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***“The Chilean Times’ portrayal of the changing role of women after the 1906
earthquake in Valparaiso”***

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Abstract

The present research intends to depict the way in which women were described in other British newspaper *The Chilian Times* before and after the 1906 earthquake in Valparaiso, highlighting the shift they experienced as objects in this context.

Due to the recent origins of the field of discourse analysis, and to the diversity of issues involved—gender, social movements, historical context and linguistics—different perspectives were applied with the intention of covering the issues involved in the analysis. Thus, the framework presented includes appraisal theory or the study of the language of evaluation in context as purposed by Martin and Rose (2008), Halliday (2014), and gender studies in the case of Litosseliti and Sunderland (2002).

To develop the study, articles from the local news section of *The Chilian Times* were selected from January to December 1906, each one of them presenting women in their texts, an essential condition to be part of the corpus. The selected samples were eclectically analyzed using the above mentioned theoretical and methodological approaches mentioned to portray women as objects in the articles. After the categorization of the discursive markers that revealed the attitude of the newspaper towards women, the results revealed a marked shift of the newspaper's perspective on women after the natural disaster in 1906, presenting them in a positive way, and even as protagonists in some of the articles.

Key words: Discourse analysis, appraisal, gender, identity, British colony, Valparaiso, Chile, The Chilian Times, newspapers.

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1. Introduction

This present research aims at portraying the way in which the role of women in Valparaíso changed after the August 16th, 1906 earthquake. In order to carry out the research, a Critical Discourse Analysis approach (CDA) will be used. The source of the selected articles to be analysed were carefully selected from *The Chilean Times*, and the comparison between articles published in the pre- and post-earthquake period will be analyzed to understand better the way how the shift was produced.

To contextualize the area under study, the figure of women in society has been studied in recent years, by different disciplines like sociology, psychology, anthropology, and linguistics. Within linguistics, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) has been gaining great importance mainly because it uncovers the relation on how power has been institutionally produced and reproduced throughout all kinds of oral and written discourse. Therefore, CDA attempts to encompass and dilucidate the ways in which discourse serves the purpose of maintaining dominance relations, discrimination, power and control manifested in language (Wodak, 1995).

Currently, there are no particular guidelines to conduct analyses in this field, however, different researchers, state that linguists may achieve their goal by taking into account –among other things– linguistic choices. The advice is to be aware of lexical choices, lexical absences, and words of phrases that are salient in context. Existing studies have carried out and established a few ways in which reviewing discourse in terms of gender, but they have not yet addressed a method to finally analyze only women. This situation raises several questions, since women studies –the aim of this research– are the least in number as those of men.

For the purpose of the present research, two different types of analyses offered by the discourse analysts Martin and Rose (2008) will be used: Tracking the Participants in a text and Negotiating Attitudes which focuses on the attitudes and emotions expressed by the author of an oral or written text. This research aims at clarifying the way in which

women were considered in the Valparaíso society in 1906, and how the perception of their role changed after the Valparaíso earthquake. The research questions refer to how the role of women changed during 1906 and to how that change can be observed in one of the most important mass media of the time: *The Chilean Times*, and finally if women were aware of the salient role they had gained during the earthquake. The corpus selected to carry out this research, was *The Chilean Times*, a newspaper published in Valparaíso, and the selected pieces of news to be analyzed were the ones concerning women or the ones that mentioned a woman at least once.

The methodology developed by Martin and Rose, was applied to all the selected pre- and post- natural disaster's articles. The analysis revealed that the perception of the role of women of the Valparaíso British society presented a noticeable positive shift after the earthquake and that even though female activities continued to be the same throughout the year, in the post-earthquake period, *The Chilean Times's* assumed a positive attitude when referring to women (e.g. *beautiful for brave*). Results show that women were aware of the agency they had gained since they started to create 'only-women' organizations.

The study is organized into nine sections, a) introduction, b) general and specific objectives c) research questions, d) historical context of the 19th and 20th centuries, e) theoretical framework, f) methodology, g) results h) the discussion of results, and finally, i) conclusion.

2. Objectives

Considering that nowadays ‘women’ have become a trending topic under discussion all over the world, the role of women and how women were portrayed during the earthquake in 1906 in Valparaiso, was chosen as a research topic. It is remarkable to say that during the 20th century the role of women was reduced to housing chores, motherhood care, charity, and looks. Their glare in social life was constantly overshadowed by man’s role. Nevertheless, their status presented a visible change after the 1906’s earthquake in Valparaiso which affected the British colony and the Chilean inhabitants in the district.

2.1. General and specific objectives

Two types of objectives were set:

a. General objective:

- To portray how the perception of the role of women changed during the earthquake 1906.

b. Specific objectives:

- To identify, critically analyze and classify women as objects in the news articles of *The Chilean Times* before and after the earthquake.
- To describe how women were appraised in the news articles of *The Chilean Times*.
- To analyze and describe the agency that Chilean and British women gained in the 1906 earthquake in Valparaiso.
- To evaluate how women were treated as objects in the 1906 society as revealed in *The Chilean Times*.

3. Research question

Due to the way in which women were portrayed at the turn of the 20th century, our hypothesis is:

- “Women’s role in Valparaiso, as portrayed in *The Chilean Times*, presents a noticeable and positive shift due to the role they played in the 1906 earthquake”.

On the same line, the questions that this study aims to answer are related to the role of women at the turn of the 20th century, the way they were stereotyped, and the perspective taken by one *The Chilean Times*, of the main mass media of the time:

- How does *The Chilean Times* characterize the change in women’s role after the earthquake?
- Is the social change in women’s role expressed by attitudinal discursive markers in the news articles of *The Chilean Times*?
- Were women aware of the agency they had gained as relevant actors after the 1906 earthquake?

4. Historical Context

The following chapter is divided into three main sections which follow the order in which the study was carried out. The social background of people in England, to understand the reasons of the immigration; and information about the British Colony in Valparaiso in relation to two relevant aspects a) important facts and historical events of the lives of women in Chile during the 19th and 20th centuries, and b) the influence of British immigrants as seen in *The Chilian Times*.

4.1. British people in Britain

During the 19th century, England was suffering one of the most important changes in its history: The Industrial Revolution. The new way of living brought about by the Industrial Revolution marked not only a new era all over the world, but also in England.

This new industrialized lifestyle made English agriculture collapse. The main cause for this was ‘The Free Trade Doctrine’ altogether with the development of American prairies as grain lands. America’s mass production of crops triggered the collapse of the English market. As expected, the breakdown of English agriculture meant not only a fall in the country’s economic situation, but it also marked the Englishmen’s divorce of life in contact with nature.

Contrary to what can be thought, indifference to the problem grew as the rates of unemployment were decreased. Farm laborers moved either to towns or migrated to the British Colonies or to the rest of the world. The ones that remained in the countryside complained in vain, as the rulers of the country –in those times liberals and conservatives– were convinced that if one industry incorporated itself into a free competition model.

The decline began in corn prices. At the end of the Industrial Revolution, the corn area in England and Wales had decreased from over eight million acres to under six million; permanent pasture had increased but the fall in cattle and sheep prices kept pace with the fall in the price of corn. Only after the First World War large-scale forestry was undertaken, an old enterprise of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries that revitalized the country's economy.

Another way in which England was affected by industrialization was through Free Trade. Apart from relieving the burdens of the poor, it claimed credit for increasing shipping and overseas trade (mostly coal). Following this line, by 1885 a third of the world's sea-going ships were on the British register, including four fifths of the world's steam-ships. There was great activity in the port of London, and other parts of England, but Liverpool exported more British goods than the capital city. The rise in economic activity made the railway system also increase its capacity which gave rise to the reconstruction of industry and commerce. Thanks to Free Trade many articles that were luxuries in 1837, such as food, clothes, bedding, and furniture, became common comforts in 1897, and gas and oil lighting gave way to electricity.

Due to this change of paradigm in British culture, English people started migrating to other parts of Europe, turning into owners of big companies and chief patrons of the best hotels of Western Europe.

The structure of society also suffered changes. At first, society was a term applied to aristocratic people, but it started spreading to other social strata. It covered not only upper-class aristocracy but also a newly emerging social class of professionals. Concerning the quality of life, the death-rate dropped with the improvement of sanitation and the progress in medical knowledge. In addition to it, the universal system of primary education was implemented, but contrary to expected, it did not solve the problem of poverty as the children of the lower classes stayed in the street after school while their parents were working.

Nevertheless, it can be said, that the lifestyle of the lower class was improving; however, maids and households were still living in degrading ways. As they considered themselves part of the family household, they did not ask for better conditions.

The seventies and eighties were periods of puritanism in ethical and sexual ideas. The doctrine was instilled by the Biblical religion of the mass of the Victorians and also by Anglo-Catholicism. The intellectuals became anti-clerical, anti-religious and materialistic.

Thomas Huxley was one of the first scientists to think of science as a profession and of the empirical method as the only proper scientific way of knowing the world. He stated that faith meant believing what is literally incredible or unreasonable; something impossible for a scientist, which developed into a new stream, Agnosticism. The feudal system was still a reality in those days, but the intrusion of urban life upon rural life ended turning England into a suburb. Agricultural rents were not being as profitable as they had been, and for the same reason, it stopped supporting country houses and the state. (Travelyan, 2016)

Even when British tried to maintain their lifestyle, rural life was not exempt from urban intrusion: newspapers, thoughts, visitors, and new residents arrived to impact the old village life. New education and journalism intruded upon the ugliness of industrialized areas. The horrid industrialized streets were the object of many writers' articles, e.g. Ruskin, who influenced generations of writers with the disgust he felt for industrialization.

During the 19th century, emigration was stronger than ever. People from England travelled to different parts of the world looking for better living conditions. People were just considered as 'gone to the colonies' which means that they might come back any moment. Through this group of people, the lower classes were able to see what was going on in the British colonies. They hoped the reign would become richer and more powerful and with it, improve their lifestyles.

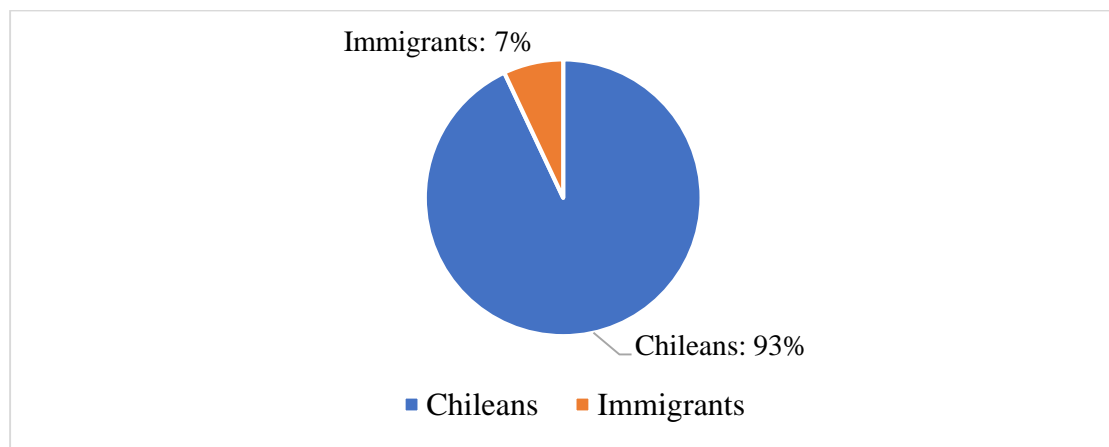
4.2. British people in Valparaíso

The British colony arrived in Chile looking for a better lifestyle. In the year 1813 ‘The Commerce Law’ was dictated, encouraging immigration who had the opportunity to become Chilean citizens after four years of residence in the country. Commerce was thus one of the areas greatly influenced by British immigrants in Chile.

Most of the important British company owners attended Saint Paul’s Anglican Church, built in 1858 in Valparaiso, to profess their faith whether they were Anglicans or not. Some relevant companies at that time were ‘Duncan, Bolton and Company’ and ‘Gibbs and Company’. The first one invested in minerals, such as copper, cobalt, and nitrate; while the second entity produced wine, and exported fruit. (Prain, 2007)

Given the large number of immigrants, Valparaiso became a cosmopolitan city during the 19th century. The following graph illustrates the composition of the port’s society by 1885:

Graph 1. Population of Valparaíso in 1855

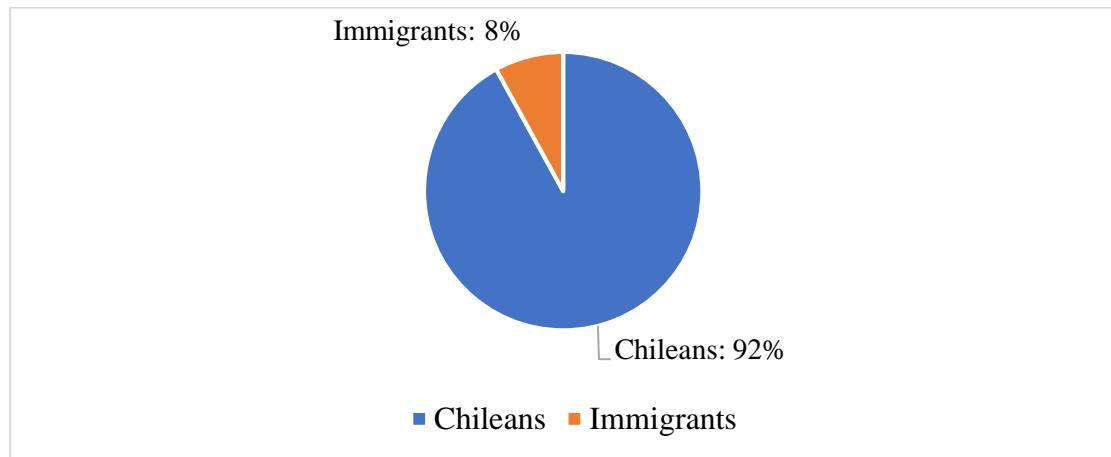


This pie chart deals with the proportion of British immigrants living in Valparaiso during 1885 and Chileans living in the same area. The orange area belongs to the number of immigrants, while the blue one makes reference to Chileans.

As can be observed, only 7% of the total population of the region was British, while 93% of them were from local origin.

By 1895, the immigrant population in the port increased even more:

Graph 2. Population in Valparaíso in 1895



This pie chart contains the proportion of British immigrants living in Valparaíso during 1895 and the Chileans living in the same area. The orange area belongs again to the number of immigrants, while the blue one makes reference to Chileans. As can be observed, it illustrates an increase by 1% of the total number in immigrant population in the region, while Chileans decreased by 1%.

According to information obtained from different historians, Michelle Prain (2007) states that immigrant colonies lived in places like Cerro Alegre in Valparaíso – known by the British as ‘Mount Pleasant’– and not among Chileans. In those places, immigrants rented rooms for single men and women, and houses for families. Immigrants also settled in Cerro Concepción. Both places show today traces of the architectural style brought not only by the British but by Germans and Americans as well. They inhabited those areas mainly because for the British, to separate life from work was an important issue. As their quality of life had been affected by industrialization, they looked for places far away from urban life.

The British tended to settle in places where the country’s inhabitants were not used to live in, a distinctive characteristic of the British when settling in lands that were not theirs. This might explain why they chose Cerro Alegre and Cerro Concepción as their home. Both mountains seemed an oasis in the middle of the port, for they were a reminder of England with their beautiful landscapes.

The alienation of British immigrants in Valparaiso marked them socially too. They were isolated from Chileans, not only because of the place they lived in, but also because they built their own churches, hospitals and schools, in addition to the companies and conveyance they had brought to Chile.

Among social customs, the British founded in Valparaiso social clubs, sports and charity institutions, which were compatible with their culture. In 1942, the Union club was founded which turned into an icon for Chilean Culture, because of its architecture and for which the members of the British community dressed accordingly for their meetings. Regarding sports, British immigrants introduced activities like cricket, football, tennis and horse riding and horse racing in Chile. In terms of charity institutions, the British colony founded the *British Benevolent Society* of Valparaiso, an institution that helped British colonists whenever they needed assistance in case of accidents, disabilities or illnesses. (Michelle Prain, 2007)

4.3. The British Colony and its influence on the Chilean Press

The presence of the press in Valparaiso was clearly marked by the British colony. During the 19th century, Valparaiso was one of the pioneers in mass media, having one of the oldest newspapers in Latin America.

'El Telégrafo de Valparaíso' was the first newspaper in Valparaiso and its founder was Mr. Pedro Vicuña. *'El Mercurio de Valparaíso'* was founded during 1827, and it still is one of the most important newspapers nowadays, just as *'El Mercurio de Santiago'*, launched by Agustín Edwards MacClure in 1900.

The British colony in Valparaiso needed a newspaper which would cover all the important news for their community. This is the way *The Chilean Times* was founded. In August 1861 the newspaper was launched, at the same time of the *South Pacific Mail*.

“This newspaper was not only the first publication in English in the country, but the first illustrated newspaper in America”¹.

4.3.1. *The Chilean Times*

This famous newspaper of Valparaíso was published between 1876 to 1907 under the full name of *The Chilean Times and mercantile & Shipping gazette for the west coast of South America*. As it was published by a British press, its expected audience was the British community. Its main aims were to communicate different events occurring in Valparaíso, in Chile and all over the world, as well as to provide information about the arrival and departure of ships in the port. *The Chilean Times* was published weekly, and each edition contained:

- A front page: a page that contained the price of the newspaper, and different kinds of advertisements
- Information section: a section that informed about new job opportunities, childbirths and deaths (obituary)
- Business section: a section in which articles related to all types of business were published.
- General News: a section that was subdivided mainly into Local News, Santiago News, and International News.
- Sporting news: a section concerned with sports events in Valparaíso, Chile and all around the world.
- Telegram section: a section in which people expressed their opinion on different subjects, and on what was happening in other countries.
- Steamships news section: a section that differentiates itself from the business section in that the information it gave was restricted to departures and arrivals of ships in the port of Valparaíso, Chile.

¹ Biblioteca Nacional de Chile. "Imprenta Universo", en: Sucesos (1902-1932)



Figure 1. Weekly cover of The Chilean Times (1906, nov.3). The Chilean Times, p.2.

4.4. Women during 19th century and the beginnings of 20th century

Even though Javiera Carrera, Paula Jaraquemada, Luisa Recabarren, and Rosario Rosales are well-known names of women who fought for the independence of Chile in 1810, their social protagonism and importance for the country did not allow them to share an equal role in society with men. Nonetheless, in 1812 José Miguel Carrera enacted a law that assigned women the role of teachers and allowed girls to receive proper school

education. (Vitale, 1996) Despite this achievement, just a small portion of elite women had access to it. Actually, they were mainly taught about how to become a perfect housewife and mother.

This situation remained the same until the government of Manuel Montt (1854-1860), reinforced educational policies with the creation of *The Escuela Normal de Preceptoras* and enacted a new law called '*Ley General de Instrucción Primaria*' which made education be in charge of the state, free for boys and girls. However, one more time, female education was centred on moral education rather than on education of the intellect: the programme was directed to the proper learning of womanly labours such as manual activities (sewing, knitting, and so on), musical expression, and domestic administration (Incorporación de las mujeres chilenas a la educación, n.d). After five decades, education for females was still entirely focused on motherhood and on becoming diligent wives. Therefore, it is no surprise that an advertisement of this type might appear in a newspaper of the period under study.

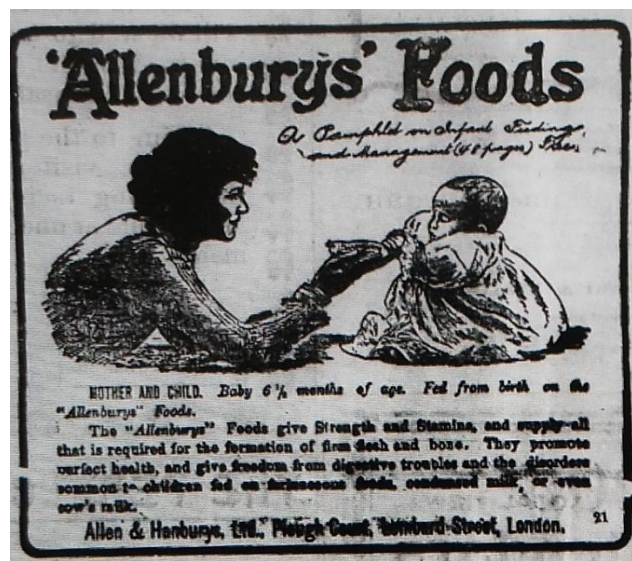


Figure 2. 'Allenburys' Foods advertisement (1906, Jan. 13). *The Chilian Times*, p.3.

As expected, one of the most evident differences between genders in Chilean society, was that culture and politics was restricted only to men, and that only men had the opportunity of going to university.

