando se le concedió su solicitud, pidió permiso para criar a sus cachorros en el mismo lugar.

The shepherd again consented.

El pastor de nuevo consintió.

But at last the Bitch, protected by the bodyguard of her Whelps, who had now grown up and were able to defend themselves, asserted her exclusive right to the place and would not per-

Pero por fi n la perra, protegida por el guardaespaldas de sus Whelps, que ahora habían crecido y eran capaces de defenderse, afi rmó su derecho exclusivo al lugar y no lo haría por-

262- The Dogs and the Hides SOME DOGS famished with hunger saw a number of cowhides steeping in a river.

262- Los perros y los cueros Algunos perros hambrientos de hambre vieron una serie de vaqueros empapados en un río.

Not being able to reach them, they agreed to drink up the river, but it happened that they burst themselves with drinking long before they reached the hides.

Al no poder llegar a ellos, aceptaron beber por el río, pero sucedió que se reventaron de beber mucho antes de que llegaran a las pieles.

Attempt not impossibilities.

Intento de no imposibilidades.

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FABLES

263- The Shepherd and the Sheep

A SHEPHERD driving his Sheep to a wood, saw an oak of unusual size full of acorns, and spreading his cloak under the branches, he climbed up into the tree and shook them down. The Sheep eating the acorns inadvertently frayed and tore the cloak. When the Shepherd came down and saw what was done, he said, "O you most ungrateful creatures! You provide wool to make garments for all other men, but you destroy the clothes of him who feeds you."

264- The Grasshopper and the Owl

AN OWL, accustomed to feed at night and to sleep during the day, was greatly disturbed by the noise of a Grasshopper and earnestly besought her to stop chirping. The Grasshopper refused to desist, and chirped louder and louder the more the Owl entreated. When she saw that she could get no redress and that her words were despised, the Owl attacked the chatterer by a stratagem. "Since I cannot sleep," she said, "on account of your song which, believe me, is sweet as the lyre of Apollo, I shall indulge myself in drinking some nectar which Pallas lately gave me. If you do not dislike it, come to me and we will drink it together." The Grasshopper, who was thirsty, and pleased with the praise of her voice, eagerly flew up. The Owl came forth from her hollow, seized her, and put her to death.

265- The Monkey and the Camel

THE BEASTS of the forest gave a splendid entertainment at which the Monkey stood up and danced. Having vastly delighted the assembly, he sat down amidst universal applause. The Camel, envious of the praises bestowed on the Monkey and desiring to divert to himself the favor of the guests, proposed to stand up in his turn and dance for their amusement. He moved about in so utterly ridiculous a manner that the Beasts, in a fit of indignation, set upon him with clubs and drove him out of the assembly. It is absurd to ape our betters.

266- The Peasant and the Apple-Tree

A PEASANT had in his garden an Apple-Tree which bore no fruit but only served as a harbor for the sparrows and grasshoppers. He resolved to cut it down, and taking his axe in his hand, made a bold stroke at its roots. The grasshoppers and sparrows entreated him not to cut down the tree that sheltered them, but to spare it, and they would sing to him and lighten his labors. He paid no attention to their request, but gave the tree a second and a third blow with his axe. When he reached the hollow of the tree, he found a hive full of honey. Having tasted the honeycomb, he threw down his axe, and looking on the tree as sacred, took great care of it. Self-interest alone moves some men.

AESOP

263- The Shepherd and the Sheep A SHEPHERD driving his Sheep to a wood, saw an oak of unusual size full of acorns, and spreading his cloak under the branches, he climbed up into the tree and shook them down.

263- El pastor y la oveja un pastor que conduce a su oveja a un bosque, vio un roble de tamaño inusual lleno de bellotas, y extendiendo su capa debajo de las ramas, se subió al árbol y los sacudió hacia abajo.

The Sheep eating the acorns inadvertently frayed and tore the cloak.

Las ovejas comiendo las bellotas inadvertidamente se deshilacharon y rompieron la capa.

When the Shepherd came down and saw what was done, he said, “O you most ungrateful creatures!

Cuando el Pastor bajó y vio lo que se había hecho, dijo: “¡Oh criaturas desagradecidas!

You provide wool to make garments for all other

Usted proporciona lana para hacer prendas para todos los demás

” 264- The Grasshopper and the Owl AN OWL, accustomed to feed at night and to sleep during the day, was greatly disturbed by the noise of a Grasshopper and earnestly besought her to stop chirp- ing.

264- El saltamontes y el búho AN OWL, acostumbrados a alimentarse de noche y a dormir durante el día, estaban muy perturbados por el ruido de un saltamontes y le pedían encarecidamente que dejara de cantar.

The Grasshopper refused to desist, and chirped louder and louder the more the Owl entreated.

El saltamontes se negó a desistir, y resonó cada vez más fuerte mientras más el búho suplicaba.

When she saw that she could get no redress and that her words were despised, the Owl attacked the chatterer by a stratagem.

Cuando vio que no podía obtener reparación y que sus palabras eran despreciadas, el búho atacó al charlatán por una estratagema.

“Since I cannot sleep,” she said, “on account of your song which, believe me, is sweet as the lyre of Apollo, I shall indulge myself in drinking some nectar which Pallas lately gave me.

Dado que no puedo dormir, dijo ella, a causa de tu canción que, créeme, es dulce como la lira de Apolo, me complaceré en beber un poco de néctar que Pallas me dio últimamente.

If you do not dislike it, come to me and we will drink it together.

Si no te disgusta, ven a mí y lo beberemos juntos.

” The Grass- hopper, who was thirsty, and pleased with the praise of her voice, eagerly flew up.

” El saltamontes, que tenía sed, y estaba complacido con la alabanza de su voz, voló ansiosamente.

265- The Monkey and the Camel THE BEASTS of the forest gave a splendid entertainment at which the Monkey stood up and danced.

265- El Mono y el Camello LAS BESAS del bosque dieron un espléndido entretenimiento en el que el Mono se levantó y bailó.

Having vastly delighted the assembly, he sat down amidst universal applause.

Habiendo deleitado enormemente a la asamblea, se sentó en medio de aplausos universales.

The Camel, envious of the praises bestowed on the Monkey and desiring to divert to himself the favor of the guests, proposed to stand up in his turn and dance for their amusement.

El Camello, envidioso de las alabanzas otorgadas al Mono y deseoso de desviarse a sí mismo el favor de los invitados, propuso ponerse de pie a su turno y bailar para su diversión.

He moved about in so utterly ridiculous a manner that the Beasts, in a fit of indignation, set upon him with clubs and drove him out of the assembly.

Se movía de una manera tan completamente ridícula que las Bestias, en un ataque de indignación, se pusieron sobre él con palos y lo expulsaron de la asamblea.

266- The Peasant and the Apple-Tree A PEASANT had in his garden an Apple-Tree which bore no fruit but only served as a harbor for the sparrows and grasshoppers.

266- El campesino y el árbol de la manzana Un peasant tenía en su jardín un árbol de la manzana que no daba fruto, pero sólo servía como puerto para los gorriones y saltamontes.

He resolved to cut it down, and taking his axe in his hand, made a bold stroke at its roots.

Él decidió cortarlo, y tomando su hacha en su mano, hizo un golpe audaz en sus raíces.

The grasshoppers and sparrows entreated him not to cut down the tree that sheltered them, but to spare it, and they would sing to him and lighten his labors.

Los saltamontes y los gorriones le rogaron que no cortara el árbol que los protegía, sino que lo perdonara, y le cantarían y aligerarían sus labores.

He paid no attention to their request, but gave the tree a second and a third blow with his axe.

No prestó atención a su petición, pero dio al árbol un segundo y un tercer golpe con su hacha.

When he reached the hollow of the tree, he found a hive full of honey.

Cuando llegó al hueco del árbol, encontró una colmena llena de miel.

Having tasted the honeycomb, he threw down his axe, and looking on the tree as sacred, took great care of it.

Habiendo probado el panal de miel, tiró su hacha, y mirando al árbol como sagrado, lo cuidó mucho.

Self-interest alone moves some men.

Sólo el interés propio mueve a algunos hombres.

267- The Two Soldiers and the Robber

TWO SOLDIERS traveling together were set upon by a Robber. The one fled away; the other stood his ground and defended himself with his stout right hand. The Robber being slain, the timid companion ran up and drew his sword, and then, throwing back his traveling cloak said, "I'll at him, and I'll take care he shall learn whom he has attacked." On this, he who had fought with the Robber made answer, "I only wish that you had helped me just now, even if it had been only with those words, for I should have been the more encouraged, believing them to be true; but now put up your sword in its sheath and hold your equally useless tongue, till you can deceive others who do not know you. I, indeed, who have experienced with what speed you run away, know right well that no dependence can be placed on your valor."

268- The Trees Under the Protection of the Gods

THE GODS, according to an ancient legend, made choice of certain trees to be under their special protection. Jupiter chose the oak, Venus the myrtle, Apollo the laurel, Cybele the pine, and Hercules the poplar. Minerva, wondering why they had preferred trees not yielding fruit, inquired the reason for their choice. Jupiter replied, "It is lest we should seem to covet the honor for the fruit." But said Minerva, "Let anyone say what he will the olive is more dear to me on account of its fruit." Then said Jupiter, "My daughter, you are rightly called wise; for unless what we do is useful, the glory of it is vain."

269- The Mother and the Wolf

A FAMISHED WOLF was prowling about in the morning in search of food. As he passed the door of a cottage built in the forest, he heard a Mother say to her child, "Be quiet, or I will throw you out of the window, and the Wolf shall eat you." The Wolf sat all day waiting at the door. In the evening he heard the same woman fondling her child and saying: "You are quiet now, and if the Wolf should come, we will kill him." The Wolf, hearing these words, went home, gasping with cold and hunger. When he reached his den, Mistress Wolf inquired of him why he returned wearied and supperless, so contrary to his wont. He replied: "Why, forsooth! I gave credence to the words of a woman!"

270- The Ass and the Horse

AN ASS besought a Horse to spare him a small portion of his feed. "Yes," said the Horse; "if any remains out of what I am now eating I will give it you for the

267- The Two Soldiers and the Robber TWO SOLDIERS traveling together were set upon by a Robber.

267- Los dos soldados y los dos soldados ladrones que viajaban juntos fueron atacados por un ladrón.

The one fled away; the other stood his ground and defended himself with his stout right hand.

El uno huyó; el otro se mantuvo fi rme y se defendió con su fuerte mano derecha.

The Robber being slain, the timid companion ran up and drew his sword, and then, throwing back his traveling cloak said, “Ill at him, and Ill take care he shall learn whom he has attacked.

El ladrón siendo asesinado, el compañero tímido corrió hacia arriba y sacó su espada, y luego, tirando de nuevo su capa de viaje dijo, "Ill a él, y me encargaré de que se enterará de a quién ha atacado.

