

BASQUE LANGUAGE. The original and proper name of the language is Eskuara (euskara, uskara), a word *palabra cuyo significado no se ha establecido aún* the exact meaning of which has not yet been ascertained but which probably corresponds with the idea 'clearly Speaking'

The Language is highly interesting and stands as yet absolutely isolated from other European linguistic families.

Basque has no graphic system of its own and uses the Roman character, *propio* ..... Prince L.L. Bonaparte counts, on the whole 13 *en conjunto* simple *vocales* vowels, 38 simple consonants. ....

Declension is replaced.....

The personal pronouns are 'ni',.....

The genders in Basque grammar are distinguished only in the verbal forms..

The Basque conjugation incorporates not only the subject pronouns but.....

In its present state Basque only employs its regular conjugation exceptionally but it has developed probably under .....

The syntax is simple the phrases are short .....

The Vocabulary however, varies extremely from place to place.....

BASQUE PROVINCES, A division of N.E. Spain in the angle of the Bay of Viscay, comprising the Three provinces of Alava, Biscay and Guipuscoa.

Pop. 955,764 (1940). The *termino, limite* boundary of the Basque provinces extends *hacia el S.O.* southwestwards from the French frontier at the Bidassoa, along the Pyrenean foothills and the Sierra de Aralar, and across the western part of the Sierra de Andia to the Ebro at Logroño, *desde donde* whence it follows the river to Raentelarra beyond Miranda and then goes northward to the sea on the fringe of the highlands leaving the basin of the Nervion in Biscay.

todo Geografía..... *Todo esto ayudo a f. de preservar su* ..... It resulted, further, in the preservation of the physical type and ancient culture of the Basques, for penetration into Spain until the 17th century was almost solely confined to the Pyrenean passes of Navarra, notable Roncevaux.

..... Throughout the middle ages, while the coast was comparatively unaffected by the great movements of men and culture, Alava was influenced in manyways since it lay on the northern flank of the pilgrimroute from Pamplona to Santiago through Logroño.

Principios de cada párrafo sobre gramática

HISTORY In Biscay the counts of Haro were lords of Biscay from 1093 to 1350. There was a short union with Castile under Pedro the Cruel, but the definitive union did not take place till 1370, In Alava the ruling power was the confederation of Arriaga, which united the province to the crown of Castile in 1332. Guipuzcoa, which had been dependent sometimes of Navarra, sometimes on Castile, was definitively united to Castile in 1200. From the year 1425 the provinces were desolated by party wars among the lesser nobles (parientes mayores) but these came to an end in 1460-98, when Henry IV and Ferdinand the Catholic strengthened the power of the towns and forbade the erection of any fortified house in the country. Through the three Basque Provinces were thus united to the crown of Spain, they still remained a land apart (tierra apartada). Their juntas acted to some extent in common; and although no written federal pact is known to have existed, they employed, as the symbol of their unity, a <sup>cuño</sup> seal with the word Iruracbat "The Three One," engraved upon it. They preserved their own laws and customs, which the Spanish kings <sup>juraron</sup> swore to observe and maintain. Unless countersigned by <sup>A ho ber leu ezkerrean</sup> the juntas, the decrees of cortes and Spanish legislation or royal orders had no force in the provinces. In the junta of 1481 Guipuzcoa alone proposed a treaty of friendship, peace and free trade for ten years with England, and this was signed in Westminster on March 9, 1482. The Basques are mentioned apart from Spain in the Treaty of Utrecht 1713, and long preserved in their municipal institutions the old style of republicas.

This <sup>sign</sup> <sup>signo de</sup> of independence and autonomy lasted until the death of Ferdinand VII in 1808, when in default of male heirs, his brother, Don Carlos, <sup>levanto</sup> claimed the throne and raised the standard of revolt against his niece, Isabel II. The ensuing wars ended in 1876 in the <sup>completa</sup> utter defeat of the

Carlist forces, and left the provinces at the mercy of the Government. In general government and legislation the provinces were then assimilated to the rest of Spain, the provincial parliaments (diputaciones) being elected like the other provincial councils of Spain, and subjected to the ordinary interference of the civil governors. But their representatives, assisted by the senators and deputies of the Basque Provinces in the Cortes, negotiated successive pacts, each lasting several years, securing for the three provinces their municipal and provincial self-government, and the <sup>impuestos</sup> assessment, distribution and collection of their principal taxes and octroi duties, on the understanding that an agreed sum should be paid annually to the State. In Dec. 1906, the contribution of the Basque Provinces to the State was fixed as follows: for 1906 - 16 at 8,500,000 pesetas; for 1917 - 26 at pts. 9,000,000. On Oct 8 1936, after the outbreak of civil war in Spain, an autonomous Basque government was set up at Guernika. In June 1937, after the insurgent forces had entered Bilbao, the capital of the province of Biscay, General Franco confirmed ~~the existing~~ for the province of Alava, but annulled for the provinces of Guipuzcoa and Biscay, the financial autonomy granted them in 1925,

In agriculture the Basque provinces are great cider countries and..... The chief industries are the sea fisheries and iron mining. Some ~~of~~ of the mines round Bilbao have been worked from prehistoric times. The swords of Mondragon in Guipuzcoa were renowned before those of Toledo. ....

Basses-Pyrénées, ..... Geografia...

The ancient Basque tongue still survives west of Oloron and Lardets with distribubion determined by the passes of Roncesaux and the Bidassoa, and this region is also marked by its farmhouses with windows and frontage X under the gable which has one side of the roof very long to cover the barn and stable, small because the animals can remain out. ....