Under these circumstances, it was expected that women were left out of political decisions; nevertheless, women made use of their citizenship during the presidential elections of 1876, supporting the candidate Vicuña Mackenna. During that period members of the Conservative Party claimed that women were not allowed to vote, but the Minister Ignacio Zenteno defended them by saying that The Constitution of 1833, and the 1874 electoral law sustained that all Chileans were able to vote, without any gender distinctions. As a result, during 1884 a new constitutional reform established that only Chilean men were allowed to vote in any kind of election. Women were not able to vote again in any presidential election until 1952 (Videla, 1996).

Regarding university admission only men had access to it. However, in 1876 a teacher named Isabel Le Brun, who had founded her own school, sent a request to the *Consejo de Instrucción* to establish a date for her female students to render university admission's exams, an option that until that date had been forbidden for women. Following that proposal, the 'Decreto Amunategui' was enacted in 1877, a law that basically gave women the opportunity of becoming professionals; unfortunately, even when women were allowed to go to university, only men managed admission and consequently only they passed the admission's exams (*Incorporación de las mujeres chilenas a la educación*, n.d).

Just in 1881, Eloisa Diaz became a student of Medicine at Universidad the Chile, she was the first woman who managed to enter a university in Chile and South America. At a later stage, as a sign of support of female education, President Manuel Balmaceda handed Eloisa Diaz her diploma as a surgeon in 1887. Nevertheless, by 1907, there were only 10 professional women in Chile: three lawyers, and seven doctors. In the future, their traditional role in society, mainly assistential, determined their first professions: law,

medicine, education, and nursery (Incorporación de las mujeres chilenas a la educación, n.d).

Eventually, women not only managed to become professionals, but they also had access to a better education in all senses. They developed reflexive and critical views on different matters (artistic and cultural areas); there were new writers, painters, and musicians, and they realized that they deserved a place of recognition in society. Therefore, since the beginning of the 20th century, women started to fight for their civil rights and presence in politics. Under these circumstances new associations of revolutionary women were born such as the *Sociedad de Emancipación de la mujer of Iquique* in 1901, and the *Federación Cosmopolita de Obreras en Resistencia* in 1903, more important in 1904, Clotilde Ibaceta, was elected by the *Primer Congreso Nacional de las Mancomunales*, as the union delegate of Valparaíso.

By 1906, numerous female societies developed, such as the *Unión en Resistencia de Tejedoras*, *Sociedad en Resistencia de Sombrereras*, *Sociedad Estrella Chilena de Señoras* and *Asociación de Costureras “Protección, Ahorro y Defensa”* (Videla, 1906). Most of them participated in different activities considered proper of women like knitting and sewing.

4.5. The 1906 Valparaíso earthquake

The 1906 earthquake of Valparaíso has been one of the most destructive events of our country. According to information provided by the current National Seismological Centre: the earthquake occurred on August 16th of 1906 at 19:48 p.m. (local hour) and was one of the strongest ones recorded in history. It reached an intensity of IX degrees on the Mercalli scale, and 8,2 on the Richter. In addition, it provoked a small tsunami as well. Nevertheless, what destroyed the city the most was not the tsunami, but the intensity of the telluric movement (2016). It is important to point out that constructions that were not affected by the disasters, were affected by fires, since during the time in question, electric lightening did not exist yet, and the whole city used gas for lighting. Flames spread

rapidly through the houses. And people said that the city looked like hell because it was covered in flames.

Regrettably, looting and pillaging broke the public order and soldiers received orders to shoot anyone involved in those activities; nevertheless, it is believed that innocent people were also killed. According to information provided by the government, the earthquake killed more than 3,000 people. It is important to mention that in spite of the decayed state of the city, authorities managed to develop relief networks, principally, to help the affected people who had lost their houses and were living in improvised camps located in the parks of the city. As an interesting fact, it is important to point out that it was after this earthquake, that the Chilean Seismological Service was created. Its first director was the French Fernand de Montessus de Ballore, and just as it is today, the Seismological Service was under the tuition of the Universidad de Chile (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, 2018)



Figure 3. The Merced Temple, Calle Victoria (1906, sept. 1) The Chilian Times, p.4.

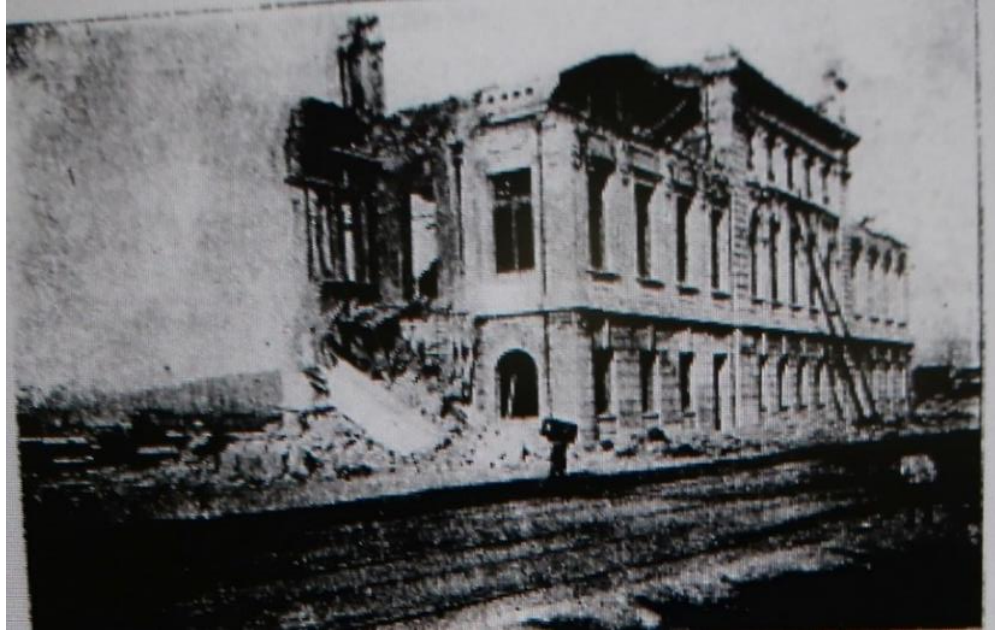


Figure 4. The gobernación Marítima Building, from the Port Station (1906, sept. 5). The Chilean Times, p.5.

5. Theoretical Framework

5.1. Origins of Critical Discourse Analysis

CDA began when linguists of the University of East Anglia in the 1970s, started to study the use of language in social institutions, and the relations between language, power, and ideology (Blommaert, 2005). These new ‘critical linguists’ based their work on the systemic-functional and social-semiotic linguistics of Michael Halliday, methodology that is still present in CDA practices since it offers clear and rigorous linguistic categories for the analysis of discourse and social meaning. Eventually Martin (2000)² suggested that CDA should apply systemic-functional notions more systematically and consistently, and Fairclough³ (1992b) reviews CDA works considering the amount of ‘Hallidayan’ textual analysis they offer.

It is of paramount importance to mention that CDA received influences from British Cultural Studies, particularly from The Birmingham Centre for Contemporary Culture Studies, because they systematically addressed social, cultural, and political problems. These problems were commonly related to the capitalist society in Britain (neo-liberalism), for instance, the New Right headed by Thatcher, racism, diaspora, the end of the welfare state, and so on (Blommaert, 2005)

The book ‘*Language and power*’ by Fairclough (1989)⁴ is a landmark publication for the beginnings of CDA. In this book, he engaged in an explicitly politicised analysis of powerful discourses in Britain, and offered the synthesis of linguistic method, objects of analysis, and political commitment that have become the trademark of CDA (Blommaert, 2005). Consequently, researchers identifying themselves with the label of CDA are associated by:

² Martin in Blommaert, J (2005). *Discourse*. New York: Cambridge University Press. P.22

³ Fairclough (1992b) in Blommaert, J (2005). *Discourse*. New York: Cambridge University Press. P.23

⁴ Fairclough in Blommaert, J (2005). *Discourse*. New York: Cambridge University Press. P.23

- Common domains and topics of investigations
- Commitment to social action (equality)
- Aim of integrating linguistic analysis and social theory.
- Preference for empirical analysis within a set of paradigms (including Hallidayan systemic-functional linguistics and social semiotics, conversation analysis, cognitive-linguistic approaches to metaphor, argumentation theory, text linguistics, and discursive social psychology)

Nowadays, there is a tendency to identify CDA as a «school», and several writings are oriented to the formation of a community of scholars with the same perspective, methodologies, and theoretical frameworks. The constant desire of institutionalization of critical linguists, lead them to create “an impression of closure and exclusiveness with respect to critique as a mode, ingredient, and product of discourse analysis” (Blommaert, 2005, p. 24).

5.2. The CDA Programme

The central topic for CDA is power and how power is institutionally reproduced. The first purpose of CDA is to analyse structural relationships of dominance, discrimination, power and control manifested in language (Wodak, 1995)⁵. It is important to mention that CDA states that discourse is social in its constitution and socially conditioned. Moreover, it is an instrument of power. As Van Dijk stated “CDA is not merely interested in any kind of power but it specifically focuses on *abuse* of power, in other words, on forms of domination that result in social inequality and injustice”⁶. The way in which this power works is hard to understand, and it is for that reason that this type of analysis aims to make it more visible and transparent. (Blommaert, 2005).

⁵ Wodak in Blommaert, J (2005). *Discourse*. New York: Cambridge University Press. P.25

⁶ Dijk, T. (2010). *Discourse and power*. Basingstoke, Hants: Palgrave Macmillan. P.1

CDA focuses on the problematic intersection of language, discourse, speech and social structure, and these new critical studies have been uncovering ways in which social structure relates to discourse patterns (in form of power relations, ideological effects). With this in mind, one of the main purposes of CDA apart from being interested in uncovering the social dimensions of language use, is to empower the powerless, to give voices to the voiceless, to expose power abuse, and mobilise people to remedy social wrongs (Blommaert, 2005). The purpose basically means that the intervention in the social practices it critically investigates, CDA should make proposals for change and suggest corrections to particular discourses (Toolan, 1997)⁷. Given these points, CDA thus acknowledges strong commitments to change, empowerment, and practice-orientedness.

CDA-practitioners tend to work on applied topics and social domains:

- Political discourse
- Ideology (discourse seen as a means through which ideologies are being reproduced)
- Discourse and society (e.g. racism)
- Discourse of economics (e.g. globalisation)
- Advertisements and promotional culture
- Media language
- Gender (representation of women in the media)
- Institutional discourse (e.g. doctor-patient communication)
- Education (seen as an area of reproduction of social relations but a potential area for changing those relations)

⁷ Toolan in Blommaert, J (2005). *Discourse*. New York: Cambridge University Press. P.25

5.3. Social Discourse

CDA conceives discourse as a social phenomenon, and “pursues to improve the theoretical foundations for practicing discourse analysis as well as for situating discourse in society” (Blommaert, 2005, p.27). CDA claims to start in social theory, and in this sense two directions are available: the first one related to the relation between power and ideology (relation between linguistic practice and social structure), and the second one, related to overcome structuralist determinism (actual language products stand in a dialectic relation to social structure).

The actual use of the theories just mentioned, can be traced back to the influence of Cultural Studies on CDA. According to Fairclough and Chouliaraki (1999)⁸, CDA still has a strong relation with that field since it continually, but critically engages with new research trends, for instance feminist and globalization studies.

Moreover, in the first chapter of *Discourse and Power* (2010), Van Dijk states that CDA is a discipline that cannot be alienated from psychology, sociology, and even the field of education because CDA is an analysis of all the ways of speech in certain backgrounds, and “[...] for the same reason, discourse analysis itself is not a method but rather a domain of scholarly practice, a cross-discipline distributed over all the humanities and social sciences” (p.2)

Nonetheless, and to achieve the aims of this study, the description depicted by Martin and Rose (2008) about the way in which discourse and society are not understood as separated items, will be used to approach the topic.

The key for this kind of conception is on focusing on “meaning beyond the clause” (Martin and Rose, 2008), which means that the study is interested in the representations of reality through discursive mechanisms, in which the reader, for whom a text is written, can create interaction with the author. In this sense, this theory attempts to interpret the

⁸ Fairclough and Chouliaraki in Blommaert, J (2005). *Discourse*. New York: Cambridge University Press. P.28

different manifestations of discourse beyond formal aspects. The idea can be understood through the following diagram:

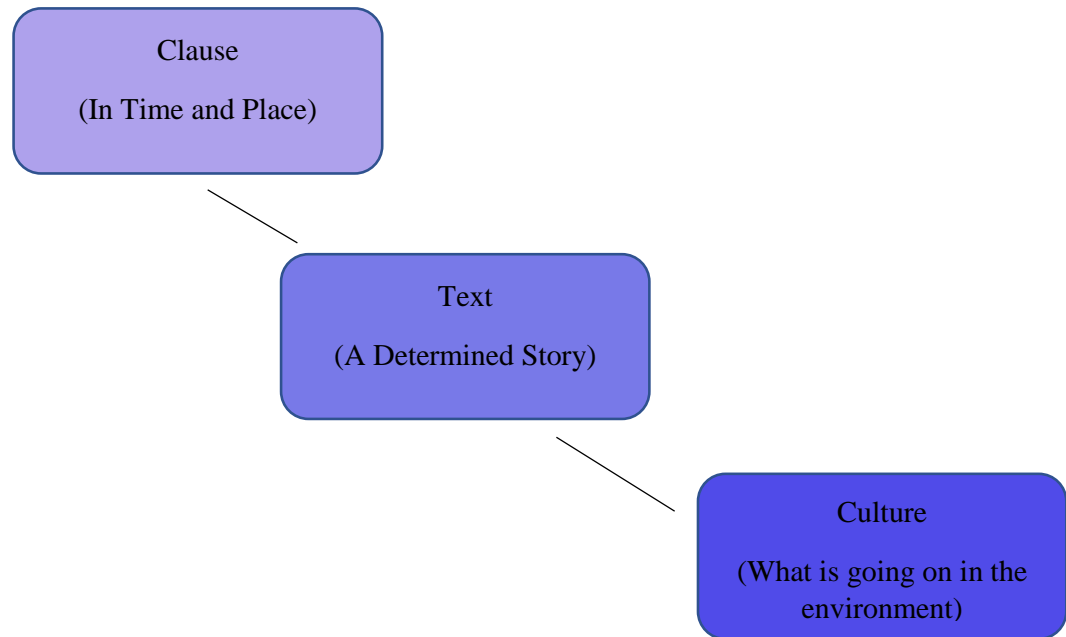


Figure 5. Clause-text-culture (Martin and Rose, 2008, p2) Adapted from Martin, J., & Rose, D. (2008). *Working with discourse: Meaning beyond the clause* (2nd ed., pp.25-48). New York: Continuum.

Each one of these steps presents a different idea, which can be described as:

- Clause: Representations from different perspectives of how happenings take place in a determined order, way and importance.
- Text: One of the representations from a single perspective, which is not going to reflect happenings in the same way of others.
- Culture: Situation which surrounds happenings, giving them a context of production.

All the mentioned factors provide a framework for analysis and discussion of the issues narrated in discourse, nevertheless, is necessary to develop a model and this model is found in Systemic Functional Linguistics.

5.4. Origins of Systemic Functional Linguistic

To begin with, it should be mentioned that Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) has been related with the semantics of discourse for a long time; notwithstanding, for the purpose of this research, it is important to consider it as a tool for the analysis made to the samples, in which by means of this area of linguistics, the social phenomenon that occurred in Valparaiso, in 1906 will get an explanation.

Along this section two sides of SFL will be developed with the aim of making an important contribution to the development of the sample analysis.

5.5. The notion of identity

The notion of Identity captures the idea of people's sense of who they are. Identities capture the idea of people identifying with a variety of social groups, they involve different ways of acting, interacting, behaving, and thinking (Paltridge, 2002). According to Lia Litosseliti and Jane Sunderland (2002), one person can have several identities that emerged and reemerge of the self because of the relationship with others. Nevertheless, an individual's multiple identities are unlikely to be equally salient at any particular moment in time. To refer to these salient identities Brian Paltridge in his book *Discourse Analysis* (2002), used the term socially situated identities, due to the fact, that we enact this type of identities and recognize them in different settings that we interact in, like for instance a job interview, a conversation with friends, etc. As expected, socially situated identity are strictly connected to "culture-specific ways of performing and culture-specific ways of recognizing identities and activities" (Paltridge, 2002).

As there exists socially situated identities, there also exists gender identities. Gender identities are considered to be essential identities, they relate to one's sense of being a woman or a man, and they are dependent on systematic restatement through, mainly, the way we behave, we think, we communicate, we show feelings, and we conduct our lives (Litosseliti & Sunderland, 2002).

5.6. Identity and discourse

As Lia Litosseliti and Jane Sunderland explained in their book *Gender Identity and Discourse Analysis* that “whenever we speak or write, we are telling our listeners something about ourselves (...) a person cannot construct (represent) reality without simultaneously identifying yourself and relating to other people in particular ways” (2002). Consequently, a speaker’s identity emerges from their discourse, the role of it and its meaning-making is central to identity, and finally, as identities are embedded within discourses, and as identity is a two-ways process—the way we speak to and about other (s)—can contribute to existing discourses, and the way we are spoken to can influence our discourse, an individual’s own identity may be seen as mediating their own and others’ identities.

The idea of discourse mediating identities has many consequences especially for women. For instance, in relation to them, Hollway (1995) recognized three discourses of sexuality that shape or mediate their identities:

- Have and hold: how to get and keep your man
- Art of seduction: a privileging of male over female company; and a willingness to act against the interest of other women in order to keep your man
- Male sexual drive: when people claim that women by their dress or behaviour are often responsible for rape and sexual harassment (Litosseliti & Sunderland, 2002).

In relation to the consequences mentioned, these three discourses of sexuality can affect women’s own identities, especially the ones concerned about what people think about them. Therefore, they function as evidence of how society influences and shapes women’s behaviour, and way of thinking.

5.7. Gender

During the 70's gender was studied together with language use, focusing on gender differences. The idea was to expose male dominance in all its linguistic forms ('dominance approach'); but then, gender differences were re-evaluated as cultural differences, and because of that, feminist approaches were born to expose bias: it was found that some grammatical uses rendered women relatively invisible (use of generics), that some words in the lexicon represented women in a very stereotypical manner (*a blonde*), and that some lexical items served to degrade women (*bitch*). Given those findings, some campaigns were created to increase the use of inclusive language (Litosseliti & Sunderland, 2002).

Later on, the idea of gender differences in language use was criticised for two reasons; first, because it represented gender (masculinity/femininity) in a binary opposition. And secondly, because the idea of differences seemed to put forward a form of cultural determinism, implying that the way women and men spoke was shaped by whether they were female or male, which rendered gender the equivalent of sex, and made it appear a variable like age (Litosseliti & Sunderland, 2002).

5.8. Performativity as gender identity

To begin with, performativity is based on the assumption that "we bring states of affair into being as a result of what we say, and what we do" (Paltridge, 2002), in other words, that in saying something, we become it. A focus on gendered identities is central to the understanding of gender as socially and discursively constructed; but in relation to the concept of performativity, gender too can be conceptualized as performance.

The idea of gender as performance enacts from the sense that one performs one's gender all the time, therefore, performativity is the concept of indexing an identity through linguistic and other forms (Litosseliti & Sunderland, 2002). Following the same line, as Barret (1999) states "gender displays do not necessarily correlate with anatomical sex" (Litosseliti & Sunderland, 2002). Since for example, a man—through the imitation of

behavioural patterns of women—is perfectly able to perform their identity through the imitation of:

- their way of talking,
- their way of moving,
- their way of expressing, etc. (Litosseliti & Sunderland, 2002)

5.9. Systemic Functional Linguistics

Due to the understanding of the different contexts in which language works – cultural, referential, occasion, etc.– it was necessary to have a way in which to analyze the different stages of the influence that language has when it is produced in contexts. These stages were studied by Halliday in terms of field, tenor and mode. These features together are known as register. Register demonstrates a multi-dimensional semiotic space, in which all the presented features are combined.

The said combination in the real world allows human beings to determine the different uses of language in context, due to the situation and the participants in the communicative act. It can be said that the correspondences between context and language are found in “the functional organization of both orders of meaning.”⁹ Following the same line, Martin and Rose (2008), refer to Halliday’s model in their book *Working with discourse* and describe discourse dimensions as follows.

5.9.1. Strata (grammar, discourse, and social context)

The focus of the study of SFL is difficult to define, since researchers should pay attention to utterances, clauses, sentences, and to a complete set of utterances which are interconnected and interrelated conforming a complete corpus. All these features are connected in a determined society and culture.