” On this, he who had fought with the Robber made answer, “I only wish that you had helped me just now, even if it had been only with those words, for I should have been the more encouraged

” Sobre esto, el que había luchado con el ladrón respondió: “Solo desearía que me hubieras ayudado ahora mismo, aunque hubiera sido sólo con esas palabras, porque debería haber sido más animado.

believing them to be true; but now put up your sword in its sheath and hold your equally useless tongue, till you can deceive others who do not know you.

creyendo que son verdad; pero ahora pon tu espada en su vaina y mantén tu igualmente uso - menos lengua, hasta que puedas engañar a otros que no te conocen.

I, indeed, who have experienced with what speed you run away, know right well that no dependence

Yo, de hecho, que he experimentado con qué velocidad te escapas, sé muy bien que no hay dependencia

” 268- The Trees Under the Protection of the Gods THE GODS, according to an ancient legend, made choice of certain trees to be under their special protection.

268- Los Árboles Bajo la Protección de los Dioses LOS DIOSES, según una antigua leyenda, escogieron ciertos árboles para que estuvieran bajo su protección especial.

Jupiter chose the oak, Venus the myrtle, Apollo the laurel, Cybele the pine, and Hercules the poplar.

Júpiter eligió el roble, Venus el mirto, Apolo el laurel, Cibeles el pino, y Hércules el álamo.

Minerva, wondering why they had preferred trees not yielding fruit, inquired the reason for their choice.

Minerva, preguntándose por qué habían preferido que los árboles no dieran fruto, preguntó la razón de su elección.

Jupiter replied, “It is lest we should seem to covet the honor for the fruit.

Júpiter respondió: "No es para que no parezca que codiciamos el honor por el fruto.

” But said Minerva, “Let anyone say what he will the olive is more dear to me on ac- count of its fruit.

Pero Minerva dijo: “Que cualquiera diga lo que quiera la aceituna es más querida para mí en cuenta de su fruto.

” Then said Jupiter, “My daughter, you are rightly called wise;

Entonces dijo Júpiter: “Hija mía, a ti se te llama sabia;

” 269- The Mother and the Wolf A FAMISHED WOLF was prowling about in the morning in search of food.

” 269- La Madre y el Lobo Una Lobo Famisada merodeaba por la mañana en busca de alimento.

As he passed the door of a cottage built in the forest, he heard a Mother say to her child, “Be quiet, or I will throw you out of the window, and the Wolf shall eat you.

Al pasar por la puerta de una casa de campo construida en el bosque, oyó a una madre decir a su hijo: "Silencio, o te echaré por la ventana, y el lobo te comerá.

” The Wolf sat all day waiting at the door.

” El Lobo se sentó todo el día esperando a la puerta.

In the evening he heard the same woman fondling her child and saying: “You are quiet now, and if the Wolf should come, we will kill him.

Por la noche oyó a la misma mujer acariciando a su hijo y diciendo: “Ahora estás callado, y si el Lobo viniera, lo mataremos.

” The Wolf, hearing these words, went home, gasping with cold and hunger.

El lobo, oyendo estas palabras, se fue a casa, jadeando de frío y hambre.

When he reached his den, Mistress Wolf inquired of him why he returned wearied and supperless, so contrary to his wont.

Cuando llegó a su guarida, la señora Lobo le preguntó por qué regresó cansado y sin cena, contrariamente a su costumbre.

He replied: “Why, forsooth!

Él respondió: “¡Por qué, por favor!

” 270- The Ass and the Horse AN ASS besought a Horse to spare him a small portion of his feed.

270- El Culo y el Caballo UN CULO rogó a un Caballo que le perdonara una pequeña porción de su alimento.

“Yes,” said the Horse; “if any remains out of what I am now eating I will give it you for the

Sí, dijo el Caballo, si queda algo de lo que estoy comiendo, te lo daré por el

sake of my own superior dignity, and if you will come when I reach my own stall in the evening, I will give you a little sack full of barley." The Ass replied, "Thank you. But I can't think that you, who refuse me a little matter now. will by and by confer on me a greater benefit."

271- Truth and the Traveler

A WAYFARING MAN, traveling in the desert, met a woman standing alone and terribly dejected. He inquired of her, "Who art thou?" "My name is Truth," she replied. "And for what cause," he asked, "have you left the city to dwell alone here in the wilderness?" She made answer, "Because in former times, falsehood was with few, but is now with all men."

272- The Manslayer

A MAN committed a murder, and was pursued by the relations of the man whom he murdered. On his reaching the river Nile he saw a Lion on its bank and being fearfully afraid, climbed up a tree. He found a serpent in the upper branches of the tree, and again being greatly alarmed, he threw himself into the river, where a crocodile caught him and ate him. Thus the earth, the air, and the water alike refused shelter to a murderer.

273- The Lion and the Fox

A FOX entered into partnership with a Lion on the pretense of becoming his servant. Each undertook his proper duty in accordance with his own nature and powers. The Fox discovered and pointed out the prey; the Lion sprang on it and seized it. The Fox soon became jealous of the Lion carrying off the Lion's share, and said that he would no longer find out the prey, but would capture it on his own account. The next day he attempted to snatch a lamb from the fold, but he himself fell prey to the huntsmen and hounds.

274- The Lion and the Eagle

AN EAGLE stayed his flight and entreated a Lion to make an alliance with him to their mutual advantage. The Lion replied, "I have no objection, but you must excuse me for requiring you to find surety for your good faith, for how can I trust anyone as a friend who is able to fly away from his bargain whenever he pleases?' Try before you trust.

sake of my own superior dignity, and if you will come when I reach my own stall in the evening, I will give you a little sack full of barley.

por mi dignidad superior, y si vienes cuando llegue a mi propio puesto por la noche, te daré un pequeño saco lleno de cebada.

" The Ass replied, "Thank you.

El Ass respondió: "Gracias.

will by and by

voluntad por y por

" 271- Truth and the Traveler A WAYFARING MAN, traveling in the desert, met a woman standing alone and terribly dejected.

271- La verdad y el viajero UN HOMBRE DE CAMINO, viajando por el desierto, conoció a una mujer que estaba sola y terriblemente abatida.

He inquired of her, "Who art thou?

Le preguntó: «¿Quién eres tú?

" "My name is Truth," she replied.

" "Mi nombre es Verdad," contestó ella.

"And for what cause," he asked, "have you left the city to dwell alone here in the wilderness?

¿Y por qué motivo, preguntó, has dejado la ciudad para morar solo aquí en el desierto?

" She made answer, "Because in former times, falsehood was

Ella respondió: "Porque en tiempos pasados, la falsedad era

" 272- The Manslayer A MAN committed a murder, and was pursued by the relations of the man whom he murdered.

272- El homicida UN HOMBRE cometió un asesinato, y fue perseguido por las relaciones del hombre a quien asesinó.

On his reaching the river Nile he saw a Lion on its bank and being fearfully afraid, climbed up a tree.

Al llegar al río Nilo vio a un León en su orilla y, temiendo temerosamente, subió a un árbol.

He found a serpent in the upper branch- es of the tree, and again being greatly alarmed, he threw himself into the river, where a crocodile caught him and ate him.

Encontró una serpiente en la rama superior del árbol, y otra vez, alarmado, se arrojó al río, donde un cocodrilo lo atrapó y se lo comió.

Thus the earth, the air, and the water

Así la tierra, el aire y el agua

273- The Lion and the Fox A FOX entered into partnership with a Lion on the pretense of becoming his servant.

273- El León y el Zorro A FOX se asoció con un León con la pretensión de convertirse en su sirviente.

Each undertook his proper duty in accordance with his own nature and powers.

Cada uno asumió su propio deber de acuerdo con su propia naturaleza y poderes.

The Fox discovered and pointed out the prey; the Lion sprang on it and seized it.

El Zorro descubrió y señaló a la presa; el León saltó sobre ella y la agarró.

The Fox soon became jealous of the Lion carrying off the Lion's share, and said that he would no longer find out the prey, but would capture it on his own account.

El Zorro pronto se puso celoso de que el León llevara la parte del León, y dijo que ya no descubriría a la presa, sino que la capturaría por su propia cuenta.

The next day he attempted to snatch a lamb from the fold, but he

Al día siguiente trató de arrebatar un cordero del redil, pero

274- The Lion and the Eagle AN EAGLE stayed his flight and entreated a Lion to make an alliance with him to their mutual advantage.

274- El León y el Águila UN EAGLE se detuvo en su vuelo y rogó a un León que hiciera una alianza con él en su benefi cio mutuo.

The Lion replied, “I have no objection, but you must excuse me for requiring you to find surety for your good faith, for how can I trust anyone as a friend who is able to fly away from his bargain whenever he pleases?

El León respondió, No tengo objeción, pero debes disculparme por requerirte que encuentres garantía por tu buena fe, porque ¿cómo puedo confi ar en alguien como un amigo que es capaz de volar lejos de su trato cuando le plazca?

’ Try before you trust.

’ Inténtalo antes de confi ar en ti.

275- The Hen and the Swallow

A HEN finding the eggs of a viper and carefully keeping them warm, nourished them into life. A Swallow, observing what she had done, said, "You silly creature! why have you hatched these vipers which, when they shall have grown, will inflict injury on all, beginning with yourself?'

276- The Buffoon and the Countryman

A RICH NOBLEMAN once opened the theaters without charge to the people, and gave a public notice that he would handsomely reward any person who invented a new amusement for the occasion. Various public performers contended for the prize. Among them came a Buffoon well known among the populace for his jokes, and said that he had a kind of entertainment which had never been brought out on any stage before. This report being spread about made a great stir, and the theater was crowded in every part. The Buffoon appeared alone upon the platform, without any apparatus or confederates, and the very sense of expectation caused an intense silence. He suddenly bent his head towards his bosom and imitated the squeaking of a little pig so admirably with his voice that the audience declared he had a porker under his cloak, and demanded that it should be shaken out. When that was done and nothing was found, they cheered the actor, and loaded him with the loudest applause. A Countryman in the crowd, observing all that has passed, said, "So help me, Hercules, he shall not beat me at that trick!" and at once proclaimed that he would do the same thing on the next day, though in a much more natural way. On the morrow a still larger crowd assembled in the theater, but now partiality for their favorite actor very generally prevailed, and the audience came rather to ridicule the Countryman than to see the spectacle. Both of the performers appeared on the stage. The Buffoon grunted and squeaked away first, and obtained, as on the preceding day, the applause and cheers of the spectators. Next the Countryman commenced, and pretending that he concealed a little pig beneath his clothes (which in truth he did, but not suspected by the audience) contrived to take hold of and to pull his ear causing the pig to squeak. The Crowd, however, cried out with one consent that the Buffoon had given a far more exact imitation, and clamored for the Countryman to be kicked out of the theater. On this the rustic produced the little pig from his cloak and showed by the most positive proof the greatness of their mistake. "Look here," he said, "this shows what sort of judges you are."