Inside this context is where the concept of ‘realization’ is proposed, involving culture, meaning and wording (Martin and Rose, 2008), where “social contexts are

⁹ Halliday, M., & Matthiessen, C. (2014). *Halliday's Introduction to Functional Grammar* (p. 33). Oxfordshire, England: Routledge.

realized as texts which are realized as sequences of clauses” (p.4). An issue that can be illustrated as follows:

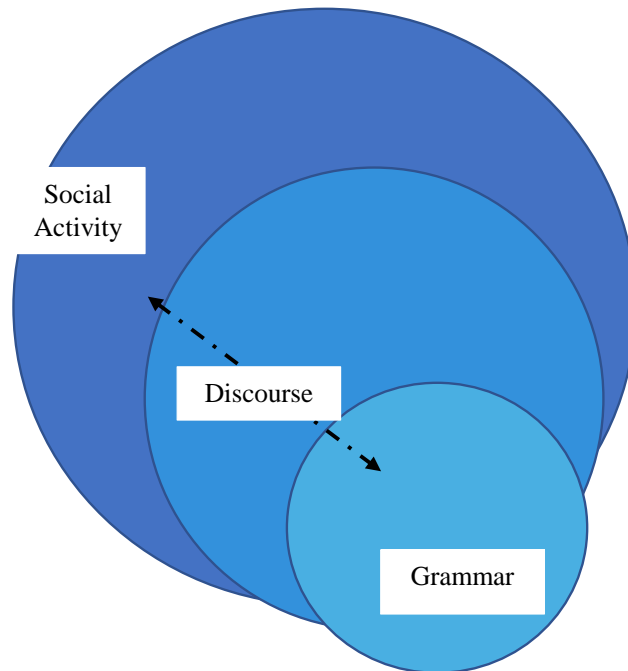


Figure 6. Points of View on Discourse: From Social Activity and From Grammar (Martin and Rose, 2008, p.5) Adapted from Martin, J., & Rose, D. (2008). Working with discourse: Meaning beyond the clause (2nd ed., pp.25-48). New York: Continuum

5.9.2. Metafunctions (Interpersonal, ideational and textual)

The social functions that are developed through SFL, are related with the way in which social activity is performed in discourse:

- Interpersonal: It allows people to enact their social relationships.
- Ideational: It is used to represent experience or others.
- Textual: It deals with the action of organizing enactments and representations as a meaningful text.

5.9.3. Field

It deals with ideational meanings and refers to what is going on in the situation. It focuses in the first place on the nature of the social and semiotic activity; and in the second place, on the domain of the experience where the activity relates to the ‘subject matter’ or ‘topic’. (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014).

5.9.4. Tenor

It deals with interpersonal meanings and is provided by who is taking part in the situation. Firstly, the roles played by those taking part in the socio-semiotic activity; then the institutional roles, status roles (power, either equal or unequal), contact roles (familiarity, ranging from strangers to intimates), and sociometric roles (affect, either neutral or charged, positively or negatively). Finally, the values that the participants imbue the domain with (either neutral or loaded, positively or negatively). (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014).

5.9.5. Mode

It deals with textual meaning and is defined as the role that language plays as well as other semiotic systems in the situation, such as the division of labor between semiotic activities and social ones (ranging from semiotic activities as constitutive of the situation to semiotic activities such as facilitating).

The rhetorical mode, which is the orientation of the text towards field (e.g. informative, didactic, explanatory, explicatory) or tenor (e.g. persuasive, exhortatory, hortatory, polemic). Its turn, for example dialogic or monologic. Medium used, which could be written or spoken; and channel, phonic or graphic. (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014).

5.10. Tracking the participants

With the intention of giving sense to discourse and the way in which we can keep track of the participants, Martin and Rose (2008) have proposed a design of analysis which

consists of five factors, which might be connected to different elements of the participants. These factors are: presenting, presuming, possessive, comparative, and text reference; basically, they help the reader to follow ideas through a text, together with helping him or her to associate participants to specific actions or objects. It creates an idea of mapping in the readers' mind, which allows us to comprehend and understand the way in which events are happening or have happened.

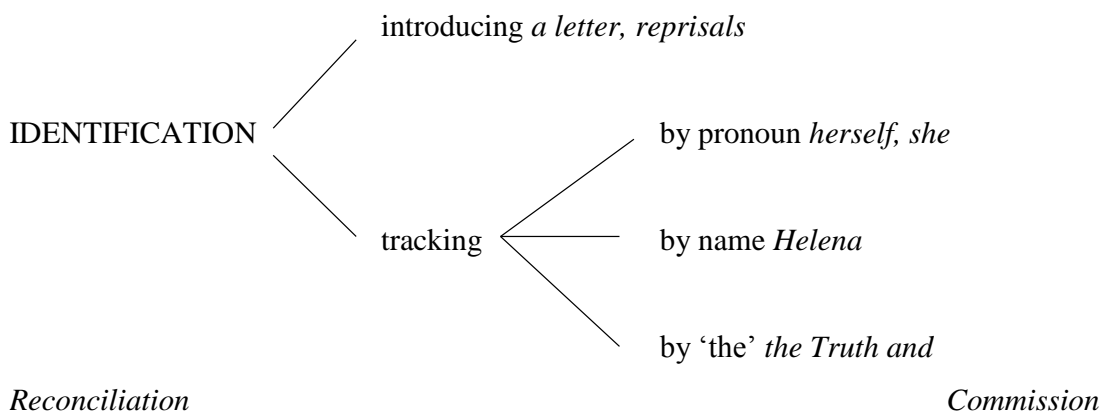


Figure 7. Basic Choices in identification (Martin&Rose, 2008, p.157) Adapted from Martin, J., & Rose, D. (2008). *Working with discourse: Meaning beyond the clause* (2nd ed., pp.25-48). New York: Continuum

5.10.1. Presenting

It refers to the way in which a participant is introduced in the text. It is usually preceded by a determiner, such as *a/an*: *a letter, a woman, a lady*.

5.10.2. Presuming

It deals with the way in which participants are being tracked through the text once they have already been introduced. The most usual determiner found next to the words which accomplish the function of presuming is *the*, as exemplified in the diagram: *The Truth and Reconciliation Commission*.

5.10.3. Possesive

Another remarkable resource for identifying the participants in a text are possessive pronouns. By using possessive pronouns the reader is able to identify objects related to a specific participant. An example of this are: *my, our, or their*.

5.10.4. Comparative

It is used as reference to a nominal group, presenting characteristics of a person or object in contrast with another of the same class. As an example, the word *another* counts as a comparative, because the *an* part presents a person that has not been introduced to the text, while *other* reflects that there is another element similar in the text.

5.10.5. Text reference

It refers to all those words which indicate part of the spacial context in which the text has been developed. Here it is common to observe words such as *that, those or this*.

5.11. Appraisal Analysis

To begin with, appraisal is a system of interpersonal meanings, consequently, the resources of it are used for mediating social relationships. Appraisal pays special attention to feelings and values involved in a text, hence it is concerned with the kinds of attitudes expressed in it.

There exist three features of appraisal (Martin and Rose, 2008):

- Evaluate things (kinds of attitudes)
- People's character, feelings, and their intensity
- Source of the feelings.

Regarding kinds of attitudes, the following text illustrates the way in which different kinds of attitudes can be distinguished:

He was working in a *top* security structure. It was the beginning of a *beautiful* relationship. We even spoke about marriage. A *bubbly, vivacious* man who beamed out *wild energy*. *Sharply intelligent*. Even if he was Englishman, he was *popular* with all the ‘Boer’ Afrikaners. And all my girlfriends *envied* me. Then one day he said he was going on a ‘trip’. ‘We won’t see each other again. . . maybe never ever again.’ I was *torn to pieces*. So was he. (Martin and Rose, 2007).

According to Martin and Rose (2008), in an appraisal analysis, we are able to understand that *beautiful* exemplifies the way the narrator feels about her relationship, and that *bubbly* and *vivacious* refer to the lover’s character. The narrator also describes her friends’ response to their relationship by saying they *envied me*.

In this type of analysis, there should be awareness regarding the attitudes that are amplified, e.g. the narrator was not only sad when he told her he was going on a trip, but she or he was *torn to pieces* (meaning very sad). According to Martin and Rose (2008), we can understand that “attitudes are gradable, and their volume can be turned up and down depending on how intensely we feel” (p. 27). Another important point is that we should consider who they are coming from, in case of the narrative example, we must assume that the narrator is the one evaluating the attitudes, and it is he or she the one to suggest that even her girlfriends *envied her or him*. As a result, attitudes can be categorized into:

Table 1. Notions of Appraisal

Attitude				
Affect	Judgement	Appreciation	Amplification	Source
Envied	Wild energy	Beautiful relationship	Sharply intelligent	Envied me
Torn to pieces	Bubbly			

Note. Adapted from Martin, J., & Rose, D. (2008). Working with discourse: Meaning beyond the clause (2nd ed., pp.25-48). New York: Continuum

5.11.1. Affect

This classification is used to organise how people express their feelings, which can be positive or negative (*we even celebrated* vs. *I was torn to pieces*) and they can also be direct or be implied in the text. According to Martin and Rose (2008), direct feelings are divided into (a) words that “refer directly to a mental state, using words that name specific emotions” (p.30) like *fear, pain, bitterness*, and so on; and (b) words that refers to a emotion physically, “describing behaviour that also directly expresses emotion” (p.30) like *shaking, shrieking*, and so on. Finally, implied feelings are divided into (c) words that describe an “unusual behaviour that also directly expresses emotion.” (p.30) E.g. *she was very quiet as she heard a noise inside the house*; and (d) metaphors which are used to increase the sense of a feeling e.g. *eyes dull like the dead*. (Martin and Rose, 2008)

5.11.2. Judgement

Judgements can be made directly or implied; Judgements analysis falls into two mayor classifications: Personal Judgement and Moral Judgment (Martin and Rose, 2008).

On the one hand, as to personal judgements, they can be made to admire a person as in: *bubbly vivacious, intelligent* (direct) or *working in a top security structure* (implied); or to criticize a person as in: *she has gone mad* (direct) or *she was a good person* (implied). On the other hand, as to moral judgements, it would be right to say that they are based on moral grounds (honesty, loyalty, and so on) and depict a group of people with similar ideals or ways of acting; a person can praise these people’s character as in: *they have the guts to fight for their rights* (direct) or *I respect the people that stand for their ideals* (implied) and also condemn it as in: *they are too rich, they don’t care about our problems* (direct) or *they spend their money in front of the mouth of people that do not have what to eat* (implied).

5.11.3. Appreciation

Appreciation is concerned about how we feel about things (movies, books, buildings, and so on), and as with Affect and Judgement, things can be appreciated in a positive or negative way *beautiful building* vs. *ugly building*; abstract things can also be appreciated for example by saying *a very serious matter* (Martin and Rose, 2008).

5.11.4. Graduation

According to Martin and Rose (2008) and as mentioned before, attitudes are gradable e.g. one phrase can be of high grading as *extremely friendly* or can be of low grading as in *somewhat friendly*. There exist two kinds of resources for amplification:

- Force: ‘turning the volume up or down’.
- Focus: ‘sharpening’ or ‘softening’ categories.

As to the force of attitudes, there are words that can signal amplification as in *extremely* or *very*. These words are known as intensifiers. The existence of these types of words make it possible to compare things, such as comparing something or someone, to something or someone better or worse. There are also words that signal quantity (*all, several, some*), manner or degree (*uncontrollably, excitedly*) and modality (*must, should, might*). They also involve grading, but their meaning always depends on their combination with content words. Vocabulary items that include degrees of intensity are known as attitudinal lexis, examples of attitudinal lexis are, *torn to pieces, bewildered, pleading*, and so on. And they include metaphors such as *dull like the dead* (referring to eyes) and swearing, e.g. by using words like *Dammit!* (Martin and Rose, 2008)

Focus, as Martin and Rose (2008) state, “is about resources for making something that is inherently non-gradable gradable” (p.46) as for example in the phrase: *After we broke up, I started dating another athlete*, the word *athlete* implies a categorical distinction, separating that occupation from others, and if then, I say *he won a medal, he is a real athlete now*, it implies a graded occupation with different degrees. The noun

group *real athlete* sharpens the focus, while for example *sort of athlete* softens it. At the same time, we can also sharpen or soften qualities, such as *deep blue* or *bluish*, and categorical concepts like *about one month ago* (Martin and Rose, 2008)

5.11.5. Source of attitudes

To finish with, regarding the source of attitudes, we can say that evaluations come mainly from the narrators or authors of texts (Martin and Rose, 2008); for example, in the phrase *we were having a marvellous relationship*, it is the narrator the one who believes that they were having a marvellous relationship, it is his or her opinion.

6. Methodology

In this chapter, the methodology used for the development of the present research is going to be explained. To develop this research a mixed method approach was chosen, as this type of approach combines both qualitative and quantitative studies and is also used by researchers for the triangulation of data.

On one hand, a qualitative approach was selected to interpret the historical aspects of the 1906 corpus and the results of the analysis; on the other hand, a quantitative approach was used to tally the results obtained from the analysis of the selected corpus and to validate the results obtained from the qualitative analysis.

6.9. Instruments

“The Chilian Times, a mercantile & shipping gazette for the west coast of South America” of 1906 of Valparaíso was chosen as the subject of the present study given its relevance as one of the most long-standing weekly newspapers published in the English language in the 19th and 20th centuries in Valparaíso. The newspaper is only available today in the format of microfilms at the *Biblioteca Nacional de Chile*. A regular camera

was used to take photographs of the selected samples, to have the option of seeing, transcribing, analyzing, and transferring the data into a regular computer.



Figure 8. Microfilm reader used to see the microfilms containing the newspaper The Chilean Times. June 15, 2018.

It is of paramount importance to mention that in this stage, and probably due to the time that has elapsed ever since the publication of the 1906 issues of the newspaper, and also due to the August 16th earthquake in the same year, a minor number of the pieces of news of the year were not available, and some of them –specially the July issues– were unreadable.

After obtaining the samples, two different software programmes were used. The first software was ABBYY Fine Reader (see Figure 9), which was used to transcribe the news into a Word text; this software is based on an optical character recognition – frequently called OCR– which scans photos, PDF files and other documents turning them into editable documents (transcriptions). For the purpose of the present research, Microsoft Word was used as a tool to save the transcribed articles made by the ABBY Fine Reader software, to create the tables and diagrams especially designed to do the analysis and tabulate the results.

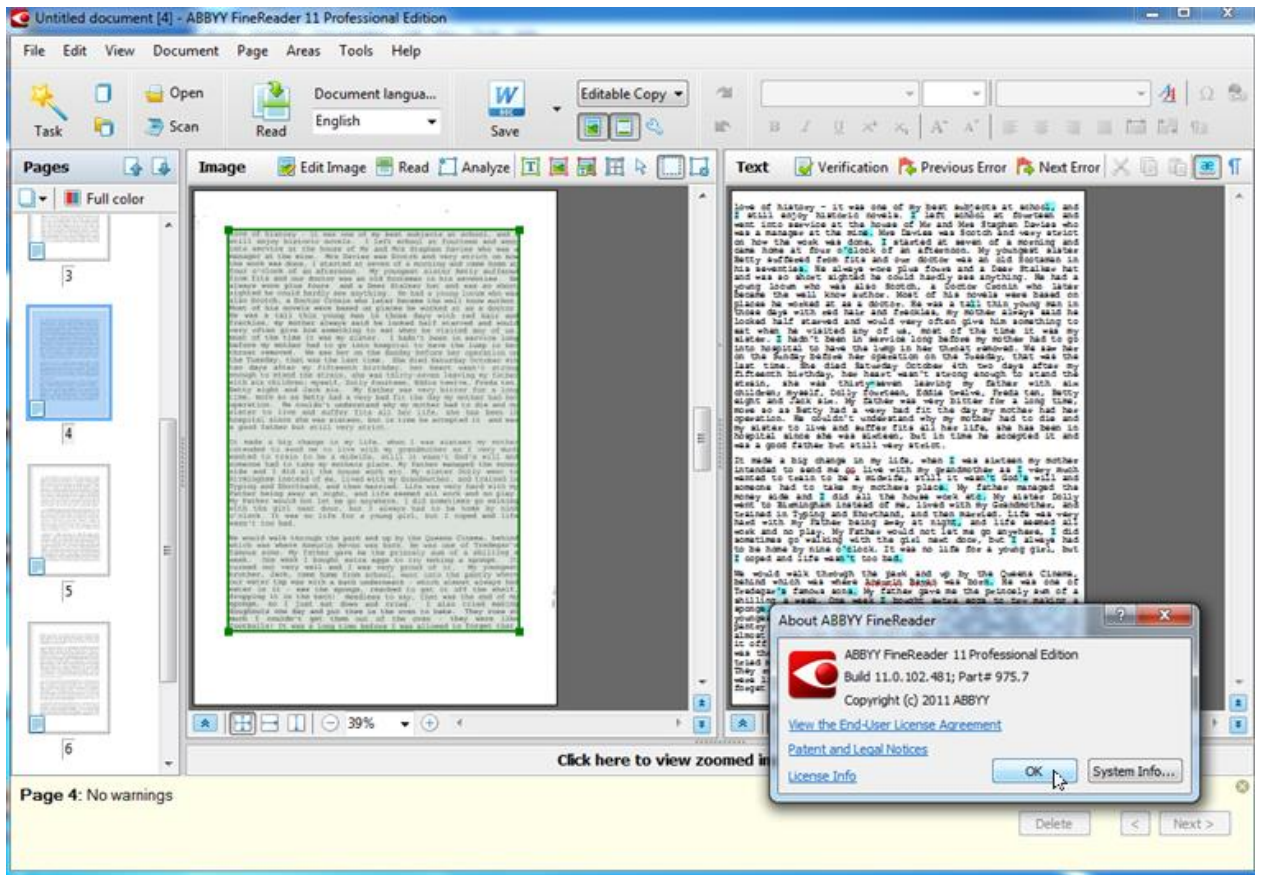


Figure 9. 11th version of ABBYY Fine Reader. From “Ya está disponible la versión 11 de ABBYY Fine Reader, by Villalobos, F. Retrieved from <https://www.soft Hoy.com/ya-esta-disponible-version-11-abbyy-finereader.html>.

The first analysis aimed at analyzing the social context of each piece of news. This stage based itself on M.A.K Halliday (1978) *Language as social semiotic: the social interpretation of language and meaning*, which provided us with the stages of analysis for the study: field, tenor, and mode which together form the register of the discourse. Thus, to tabulate the results, the following worksheet was designed:

REGISTER	
Field	
Tenor	
Mode	

The following stage is based on two chapters of Martin and Rose’s *Working with Discourse: Meaning beyond the clause* (2007) which were used to carry out the analysis of the selected corpus. In the first place, two features were used for the analysis: *presenting and presuming* from chapter five, “Identification: Tracking the participants”. The linguistic markers used to track the participants of the selected texts were classified and transferred to a diagram similar to the one presented here:

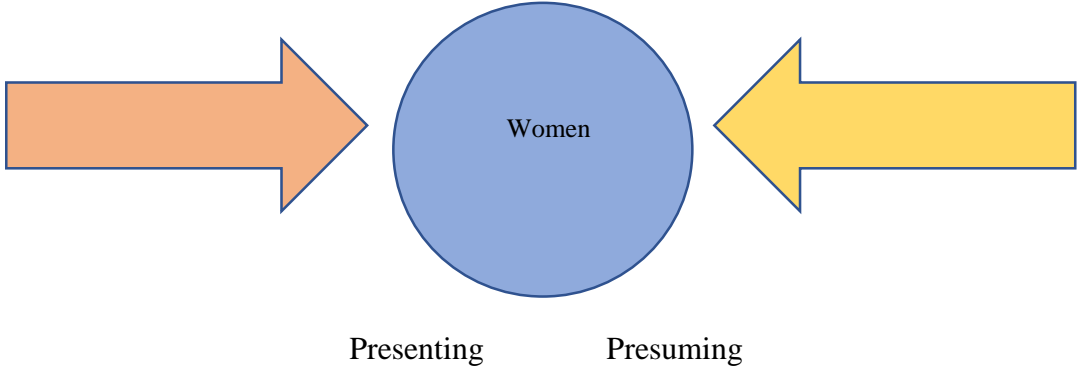


Figure 10. Example of tracking the participants' analysis

Finally, chapter two, “Appraisal: Negotiating attitudes” provided the four main attitudinal categories to analyze each piece of news: Affect, Appreciation, Judgement, and Graduation. In order to tabulate these results, the following worksheet was used:

ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	

	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

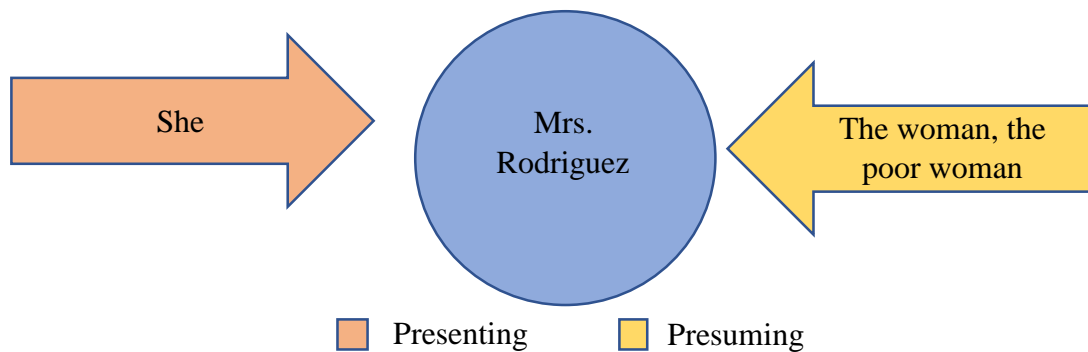
GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitudinal lexis	Metaphor
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

Therefore, taking the above described stages into account, the analysis of each piece of news of both periods looks like this:

November 10 – Page 6. Lota. ‘Woman poisons herself’: A Mrs. Rodriguez, who has been married some seven months, went to stay at the Commercial Hotel for a few days. She bought some strychnine and went to the Hotel requesting to be shown a room in which to write. She entered and locked the door. A short time after the proprietor alarmed at hearing groans rushed upstairs, burst open the door and found the woman lying on the floor in agony. A doctor was at once summoned but it was all to no purpose; the woman had already expired. A letter was left on the table of a most pitiful and distracting

nature which revealed that the poor woman's mind had been unhinged through family troubles, and that she looked upon her violent end as a merciful relief to her sufferings.

REGISTER	
Field	Suicide. Lota, 1906.
Tenor	Woman and men
Mode	Written, expository



ATTITUDES – AFFECT			
Positive			
Negative			
Direct	Emotional Estate	-The poor woman's mind had been unhinged through family troubles.	
	Physical Expression	-The woman lying on the floor in agony.	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	-She looked upon her violent end as a merciful relief to her sufferings.	
	Metaphor		
ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		

	Condemn		
--	----------------	--	--

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitudinal lexis	Metaphor
		-The woman lying on the floor in agony	
Focus	Sharpen		Soften
			-Who has been married some seven months.

6.10. Procedures

To carry out the research, we first selected a newspaper from Valparaíso called *The Chilian Times, a mercantile & shipping gazette for the west coast of South America*. This newspaper was specially chosen as it is one of the long-standing English language newspapers published in Valparaiso. Given poorly damaged conditions of the newspaper, it was only available in the format of microfilms. A microfilm reader was used to read through all the published editions available in the *Biblioteca Nacional de Chile*.

As a result, the year 1906 was selected as the object of study, due to the fact that while reading the newspapers from 1876 to 1907, the 1906 edition was the year that displayed the largest number of news about our attempted object of study –women– than any other year. In fact, most of the news regarding women were written after the August 16th earthquake in the same year. The reading of the news revealed that in those pieces of news written after the earthquake there was evidence of noticeable changes in words and sentences used to refer to both women, and women’s work and jobs. This discovery led us to the selection of the years to analyze and to set the objectives for the present research.

To collect the sample articles, a regular camera was used to take pictures directly of the microfilm to have the collection of samples in digital form.

The software ABBY Fine Reader was used to transfer the samples from image to text, to be later displayed as a Microsoft Word document. When ABBY Fine Reader failed to transcribe the pieces of news accurately, samples were transcribed manually into the Microsoft Word Document.

As to the different levels of analyses developed in this study, the first analysis that was carried out focused on understanding the context involved in each piece of news better. For this purpose, the book *Language as social semiotic: the social interpretation of language and meaning* by M.A.K Halliday, 1978 was used. This book provides us with three key features that are said to shape the different forms of language presented in discourse: the first one is regarding the activity that was going on in the piece of news (field), the second, has to do with the relation between participants (tenor) and the last one, is concerned with the channel of communication of each piece of news (mode). In order to carry out this analysis, table 2, presented in the instruments section, was used.

Second, to understand better how women were seen during 1906, two chapters of *Working with Discourse: Meaning beyond the clause* (2007) by Martin and Rose were used. Chapter five, called “Identification: Tracking the participants” only two elements were used: *presenting* and *presuming*, which provides an overall overview of how women were presented for the first time in each piece of news (*presenting*) and how they were referred to in the rest of the narration (*presuming*). To carry out the analysis a special diagram was designed to display, in a more didactic form, the information obtained in each sample.

Finally, to prove the claim that the August 16th earthquake had changed the view of people regarding women, appraisal analysis was carried out: Affect, Appreciation, Judgement and Graduation; It is important to mention that as the individual author of the articles is not mentioned, *The Chilean Times* was considered to be the source of all the data gathered.

The analysis would give us the opportunity of analyzing how women were evaluated by different members of society in the newspaper, in other words, the attitude assumed by the writer when writing about women.

Since these four categories often overlap, we established limits for each one:

- Affect was used to classify only the feelings expressed towards women, and women's actions.
- Judgement was used to classify personal and moral judgements made towards women, and women's actions.
- Appreciation was used to classify –exclusively– objects used by women (e.g. fashion), performances (e.g. relating to music, arts, etc) and events organized by women (e.g. charity events).
- Graduation was used to classify both aspects of focus (sharpen and soften) and only in three aspects of force: intensifiers, attitudinal lexis and metaphor.

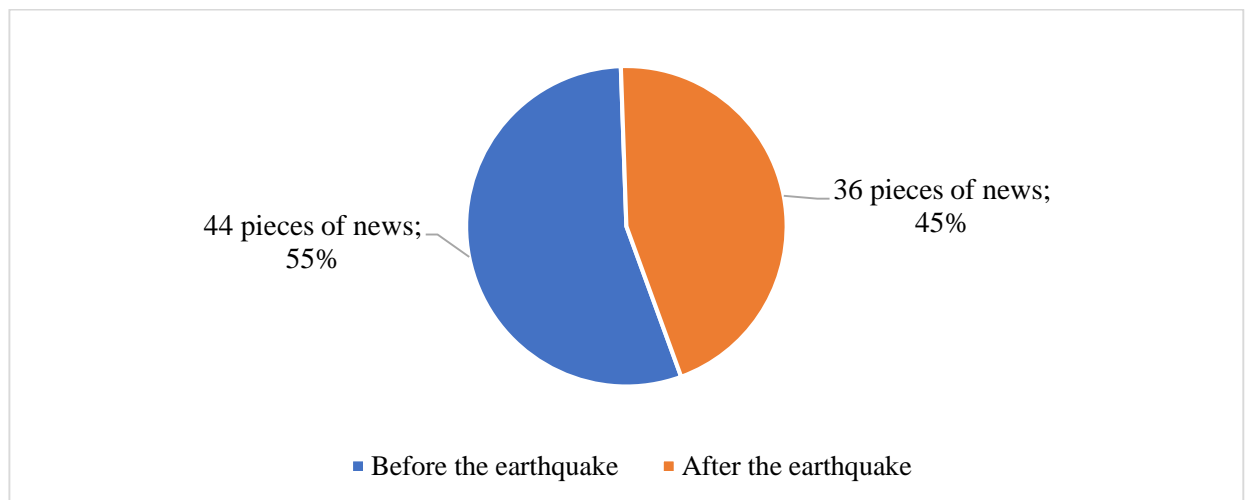
The diagrams and spreadsheets presented in the instruments section were designed and used to see how women were appraised in the selected newspaper samples.

To end with, results from the three types of analyses –register, tracking the participants, and negotiating attitudes– were tabulated into different tables and graphs

7. Results

To begin with, in **Graph 3** below, we can see that the number of pieces of news about women published in both periods, is almost equal even though the pre-earthquake period covered seven months, and the post-earthquake period, only five.

Graph 3. Pieces of news about women published before and after the earthquake of 1906.



The pie chart shows the number pieces of news about women before and after the earthquake. As can be observed, the blue area signals those articles which were published before the earthquake, while the orange one those which were published after the natural disaster.

In general, the first difference that can be observed regarding how the attitude of the of *The Chilian Times* towards women changed, is that a new section was added to the newspaper's structure in October 1906, after the earthquake of August 16th, a section specifically for women and by women. The section, called *Cosy Corner*, had women as their target audience. Each piece of news published in the *Cosy Corner* indicated the name of the woman who had written it. As to its content, it informed mainly about trends of the moment, important women abroad in terms of politics, rich women around the world, and marriages. It also included fashionable female photographs.

As the Cosy Corner section was written by women, the articles published in it were not considered in the analyses, since female authors represented themselves, and not the society view of them. Nevertheless, the creation of Cosy Corner is mentioned to support the claim of the agency that women had gained after the earthquake, the existence of this section highlights the fact that after the disaster and due to the relevant role women played during it, the newspaper's publisher found it suitable to provide them with an entire section.



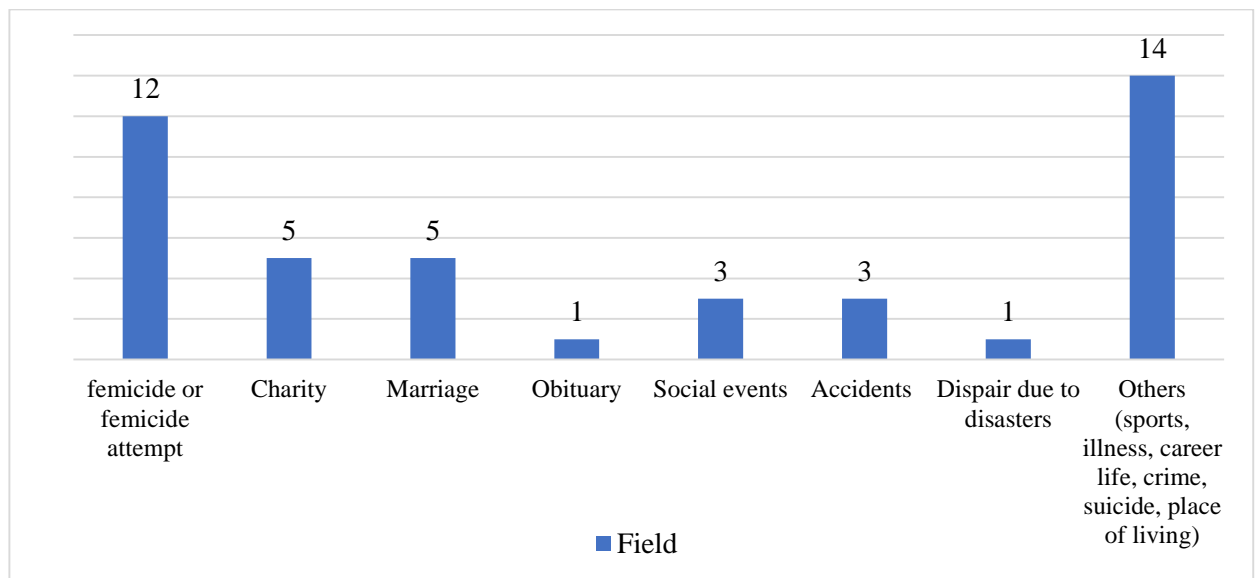
Figure 11. Immense flop of soft Felt or Straw with wreath of Lilies (1906, nov.24). The Chilian Times, p.7.

Regarding the analyses, an explanation of the results obtained will be provided. First, the results of the register analysis will be discussed, followed by the analysis of tracking the participant, and finally, appraisal analysis.

For the results of the register analysis, particularly the field, the discussion and comparison of the most repetitive topics in the news published in both periods will be provided. As shown in **Graph 4** below, most of the pieces of news were concerned with

murders of women or attempts to murder women. A crime that apparently occurred frequently as is reflected in the piece of news entitled ‘Another Murder’ –which tells the story of a woman that was shot in the street– said, “Residents in Chorrillos are now getting used to murders in their district as they occur pretty regularly.” In most of the cases the criminal was the lover or the husband of the victim. However, the scenario before and after the earthquake changed drastically. Murders occurred according to our analysis, less frequently as there were fewer pieces of news on the topic. So, for instance, in the period after the earthquake only two pieces of news about this topic were found: one of them about a dissipated perpetrator and the other one about an accident carried out by another woman. This change probably has to do with the fact that after the earthquake –as most pieces of news portray– women contributed not only with their families but also with society to get food, shelter, and clothes. If there had been an increase in female murders, society would have suffered the consequences during and after the earthquake.

Graph 4. Field of the pieces of news published before the earthquake of 1906.

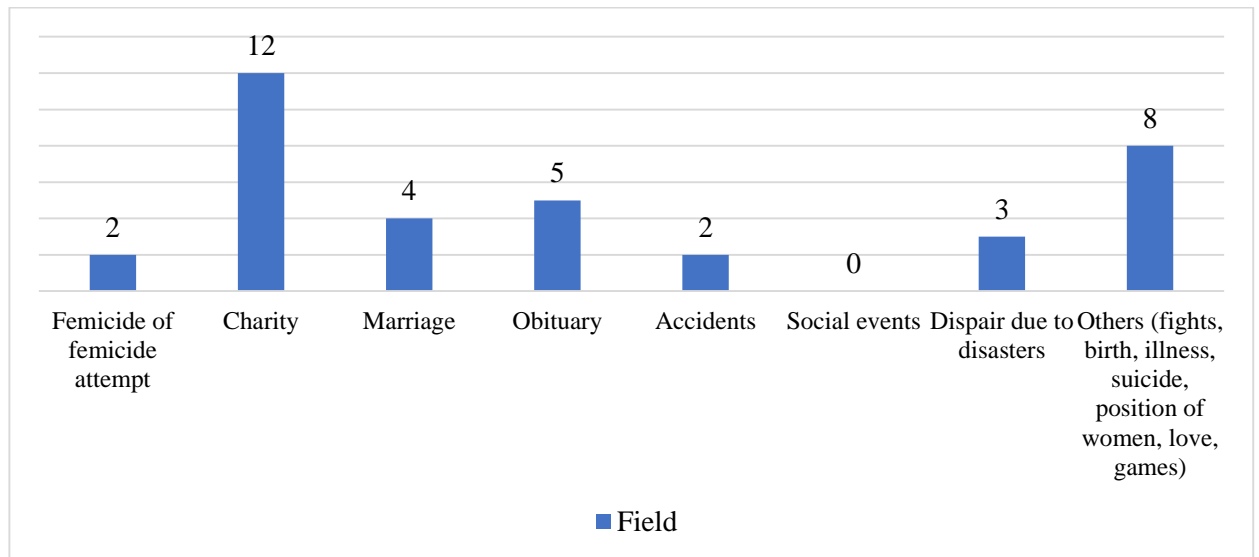


The present bar graph illustrates the distribution among the topics in which women appeared in the selected articles of the after-the-quake period. As it can be observed, the horizontal axis presents the classifications of topics, and the

vertical axis reflects the quantity of news related to each field after the earthquake. The most important topics are sports, illness, career, life, crime, suicide and place of living, which are issues classified as others.

Following with Field, according **Graph 5**, most of the news about women after the earthquake were about charity labor. From January to August 16th, only five pieces of news fell into the category; one of them, from an Association against tuberculosis and the rest, an offer to sustain the construction of a Children's hospital. After the disaster, most of the pieces of news were about charity activities and donations which means that the help was directed either to the poor who had lost their houses, or to raise money to reconstruct buildings. Nevertheless, a relevant but curious fact was that three pieces of news entitled 'The Need for Needles, September 1 – Page 7', 'The Charity's Sweet Sake, December 1 – Page 2' and 'Charity Bazaar, December 5 – Page 2' were concerned with helping only women. For instance, in 'The Need for Needles' the author said, "Ladies of the British Colony of Valparaíso, and elsewhere: What are you doing for your suffering Sisters?", a request to make women react and assume an active helping role. The two other articles were concerned with raising funds to provide education and shelter for girls. The presence of these pieces of news, which focused on women's help for girls, apparently represent the birth and consolidation of the associations of women mentioned before, in the section women in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Graph 5. Field of the pieces of news published after the earthquake of 1906.



This graph illustrates the distribution in which women appeared in the revised articles before the earthquake period. As can be observed, the horizontal axis presents the classifications in which topics were distributed, and the vertical axis reflects the number of news in each field after the earthquake. The most important section corresponds to charity. In sections such as social events, there were no articles.

The results of field in both periods, describe an increase in female occurrence in articles about charity, which have been categorized as social action. This can be justified according to Ana María Stiven and Joaquín Fernandois (2013) in the big shift experienced by women from the rear to the spotlight during the turn of the 19th century, especially in areas which had a great social influence. Another possible explanation is that it originated in the regular assistance labors they had been assigned from the beginnings of the times, where they acted as kinds of nurses for those who were defenceless (Stiven et. Al, 2013)

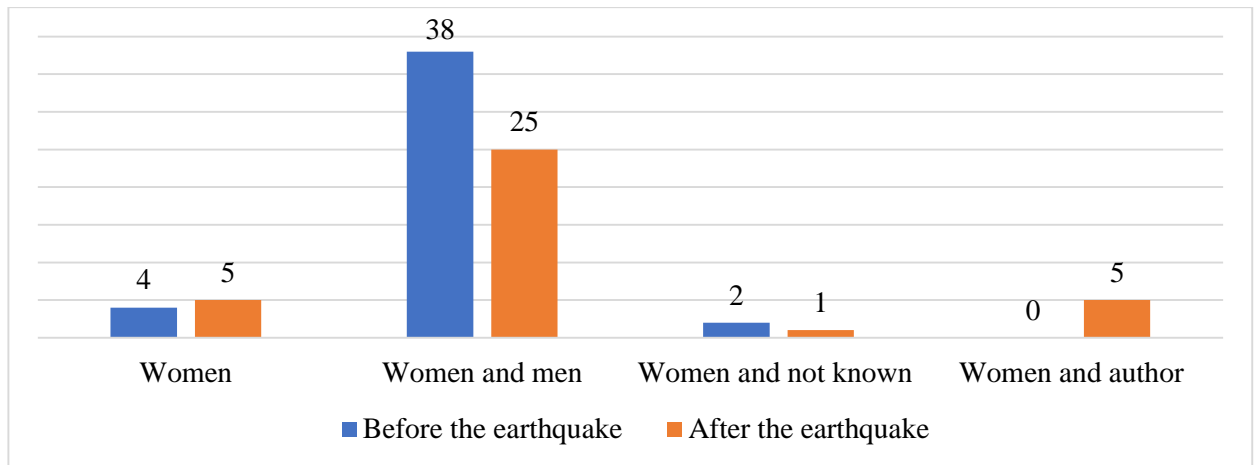
As to the tenor, **Graph 6** below shows the pieces of news that were published about women, and which had women and men as participants, 38 of them belong to the

pre-earthquake period, and 25 to the post-earthquake one. To determine if there were any differences between both periods, the protagonist in each news story was studied. The results show that women were the protagonists in 29% of the 38 pieces of news published before the earthquake, and in 68% of the 25 pieces of news published after it. This result supports the idea that women were in charge of charity labors and were active social agents present in the pieces of news published after August 16th.

In addition to what has been mentioned previously, five pieces of news belonging to the after the earthquake period had women as participants and author of the same text. This fact was not present in the news before the earthquake. These five pieces of news were strongly related to the consequences of the earthquake and had as their main subject charity labor in the 1906 natural disaster. As an example, the piece of news entitled ‘The Need for Needles, September 1 – Page 7’ called women to help those affected by the earthquake by requesting:

Ladies of the British Colony of Valparaíso, and elsewhere: What are you doing for your suffering Sisters? (...) Mrs. Mclaughlin authorizes us to say that anyone who is able and willing to ply the needle in this great cause, will be very welcome if they will apply at Mrs. Biggs residence, 29, Calle Santa Victorina, Cerro Alegre, any afternoon between 2 and 4 p.m. Work will then be given out for home sewing. Those who cannot make it convenient to call in the Cerro Alegre at these hours, are asked to make their requests either written or personal to the Offices of *The Chilian Times*.

Graph 6. Tenor of the pieces of news published before and after the earthquake of 1906.