277- The Crow and the Serpent

A CROW in great want of food saw a Serpent asleep in a sunny nook, and flying down, greedily seized him. The Serpent, turning about, bit the Crow with a mortal wound. In the agony of death, the bird exclaimed: "O unhappy me! who have found in that which I deemed a happy windfall the source of my destruction."

AESOP

275- The Hen and the Swallow A HEN finding the eggs of a viper and carefully keeping them warm, nourished them into life.

275- La gallina y la golondrina A HEN encontrar los huevos de una víbora y cuidadosamente mantenerlos calientes, los nutrió en la vida.

why have you hatched these vipers which, when they shall have grown, will inflict

¿Por qué has incubado estas víboras que, cuando hayan crecido, infl igirán

' 276- The Buffoon and the Countryman A RICH NOBLEMAN once opened the theaters without charge to the people, and gave a public notice that he would handsomely reward any person who in- vented a new amusement for the occasion.

' 276- El Buff oon y el Countryman UN NOBLEMAN RICH una vez abrieron los teatros sin cargo a la gente, y dio un aviso público de que él recompensaría generosamente a cualquier persona que en- ventilado una nueva diversión para la ocasión.

Various public performers contended for the prize.

Varios artistas públicos disputaron por el premio.

Among them came a Buffoon well known among the populace for his jokes, and said that he had a kind of entertainment which had never been brought out on any stage before.

Entre ellos vino un bufón bien conocido entre la población por sus bromas, y dijo que tenía una especie de entretenimiento que nunca se había sacado en ningún escenario antes.

This report being spread about made a great stir, and the theater was crowded in every part.

Este informe que se estaba difundiendo causó un gran revuelo, y el teatro estaba lleno de gente en todas partes.

The Buffoon appeared alone upon the platform, without any apparatus or confederates, and the very sense of expecta- tion caused an intense silence.

El Buff oon apareció solo sobre la plataforma, sin ningún aparato o confederado, y la misma sensación de expectación causó un silencio intenso.

He suddenly bent his head towards his bosom and imitated the squeaking of a little pig so admirably with his voice that the audience declared he had a porker under his cloak, and demanded that it should be shaken out.

De repente se inclinó la cabeza hacia su pecho e imitó el chirrido de un cerdito tan admirablemente con su voz que el público declaró que tenía un cerdo bajo su capa, y exigió que se sacudiera.

When that was done and nothing was found, they cheered the actor, and loaded him with the loudest applause.

Cuando eso se hizo y no se encontró nada, aplaudieron al actor, y lo cargaron con los aplausos más fuertes.

A Countryman in the crowd, observing all

Un campesino en la multitud, observando a todos

" and at once proclaimed that he would do the same thing on the next day, though in a much more natural way.

" y en seguida proclamó que haría lo mismo al día siguiente, aunque de una manera mucho más natural.

On the morrow a still larger crowd assembled in the theater, but now partiality for their favorite actor very generally prevailed, and the audience came rather to ridicule the Countryman than to see the spectacle.

Al día siguiente una multitud aún mayor se reunió en el teatro, pero ahora la parcialidad para su actor favorito prevaleció muy generalmente, y el público vino más bien a ridiculizar al Countryman que a ver el espectáculo.

Both of the performers appeared on the stage.

Ambos artistas aparecieron en el escenario.

The Buffoon grunted and squeaked away first, and obtained, as on the preceding day, the applause and cheers of the spectators.

El Buff oon gruñó y chilló primero, y obtuvo, como el día anterior, los aplausos y vítores de los espectadores.

Next the Countryman commenced, and pretending that he concealed a little pig beneath his clothes (which in truth he did, but not suspected by the audience) contrived to take hold of and to pull his ear causing the pig to squeak.

A continuación, el paisano comenzó, y fi ngiendo que ocultaba un pequeño cerdo debajo de su ropa (lo que en realidad hizo, pero no sospechado por el público) idearon para agarrarse y tirar de su oreja causando que el cerdo chillara.

The Crowd, however, cried out with one consent that the Buffoon had given a far more exact imitation, and clamored for the Countryman to be kicked out of the theater.

La multitud, sin embargo, gritó con un consentimiento que el Buff oon había dado una imitación mucho más exacta, y clamó para que el compatriota fuera expulsado del teatro.

On this the rustic produced the little pig from his cloak and showed by the most positive proof the greatness of their mistake.

En esto la rústica produjo el cerdito de su capa y mostró con la prueba más positiva la grandeza de su error.

“Look here,” he said, “this

“Mira aquí”, dijo, “esto

” 277- The Crow and the Serpent A CROW in great want of food saw a Serpent asleep in a sunny nook, and flying down, greedily seized him.

277- El Cuervo y la Serpiente UNA FRECHA en gran falta de alimento vio a una Serpiente durmiendo en un rincón soleado, y volando hacia abajo, con avidez se apoderó de él.

The Serpent, turning about, bit the Crow with a mor- tal wound.

La Serpiente, dando la vuelta, mordió al Cuervo con una herida mortal.

who have found in that which I deemed a happy windfall the source of my destruction.

que han encontrado en lo que considero una feliz sorpresa la fuente de mi destrucción.

”

”

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FABLES

278- The Hunter and the Horseman

A CERTAIN HUNTER, having snared a hare, placed it upon his shoulders and set out homewards. On his way he met a man on horseback who begged the hare of him, under the pretense of purchasing it. However, when the Horseman got the hare, he rode off as fast as he could. The Hunter ran after him, as if he was sure of overtaking him, but the Horseman increased more and more the distance between them. The Hunter, sorely against his will, called out to him and said, "Get along with you! for I will now make you a present of the hare."

279- The King's Son and the Painted Lion

A KING, whose only son was fond of martial exercises, had a dream in which he was warned that his son would be killed by a lion. Afraid the dream should prove true, he built for his son a pleasant palace and adorned its walls for his amusement with all kinds of life-sized animals, among which was the picture of a lion. When the young Prince saw this, his grief at being thus confined burst out afresh, and, standing near the lion, he said: "O you most detestable of animals! through a lying dream of my father's, which he saw in his sleep, I am shut up on your account in this palace as if I had been a girl: what shall I now do to you?' With these words he stretched out his hands toward a thorn-tree, meaning to cut a stick from its branches so that he might beat the lion. But one of the tree's prickles pierced his finger and caused great pain and inflammation, so that the young Prince fell down in a fainting fit. A violent fever suddenly set in, from which he died not many days later. We had better bear our troubles bravely than try to escape them.

280- The Cat and Venus

A CAT fell in love with a handsome young man, and entreated Venus to change her into the form of a woman. Venus consented to her request and transformed her into a beautiful damsel, so that the youth saw her and loved her, and took her home as his bride. While the two were reclining in their chamber, Venus wishing to discover if the Cat in her change of shape had also altered her habits of life, let down a mouse in the middle of the room. The Cat, quite forgetting her present condition, started up from the couch and pursued the mouse, wishing to eat it. Venus was much disappointed and again caused her to return to her former shape. Nature exceeds nurture.

281- The She-Goats and Their Beards

THE SHE-GOATS having obtained a beard by request to Jupiter, the He-Goats were sorely displeased and made complaint that the females equaled them in

278- The Hunter and the Horseman A CERTAIN HUNTER, having snared a hare, placed it upon his shoulders and set out homewards.

278- El Cazador y el Jinete UN CIERTO HUNERO, habiendo atrapado una liebre, la puso sobre sus hombros y partió hacia su casa.

On his way he met a man on horseback who begged the hare of him, under the pretense of purchasing it.

En su camino se encontró con un hombre a caballo que le suplicó la liebre de él, bajo la pretensión de comprarlo.

However, when the Horseman got the hare, he rode off as fast as he could.

Sin embargo, cuando el Jinete consiguió la liebre, se fue tan rápido como pudo.

The Hunter ran after him, as if he was sure of overtaking him, but the Horseman increased more and more the distance be- tween them.

El cazador corrió tras él, como si estuviera seguro de adelantarlo, pero el Jinete aumentó cada vez más la distancia entre ellos.

The Hunter, sorely against his will, called out to him and said, “Get

El cazador, muy en contra de su voluntad, le llamó y le dijo:

” 279- The King’s Son and the Painted Lion A KING, whose only son was fond of martial exercises, had a dream in which he was warned that his son would be killed by a lion.

279- El Hijo del Rey y el León Pintado Un Rey, cuyo único hijo era afi cionado a los ejercicios marciales, tuvo un sueño en el que se le advirtió que su hijo sería asesinado por un león.

Afraid the dream should prove true, he built for his son a pleasant palace and adorned its walls for his amuse- ment with all kinds of life-sized animals, among which was the picture of a lion.

Miedo de que el sueño sea verdad, construyó para su hijo un palacio agradable y adornó sus paredes para su diversión con todo tipo de animales de tamaño natural, entre los cuales estaba la imagen de un león.

When the young Prince saw this, his grief at being thus confined burst out afresh, through a lying dream of my father's, which he saw in his sleep, I am shut up on your ac- count in this palace as if I had been a girl: what shall I now do to you?

Cuando el joven Príncipe vio esto, su dolor por estar así confi nado estalló de nuevo, a través de un sueño mentiroso de mi padre, que él vio en su sueño, estoy encerrado en su cuenta de ac- en este palacio como si hubiera sido una niña: ¿qué voy a hacer ahora a usted?

' With these words he stretched out his hands toward a thorn-tree, meaning to cut a stick from its branches so that he might beat the lion.

' Con estas palabras extendió sus manos hacia un espino, lo que signifi ca cortar un palo de sus ramas para poder golpear al león.

But one of the tree's prickles pierced his finger and caused great pain and inflammation, so that the young Prince fell down ina fainting fit.

Pero una de las espinas del árbol le atravesó el dedo y le causó gran dolor e infl amación, de modo que el joven príncipe cayó desmayo.

A violent fever suddenly set in, from which he died not many days later.

Una fi ebre violenta se puso de repente, de la que murió no muchos días después.

280- The Cat and Venus A CAT fell in love with a handsome young man, and entreated Venus to change her into the form of a woman.

280- El gato y Venus Un gato se enamoró de un joven guapo, y le pidió a Venus que la transformara en una mujer.

Venus consented to her request and transformed her into a beautiful damsel, so that the youth saw her and loved her, and took her home as his bride.

Venus accedió a su petición y la transformó en una hermosa doncella, de modo que el joven la vio y la amó, y la llevó a casa como su novia.

While the two were reclining in their chamber, Venus wish- ing to discover if the Cat in her change of shape had also altered her habits of life, let down a mouse in the middle of the room.

Mientras los dos estaban reclinados en su cámara, Venus deseaba descubrir si el gato en su cambio de forma también había alterado sus hábitos de vida, dejando caer un ratón en medio de la habitación.

The Cat, quite forgetting her present condition, started up from the couch and pursued the mouse, wishing to eat it.

El Gato, olvidando su condición actual, comenzó desde el sofá y persiguió al ratón, deseando comérselo.

Venus was much disappointed and again caused her to return to her former shape.

Venus estaba muy decepcionada y de nuevo la hizo volver a su forma anterior.

281- The She-Goats and Their Beards THE SHE-GOATS having obtained a beard by request to Jupiter, the He-Goats were sorely displeased and made complaint that the females equaled them in

281- Las cabras y sus barbas Las cabras, habiendo obtenido una barba por petición a Júpiter, las cabras estaban muy disgustadas y se quejaban de que las hembras las igualaban en

dignity. “Allow them,” said Jupiter, “to enjoy an empty honor and to assume the badge of your nobler sex, so long as they are not your equals in strength or courage.” It matters little if those who are inferior to us in merit should be like us in outside appearances.

282- The Camel and the Arab

AN ARAB CAMEL-DRIVER, after completing the loading of his Camel, asked him which he would like best, to go up hill or down. The poor beast replied, not without a touch of reason: “Why do you ask me? Is it that the level way through the desert is closed?”

283- The Miller, His Son, and Their Ass

A MILLER and his son were driving their Ass to a neighboring fair to sell him. They had not gone far when they met with a troop of women collected round a well, talking and laughing. “Look there,” cried one of them, “did you ever see such fellows, to be trudging along the road on foot when they might ride?’ The old man hearing this, quickly made his son mount the Ass, and continued to walk along merrily by his side. Presently they came up to a group of old men in earnest debate. “There,” said one of them, “it proves what I was a-saying. What respect is shown to old age in these days? Do you see that idle lad riding while his old father has to walk? Get down, you young scapegrace, and let the old man rest his weary limbs.” Upon this the old man made his son dismount, and got up himself. In this manner they had not proceeded far when they met a company of women and children: “Why, you lazy old fellow,” cried several tongues at once, “how can you ride upon the beast, while that poor little lad there can hardly keep pace by the side of you?’ The good-natured Miller immediately took up his son behind him. They had now almost reached the town. “Pray, honest friend,” said a citizen, “is that Ass your own?’ “Yes,” replied the old man. “O, one would not have thought so,” said the other, “by the way you load him. Why, you two fellows are better able to carry the poor beast than he you.” “Anything to please you,” said the old man; “we can but try.” So, alighting with his son, they tied the legs of the Ass together and with the help of a pole endeavored to carry him on their shoulders over a bridge near the entrance to the town. This entertaining sight brought the people in crowds to laugh at it, till the Ass, not liking the noise nor the strange handling that he was subject to, broke the cords that bound him and, tumbling off the pole, fell into the river. Upon this, the old man, vexed and ashamed, made the best of his way home again, convinced that by endeavoring to please everybody he had pleased nobody, and lost his Ass in the bargain.

dignity.

dignidad.

“Allow them,” said Jupiter, “to enjoy an empty honor and to assume the badge of your nobler sex, so long as they are not your equals in strength or cour- age.

Permíteles, dijo Júpiter, disfrutar de un honor vacío y asumir la insignia de tu sexo más noble, siempre y cuando no sean tus iguales en fuerza o edad.

” It matters little if those who are inferior to us in merit should be like us in

“ Importa poco si los que son inferiores a nosotros en mérito deben ser como nosotros en

282- The Camel and the Arab AN ARAB CAMEL-DRIVER, after completing the loading of his Camel, asked him which he would like best, to go up hill or down.

282- El camello y el árabe AN ARAB CAMEL-DRÍVER, después de completar la carga de su camello, le preguntó cuál le gustaría más, subir colina o bajar.

The poor beast replied, not without a touch of reason: “Why do you ask me?

La pobre bestia respondió, no sin un toque de razón: “¿Por qué me preguntas?

Is it that the level way through

¿Es que el nivel de paso a través de

” 283- The Miller, His Son, and Their Ass A MILLER and his son were driving their Ass to a neighboring fair to sell him.

283- El Miller, Su Hijo, y Su Culo Un MILLER y su hijo conducían su Culo a una feria vecina para venderlo.

They had not gone far when they met with a troop of women collected round a well, talking and laughing.

No habían ido muy lejos cuando se reunieron con una tropa de mujeres reunidas alrededor de un pozo, hablando y riendo.

“Look there,” cried one of them, “did you ever see such fellows, to be trudging along the road on foot when they might ride?

Mira allí, exclamó uno de ellos, ¿alguna vez viste a esos tipos, para que se acercaran por el camino a pie cuando pudieran cabalgar?

’ The old man hearing this, quickly made his son mount the Ass, and continued to walk along merrily by his side.

’ El anciano que oyó esto, rápidamente hizo que su hijo montara el Asno, y continuó caminando alegremente a su lado.

Presently they came up to a group of old men in earnest de- bate.

En la actualidad se acercaron a un grupo de ancianos en serio des-bate.

“There,” said one of them, “it proves what I was a-saying.

Allí, dijo uno de ellos, prueba lo que estaba diciendo.

What respect is shown to old age in these days?

¿Qué respeto se muestra a la vejez en estos días?

Do you see that idle lad riding while his old father has to walk?

¿Ves a ese muchacho ocioso cabalgando mientras su viejo padre tiene que caminar?

Get down, you young scapegrace, and let the old man rest his weary limbs.

Agáchate, joven expiatoria, y deja que el viejo descanse sus cansados miembros.

” Upon this the old man made his son dismount, and got up himself.

” Sobre esto el anciano hizo desmontar a su hijo, y se levantó.

In this manner they had not proceeded far when they met a company of women and children: “Why, you lazy old fellow,” cried several tongues at once, “how can you ride upon the beast

De esta manera no habían ido lejos cuando se encontraron con una compañía de mujeres y niños: “Por qué, viejo perezoso,” gritó varias lenguas a la vez, “cómo se puede montar sobre la bestia

while that poor little lad there can hardly keep pace by the side of you?

¿mientras que ese pobre muchacho de allí apenas puede estar a tu lado?

’ The good-natured Miller immediately took up his son behind him.

’ El buen hombre Miller inmediatamente tomó a su hijo detrás de él.

They had now almost reached the town.

Ya casi habían llegado a la ciudad.

“Pray, honest friend,” said a citizen, “is that Ass your own?

“Reza, amigo honesto”, dijo un ciudadano, “¿es tuyo ese Culo?

’ “Yes,” replied the old man.

’ Sí, contestó el viejo.

“O, one would not have thought so,” said the other, “by the way you load him.

“Oh, uno no lo hubiera pensado”, dijo el otro, “por la forma en que lo cargas.

Why, you two fellows are better able to carry the poor beast than he you.

Ustedes dos son más capaces de llevar a la pobre bestia que a usted.

” “Anything to please you,” said the old man; “we can but try.

“Cualquier cosa para complacerte,” dijo el anciano; “podemos intentarlo.

” So, alighting with his son, they tied the legs of the Ass together and with the help of a pole endeavored to carry him on their shoulders over a bridge near the entrance to the town.

” Así que, al bajar con su hijo, ataron las piernas del Ass y con la ayuda de un poste se esforzaron por llevarlo sobre sus hombros sobre un puente cerca de la entrada de la ciudad.

This entertaining sight brought the people in crowds to laugh at it, till the Ass, not liking the noise nor the strange handling that he was subject to, broke the cords that bound him and, tumbling off the pole, fell into the river.

Esta vista entretenida llevó a la gente en multitudes a reírse de ella, hasta que el Ass, sin gustarle el ruido ni la extraña manipulación a la que estaba sujeto, rompió las cuerdas que lo ataron y, cayendo del poste, cayó en el río.

Upon this, the old man, vexed and ashamed, made the best of his way home again, convinced that by endeavoring to please everybody he had pleased nobody, and lost his Ass in the bargain.

Sobre esto, el anciano, molesto y avergonzado, volvió a hacer lo mejor de su camino a casa, convencido de que al tratar de agradar a todos no había agradado a nadie, y perdió su culo en el trato.

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FABLES

284- The Crow and the Sheep

A TROUBLESOME CROW seated herself on the back of a Sheep. The Sheep, much against his will, carried her backward and forward for a long time, and at last said, "If you had treated a dog in this way, you would have had your deserts from his sharp teeth." To this the Crow replied, "I despise the weak and yield to the strong. I know whom I may bully and whom I must flatter; and I thus prolong my life to a good old age."

285- The Fox and the Bramble

A FOX was mounting a hedge when he lost his footing and caught hold of a Bramble to save himself. Having pricked and grievously tom the soles of his feet, he accused the Bramble because, when he had fled to her for assistance, she had used him worse than the hedge itself. The Bramble, interrupting him, said, "But you really must have been out of your senses to fasten yourself on me, who am myself always accustomed to fasten upon others."

286- The Wolf and the Lion

A WOLF, having stolen a lamb from a fold, was carrying him off to his lair. A Lion met him in the path, and seizing the lamb, took it from him. Standing at a safe distance, the Wolf exclaimed, "You have unrighteously taken that which was mine from me!" To which the Lion jeeringly replied, "It was righteously yours, eh? The gift of a friend?'

287- The Dog and the Oyster

A DOG, used to eating eggs, saw an Oyster and, opening his mouth to its widest extent, swallowed it down with the utmost relish, supposing it to be an egg. Soon afterwards suffering great pain in his stomach, he said, "I deserve all this torment, for my folly in thinking that everything round must be an egg." They who act without sufficient thought, will often fall into unsuspected danger.

288- The Ant and the Dove

AN ANT went to the bank of a river to quench its thirst, and being carried away by the rush of the stream, was on the point of drowning. A Dove sitting on a tree overhanging the water plucked a leaf and let it fall into the stream close to her. The Ant climbed onto it and floated in safety to the bank. Shortly afterwards a birdcatcher came and stood under the tree, and laid his lime-twigs for the Dove, which sat in the branches. The Ant, perceiving his design, stung him in the foot. In pain the birdcatcher threw down the twigs, and the noise made the Dove take wing.

284- The Crow and the Sheep A TROUBLESOME CROW seated herself on the back of a Sheep.

284- El Cuervo y las Ovejas A TROUBLESOMA CROW se sentó en la parte posterior de una oveja.

The Sheep, much against his will, carried her backward and forward for a long time, and at last said, “If you had treated a dog in this way, you would have had your deserts from his sharp teeth.

La oveja, mucho en contra de su voluntad, la llevó hacia atrás y hacia adelante durante mucho tiempo, y al fi n dijo: “Si hubieras tratado a un perro de esta manera, habrías tenido tus desiertos de sus dientes afi lados.

” To this the Crow replied, “I despise the weak and yield to the strong.

A esto respondió el Cuervo: Desprecio a los débiles y cedo a los fuertes.

I know whom I may bully and whom I must flatter; and I thus prolong

Sé a quién puedo acosar y a quién debo adular; y así prolongo

” 285- The Fox and the Bramble A FOX was mounting a hedge when he lost his footing and caught hold of a Bramble to save himself.

285- El Zorro y el Bramble A FOX montaba un seto cuando perdió el pie y se apoderó de un Bramble para salvarse a sí mismo.