The graph above depicts the participant proportion of (1) women, (2) women versus men, (3) women and not known, and (4) women and author who appeared in articles from *The Chilean Times* before and after the earthquake interacting at the level of tenor. Along the horizontal axis categories are distributed in order, showing in blue color the number before the earthquake, and the orange one illustrating the number of articles published in the categories after the earthquake. As can be seen in the graph, the most important change was produced in the women and men category, which demonstrates an increase in their presence in eight articles and the active participant role assumed by women

To finish with the register analysis, regarding mode, and as **Graph 7** below portrays, it can be said that all the pieces of news correspond to the expositive and informative genre. Nevertheless, we found that two pieces of news published before the earthquake (which correspond to 5%) and six pieces of news published after it (which correspond to 17%) were also persuasive. Before the disaster, persuasion was used in the newspaper to alert the population of possible dangers, and to invite people to take part in social events. To exemplify the first case in which persuasion was used, in ‘A rogue

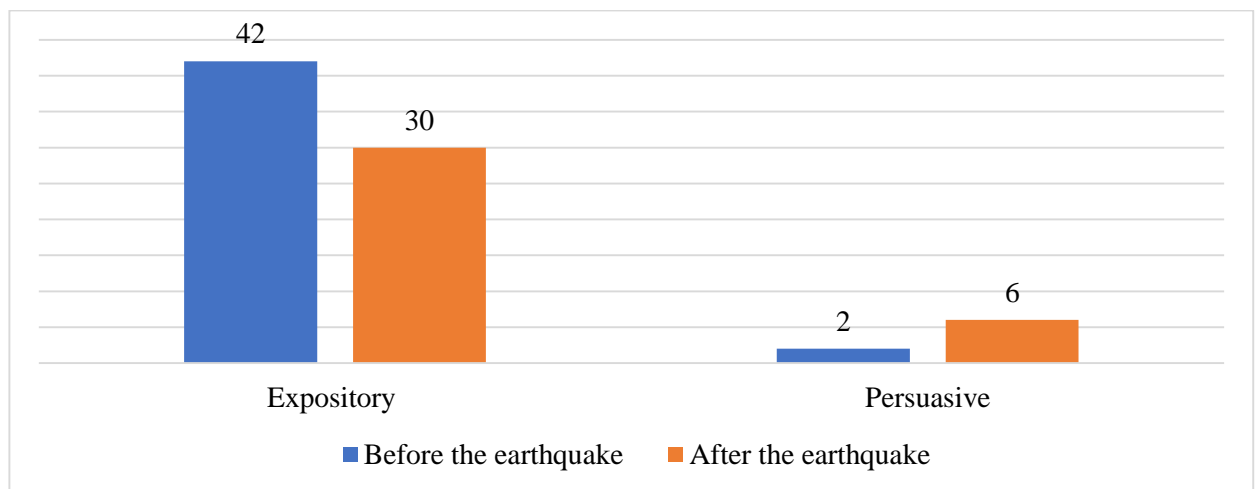
repaid, March 13 – Page 2’, the author talks about an attempt of murder of a lady, and the street dangers during the night.

The plucky young lady had the satisfaction of seeing a crimson steam flowing from her assailant’s nose as she continued her way. We desire to call the attention of the police to this thoroughfare, the pavements of which are invariably blocked by gangs for young women to go out in broad daylight unless accompanied by a chaperon.

In relation to the second case of persuasive mode, at the end of a piece of news about a dance, published on August 4 – page 11 with no title, the author suggests applying for tickets:

Tuesday next, August 7th at 8:45 prompt there will be a great gathering in the Hall of the Union Church. The Young Men’s Club, with the able leadership pf Mr. George Squire. (...) It would be well to apply for tickets, which may be had at the Library of W. G. Paton, 2 Calle Esmeralda, price \$1.50”.

Graph 7. Mode of the pieces of news published before and after the earthquake of 1906.

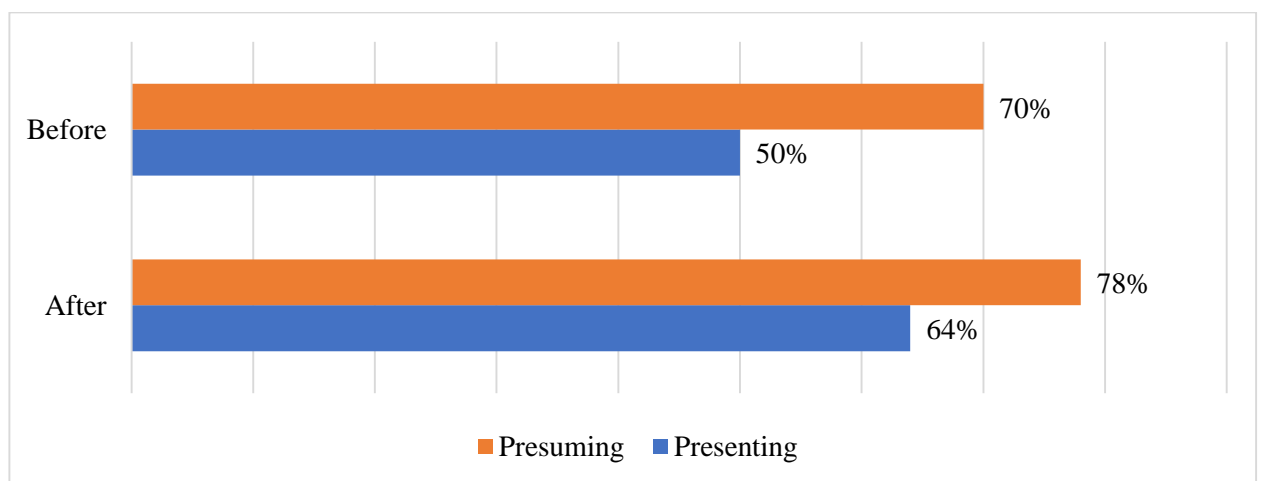


This graph deals with the mode of the pieces of news published before and after the natural disaster of 1906 in Valparaiso. The blue bars represent the period before the earthquake, and the orange ones, the period after it. As can be observed,

the horizontal axis presents the two distinctions in mode (1) expository and (2) persuasive. Each of these categories presents a different increase in the number of articles. The expository mode reveals a decrease before earthquake, while the persuasive mode presents an increase after it.

In relation to the analysis of tracking the participants, **Graph 8** below illustrates the great agency that women gained after the natural disaster in Valparaiso in 1906. The analysis revealed that by identifying and following *presenting* devices, the presence of women as a central character appeared not only once but many times in the articles. It showed an increase up to 78%, of the total number of selected pieces news. Two factors represent the way in which women gained agency during the post-earthquake period. It can be explained through the welfare organizations they led to help the people, children and old population affected by the disaster in the port. And at the same time, through the social activities that women carried out during this period. This period marked an empowerment of the feminine gender, developed in a difficult period in which they had to prove their prowess, strength and solidarity.

Graph 8. Relation of the appearance of presuming and presenting features before and after the earthquake of 1906.



The bar graph above illustrates the relation of presuming and presenting before and after the earthquake, with blue for presenting and orange, for presuming. The

vertical axis reflects the two periods, while the horizontal axis, the number of times the feature occurred in the analyzed articles. As it can be observed, both features increased after the 1906 earthquake.

The analysis of Affect resources presents in both periods, before and after the earthquake, shows that the most noticeable differences between both periods –as shown in **Graph 9** below– were the increased presence of feelings in emotional states, and the occurrence of metaphors, particularly after the earthquake. Seven pieces of news were found with a strong presence of emotional states (five more than in the pre-earthquake period). In these pieces of news, the author tells the reader unfortunate events about deaths and fights. For instance, in the piece of news entitled ‘Woman poisons herself, November 10 – Page 6’ the author said, “The poor woman’s mind had been unhinged through family troubles.”

As to Metaphor, it was only present from August 16th on, and on two occasions only; for example, in ‘The Need for Needles, September 1 – Page 7’, the expression *oh! So sick -at heart* is used to refer to the despair of women affected by the earthquake:

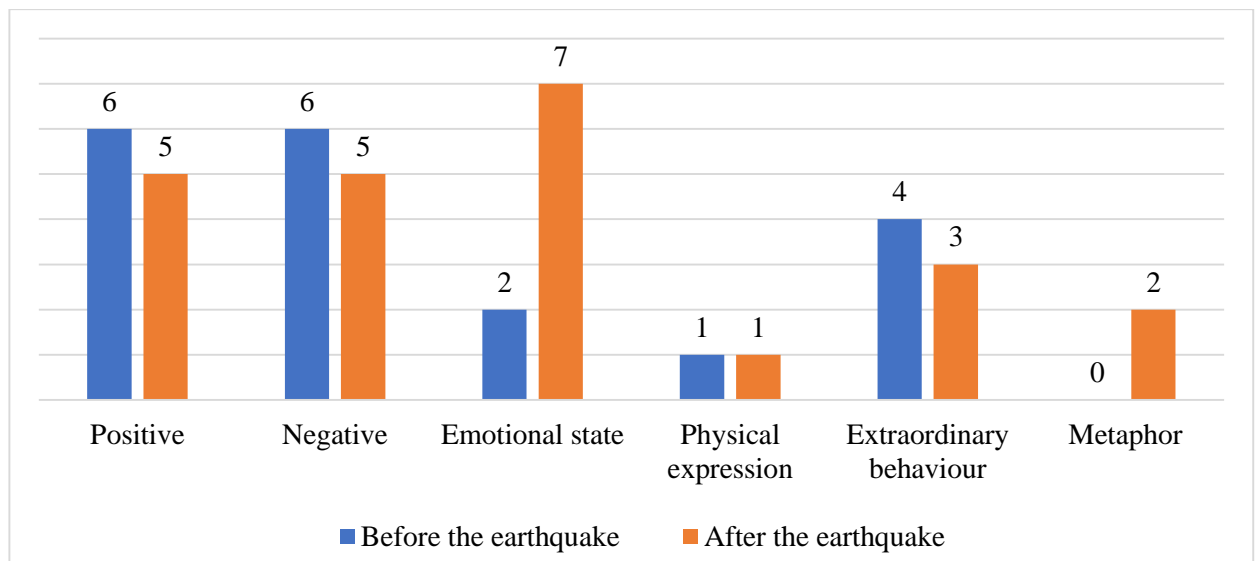
Ladies of the British Colony of Valparaíso, and elsewhere: What are you doing for your suffering Sisters? Your house might have gone down as did theirs, you might have been to-day as they are: homeless, destitute, ill and sick – oh! So sick -at heart’

And in ‘The Need for Needles – September 8’ the expression *These poor down-trodden beasts of burden* is used to refer to the limitations of women, especially in politics:

Perhaps some of the most acrimonious debates of the present decade have taken place around the somewhat trite question – the limitations of woman. In a much quieter way have these poor down-trodden beasts of burden been admitted to honourable and honoured places on Boards of Guardians and Paris Councils (...).

As can be seen, in this period, metaphors were used to call the attention of the population.

Graph 9. Affect results of the pieces of news published before and after the earthquake of 1906



The bar graph deals with the results of Affect the analysis of the pieces of news published before and after the earthquake. The horizontal axis presents the categories of Affect which are (1) positive, (2) negative, (3) emotional state, (4) physical expression, (5) extraordinary behaviour, and (6) metaphor. In this graph, the blue bars present the period before the earthquake, and the orange ones the period after it. As it can be observed, the most important increase lies in emotional state, while the most important drop in number lies in the positive and negative categories of Affect.

Regarding Judgment—the category concerned with evaluating people’s character—as seen in **Graph 10** and **Graph 11**, the results reveal that the most important differences occur in resources for *criticize* and *praise*. First, as to *criticize*, we can observe a reduced number of resources for *criticize* towards women after the earthquake (only one after the earthquake and four before it). Before the earthquake, all criticism was personal and made directly, as in the articles ‘An adventurous career, January 13 – Page 8’, ‘Miss Anita Sutherland, May 20 - Page 8’, ‘The Passing Hour, August 4 – Page 11’ and ‘Forged Bills,

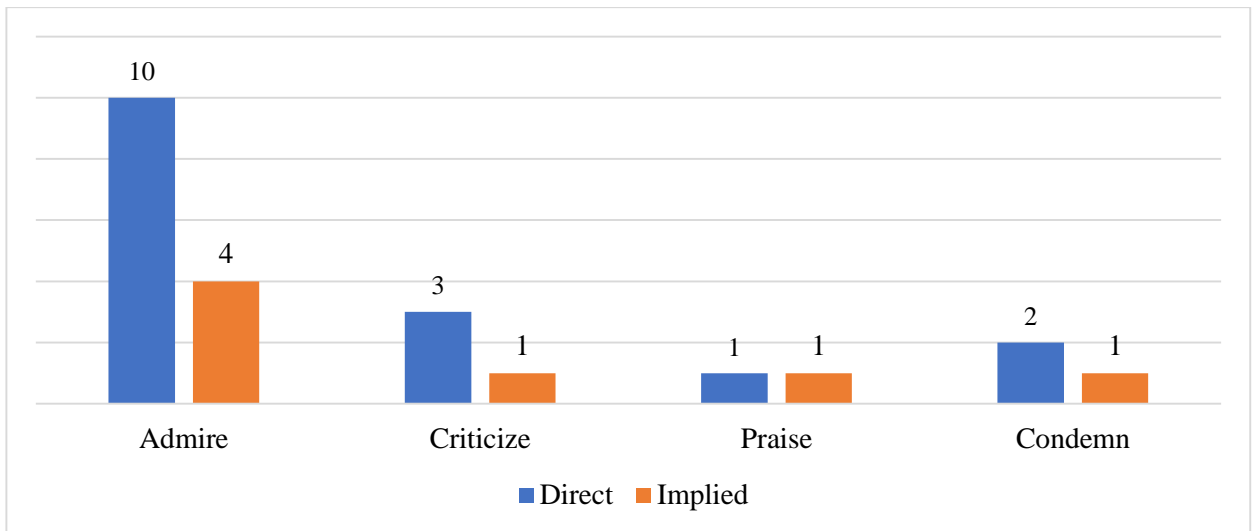
August 8 – Page 2’ where women were criticized for being insolent, tricky, silly, and a thief, respectively. After the earthquake, only one woman was criticized directly as in ‘Accident upon Accident, November 10 – Page 14’, an article about a fun car accident in which the woman was *too tenacious to leave her hold and so she was dragged along*:

A woman, last Wednesday afternoon, was about to step into a car when it suddenly made off jerking her partly from the car. But she was too tenacious to leave her hold and so she was dragged along, sometimes sitting on the step, and sometimes running until at last the speed of the car got the upper hand and bowled her over into the road, to the infinite delight of all the young bloods who were watching her antics with avidity.

Second, regarding *praise*, there was an increase in it from two to four. All of these instances were examples of *direct praise* after the earthquake, as expected, most of the pieces of news that *praised* women were due to their charitable labour and kindness, as in ‘General Items’ - August 30 – Page 5’, ‘The need for needles – September 5’, and ‘The Need for Needles – September 15’. But they were also praised for strength as in an article entitled, ‘Skirmishing for food, September 1 – Page 2’:

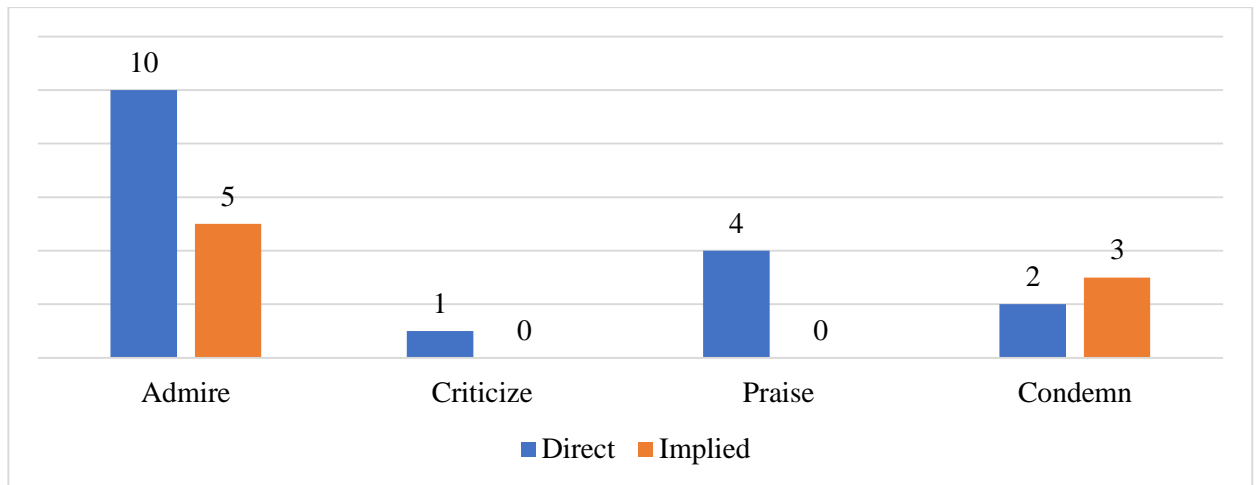
Streams of women are to be met every morning between eight and nine o’clock wending their way to the respective food distributing centres. Henceforward the Chilian ought to worship their “better halves” for they have indeed done well. No one can skirmish for food better than a Chilian Woman.

Graph 10. Judgement results of the pieces of news published before the earthquake of 1906



The bar graph deals with proportions of Judgement results in the articles published and selected before the earthquake by *The Chilian Times*. Orange illustrates implied Judgement, and blue signals direct Judgement. Along the horizontal axis four categories are presented (1) admire, (2) criticize, (3) praise, and (4) condemn. As it can be observed, *direct admire* was the most repeated action before the 1906 earthquake.

Graph 11. Judgement results of the pieces of news published after the earthquake of 1906



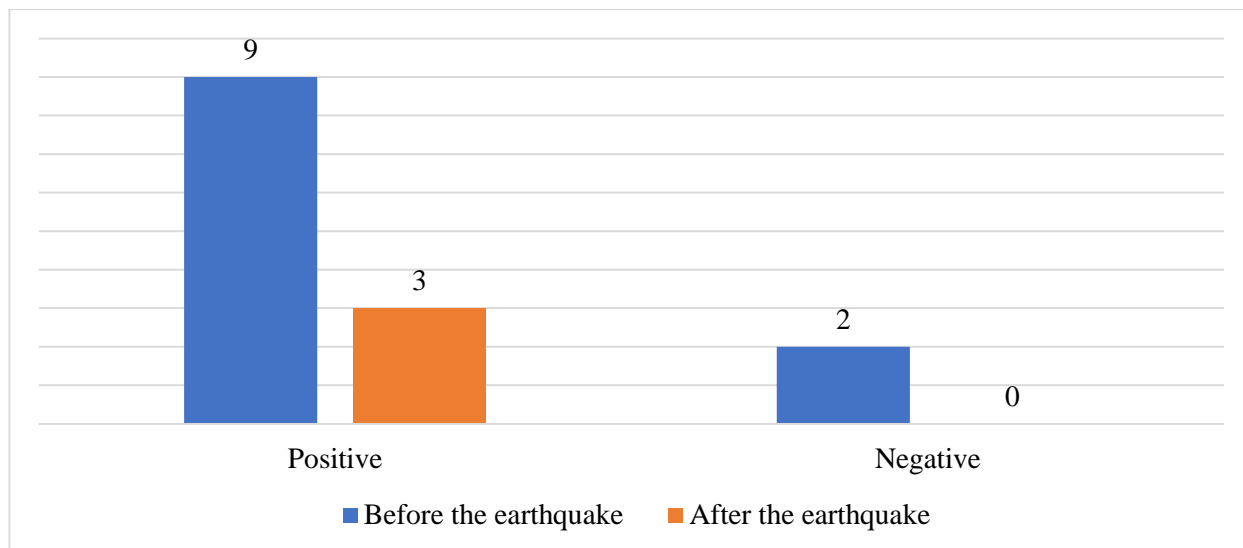
This bar graph illustrates the results of the analysis of Judgement in the articles published and selected after the earthquake in *The Chilian Times*. Orange illustrates implied Judgement, and blue signals direct Judgement. Along the horizontal axis four categories are present (1) admire, (2) criticize, (3) praise, and (4) condemn. As it can be observed, *direct admire* was the most repeated action.

Regarding the results of Appreciation, which are shown in **Graph 12** below, and taking into account that the decided focus of this category was on women’s performance, women’s personality, women’s fashion and events they were in charge of women were found to be positively appreciated in nine pieces of news, and negatively appreciated in three articles before the earthquake. Example of Positive Appreciation in this period can be found in relation to the vocal art of Miss Anita Sutherland: *for in the midst of her account of the curious uphill climb to success in vocal art* from ‘Miss Anita Sutherland, May 20 - Page 8.’ And an example of Negative Appreciation, can be found in ‘The Passing Hour, August 4 – Page 11’ were a woman’s clothes is being negatively appreciated *A Chilian lady with an abnormally large parcel*.

As a consequence of the earthquake, the rate of Appreciation decreased not only positively but also negatively. Only three pieces of news published after August 16th show Appreciation, all in a positive way as in *went bravely to her wedding in an everyday blue dress and a white mantilla* from ‘August 30 – Page 5 General Items’, or as in *The church had been prettily decorated by a number of young lady scholars of the College* from ‘Marriage, December 15 – Page 5’, and finally, as in an article called ‘Important Postponement, December 22 – Page 2’ in which the performance of Miss Blanca Adelsdorfer is told to be capable of filling an entire hall for 300 people *Miss Blanca Adelsdorfer’s name alone would be sufficient to guarantee that number being readily taken up, but in addition to her gifted performance (...)*

Appreciation rates decreased after the earthquake, because after August 16th people were not concerned about appearances or the quality of performances. Probably, the population did not want to know about these commonalities since they were living in despair, and many were mourning their beloved ones.

Graph 12. Appreciation results of the pieces of news published before and after the earthquake of 1906.



The bar graph above presents the results of the analysis of Appreciation before and after the earthquake in the selected articles of *The Chilean Times*. Blue illustrates the period before the earthquake, and orange, the period after the earthquake. The horizontal axis indicates the two categories present in Appreciation which are positive and negative. As can be seen, there were no negative appreciations of women after the earthquake.