Having pricked and grievously tom the soles of his feet, he accused the Bramble because, when he had fled to her for assistance, she had used him worse than the hedge itself.

Después de haber pinchado y hollado gravemente las plantas de sus pies, acusó al Bramble porque, cuando él había huido a ella en busca de ayuda, ella lo había utilizado peor que el seto mismo.

The Bramble, interrupting him, said, “But you really must have been out of your senses to fasten yourself on me, who am

El Bramble, interrumpiéndolo, dijo, "Pero realmente debes haber estado fuera de tus sentidos para sujetarte a mí, que soy

” 286- The Wolf and the Lion A WOLF, having stolen a lamb from a fold, was carrying him off to his lair.

286- El lobo y el león A WOLF, habiendo robado un cordero de un redil, lo llevaba a su guarida.

A Lion met him in the path, and seizing the lamb, took it from him.

Un León lo encontró en el camino, y cogiendo el cordero, se lo quitó.

Standing at a safe distance, the Wolf exclaimed, “You have unrighteously taken that which was mine from me!

De pie a una distancia segura, el Lobo exclamó: “¡Has tomado injustamente de mí lo que era mío!

” To which the Lion jeeringly replied, “It was righteously yours, eh?

” A lo que el León respondió burlonamente: “Era justamente tuyo, ¿eh?

’ 287- The Dog and the Oyster A DOG, used to eating eggs, saw an Oyster and, opening his mouth to its widest extent, swallowed it down with the utmost relish, supposing it to be an egg.

’ 287- El Perro y el Oyster Un perro, acostumbrado a comer huevos, vio un Oyster y, abriendo su boca en su mayor medida, lo tragó con el máximo gusto, suponiendo que fuera un huevo.

Soon afterwards suffering great pain in his stomach, he said, “I deserve all this tor- ment, for my folly in thinking that everything round must be an egg.

Poco después, sufriendo un gran dolor de estómago, dijo: «Me merezco todo este tor- mento, por mi locura al pensar que todo alrededor debe ser un huevo.

” They who

“ Ellos que

288- The Ant and the Dove AN ANT went to the bank of a river to quench its thirst, and being carried away by the rush of the stream, was on the point of drowning.

288- La hormiga y la paloma UNA ANT fue a la orilla de un río para saciar su sed, y siendo llevada por la corriente del arroyo, estaba a punto de ahogarse.

A Dove sitting on a tree overhanging the water plucked a leaf and let it fall into the stream close to her.

Una paloma sentada en un árbol que sobresalía del agua arrancaba una hoja y la dejaba caer en el arroyo cerca de ella.

The Ant climbed onto it and floated in safety to the bank.

La hormiga se subió a ella y fl otaba con seguridad hasta el banco.

Shortly afterwards a birdcatcher came and stood under the tree, and laid his lime-twigs for the Dove, which sat in the branches.

Poco después vino un pajar y se paró debajo del árbol, y puso sus ramitas de cal para la paloma, que estaba sentada en las ramas.

The Ant, perceiving his design, stung him in the foot.

La hormiga, percibiendo su diseño, lo picó en el pie.

In pain the birdcatcher threw down the twigs, and the noise made the Dove take wing.

Con dolor el cazador de aves tiró las ramitas, y el ruido hizo que la paloma tomara el ala.

289- The Partridge and the Fowler

A FOWLER caught a Partridge and was about to kill it. The Partridge earnestly begged him to spare his life, saying, "Pray, master, permit me to live and I will entice many Partridges to you in recompense for your mercy to me." The Fowler replied, "I shall now with less scruple take your life, because you are willing to save it at the cost of betraying your friends and relations."

290- The Flea and the Man

A MAN, very much annoyed with a Flea, caught him at last, and said, "Who are you who dare to feed on my limbs, and to cost me so much trouble in catching you?' The Flea replied, "O my dear sir, pray spare my life, and destroy me not, for I cannot possibly do you much harm." The Man, laughing, replied, "Now you shall certainly die by mine own hands, for no evil, whether it be small or large, ought to be tolerated."

291- The Thieves and the Cock

SOME THIEVES broke into a house and found nothing but a Cock, whom they stole, and got off as fast as they could. Upon arriving at home they prepared to kill the Cock, who thus pleaded for his life: "Pray spare me; I am very serviceable to men. I wake them up in the night to their work." "That is the very reason why we must the more kill you," they replied; "for when you wake your neighbors, you entirely put an end to our business." The safeguards of virtue are hateful to those with evil intentions.

292- The Dog and the Cook

A RICH MAN gave a great feast, to which he invited many friends and acquaintances. His Dog availed himself of the occasion to invite a stranger Dog, a friend of his, saying, "My master gives a feast, and there is always much food remaining; come and sup with me tonight." The Dog thus invited went at the hour appointed, and seeing the preparations for so grand an entertainment, said in the joy of his heart, "How glad I am that I came! I do not often get such a chance as this. I will take care and eat enough to last me both today and tomorrow." While he was congratulating himself and wagging his tail to convey his pleasure to his friend, the Cook saw him moving about among his dishes and, seizing him by his fore and hind paws, bundled him without ceremony out of the window. He fell with force upon the ground and limped away, howling dreadfully. His yelling soon attracted other street dogs, who came up to him and inquired how he had enjoyed his supper. He replied, "Why, to tell you the truth, I drank so much wine that I remember nothing. I do not know how I got out of the house."

AESOP

289- The Partridge and the Fowler A FOWLER caught a Partridge and was about to kill it.

289. La perdiz y el fowler Un fowler cogió una perdiz y estaba a punto de matarla.

The Partridge earnestly begged him to spare his life, saying, “Pray, master, permit me to live and I will entice many Partridges to you in recompense for your mercy to me.

La perdiz le rogó encarecidamente que perdonara su vida, diciendo: Orad, señor, permitidme vivir y os atraeré muchas perdiz en recompensa por vuestra misericordia hacia mí.

” The Fowler replied, “I shall now with less scruple take your life, because you are willing to

El Fowler respondió: “Ahora con menos escrúpulos te quitaré la vida, porque estás dispuesto a

” 290- The Flea and the Man A MAN, very much annoyed with a Flea, caught him at last, and said, “Who are you who dare to feed on my limbs, and to cost me so much trouble in catching you?

290- La pulga y el hombre UN HOMBRE, muy molesto con una pulga, lo atrapó por fi n, y dijo: “¿Quién eres tú que te atreves a alimentarte de mis extremidades, y a costarme tantos problemas en atraparte?

’ The Flea replied, “O my dear sir, pray spare my life, and destroy me not, for I cannot possibly do you much harm.

’ La pulga respondió: “Oh mi querido señor, ruega por perdonarme la vida, y no me destruyas, porque no puedo hacerte mucho daño.

” The Man, laughing, replied, “Now you shall certainly die by mine own hands, for no evil, whether it be small or large, ought

El Hombre, riendo, contestó: “Ahora ciertamente morirás por mis propias manos, porque ningún mal, sea pequeño o grande, debe

” 291- The Thieves and the Cock SOME THIEVES broke into a house and found nothing but a Cock, whom they stole, and got off as fast as they could.

291- Los ladrones y los gallos, algunos ladrones irrumpieron en una casa y no encontraron nada más que un gallo, a quien robaron, y se bajaron tan rápido como pudieron.

Upon arriving at home they prepared to kill the Cock, who thus pleaded for his life: “Pray spare me; I am very serviceable to men.

Al llegar a casa se prepararon para matar al gallo, que así suplicó por su vida: “Rezad por mí; soy muy servicial a los hombres.

I wake them up in the night to their work.

Los despierto en la noche a su trabajo.

” “That is the very reason why we must the more kill you,” they replied; “for when you wake your neighbors, you entirely put an end to our business.

“ Esa es la razón misma por la que tenemos que matarte más,” contestaron; “porque cuando despiertas a tus vecinos, has puesto fi n por completo a nuestro negocio.

” The safeguards of virtue are hateful to those

” Las salvaguardas de la virtud son odiosas para aquellos

292- The Dog and the Cook A RICH MAN gave a great feast, to which he invited many friends and acquaint- ances.

292- El perro y el cocinero UN HOMBRE RICH dio una gran fi esta, a la que invitó a muchos amigos y conocidos.

His Dog availed himself of the occasion to invite a stranger Dog, a friend of his, saying, “My master gives a feast, and there is always much food remaining; come and sup with me tonight.

Su perro aprovechó la ocasión para invitar a un perro extraño, un amigo suyo, diciendo: "Mi señor da un banquete, y siempre queda mucho alimento; ven y cena conmigo esta noche.

” The Dog thus invited went at the hour appointed, and seeing the preparations for so grand an entertainment, said in the joy of his heart, “How glad I am that I came!

” El Perro así invitado fue a la hora señalada, y viendo los preparativos para un entretenimiento tan grandioso, dijo en el gozo de su corazón: “¡Cuán contento estoy de haber venido!

I do not often get such a chance as this.

No suelo tener una oportunidad como esta.

I will take care and eat enough to last me both today and tomorrow.

Me ocuparé y comeré lo sufi ciente como para durarme tanto hoy como mañana.

” While he was con- gratulating himself and wagging his tail to convey his pleasure to his friend, the Cook saw him moving about among his dishes and, seizing him by his fore and hind paws, bundled him without ceremony out of the window.

” Mientras se congraciaba a sí mismo y meneaba la cola para transmitir su placer a su amigo, el cocinero lo vio moverse entre sus platos y, tomándolo por el frente y las patas traseras, lo embaló sin ceremonia por la ventana.

He fell with force upon the ground and limped away, howling dreadfully.

Cayó con fuerza sobre el suelo y cojeó, aullando terriblemente.

His yelling soon attracted other street dogs, who came up to him and inquired how he had enjoyed his sup- per.

Sus gritos pronto atrajeron a otros perros callejeros, que se acercaron a él y le preguntaron cómo había disfrutado de su sup-per.

He replied, “Why, to tell you the truth, I drank so much wine that I remember nothing.

Él respondió, ¿Por qué, a decir verdad, bebí tanto vino que no recuerdo nada.

I do not know how I got out of the house.

No sé cómo salí de la casa.

”

”

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FABLES

293- The Travelers and the Plane-Tree

TWO TRAVELERS, worn out by the heat of the summer's sun, laid themselves down at noon under the widespreading branches of a Plane-Tree. As they rested under its shade, one of the Travelers said to the other, "What a singularly useless tree is the Plane! It bears no fruit, and is not of the least service to man." The Plane-Tree, interrupting him, said, "You ungrateful fellows! Do you, while receiving benefits from me and resting under my shade, dare to describe me as useless, and unprofitable?' Some men underrate their best blessings.

294- The Hares and the Frogs

THE HARES, oppressed by their own exceeding timidity and weary of the perpetual alarm to which they were exposed, with one accord determined to put an end to themselves and their troubles by jumping from a lofty precipice into a deep lake below. As they scampered off in large numbers to carry out their resolve, the Frogs lying on the banks of the lake heard the noise of their feet and rushed helter-skelter to the deep water for safety. On seeing the rapid disappearance of the Frogs, one of the Hares cried out to his companions: "Stay, my friends, do not do as you intended; for you now see that there are creatures who are still more timid than ourselves."

295- The Lion, Jupiter, and the Elephant

THE LION wearied Jupiter with his frequent complaints. "It is true, O Jupiter!" he said, "that I am gigantic in strength, handsome in shape, and powerful in attack. I have jaws well provided with teeth, and feet furnished with claws, and I lord it over all the beasts of the forest, and what a disgrace it is, that being such as I am, I should be frightened by the crowing of a cock." Jupiter replied, "Why do you blame me without a cause? I have given you all the attributes which I possess myself, and your courage never fails you except in this one instance." On hearing this the Lion groaned and lamented very much and, reproaching himself with his cowardice, wished that he might die. As these thoughts passed through his mind, he met an Elephant and came close to hold a conversation with him. After a time he observed that the Elephant shook his ears very often, and he inquired what was the matter and why his ears moved with such a tremor every now and then. Just at that moment a Gnat settled on the head of the Elephant, and he replied, "Do you see that little buzzing insect? If it enters my ear, my fate is sealed. I should die presently." The Lion said, "Well, since so huge a beast is afraid of a tiny gnat, I will no more complain, nor wish myself dead. I find myself, even as I am, better off than the Elephant."

293- The Travelers and the Plane-Tree TWO TRAVELERS, worn out by the heat of the summer's sun, laid themselves down at noon under the widespreading branches of a Plane-Tree.

293- Los Viajeros y los DOS VIAJADORES de Plane-Tree, desgastados por el calor del sol del verano, se posaron al mediodía bajo las extensas ramas de un Plane-Tree.

As they rested under its shade, one of the Travelers said to the other, "What a singularly use- less tree is the Plane!

Mientras descansaban bajo su sombra, uno de los Viajeros dijo al otro: "¡Qué singular uso, menos árbol es el Plano!

It bears no fruit, and is not of the least service to man.

No da fruto, y no es del menor servicio al hombre.

" The Plane-Tree, interrupting him, said, "You ungrateful fellows!

El Plane-Tree, interrumpiéndolo, dijo: "¡Muchachos desagradecidos!

Do you, while receiv- ing benefits from me and resting under my shade, dare to describe me as useless, and unprofitable?

¿Te atreves a describirme como inútil e inútil mientras recibes benefi cios de mí y descansas bajo mi sombra?

294- The Hares and the Frogs THE HARES, oppressed by their own exceeding timidity and weary of the per- petual alarm to which they were exposed

294- Las haras y las ranas las haras, oprimidas por su propia timidez y cansadas de la alarma per-petual a la que estaban expuestas

with one accord determined to put an end to themselves and their troubles by jumping from a lofty precipice into a deep lake below.

con un acuerdo decidido a poner fi n a sí mismos y sus problemas saltando de un precipicio elevado en un lago profundo debajo.

As they scampered off in large numbers to carry out their resolve, the Frogs lying on the banks of the lake heard the noise of their feet and rushed hel- ter-skelter to the deep water for safety.

A medida que salían corriendo en gran número para llevar a cabo su determinación, las Ranas que yacían en las orillas del lago escucharon el ruido de sus pies y corrieron a las aguas profundas por seguridad.

On seeing the rapid disappearance of the Frogs, one of the Hares cried out to his companions: "Stay, my friends, do not do as you intended; for you now see that there are creatures who are still more timid

Al ver la rápida desaparición de las Ranas, uno de los Hares clamó a sus compañeros: "Quédense, amigos míos, no hagan lo que querían; porque ahora ven que hay criaturas que son aún más tímidas.

" 295- The Lion, Jupiter, and the Elephant THE LION wearied Jupiter with his frequent complaints.

295- El León, Júpiter y el Elefante EL LEÓN cansaron a Júpiter con sus frecuentes quejas.

" he said, "that I am gigantic in strength, handsome in shape, and powerful in at- tack.

Dijo, "que soy gigante en fuerza, guapo en forma, y poderoso en atadura.

I have jaws well provided with teeth, and feet furnished with claws, and I lord it over all the beasts of the forest, and what a disgrace it is, that being such as I am, I should be frightened by the crowing of a cock.

Tengo las mandíbulas bien provistas de dientes, y los pies provistos de garras, y lo domino sobre todas las bestias del bosque, y lo que es una vergüenza, que siendo como soy, debería estar asustado por el canto de un gallo.

" Jupiter replied, "Why do you blame me without a cause?

Júpiter respondió: "¿Por qué me culpas sin causa?

I have given you all the attributes which I possess myself, and your courage never fails you except in this one instance.

Te he dado todos los atributos que poseo, y tu coraje nunca te falla excepto en este caso.

” On hearing this the Lion groaned and lamented very much and, reproaching himself with his cowardice, wished that he might die.

Al oír esto el León gimió y se lamentó mucho y, vituperándose a sí mismo con su cobardía, deseaba morir.

As these thoughts passed through his mind, he met an Elephant and came close to hold a conversation with him.

A medida que estos pensamientos pasaban por su mente, se encontró con un Elefante y se acercó para mantener una conversación con él.

After a time he observed that the Elephant shook his ears very often, and he inquired what was the matter and why his ears moved with such a tremor every now and then.

Después de un tiempo observó que el Elefante sacudía sus oídos muy a menudo, y preguntó cuál era el problema y por qué sus oídos se movían con tal temblor de vez en cuando.

Just at that moment a Gnat settled on the head of the Elephant, and he re- plied, “Do you see that little buzzing insect?

Justo en ese momento un Gnat se asentó en la cabeza del Elefante, y volvió a decir: “¿Ves a ese pequeño insecto zumbido?

If it enters my ear, my fate is sealed.

Si entra en mi oído, mi destino está sellado.

I should die presently.

Debería morir en este momento.

” The Lion said, “Well, since so huge a beast is afraid of a tiny gnat, I will no more complain, nor wish myself dead.

El León dijo: “Pues bien, puesto que una bestia tan grande tiene miedo de un pequeño mosquito, ya no me quejaré, ni me desearé muerto.

I find myself, even as I am, better off than the Elephant.

Me encuentro, como estoy, mejor que el Elefante.

”

”

296- The Lamb and the Wolf

A WOLF pursued a Lamb, which fled for refuge to a certain Temple. The Wolf called out to him and said, "The Priest will slay you in sacrifice, if he should catch you." On which the Lamb replied, "It would be better for me to be sacrificed in the Temple than to be eaten by you."

297- The Rich Man and the Tanner

A RICH MAN lived near a Tanner, and not being able to bear the unpleasant smell of the tan-yard, he pressed his neighbor to go away. The Tanner put off his departure from time to time, saying that he would leave soon. But as he still continued to stay, as time went on, the rich man became accustomed to the smell, and feeling no manner of inconvenience, made no further complaints.

298- The Shipwrecked Man and the Sea

A SHIPWRECKED MAN, having been cast upon a certain shore, slept after his buffetings with the deep. After a while he awoke, and looking upon the Sea, loaded it with reproaches. He argued that it enticed men with the calmness of its looks, but when it had induced them to plow its waters, it grew rough and destroyed them. The Sea, assuming the form of a woman, replied to him: "Blame not me, my good sir, but the winds, for I am by my own nature as calm and firm even as this earth; but the winds suddenly falling on me create these waves, and lash me into fury."

299- The Mules and the Robbers

TWO MULES well-laden with packs were trudging along. One carried panniers filled with money, the other sacks weighted with grain. The Mule carrying the treasure walked with head erect, as if conscious of the value of his burden, and tossed up and down the clear-toned bells fastened to his neck. His companion followed with quiet and easy step. All of a sudden Robbers rushed upon them from their hiding-places, and in the scuffle with their owners, wounded with a sword the Mule carrying the treasure, which they greedily seized while taking no notice of the grain. The Mule which had been robbed and wounded bewailed his misfortunes. The other replied, "I am indeed glad that I was thought so little of, for I have lost nothing, nor am I hurt with any wound."

296- The Lamb and the Wolf A WOLF pursued a Lamb, which fled for refuge to a certain Temple.

296- El Cordero y el Lobo A WOLF persiguió a un Cordero, que huyó para refugiarse en cierto Templo.

The Wolf called out to him and said, “The Priest will slay you in sacrifice, if he should catch you.

El Lobo le llamó y le dijo: "El sacerdote te matará en sacrifi cio, si te atrapa.

” On which the Lamb replied, “It would be better for me to be sacrificed in the

” Sobre lo cual el Cordero respondió: “Sería mejor para mí ser sacrifi cado en el

” 297- The Rich Man and the Tanner A RICH MAN lived near a Tanner, and not being able to bear the unpleasant smell of the tan-yard, he pressed his neighbor to go away.

297- El hombre rico y el curtidor UN HOMBRE RICH vivían cerca de un curtidor, y no siendo capaz de soportar el olor desagradable del tan-yard, presionó a su vecino para que se fuera.

The Tanner put off his departure from time to time, saying that he would leave soon.

El Tanner postergó su partida de vez en cuando, diciendo que se iría pronto.

But as he still continued to stay, as time went on, the rich man became accustomed to the smell,

Pero mientras se quedaba, con el paso del tiempo, el hombre rico se acostumbraba al olor,

298- The Shipwrecked Man and the Sea A SHIPWRECKED MAN, having been cast upon a certain shore, slept after his buffetings with the deep.

298- El Naufragado y el Mar UN HOMBRE ENVÍO, habiendo sido lanzado sobre una cierta orilla, durmió después de sus golpes con las profundidades.

After a while he awoke, and looking upon the Sea, loaded it with reproaches.

Después de un tiempo se despertó, y mirando al mar, lo cargó de reproches.

He argued that it enticed men with the calmness of its looks, but when it had induced them to plow its waters, it grew rough and destroyed them.

Argumentó que sedujo a los hombres con la calma de sus miradas, pero cuando los había inducido a arar sus aguas, se volvió áspera y los destruyó.

The Sea, assuming the form of a woman, replied to him: “Blame not me, my good sir, but the winds, for Iam by my own nature as calm and firm even as this earth; but the winds suddenly falling on me create these waves, and

El Mar, asumiendo la forma de una mujer, le respondió: “No me maldigas, mi buen señor, sino los vientos, porque yo soy por mi propia naturaleza tan tranquilo y fi rme como esta tierra; pero los vientos que caen repentinamente sobre mí crean estas olas, y

” 299- The Mules and the Robbers TWO MULES well-laden with packs were trudging along.

" 299- Las mulas y los ladrones DOS MULES bien cargados con paquetes estaban caminando a lo largo.

One carried panniers filled with money, the other sacks weighted with grain.

Uno llevaba panifi cadores llenos de dinero, los otros sacos cargados de grano.