Results of Graduation analysis presented in **Graph 13** show that in the post-earthquake period the only case in which there was a significant change was in the increase of attitudinal lexis. Actually, attitudinal lexis is present in 16% of the pieces of news published before the earthquake and in 22% published after it. It was used before the earthquake to describe mainly positive qualities of women, e.g. a *magnificent singer* from ‘Lota: Social Event, February 10 – Page 9’ or *Lola’s remarkable career* from ‘An adventurous career, January 13 - Page 8’. However, after the disaster, attitudinal lexis, apart from enhancing women’s characteristics, was mostly used to describe situations of despair. The first case can be seen in an article entitled ‘A generous gift Accompanied by

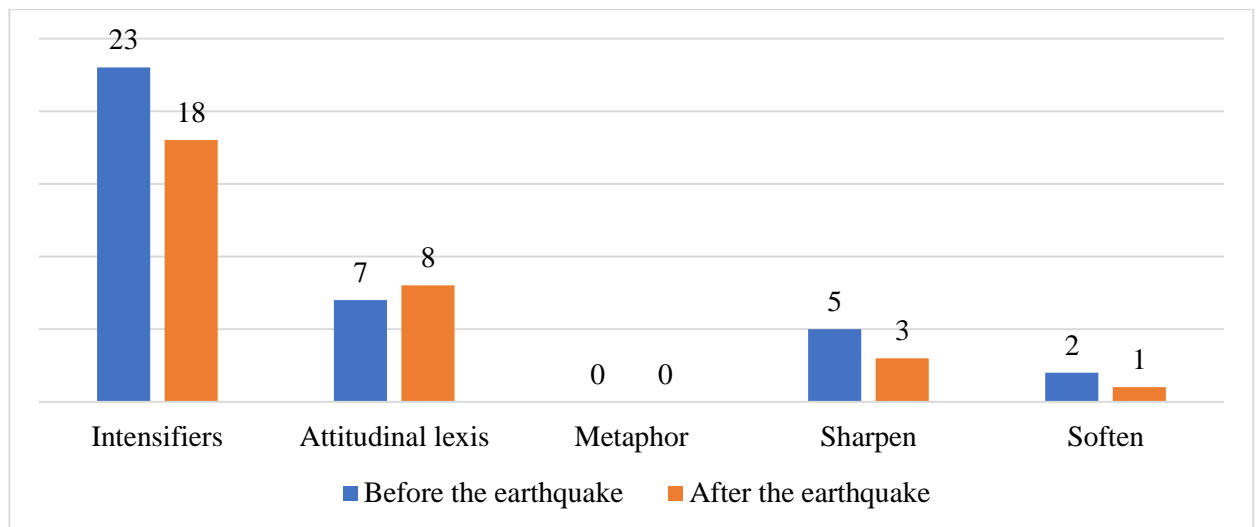
a Generous Thought', where a lady proves to be *as clever an organizer of such expenditure*.

Mrs. Laura M. de Granja has put the sum of \$50,000 at the disposition of the Intendente de Valparaiso, Mr. Larrain Alcalde. She has, further, made special request that Mr. Larrain Alcalde shall superintend the expenditure of the sum on clothes for some of the homeless people who are in so much need of them. We have no doubt but what that lady will prove *as clever an organiser of such expenditure*, as her husband has shown himself to be an organiser of men and things

In relation to the description of despair, this can be seen for example, in *She was discovered and removed from her perilous position* from 'As portrayed by Extracts from the Diary of a Destitute, September 29 – Page 7', in *The woman lying on the floor in agony* from 'Woman poisons herself', November 10 – Page 6', in *Last Friday her ailment rapidly developed into congestion of the lungs which ended fatally on Saturday night* from 'Obituary 'Mrs. E. Mongard, November 14 – Page 2', in *The melancholy event and our consequent sorrow* from 'The passing of a Great Soul, December 8 – Page 2' and so on.

Probably, the reason behind the increase in the use of attitudinal lexis after the earthquake, has to do with the fact that women took an active role in assisting people after the disaster. They were, therefore, more valued as members of society than before

Graph 13. Graduation results of the pieces of news published before and after the earthquake of 1906.



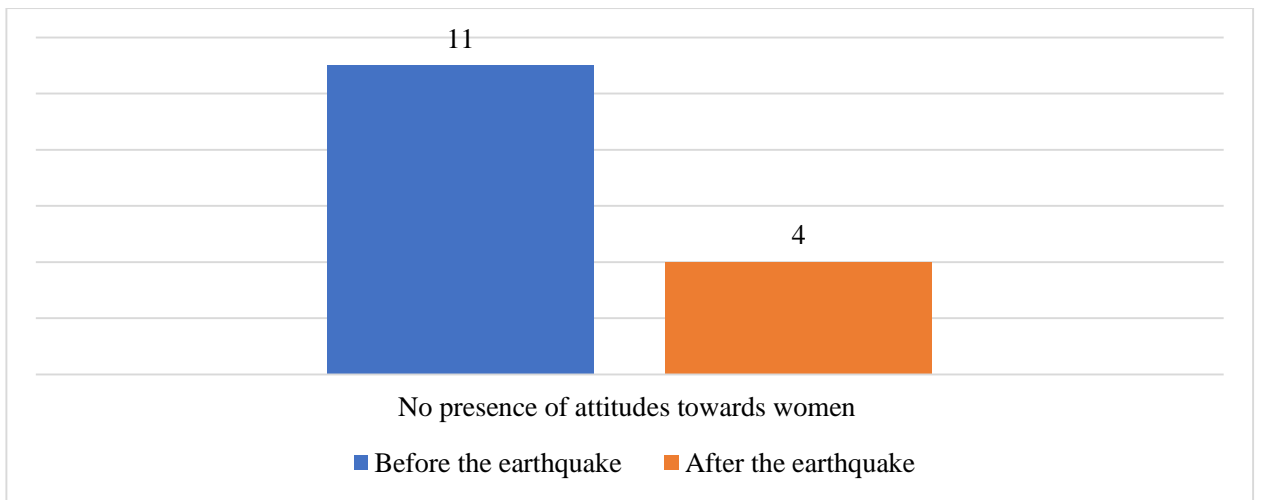
This bar graph deals with the results of the analysis of graduation found in the selected articles before and after the earthquake. The vertical axis reflects the number of articles, while the horizontal axis reveals the resulting categories found. Five categories of graduation were found (1) intensifiers, (2) attitudinal lexis), (3) methapor), (4) sharpen), and (5) soften. As it can be observed, only one category presents an increase after the earthquake, attitudinal lexis.

In addition to the analysis discussed above, it is important to point out that as **Graph 14** shows, 15 pieces of news before the earthquake and four after it, do not provide information or appreciation about women. In them, the presence of women is indicated by mentioning the woman's name only once –usually at the beginning of the text– but nothing is said about her, or her activities E.g. in ‘Narrow Escape from Drowning, February 21 – Page’ where a woman and his little boy are drowning but the focus of the article is the man who saved them, or more clearly on ‘Mr. Arthur MacFadzen and Miss Filomena Vicuña, October 20 – Page 13, where the focus is on the groom:

On Thursday last the marriage of Mr. Arthur MacFadzen, of Viña del Mar, to Miss Filomena Vicuña, (...)

Earlier in the week Mr. MacFadzen was the recipient of a banquet given in his honour at Bunout's Restaurant by a number of friends, which included Mr. Robert Crichton, (...)

Graph 14. Pieces of news that provide no attitudinal focus towards women before and after the earthquake of 1906.



The bar graph presents the number of pieces of news with no attitudinal results before and after the earthquake. The blue column illustrates the before-the-earthquake period, and the orange one, the after-the-earthquake period.

8. Conclusion

To carry out appraisal and critical discourse analyses about the presence of women in a digitalized paper of the turn of the 20th century is a very interesting and unexplored field. However, even though it is a new field for researchers, many disciplines have begun to carry out studies about women, which helps to update women's profile in the 21st century.

Regarding the Chilean context, specifically in the Port of Valparaíso during the 19th and 20th centuries, women were meant to be interested only in fashion, charity and motherhood. And even though evidence indicates that by 1906, they had already managed to enter university, and to form women's associations, it was not until the earthquake of August 16th, 1906 that they began to be relevant in the press.

The present research investigated the changes in the role of women through a series of articles published in *The Chilean Times* after the 1906 earthquake and the use of discursive markers which reflected that change. It also attempted to find out if women were aware of the agency, they had gained during the 1906 earthquake. By means of an eclectic method of analysis, created from existing models and modified according to the aims of the study, an analysis of selected articles pre and post-earthquake of *The Chilean Times* was carried out.

The analysis of register (field, tenor and mode) and the results of the application of appraisal theory, as stated in the objectives, reveals that after the earthquake, women started to be the protagonists of many articles published in *The Chilean Times*. As shown in the analysis, the port of Valparaíso was helped by women in many ways during the earthquake, such as through recently created charity institutions, assistance of people in need, taking care of children, and even feeding the inhabitants of Valparaíso.

The second objective about describing how women were appraised in the news articles of *The Chilean Times*, confirmed the existence of different attitudinal discursive

markers, that signal the shift in the role of women; thus if they were referred to as *beautiful* or *pretty* in the pre-earthquake period, they were considered *charming* or *brave* after it.

With respect to the agency that Chilean and British women gained in the 1906 earthquake in Valparaiso, appraisal analysis and tracking the participants in the news stories demonstrated that they did not only observe and mourn the disaster that surrounded the port, but that they also acted as empowered women, solving many of the problems that devastated the city. Their role as social agents has been mainly revealed through the tracking of the participants analysis, which made it possible to find out if the after-earthquake articles referred to women and talked about their emerging new role as illustrated in the article entitled 'The Need for Needles, September 1', where women become superheroes seeking for food. This article reflects how they were treated after the earthquake e.g., the way in which women's labor was contrasted with that of men, by using words such as *needle-woman* because of their solidarity labor when feeding the suffering, while for men the words used were *a captain*, making reference to the one-track activity of men vs the multi-task activities of women.

The way in which the articles portrayed women after the earthquake differs from how they were described in the period before, depicting a social change expressed through attitudinal discursive markers, exemplified through the use of adjectives such as *brave*, *encouraged*, and even *warriors*, all of them having a positive connotation. Even when the analysis of the pieces of news reveals that the earthquake experience helped them to be observed as subjects more than as objects to reinstate their position in society, it is impossible to know if they were aware of the agency they had acquired as relevant actors after the 1906 natural disaster.

According to the analysis of tenor field and mode, it is possible to say that the interpersonal meanings show an increase in those sections about women and women authors after the earthquake, which reflects their significant presence in the interpersonal field. On the other hand, textual persuasive meanings portray an increase in the post-earthquake period which can be attributed to the desperate calls of help that the articles in

the newspapers made after the earthquake. Finally, the field presented many changes in both periods, so ideational meanings suffered a shift with the natural disaster too, an example of this is the decrease in femicide or femicide attempts, and social events, while charity and despair due to the disaster clearly increased.

As a consequence of the previously mentioned changes, the new role women achieved is reflected in the creation of the section of the Cosy Corner, where they were not only active participants in its texts, but also as its authors. Historically speaking, they also gained independence and were able to create and lead several only-women organizations to do social work in society.

The results of the analysis validate the hypothesis that there is a positive shift in the role after the 1906 earthquake in Valparaíso. Actually, women became empowered after having participated actively in different social tasks after the natural disaster: They became the leading protagonists of gloomy and disastrous situations.

As to the projection of this research, it would be very interesting to develop an investigation in pragmatics and semantics, since the present project tried to focus only in the shift *The Chilean Times* portrayed during a particular period of time. Topics such as the agency of women as subjects in journalism, and the influence and presence of women in sports, economy and enterprises are relevant for the expansion of the field of CDA and SFL regarding the feminine figure

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10. Appendix:

11.1 Appendix A

January 13 – Page 2 “Handsome donation”: The Santiago ladies’s Society known as “Asociación de Señoras contra la Tuberculosis” has been presented by Mr. Mateo Clark with a donation of 500 dollars.

REGISTER	
Field	Charity. Santiago, 1906.
Tenor	Woman and men.
Mode	Written, expository.



■ Presenting

■ Presuming

ATTITUDES - AFFECT		
Positive		-Handsome donation
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS

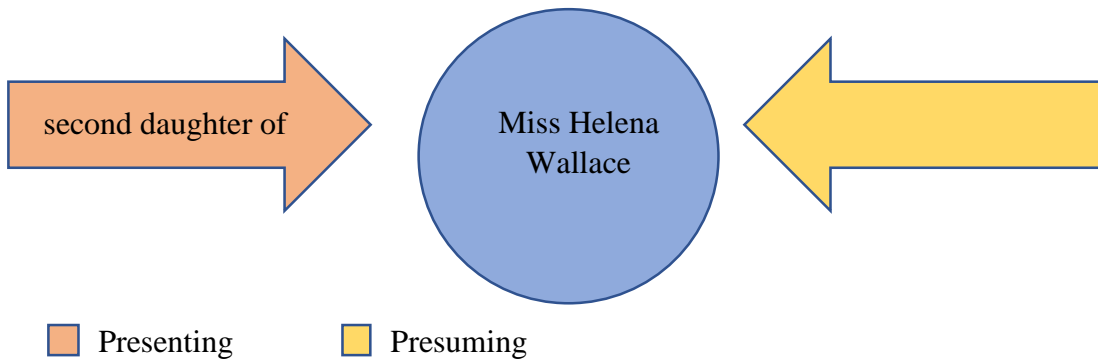
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitudinal lexis	Metaphor
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

January 20 – Page 2 “Marriage Yeomans – Wallace”: The marriage of Mr. Albert Ernest Yeomans to Miss Helena Wallace, second daughter of the late Mr. John H. Wallace, took place at No. 9, Paseo Templeman, the future residence of the newly married couple, on Thursday last at 8 p.m. The civil service was celebrated on the previous Tuesday, Mr. J. T. Fowler and Mr. D. Morrison acting as witnesses for the bridegroom, and Dr. John Trumbull and Mr. John Stewart for the bride. A detailed account of the religious ceremony, and of the reception that followed, along with photographs of the bride and bridegroom will appear in our next Saturday’s issue.

REGISTER	
Field	Marriage, 1906.
Tenor	Woman and men.
Mode	Written, expository.



ATTITUDES - AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

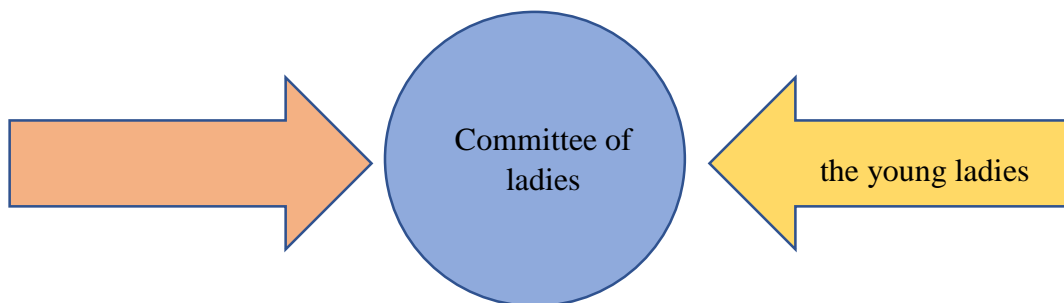
ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. lexis	Metaphor
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

January 3 – Page 2 “Children’s dance”: The charity dance announced to take place on Saturday afternoon for children, attired in Japanese costumes, came off on the day in question and was organized by the committee of ladies in charge of raising the funds with which to establish a children’s hospital in this city, and the proceeds were in aid of this scheme. The decorations of the premises were appropriately Japanese in their style and the general appearance of the hall and adjuncts was enchanting. The attendance of young folks was very numerous but young men were decidedly in a minority. Nevertheless, the young ladies did not want for partners among themselves and dancing was kept up with great animation until about 6 p.m. A dance was given at night for grown up people, but the attendance was not too numerous as in the afternoon; however, all present enjoyed an extremely pleasant night, the music and arrangements being all that could be desired.

REGISTER	
Field	Charity Dance. Valparaíso, 1906.
Tenor	Women and men.
Mode	Written, expository.



■ Presenting ■ Presuming

ATTITUDES - AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise	-Was organized by the committee of ladies in charge of raising the funds with which to establish a children’s hospital in this city.	- Nevertheless, the young ladies did not want for partners among themselves and dancing was kept up with great animation until about 6 p.m
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	-The general appearance of the hall and adjuncts was enchanting.
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitudinal lexis	Metaphor
	-The decorations of the premises were		

	appropriately Japanese. -Music and arrangements in general being all that could be desired.		
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

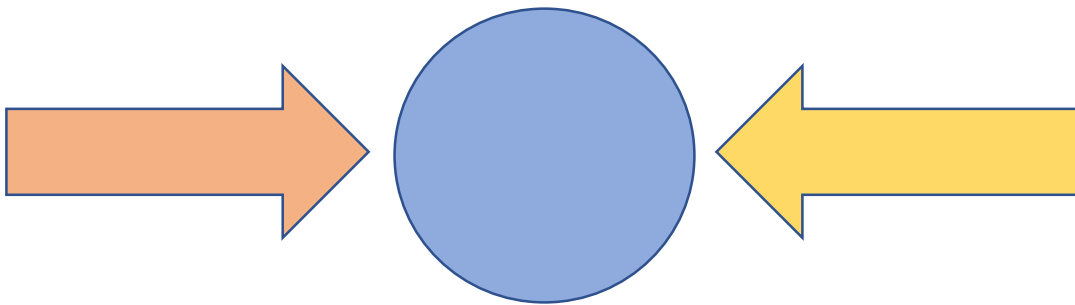
January 3 – Page 2 “The Grand Hotel Viña” The dinner concert at the Grand Hotel Viña del Mar on Sunday evening, New Year’s Eve exceeded all former records. The huge salon was packed, and all the tables put aside were taken as well, covers being set for two hundred and fifty guests. Mr and Mrs W.H Young’s party consisted on Mr and Mrs. William Lazonby, Mr A.A. Cameron and Mr and Mrs. Stubenranch, Mrs William Lyon and amongst her guests Mr and Mrs. Arthur Becheno, Mr. Lyne, Mr W.C. Lyon, Miss Mary Bouchier, Miss Henstock and Mr. Gerald Harvey. Mr. And Mrs. Edgar Howe, Mr and Mrs. Andrew Scoot and Mr and Mrs. George Duncan ere together. Mr. F. W. Hayne was entertaining Mr. And Mrs. George Bouchier, Mr. And Mrs. A. Sydney Merritt, Mr. R. L. Beanshire and Mr. Alfred Jackson. Capt. Luis Gomez was with his sister in law Miss Dora Nicholls. At the table in the corner were Mr. T.F. Cooper, Mr. C.F. Eisele, Mr. W. Macqueen, Mr. W. Brooke and Mr. W. I’Anson. Mr, and Mrs. K. G. Reid has a small party which included Miss I’Anson, Mr Lincoln Hutchinson and Mr. Wills. Mr. G.A. Woodhouse’s party included Mr. And Mrs. J.M. Fraser, Mr. And Mrs. Harols Naylor and Miss Kellar.

At the other tables were to be seen Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Navs, Mr. And Mrs. Seligenstadt, Mr. Daniel Lyon, Admiral Simpson and his two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Muis, Mr. L. E. Pelle and Capt, Wilson.

Cesari’s band, which had been ordered failed to put in an appearance, but Mr. Beltramin, the Manager of the Hotel, is a man of great resource. Messengers were dispatched in all directions to get together the members of the Police Band, which appeared on the scenes

before eight o'clock. After dinner the usual dance in the count yard of the Hotel took place, dancing being kept up until past three o'clock.

REGISTER	
Field	Social event. Viña del Mar, 1906.
Tenor	Women and men
Mode	Written, expository.



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES - AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		

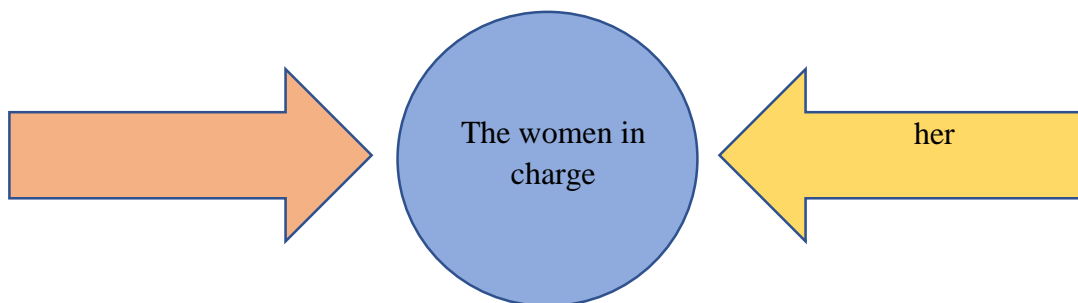
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. lexis	Metaphor
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

January 6 – Page 2 “Another murder”: Residents in Chorrillos are now getting used to murders in their district as they occur pretty regularly. On Thursday night a party of six bandits attacked a small despacho between the railway and the *estero*. They commence to pillage the place and when the women in charge objected, they immediately shot her. The noise attracted the police, who soon came up, while a telephone message was sent from a neighboring house for more help. The police acted splendidly, shooting down three of the bandits and capturing the rest. One of the robbers killed is one Fidel Huerta, who for some time past has been a terror to the district.