The Mule carrying the treasure walked with head erect, as if conscious of the value of his burden, and tossed up and down the clear-toned bells fastened to his neck.

La mula que llevaba el tesoro caminaba con la cabeza erguida, como consciente del valor de su carga, y lanzaba hacia arriba y hacia abajo las campanas de tono claro fi jadas a su cuello.

His companion fol- lowed with quiet and easy step.

Su compañero fol-lowed con paso tranquilo y fácil.

All of a sudden Robbers rushed upon them from their hiding-places, and in the scuffle with their owners, wounded with a sword the Mule carrying the treasure, which they greedily seized while taking no notice of the grain.

De repente los ladrones corrieron sobre ellos desde sus escondites, y en la pelea con sus dueños, heridos con una espada la Mula que llevaba el tesoro, que cogieron con avidez mientras no tomaban nota del grano.

The Mule which had been robbed and wounded bewailed his mis- fortunes.

La mula que había sido robada y herida lloraba sus malas fortunas.

The other replied, “I am indeed glad that I was thought so little of, for I have lost nothing, nor am I hurt with any wound.

El otro respondió: “Estoy realmente contento de que se me haya pensado tan poco, porque no he perdido nada, ni estoy herido de ninguna herida.

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300- The Viper and the File

A VIPER, entering the workshop of a smith, sought from the tools the means of satisfying his hunger. He more particularly addressed himself to a File, and asked of him the favor of a meal. The File replied, "You must indeed be a simple-minded fellow if you expect to get anything from me, who am accustomed to take from everyone, and never to give anything in return."

301- The Lion and the Shepherd

A LION, roaming through a forest, trod upon a thorn. Soon afterward he came up to a Shepherd and fawned upon him, wagging his tail as if to say, "I am a suppliant, and seek your aid." The Shepherd boldly examined the beast, discovered the thorn, and placing his paw upon his lap, pulled it out; thus relieved of his pain, the Lion returned into the forest. Some time after, the Shepherd, being imprisoned on a false accusation, was condemned "to be cast to the Lions" as the punishment for his imputed crime. But when the Lion was released from his cage, he recognized the Shepherd as the man who healed him, and instead of attacking him, approached and placed his foot upon his lap. The King, as soon as he heard the tale, ordered the Lion to be set free again in the forest, and the Shepherd to be pardoned and restored to his friends.

302- The Camel and Jupiter

THE CAMEL, when he saw the Bull adorned with horns, envied him and wished that he himself could obtain the same honors. He went to Jupiter, and besought him to give him horns. Jupiter, vexed at his request because he was not satisfied with his size and strength of body, and desired yet more, not only refused to give him horns, but even deprived him of a portion of his ears.

303- The Panther and the Shepherds

A PANTHER, by some mischance, fell into a pit. The Shepherds discovered him, and some threw sticks at him and pelted him with stones, while others, moved with compassion towards one about to die even though no one should hurt him, threw in some food to prolong his life. At night they returned home, not dreaming of any danger, but supposing that on the morrow they would find him dead. The Panther, however, when he had recruited his feeble strength, freed himself with a sudden bound from the pit, and hastened to his den with rapid steps. After a few days he came forth and slaughtered the cattle, and, killing the Shepherds who had attacked him, raged with angry fury. Then they who had spared his life, fearing for their safety, surrendered to him their flocks and begged only for their lives. To them the Panther made this reply: "I remember alike those who sought

AESOP

300- The Viper and the File A VIPER, entering the workshop of a smith, sought from the tools the means of satisfying his hunger.

300- La Víbora y el Archivo Un VIPER, entrando en el taller de un herrero, buscó de las herramientas los medios para satisfacer su hambre.

He more particularly addressed himself to a File, and asked of him the favor of a meal.

Más particularmente se dirigió a un archivo, y le pidió el favor de una comida.

The File replied, "You must indeed be a simple-minded fellow if you expect to get anything from me, who am accustomed to take from

El archivo respondió: "De hecho, debes ser un tipo de mente sencilla si esperas obtener algo de mí, que estoy acostumbrado a tomar de

" 301- The Lion and the Shepherd A LION, roaming through a forest, trod upon a thorn.

301- El León y el Pastor UN LEÓN, vagando por un bosque, pisó una espina.

Soon afterward he came up to a Shepherd and fawned upon him, wagging his tail as if to say, "I am a sup- pliant, and seek your aid.

Poco después se acercó a un Pastor y lo adulaba, meneando su cola como para decir, "Soy un sup- pliant, y buscar su ayuda.

" The Shepherd boldly examined the beast, discovered the thorn, and placing his paw upon his lap, pulled it out; thus relieved of his pain, the Lion returned into the forest.

" El Pastor examinó audazmente a la bestia, descubrió la espina, y puso su pata sobre su regazo, la sacó; así aliviado de su dolor, el León regresó al bosque.

Some time after, the Shepherd, being im- prisoned on a false accusation, was condemned "to be cast to the Lions" as the punishment for his imputed crime.

Algún tiempo después, el Pastor, siendo encarcelado por una acusación falsa, fue condenado "a ser lanzado a los Leones" como el castigo por su crimen imputado.

But when the Lion was released from his cage, he recognized the Shepherd as the man who healed him, and instead of attacking him, approached and placed his foot upon his lap.

Pero cuando el León fue liberado de su jaula, reconoció al Pastor como el hombre que lo curó, y en lugar de atacarlo, se acercó y puso su pie sobre su regazo.

The King, as soon as he heard the tale, ordered the Lion to be set free again in the forest, and the Shepherd to be

El Rey, tan pronto como escuchó la historia, ordenó que el León fuera puesto en libertad de nuevo en el bosque, y que el Pastor fuera

302- The Camel and Jupiter THE CAMEL, when he saw the Bull adorned with horns, envied him and wished that he himself could obtain the same honors.

302- El Camello y Júpiter EL CAMEL, cuando vio el Toro adornado con cuernos, le envidiaba y deseaba que él mismo pudiera obtener los mismos honores.

He went to Jupiter, and besought him to give him horns.

Fue a Júpiter, y le rogó que le diera cuernos.

Jupiter, vexed at his request because he was not satisfied with his size and strength of body, and desired yet more, not only refused to give

Júpiter, molesto por su petición porque no estaba satisfecho con su tamaño y fuerza de cuerpo, y deseaba aún más, no sólo se negó a dar

303- The Panther and the Shepherds A PANTHER, by some mischance, fell into a pit.

303- La Pantera y los Pastores UNA PANTERA, por alguna imprudencia, cayó en un hoyo.

The Shepherds discovered him, and some threw sticks at him and pelted him with stones, while others, moved with compassion towards one about to die even though no one should hurt him, threw in some food to prolong his life.

Los Pastores lo descubrieron, y algunos le arrojaron palos y lo apedrearon, mientras que otros, con compasión hacia uno que estaba a punto de morir, aunque nadie debía hacerle daño, arrojaron algo de alimento para prolongar su vida.

At night they returned home, not dream- ing of any danger, but supposing that on the morrow they would find him dead.

Por la noche regresaron a casa, sin soñar con ningún peligro, pero suponiendo que mañana lo encontrarían muerto.

The Panther, however, when he had recruited his feeble strength, freed himself with a sudden bound from the pit, and hastened to his den with rapid steps.

El Pantera, sin embargo, cuando había reclutado su débil fuerza, se liberó con un repentino atado de la fosa, y se apresuró a su guarida con pasos rápidos.

After a few days he came forth and slaughtered the cattle, and, killing the Shepherds who had attacked him, raged with angry fury.

Después de unos días salió y degolló el ganado, y, matando a los pastores que lo habían atacado, se enfureció con furia.

Then they who had spared his life, fearing for their safety, surrendered to him their flocks and begged only for their lives.

Entonces los que le habían perdonado la vida, temiendo por su seguridad, se entregaron a él sus rebaños y rogaron sólo por sus vidas.

To them the Panther made this reply: “I remember alike those who sought

A ellos les respondió la Pantera: “Recuerdo por igual a los que buscaban

my life with stones, and those who gave me food. Lay aside, therefore, your fears. I return as an enemy only to those who injured me."

304- The Ass and the Charger

AN ASS congratulated a Horse on being so ungrudgingly and carefully provided for, while he himself had scarcely enough to eat and not even that without hard work. But when war broke out, a heavily armed soldier mounted the Horse, and riding him to the charge, rushed into the very midst of the enemy. The Horse was wounded and fell dead on the battlefield. Then the Ass, seeing all these things, changed his mind, and commiserated the Horse.

305- The Eagle and His Captor

AN EAGLE was once captured by a man, who immediately clipped his wings and put him into his poultry-yard with the other birds, at which treatment the Eagle was weighed down with grief. Later, another neighbor purchased him and allowed his feathers to grow again. The Eagle took flight, and pouncing upon a hare, brought it at once as an offering to his benefactor. A Fox, seeing this, exclaimed, "Do not cultivate the favor of this man, but of your former owner, lest he should again hunt for you and deprive you a second time of your wings."

306- The Bald Man and the Fly

A FLY bit the bare head of a Bald Man who, endeavoring to destroy it, gave himself a heavy slap. Escaping, the Fly said mockingly, "You who have wished to revenge, even with death, the Prick of a tiny insect, see what you have done to yourself to add insult to injury?' The Bald Man replied, "I can easily make peace with myself, because I know there was no intention to hurt. But you, an ill-favored and contemptible insect who delights in sucking human blood, I wish that I could have killed you even if I had incurred a heavier penalty."

307- The Olive-Tree and the Fig-Tree

THE OLIVE-TREE ridiculed the Fig-Tree because, while she was green all the year round, the Fig-Tree changed its leaves with the seasons. A shower of snow fell upon them, and, finding the Olive full of foliage, it settled upon its branches and broke them down with its weight, at once despoiling it of its beauty and killing the tree. But finding the Fig-Tree denuded of leaves, the snow fell through to the ground, and did not injure it at all.

my life with stones, and those who gave me food.

mi vida con piedras, y los que me dieron de comer.

Lay aside, therefore, your fears.

Deja de lado, por lo tanto, tus miedos.

" 304- The Ass and the Charger AN ASS congratulated a Horse on being so ungrudgingly and carefully provided for, while he himself had scarcely enough to eat and not even that without hard work.

304- El Ass y el Charger AN ASS felicitaron a un Caballo por ser tan descuidado y cuidadosamente provisto, mientras que él mismo apenas tenía sufi ciente para comer y ni siquiera eso sin trabajo duro.

But when war broke out, a heavily armed soldier mounted the Horse, and riding him to the charge, rushed into the very midst of the enemy.

Pero cuando estalló la guerra, un soldado fuertemente armado montó al Caballo, y lo llevó a la carga, se precipitó en medio del enemigo.

The Horse was wounded and fell dead on the battlefield.

El Caballo fue herido y cayó muerto en el campo de batalla.

Then the Ass, seeing all these things,

Entonces el Culo, viendo todas estas cosas,

305- The Eagle and His Captor AN EAGLE was once captured by a man, who immediately clipped his wings and put him into his poultry-yard with the other birds, at which treatment the Ea- gle was weighed down with grief.

305- El águila y su captor UN EAGLE fue capturado una vez por un hombre, que inmediatamente cortó sus alas y lo puso en su corral de aves de corral con las otras aves, por lo que el tratamiento el Ea-gle estaba cargado de dolor.

Later, another neighbor purchased him and al- lowed his feathers to grow again.

Más tarde, otro vecino lo compró y bajó sus plumas para volver a crecer.

The Eagle took flight, and pouncing upon a hare, brought it at once as an offering to his benefactor.

El águila tomó vuelo, y se abalanzó sobre una liebre, la trajo de inmediato como una ofrenda a su benefactor.

A Fox, seeing this, exclaimed, “Do not cultivate the favor of this man, but of your former owner, lest he should

A Fox, viendo esto, exclamó, No cultives el favor de este hombre, sino de tu antiguo dueño, para que no sea

” 306- The Bald Man and the Fly A FLY bit the bare head of a Bald Man who, endeavoring to destroy it, gave himself a heavy slap.

306- El hombre calvo y la mosca Una mosca mordió la cabeza desnuda de un hombre calvo que, tratando de destruirlo, se dio una fuerte bofetada.

Escaping, the Fly said mockingly, “You who have wished to revenge, even with death, the Prick of a tiny insect, see what you have done to yourself to add insult to injury?

Escapar, la mosca dijo burlonamente, Tú que has querido vengarte, incluso con la muerte, el Pico de un insecto pequeño, ¿ves lo que te has hecho a ti mismo para añadir insulto a las heridas?

’ The Bald Man replied, “I can easily make peace with myself, because I know there was no intention to hurt.

’ El hombre calvo respondió: “Con facilidad puedo hacer las paces conmigo mismo, porque sé que no había intención de lastimar.

But you, an ill-fa- vored and contemptible insect who delights in sucking human blood, I wish that

Pero usted, un insecto mal-favorable y despreciable que se deleita en chupar sangre humana, deseo que

” 307- The Olive-Tree and the Fig-Tree THE OLIVE-TREE ridiculed the Fig-Tree because, while she was green all the year round, the Fig-Tree changed its leaves with the seasons.

307- El árbol del olivo y el árbol del higo El árbol del olivo ridiculizó al árbol del higo porque, mientras estaba verde todo el año, el árbol del higo cambió sus hojas con las estaciones.

A shower of snow fell upon them, and, finding the Olive full of foliage, it settled upon its branches and broke them down with its weight, at once despoiling it of its beauty and kill- ing the tree.

Una lluvia de nieve cayó sobre ellos, y, encontrando la Oliva llena de follaje, se asentó sobre sus ramas y las rompió con su peso, despojándola inmediatamente de su belleza y matando el árbol.

But finding the Fig-Tree denuded of leaves, the snow fell through to the ground, and did not injure it at all.

Pero al encontrar el Higo-Árbol despojado de hojas, la nieve cayó al suelo, y no la hirió en absoluto.

308- The Eagle and the Kite

AN EAGLE, overwhelmed with sorrow, sat upon the branches of a tree in company with a Kite. "Why," said the Kite, "do I see you with such a rueful look?' "I seek," she replied, "a mate suitable for me, and am not able to find one." "Take me," returned the Kite, "I am much stronger than you are." "Why, are you able to secure the means of living by your plunder?' "Well, I have often caught and carried away an ostrich in my talons." The Eagle, persuaded by these words, accepted him as her mate. Shortly after the nuptials, the Eagle said, "Fly off and bring me back the ostrich you promised me." The Kite, soaring aloft into the air, brought back the shabbiest possible mouse, stinking from the length of time it had lain about the fields. "Is this," said the Eagle, "the faithful fulfillment of your promise to me?' The Kite replied, "That I might attain your royal hand, there is nothing that I would not have promised, however much I knew that I must fail in the performance."

309- The Ass and His Driver

AN ASS, being driven along a high road, suddenly started off and bolted to the brink of a deep precipice. While he was in the act of throwing himself over, his owner seized him by the tail, endeavoring to pull him back. When the Ass persisted in his effort, the man let him go and said, "Conquer, but conquer to your cost."

310- The Thrush and the Fowler

A THRUSH was feeding on a myrtle-tree and did not move from it because its berries were so delicious. A Fowler observed her staying so long in one spot, and having well bird-limed his reeds, caught her. The Thrush, being at the point of death, exclaimed, "O foolish creature that I am! For the sake of a little pleasant food I have deprived myself of my life."

311- The Rose and the Amaranth

AN AMARANTH planted in a garden near a Rose-Tree, thus addressed it: "What a lovely flower is the Rose, a favorite alike with Gods and with men. I envy you your beauty and your perfume." The Rose replied, "I indeed, dear Amaranth, flourish but for a brief season! If no cruel hand pluck me from my stem, yet I must perish by an early doom. But thou art immortal and dost never fade, but bloomest for ever in renewed youth."

AESOP

308- The Eagle and the Kite AN EAGLE, overwhelmed with sorrow, sat upon the branches of a tree in com- pany with a Kite.

308- El Águila y el Gato UN EAGLE, abrumados por el dolor, se sentaban sobre las ramas de un árbol en panecillo con un Gato.

“Why,” said the Kite, “do I see you with such a rueful look?

¿Por qué, dijo la cometa, te veo con una mirada tan triste?

’ “I seek,” she replied, “a mate suitable for me, and am not able to find one.

’ “Busco,” ella respondió, “un compañero adecuado para mí, y no soy capaz de encontrar uno.

” “Take me,” returned the Kite, “I am much stronger than you are.

“ Tómame,” respondió la cometa, “soy mucho más fuerte que tú.

” “Why, are you able to secure the means of living by your plunder?

” “¿Por qué, eres capaz de asegurar los medios de vivir por medio de tu saqueo?

’ “Well, I have often caught and carried away an ostrich in my talons.

’ “Bueno, a menudo he cogido y llevado un avestruz en mis garras.

” The Eagle, persuaded by these words, ac- cepted him as her mate.

” El águila, persuadido por estas palabras, lo aceptó como su pareja.

Shortly after the nuptials, the Eagle said, “Fly off and bring me back the ostrich you promised me.

Poco después de las nupcias, el Águila dijo, Volar y traerme de vuelta el avestruz que me prometiste.

” The Kite, soaring aloft into the air, brought back the shabbiest possible mouse, stinking from the length of time it had lain about the fields.

” La cometa, que se elevaba al aire, trajo de vuelta el ratón más miserable posible, apestoso por el tiempo que había estado recostado sobre los campos.

“Is this,” said the Eagle, “the faithful fulfillment of your promise to me?

¿Es esto, dijo el Águila, el fi el cumplimiento de tu promesa para conmigo?

’ The Kite replied, “That I might attain your royal hand, there is nothing that I would not have promised, however much I knew that I must fail in

’ La cometa respondió: “Para que pueda alcanzar tu mano real, no hay nada que no hubiera prometido, por mucho que supiera que debo fallar en

” 309- The Ass and His Driver AN ASS, being driven along a high road, suddenly started off and bolted to the brink of a deep precipice.

309. El Ass y su conductor UN ASS, siendo conducido a lo largo de un camino alto, de repente comenzó y se atoró al borde de un precipicio profundo.

While he was in the act of throwing himself over, his owner seized him by the tail, endeavoring to pull him back.

Mientras él estaba en el acto de tirarse encima, su dueño lo agarró por la cola, tratando de tirar de él hacia atrás.

When the Ass per- sisted in his effort, the man let him go and said, “Conquer, but conquer to your

Cuando el asno persistió en su esfuerzo, el hombre lo dejó ir y dijo: “Conquista, pero conquista a tu

” 310- The Thrush and the Fowler A THRUSH was feeding on a myrtle-tree and did not move from it because its berries were so delicious.

" 310- El Thrush y el Fowler A THRUSH se alimentaba de un mirto-árbol y no se movía de él porque sus bayas eran tan deliciosos.

A Fowler observed her staying so long in one spot, and having well bird-limed his reeds, caught her.

Un Fowler la observó quedarse tanto tiempo en un lugar, y teniendo bien avellanado sus juncos, la atrapó.

The Thrush, being at the point of death, exclaimed, “O foolish creature that I am!

El Thrush, estando en el punto de la muerte, exclamó: “¡Oh criatura tonta que soy!

For the sake of a little pleasant

Por el bien de un poco agradable

” 311- The Rose and the Amaranth AN AMARANTH planted in a garden near a Rose-Tree, thus addressed it: “What a lovely flower is the Rose, a favorite alike with Gods and with men.

311- La Rosa y el Amaranth AN AMARANTH plantados en un jardín cerca de un árbol de rosas, así se dirigió a ella: “Qué hermosa fl or es la Rosa, una favorita por igual con los dioses y con los hombres.

I envy you your beauty and your perfume.

Te envidio tu belleza y tu perfume.

” The Rose replied, “I indeed, dear Amaranth, flourish but for a brief season!

” La Rosa respondió: “¡De hecho, querido Amaranth, prospero, pero por una breve temporada!

If no cruel hand pluck me from my stem, yet I must perish by an early doom.

Si ninguna mano cruel me arranca de mi tallo, sin embargo, debo perecer por una perdición temprana.

But thou art immortal and dost never fade, but bloomest for ever in renewed youth.

Pero tú eres inmortal y nunca te desvaneces, sino que fl oreces para siempre en una juventud renovada.

”

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FABLES

312- The Frogs' Complaint Against the Sun

ONCE UPON A TIME, when the Sun announced his intention to take a wife, the Frogs lifted up their voices in clamor to the sky. Jupiter, disturbed by the noise of their croaking, inquired the cause of their complaint. One of them said, "The Sun, now while he is single, parches up the marsh, and compels us to die miserably in our arid homes. What will be our future condition if he should beget other suns?'

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AESOP

312- The Frogs' Complaint Against the Sun ONCE UPON A TIME, when the Sun announced his intention to take a wife, the Frogs lifted up their voices in clamor to the sky.

312- La Queja de las Ranas contra el Sol UNA VEZ, cuando el Sol anunció su intención de tomar una esposa, las Ranas alzaron sus voces en clamor al cielo.

Jupiter, disturbed by the noise of their croaking, inquired the cause of their complaint.

Júpiter, perturbado por el ruido de su crujido, preguntó por la causa de su queja.

One of them said, "The Sun, now while he is single, parches up the marsh, and compels us to die miser- ably in our arid homes.

Uno de ellos dijo: "El Sol, ahora que está soltero, se arrastra por el pantano, y nos obliga a morir miserablemente en nuestros hogares áridos.

What will be our future condition if he should beget other suns?

¿Cuál será nuestra condición futura si engendra otros soles?

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KEE

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FABLES

Procesado: 1:15:35 - 1:32:24 (16 min 49 seg) (Errores encontrados)