REGISTER	
Field	Murder, 1906.
Tenor	Women and men.
Mode	Written, expository.



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. Lexis	Metaphor

	-When the women in charge objected, they immediately shot her.		
Focus	Sharpen	Soften	

January 10 - Page 2 “Audacious attempt”: A daring attempt of purse snatching was committed on Sunday in the local train, which leaves the Port at 9 p.m. for Salto, in a first-class carriage occupied by several passengers. When the train was steaming out of Portales Station an individual suddenly entered one of the carriages and on his way through he made a snatch at the purse of Mrs. Mercedes Aranguiz de Garland attached to her belt, but the assaulted lady resisted and screamed for assistance, and her assailant ran out of the carriage before any of the passengers could stop him and jumped off the train while in motion.

REGISTER	
Field	Crime to woman. Valparaíso, 1906.
Tenor	Woman and men.
Mode	Written, expository.



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	

Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	-The assaulted lady resisted and screamed for assistance.
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

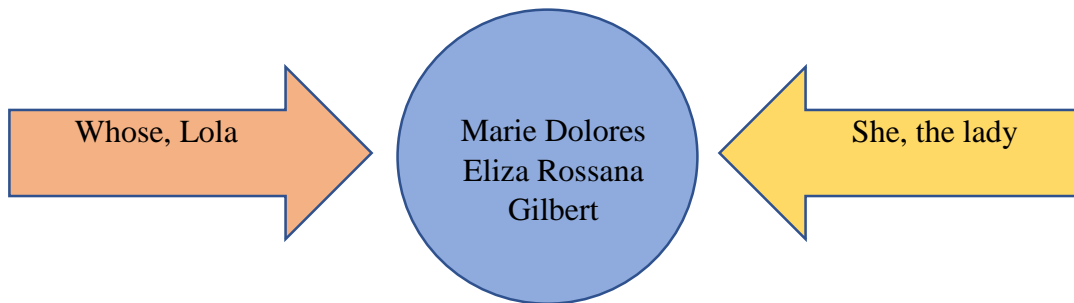
ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. Lexis	Metaphor
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

January 13 - Page 8 “An adventurous career”: Marie Dolores Eliza Rossana Gilbert, whose mother was of Spanish origin, was born at Limerick in 1818. Losing her father when while young, she was educated in Paris, and then joined her mother at Bath. Soon after she ran away to Ireland and married Capt. James, but in 1842 he obtained an order for a divorce. After a short visit to Spain, the lady made her debut at Her Majesty’s theaters Lola Montes, Spanish dancer, but her reception was not favorable. On the continent she was more successful. While engaged at the Munich theatre in 1847 she completely captivated the old King of Bavaria, then 67 years of age. Five days later Louis I presented her at the Court as “my best friend” She ruled for a time until her insolence infuriated the

Bavarians, which ended in an insurrection, The favorite was banished and King Louis I forced to abdication March 21, 1843. The following year, Lola married at St. Geroge's Hanover-square, George Trafford Heald. He was only just of age and had been gazette a cornet in the 2nd Life Guards, To avoid a charge of bigamy she and her youthful husband fled to Spain. He sold out of the Army and was reported to have been accidentally drowned at Lisbon in 1853. After wandering about for several years Lola settled in New York, where she became a public lecturer, speaking of beautiful women. When her health gave way she met Mts. Buchanan, and this meeting was the turning point in Lola's remarkable career. Henceforth she devoted herself to visiting the Magdalen Asylum, New York. While thus engages she was stricken with paralysis and died in Jan. 17, 1861.

REGISTER	
Field	Life of Marie Dolores, 1906.
Tenor	Woman and men
Mode	Written, expository.



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	

Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		-She ruled for a time until her insolence infuriated the Bavarians
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

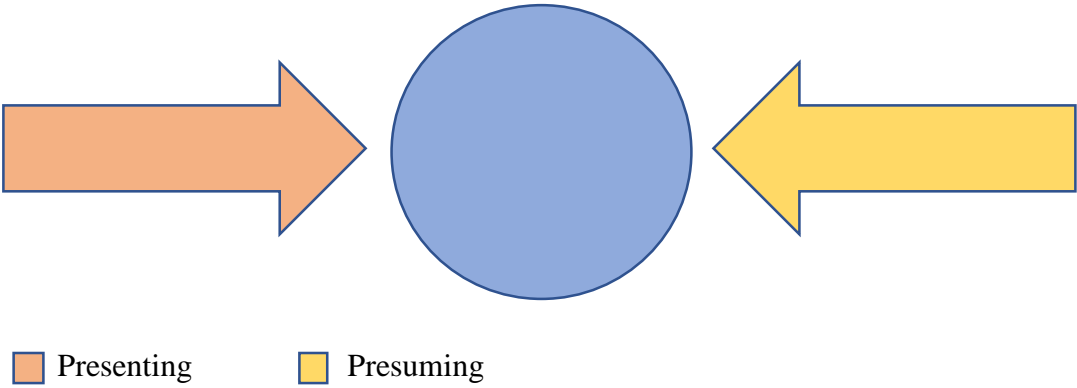
ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. Lexis	Metaphor
	-On the continent she was more successful -She completely captivated the old King of Bavaria. - After wandering about for several years Lola settled in New York	-Lola’s remarkable career.	
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

January 17 - Page 2 “Children’s Hospital”: On Friday afternoon a numerously attended meeting of the subscribers to the proposed Children’s Hospital in this City was held, and

several matters of the importance were discussed and resolved. The Statutes approved by the Government were read and accepted by the Board, and the latter was renewed by the election of the following members, to serve until the month of November of the present year: Mrs. Edmundo A. White, Mrs. Susana Ferrari de Ross, Mrs. Mercedes Budge de Albano, Mrs. Elvira Lorca de Searle, Mrs. Luisa Hoffmann de Wightman, Mrs. Focke, Countess Dall'Aste Brandolini, Mrs. J. Trumbull and Mrs. J. H. G. Teare. There were also present Doctors Daniel Carvallo, Guillermo E. Münnich and Olof Page, Mr. Agustin Ross, Mr. T. S. Hope Simpson and Mr. Carlos T. A. Ward.

REGISTER	
Field	Charity, 1906.
Tenor	Women and men
Mode	Written, expository.



ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. Lexis	Metaphor
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

January 17 – Page 2 “Ladies Golf”: A fair number of golfers were out on Sunday morning, the links being in good condition. Mr. Arthur Beecheno in a single defeated Mr.

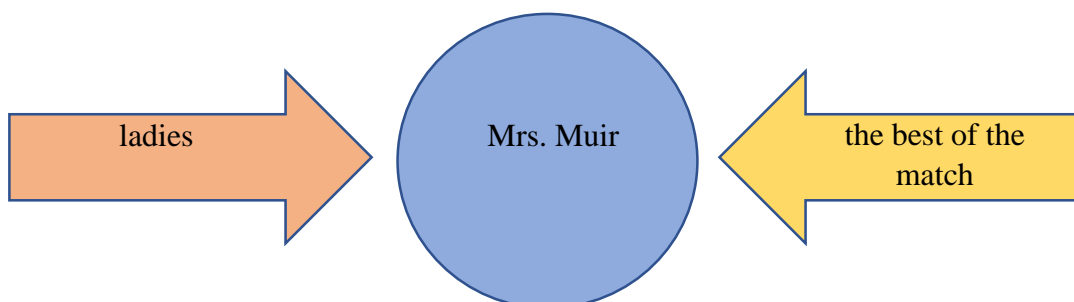
R. E. Mansfield by four and three, and Mr. O. Sweeny won from Mr. P. Tanner by the same number of points. An interesting mixed foursome was one in which Mr. Harols Naylor and Mrs. H. B. Muir were partnered against Mr. H. T. S. Pearch and Mr. H. B. Muir. Mr. Naylor and Mrs. Muir had by far the best of the match, winning easily by seven and five.

After breakfast in the gold *ramada*, at which there was a good attendance, there were some matched played and there was no polo, it being found impossible at the last moment to arrange a game. Mr. and Mrs. Muir had a close match with Mr. Harold Naylor and Mrs. C. R. Giles, the former couple winning by two on the seventeenth green.

The advent of Mrs. H. B. Muir, the Captain of the Hoylake ladies Golf Club, has given a much-needed fillip to ladies golf in Valparaiso, which for some time has been in a most decadent state.

It is proposed shortly to hold a ladies Competition, for which Mr. G. A. Woodhouse of Villarica, who has been staying in Viña del Mar for some time, has kindly promise to give a Cup. In former years the ladies section of the Valparaiso Golf Club used to boast of some sixty or seventy members, but latterly the ladies have almost entirely deserted the game; any resuscitation of ladies golf is greatly to be commanded, as the links are a far healthier pursuit than the now inevitable bridge table.

REGISTER	
Field	Sports, 1906.
Tenor	Women and men
Mode	Written, expository.



■ Presenting

■ Presuming

ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	-The advent of Mrs. H. B. Muir, the Captain of the Hoylake ladies Golf Club, has given a much-needed fillip to ladies golf in Valparaiso, which for some time has been in a most decadent state.	
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn	-But latterly the ladies have almost entirely deserted the game; any resuscitation of ladies golf is greatly to be commanded	

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitudinal lexis	Metaphor
	-Which for some time has been in a most decadent state. - It is proposed shortly to hold a ladies Competition		

	- latterly the ladies have almost entirely deserted the game; any resuscitation of ladies golf is greatly to be commanded		
Focus	Sharpen		Soften
	-By the same number of points		

February 2 – Page 2 “Attempted assassination and suicide” About 11.30 o’clock on Thursday morning a terrible love tragedy occurred in a lodging house at No. 216 Calle Maipu, at the corner of Calle Merced, kept by a Mrs. Margarita Escobar. From what can be gathered it appears that a young woman, 23 years of age, named Cristina Frescott, had a quarrel with her supposed husband, one Diogenes Barrera, over some love affairs, with the result that he drew a revolver and shot her in the face, the bullet entering her left cheek, ploughing its way through her head and finding an exit through her right cheek. As the first shot did not killed the woman Barrera fired a second shot, the bullet entering her left shoulder, after which he retreated to the further end of the room and shot himself through the right temple inflicting a terrible wound. Dr. Garrido Fernandez and Mr. Victor Garcia who were passing at the time, hearing the reports at once entered the house and in an upper front room they found the woman lying on the floor covered with blood; she stated that she had has a quarrel with her husband who had shot her asking at the same time for her four year old daughter who was playing in the backyard and requesting that a Mrs. Carmen Madrid should take charge of the child in the event of her death. On the floor of the room lay an imitation Smith and Wesson revolver while ay yje further end of the room, his head and body on the bed and his feet on the floor was stretched Barrera, wounded as before described.

The crime was evidently premediated as Barrera who was a bookkeeper in the employ of the Casa Passallacqua Company purchased the revolver when on his way home for breakfast, provoking the quarrel as soon as he arrived. The wounded woman was removed

to the San Agustin hospital where she made a statement to the effect that Barrera was not residing with. From papers found in Barrera's possession it appears that he has been married for three years and bore an excellent character. Neither of the injured parties are expected to recover.

REGISTER	
Field	Murder, 1906.
Tenor	Women and men.
Mode	Written, expository.



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		

	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. Lexis	Metaphor
	- Mrs. Carmen Madrid should take charge of the child		
Focus	Sharpen		Soften
			-About 11:30

February 10 – Page 9 “Lota: Social Event” While on a short visit to Lota last week, we had the pleasure to be present at the pretty and interesting ceremony of the exchange of engagement rings, between Captain J. D. Filippi and the accomplished and “simpática” Miss Victoria Outerbridge . The parents of this lady, Captain and Mrs. Outerbridge, with their usual hospitality and way of no doing things by halves, had invited all the leading families of Lota to be present, likewise the Naval officers of the transport “Maipu” and the officers of the regiment stationed at Lota. At 9 p.m. the house was a brilliant spectacle, being full of the sociable Chilian and English ladies of Lota, and the officers of the navy and army in uniform, which combined with the charming toilets of the ladies made a pretty sight. The guests having all arrived, Captain Outerbridge presented the engagement rings, which a few touching words and after a great deal of embracing, of which the engaged couple got the lion’s share, and a struggle on the part of the younger ladies to obtain the “Espíritu Santo” (lucky fellow Filippi), the first quadrille commenced, led off by the

happy pair. The remainder of the hours of the evening and until daylight, were pleasantly passed away in dancing and in doing justice to assumptuous supper, at which the young couple's health was enthusiastically drunk by all present, speeches wishing them happiness and prosperity being given by several gentlemen, amongst whom we remember Mr. Martin Raby and Mr. Henry Henrichsen.

During the course of the evening Mr. H. Henrichsen, the aimable and *gracioso* chief of the copper works, took a party of the guests on a visit over the establishment, and everyone were highly pleased to see this sight at night; several furnaces were tapped, and the molten copper run out into the moulds. The workmen at the furnaces might well have thought that they had a visit from fairy land (the Lota ladies are noted for their beauty) had it not been for own ugly fiz, and that of our friend Mr. Henrichsen ("Moukey Brand")

No doubt many of the readers of the "Chilian Times", especially those of the seafaring community, are acquainted with and have received the hospitality of our large-hearted friend Captain L. Outerbridge, called by his friends "Makaroff", he being an old landmark at Lota, and a Britisher to the backbone.

Miss Victoria Ourerbridge, his only daughter, is a charming and accomplished young lady of nineteen and a magnificent singer, Captain Filippi we all know, and we wish to congratulate him on his good luck.

REGISTER	
Field	Mariage, 1906.
Tenor	Women and men.
Mode	Written, expository.



■ Presenting

■ Presuming

ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	-The accomplished and “simpática” Miss Victoria Outerbridge. -Is a charming and accomplished young lady of nineteen and a magnificent singer	
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise	-The charming toilets of the ladies made a pretty sight	
	Condemn		

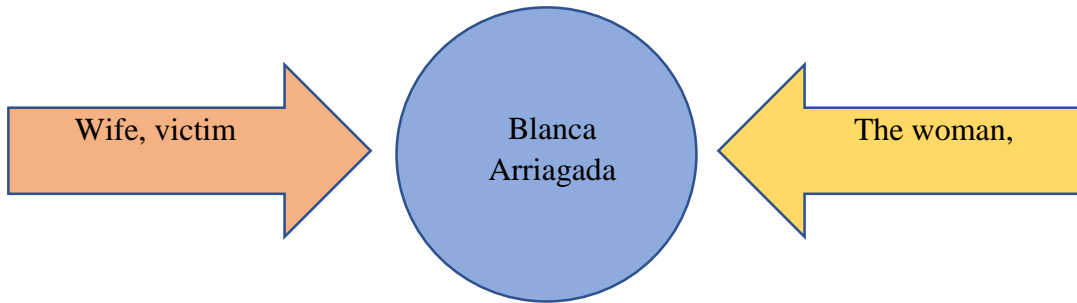
ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitudinal lexis	Metaphor
	-Very largely attended -Widely known for her hospitality	-A magnificent singer	
Focus	Sharpen		Soften
	-His only daughter		

February 21 – Page 2 “Murder and Suicide” On Sunday forenoon a tragedy of a horrible nature was enacted in a humble swelling situates in the Los Posos ravine, the victims being a man named José Jorge Zamorano and his wife Blanca Arriagada. From details to hand, it appears that the couple had been married for 10 years, but on account of the husband’s drinking habits their marriage had not been a happy one. About 11.30 a.m on the day in question, the woman arrived home from her employment as an escamistress. Shortly after this Zamorano arrived in seeming good humor, but he soon provoked a quarrel with his wife and on her rebuking him for his conduct he drew a revolver, at the night of which she left from the house, followed by her husband who shot her though the back of the head and killed her on the spot.

The murderer then returned to the house and called his little son, evidently with the intention of killing him also, but the boy ran into the backyard and hid himself. Zamorano then turned the revolver on himself and before any of the inmates of the house arrived on the scene he blew out his brains. The bodies of the victims were taken change of by the police and conveyed to the hospital.

REGISTER	
Field	Murder, 1906.
Tenor	Women and men.
Mode	Written, expository.



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. Lexis	Metaphor
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

February 21 – Page 2 “Narrow Escape from Drowning” The plucky conduct of a trainway driver, named Carlos Rojas, was the means of saving the lives of two persons at 8 o’clock on Wednesday afternoon. The persons in question are Mrs. Cupertino Nerbone de Silva and her little son Juan Manuel, 8 years of age, who were bathing at the Caleta baths, when suddenly a huge roller carried both bathers off their feet. Rojas, who was passing with his car at the time, at once pulled up and assisted by a policeman named Enrique Salinas, went to their rescue, having to swim to the drowning persons fully dreading. He succeeded in first rescuing the lady whom he handed over the policeman and then went after the boy, finding it necessary to dive in three times before he was successful in carrying out his purpose. Both persons, when rescued, were in an unconscious state, but by the aid of restoratives they were brought back to consciousness and conveyed to their home. The plucky trainway driver, after affecting the rescues, took off his coat, shoes, and socks and hung them up on the front of the car, and continued his journey city-wards as if nothing out of the usual had happened.

REGISTER	
Field	Drowning accident, 1906.
Tenor	Women and men.
Mode	Written, expository.



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. Lexis	Metaphor
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

February 24 - Page 12 “Love Tragedy” A love tragedy resulting in the death of two persons has been reported from Los Guindos. South-East of Santiago, between Ñuñoa and Macul, the scene being the estate of Mr. Julio Labra. On Monday morning, a young man, 20 or 22 years of age, named Carlos Graff, in company with his sweetheart, Miss Antonia Bravo, left Santiago to pay a visit to the before mentioned estate where they intended spending the day. About 9 o’clock on the night of the same day, Mr. Labra’s son when he returned home from a visit was surprised to find the young lady’s hat in one of the rooms, being under the impression that the visitors had already returned to Santiago. On instituting a search, the young man found the bodies of the visitors lying in the garden with also the revolver with which the dead had been committed. In the pockets of the young man were found 17 cartridges, exclusive of the 2 first and the 8 remaining in the barrel of the weapon; also, a letter addressed to the Judge of Crime, in which Graff explains that he is the perpetrator of the crime. The bodies of the victims were removed to Santiago next morning and deposited in the Morgue. The impression caused by the manner in which the tragedy was carried out is that Graff was mentally deranged.

REGISTER	
Field	Multiple murder, Santiago, 1906.
Tenor	Women and men.
Mode	Written, expository.



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	-In company with his sweetheart.	
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

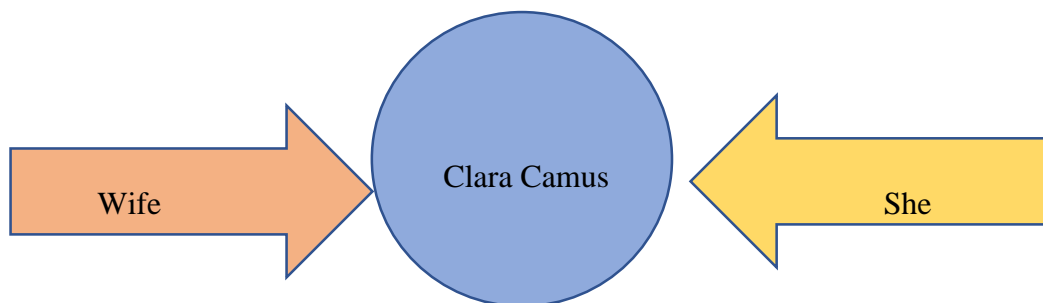
ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS

Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. Lexis	Metaphor
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

February 17 – Page 2 “Attempted Murder” On last Sunday night, between 10 and 11 o’clock, Luis Poblete, who resides on the Polanco-hill, arrived home in a state of intoxication and commenced to abuse his wife, Clara Camus. During the subsequent altercation he attempted to strike her with a bottle, but she is having evaded him, he drew a revolver and fired at her twice. Fortunately, and owing to his condition he missed his aim. His wife’s shouts for assistance brought the police in the scene, and in their presence, he discharged the remaining chambers of his weapon, right and left but again within, doing any injury. Poblete was then arrested and lodged in the Police Station, at the disposal of the Judge of Crime.

REGISTER	
Field	Attempted murder, 1906.
Tenor	Women and men.
Mode	Written, expository.



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	-His Wife`s shouts for assistance
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

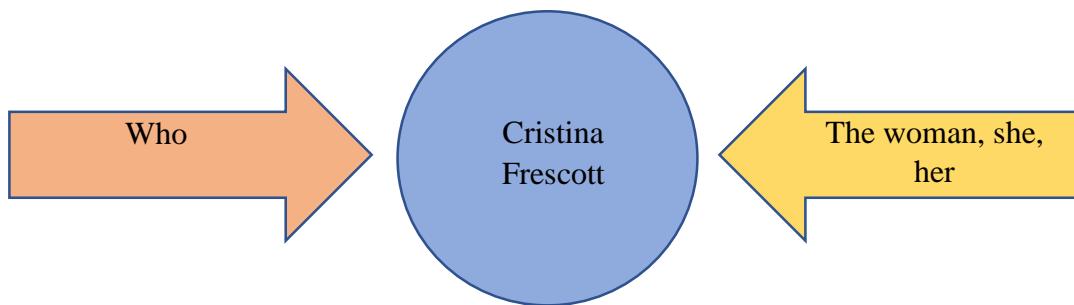
ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitudinal lexis	Metaphor
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

February 17 – Page 2 “Successful Operation” Cristina Frescott, the woman who was fired at and dangerously wounded by her lover, Diogenes Barrera, in a lodging house in Calle Maipú, on the 8th inst., was successfully operated on in the San Agustin Hospital, last Thursday afternoon. Dr. Tillmanns, assisted by Drs. Thomas I. Page and Felix Carrasco, performed the operation, there being also present Drs. Middleton, Carvallo, O. Page, Atkinson and Paul von Schröder. By the aid of Roentgen rays, the apparatuses being the property of Dr. Carrasco, Dr. Tillmanns was able to locate the two bullets, one of which was lodged in her fore-arm and the other in her neck, and after half-an-hour’s work their efforts were rewarded by the successful extraction of both projectiles. The recovery of the patient is now considered a certainty and in a few days time she will probably be allowed to leave her bed and commence her state of convalescence.

REGISTER	
Field	Consequences of an attempted murder , 1906.
Tenor	Women and men.
Mode	Written, expository.



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		-Was successfully operated on in the San Agustin Hospital
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	

	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. Lexis	Metaphor
	-The woman who was fired at and dangerously wounded by her lover. - Was successfully operated on in the San Agustin Hospital		
Focus	Sharpen		Soften
			-In a few days time

February 24 – Page 2 “Fatal Duel” A duel with knives, which has resulted in the death of one of the duelists, took place last Tuesday afternoon in a dance-house, No. 1465 Coquimbo-street. Custodio Moya, the man who has killed, visited the home in question accompanied by two friends with the intention of spending the day there. Shortly after, a man named Carlos Bravo Cornejo arrived with the same purpose, accompanied by a woman named Margarita Pardo. During the course of the afternoon Moya made advances to the woman Pardo, which aroused the jealousy of Bravo, with the result that the two men quarreled and agreed to fight a duel with knives. A ring was formed by the inmates of the house and the fight started. Mya at once took the aggressive and made several unsuccessful lunges at Bravo, who watching his opportunity, stabbed his opponent through the heart, causing instantaneous death. The woman at once ran to the street and called the police who found Bravo hidden under a bed with a blood-stained knife in his hands. The body of the unfortunate victim was removed to the Morgue, and his slayer arrested and taken to the police station, where he will, in the time, appear before the Judge of Crime.

REGISTER	
Field	Murdering, 1906
Tenor	Women and men.
Mode	Written, expository.



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES – AFFECT

Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	-The woman at once ran to the street and called the police
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

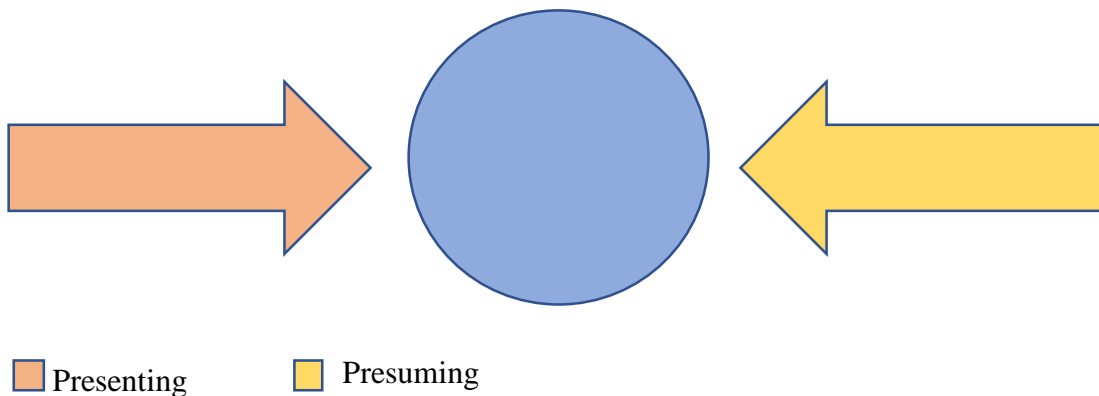
ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. Lexis	Metaphor
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

February 24 – Page 2 “Destructive Fire” About 9.30 o’clock on Monday night, a disastrous conflagration broke out in a two-storey building Instituto-street and Olivares-street, the property of Mrs. Micaela Calno Morande. The lower storey by the Military

Sanitary offices and by 10.30 p.m., these were completely gutted; the only portion intact being a spare room in which a number of old documents were stored. The property in question was insured in “La Nacional” for \$30,000. The adjoining property, occupied by the German Club, was also badly damaged by the water. This building was insured for \$20,000 in a foreign company.

REGISTER	
Field	Fire, 1906.
Tenor	Woman.
Mode	Written, expository.



ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

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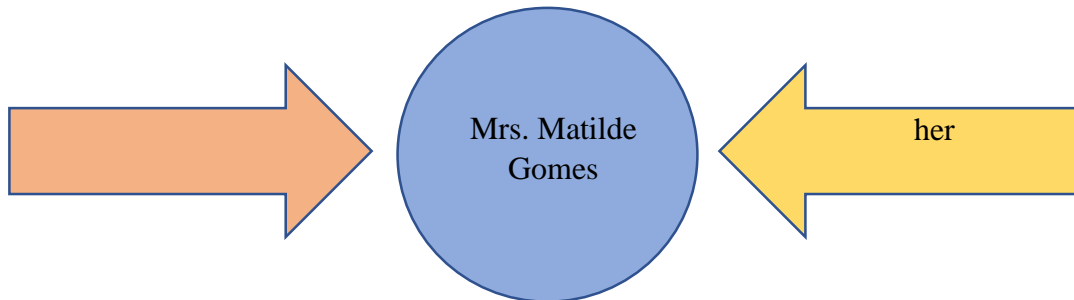
ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. Lexis	Metaphor
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

March 2 – Page 2 “An unlucky shot” On Monday afternoon, two youths, white playing with a saloon rifle, sent a bullet flying through the window of Mr. Angel Angulo Kiel’s house which is situated in Clave street. Unfortunately, at that moment Mrs. Matilde Gomes happened to be passing the window, bearing a child in her arms, and a fragment of the shatters glass struck the infant on the left cheek, causing a cut which called for medical treatment. The other ran away and up to the present have not been arrested.

REGISTER	
Field	Accident involving arms, 1906.
Tenor	Women and men.
Mode	Written, expository.



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		-Unfortunately, at that moment Mrs. Matilde Gomes happened to be passing the window.
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

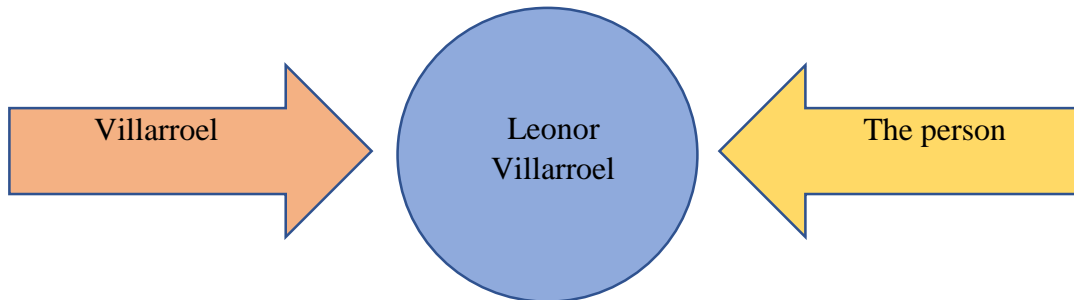
ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. Lexis	Metaphor
	-Unfortunately, at that moment Mrs. Matilde Gomes happened to be passing the window		
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

March 2 – Page 2 “Criminal Assault” Leonor Villarroel was arrested last Tuesday on a charge of having dangerously stabbed two women named Clara R. Muñoz and Luisa Maldonado in a canteen situated on Playa Ancha on the preceding Sunday. The three persons were drinking together when Villarroel without the slightest revocation drew a small penknife and attacked her companions, inflicting three wounds in Muñoz’s check and one in the region of her left lung. Maldonado, too, was severely wounded in the face and abdomen. The injuries to the first named woman were of such a grave nature that it was found necessary to have her conveyed to the San Agustin Hospital, where she now lies in a precarious state. Her companion was more fortunate and after having her wounds dressed was able to proceed to her residence at No. 47, Almirante Riveros street.

REGISTER	
Field	Attempt of murdering, 1906.
Tenor	Women and men.
Mode	Written, expository.



■ Presenting ■ Presuming

ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

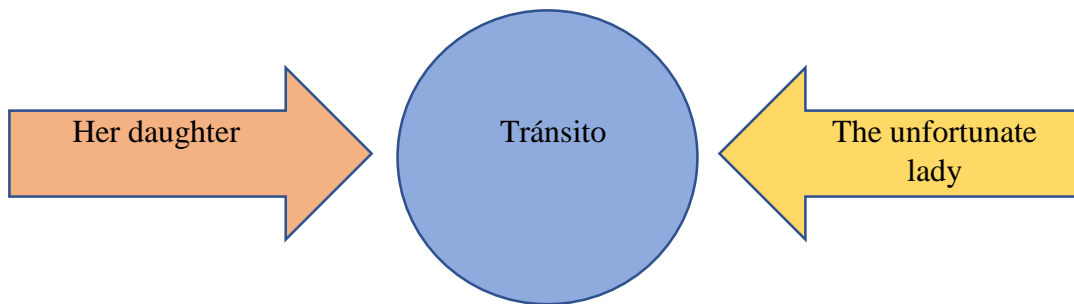
ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		
ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS			
Positive			
Negative			

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitudinal lexis	Metaphor
	-On a charge of having dangerously stabbed two women. - Maldonado, too, was severely wounded in the face and abdomen - Her companion was more fortunate	-She now lies in a precarious state	
Focus	Sharpen		Soften
	-The injuries to the first named woman		

March 2 – Page 12 “The Love Tragedy” In our issue of Wednesday last details were given of a shocking love tragedy which occurred in a house situated at No. 116 Quinta-street, om the Molino-hill. Apropos of the case it will be remembered that a woman names Jesus Castro de Gonzalez was stabbed to the heart and her son Alberto seriously wounded in the right breast by a young man named Alfredo Valderrama Aros who had for some time previous been courting her daughter Tránsito. On Thursday the unfortunate lady died as a result of his wound, thereby making the second victim of the terrible tragedy.

Despite the efforts of the police of to the time of writing the assassin has not been apprehended.

REGISTER	
Field	Murdering, 1906.
Tenor	Women and men
Mode	Written, expository.



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES - AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. Lexis	Metaphor
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

March 6 – Page 12 “Love Tragedy” A shocking love tragedy occurred on Monday evening at 5.30 o’clock in a house situated at No. 118 Quinta-street, on the Molino hill. In the before mentioned domicile there resided a widow named Jesus Castro de Gonzalez and her three grown up daughters, one of whom, Transito by name, had for some time been keeping company with a young man named Alfredo Valderrama Aros. A short time ago, however, the pair quarreled over some trivial matter and since then the girl would have nothing to do with Valderrama. On the residence of the Gonzalez’s and on being admitted, because the girl would have nothing to do with him, he attempted to assault her, in which design he was prevented by the mother who got between the pair. Frenzied with jealousy Valderrama drew a dagger and stabbed the woman in the left in a room to the floor and expired shortly after. Meanwhile, a lad of 14 years, named Alberto Gonzalez, who was in an adjoining room, hearing his mother shriek on being stabbed, rushed into the room and grappled with the s_____id who in turn attempted to kill him also. The last struggled furiously with the maniac who amended in a stabbing him on the right hip, inflicting a serious wound, after which he made good his escape. The police were immediately called but up to the time of writing have been _____ awful in coming the arrest of the murderer. The body of the unfortunate victim was taken to the Morgue at the San Agustin Hospital and the injured lad was conveyed to the Juan de Dios Hospital where he is recovering. The victim of the terrible tragedy was 40 years of age.

REGISTER	
Field	Murdering, 1906
Tenor	Women and men.
Mode	Written, expository.



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	-He was pretended by the mother who got between the pair.
	Metaphor	

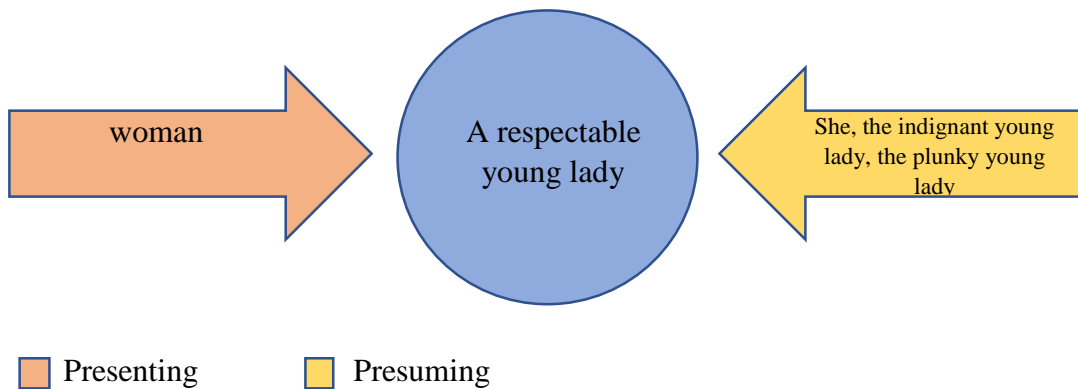
ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		-
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS			
Positive			
Negative			

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. Lexis	Metaphor
	- Transito by name, had for some time been keeping company with a young man. -The girl would have nothing to do with Valderrama. -The girl would have nothing to do with him. -The woman (...) expired shortly after		
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

March 13 – Page 2 “A Rogue Repaid” On Wednesday afternoon, while a respectable young lady was walking along Avenida Errazuriz accompanied by a little boy, she was just led into a gang of intoxicated ruffians, one of whom, seized her round the neck and attempted to kiss her on the cheek. The indignant young lady struggled but was unable to frustrate the ruffian’s design, which he accomplished amid the cheers of his companions; she, however, managed to disengage herself and in turn struck him violently on the nose with a casket, sending him staggering off the pavement amid shouts of derision from his friends, who let it be said to their credit, prevented the fellow from again assaulting the woman, which her attempted to go after being repaid. The plucky young lady had the satisfaction of seeing a crimson steam flowing from her assailant’s nose as she continued her way. We desire to call the attention of the police to this thoroughfare, the pavements of which are invariably blocked by gangs for young women to go out in broad daylight unless accompanied by a chaperon.

REGISTER	
Field	Crime to women, 1906.
Tenor	Woman and men.
Mode	Written, expository.



ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		-The plucky young lady had the satisfaction of seeing a crimson steam flowing from her assailant’s nose as she continued her way
Negative		- The indignant young lady struggled but was unable to frustrate the ruffian’s design
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS		
	Direct	Implied

Personal	Admire	-A respectable young lady - she, however, managed to disengage herself and in turn struck him violently on the nose with a casket	
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn	-the pavements of which are invariably blocked by gangs for young women to go out in broad daylight unless accompanied by a chaperon	

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. Lexis	Metaphor
	-She struck him violently on the nose with a casket	-The plucky young lady.	
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

March 13 - Page 2 “Charity Bazaar: A distinguished gathering”

The beautiful grounds of the Gran Hotel, Viña del Mar, were on Saturday last the scene of a pretty bazaar, the proceeds of which were devoted to the Children’s Hospital of this city and to the San Francisco Orphans’ Asylum.

No pains had been spared by the organisers of the fare to make the affair a success, as was evidenced by the brilliant spectacular appearance the grounds presented. Numerous small coloured illuminated lights peeped from the overhanging foliage, under the glistening green of which, were erected a number of kiosks and stalls, in which brica-brac, objects of art, toys, etc, were tastefully displayed.

The further heightened the charm of the scene the splendid bands of the Maipu regiment and of Viña del Mar, rendered choice selections during the evening.

The assemblage, which was distinguished one, numbers many of the leading families of Santiago, Viña del Mar and Valparaiso. Officers in their picturesque uniforms escorting members of the fair, with their elegant toilettes and multi-colored robes of silk and satin, the fringes of which could be heard at every steno, formed a picture of beauty as well as of valour.

At several of the stalls were erected roulette wheels which caused endless amusement to the ladies in their efforts to win prizes. The lavish expenditure of money at this sport showed that the participants were determined that the good scene for which the bazaar had been promoted, should be carefully carried out.

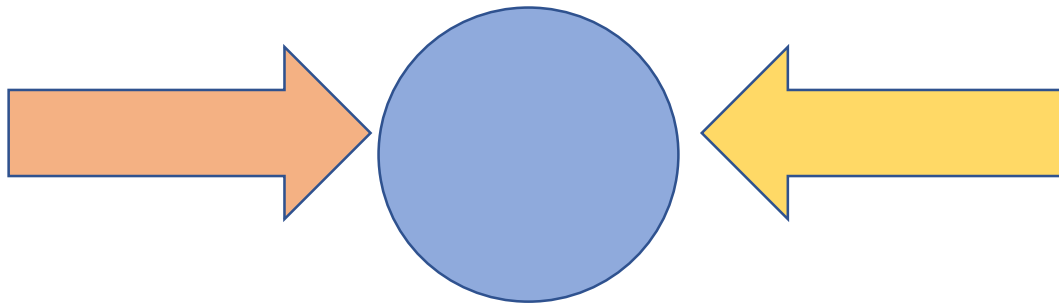
A prettily designed refreshment kiosk stood in the center of the grounds, at which ices, wines, sweetmeats, etc. were purveyed. A number of little girls attired in the picturesque garb of peasant maids performed the services of attendants.

The ladies who had charge of the various stalls were: –Mrs. Maria Luisa Mac Clure de Edwards, Mrs. Ana Lyn de Alamos, Mrs. Dolores Ovalle de Maqueira, Mrs. Ursus de Magallanes, Miss Fresia Maqueira, Mrs. Maria Luisa Edwards de Lyon, Miss Francisca Edwards Mac Clure, Miss Luisa Banster, Mrs. Ckara Balmaceda de Crunt, Mrs. Elena

Perode Larrain, Mrs. Elena Irarrázabal de Quesada, Mrs. Elena del Río de Lyon, Mrs. Elena Edwards de Lopez, Mrs. Jertrudis Lyon de Freire, Miss Elvira Balmaceda, Miss Creant and Miss Barrios.

The evening's entertainment which proved to be a through source both from a financial and enjoyable standpoint, ended shortly before midnight.

REGISTER	
Field	Charity bazaar, 1906.
Tenor	Women
Mode	Written, expository.



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	-A pretty bazaar
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. Lexis	Metaphor
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

March 20 - Page 6 “Marriage: Ames-Johnson” The Marriage of Miss Millicent Johnson, daughter of Mr. Oliver Templeton Johnson of West New Brighton, Staten Island, New York, to Mr. Edward Winslow Ames, U.S. Secretary of Legation to Chili, S.A., native of Wakefield, and son of Dr. and Mrs. Angel Ames of this town, -took place on Saturday last, Dec. 80th, at the home of the bride mother on Bement avenue.

The ceremony, which was attended only by the immediate relatives of the bride and groom, was performed by Rev. Hobart Clarck, D.D., New Brighton and was followed by a very large and delightful reception which filled the lovely old mansion to its doors.

The bride who has made many friends here during several visits to the groom a family and is a most lovable and charming young lady, was attired in a beautiful lase gown, the gift of a relative of one of the old Massachusetts families from which she is descended,

among which are those of Winthrop, Dondley, Pierrepot, Edwards, Dwight, Borland and Stoddard. She was “given away” by her elder brother, Mr. William Templeton Johnson.

The bride was attended by two bridesmaids, her sister, Miss Margaret Winthrop Johnson, and Miss Lonise Kimball Ames, sister of the groom, who were gowned in green mousseline de sole and carried boqueta of white carnations. Then best man was Capt. Asal Ames, sister of the groom, Who were gowned in green monselin de sole and carried boqueta of white carnations. The best man was Capt. Axel Ames, Jr., Of Cheveland, Ohio, Brother of the groom.

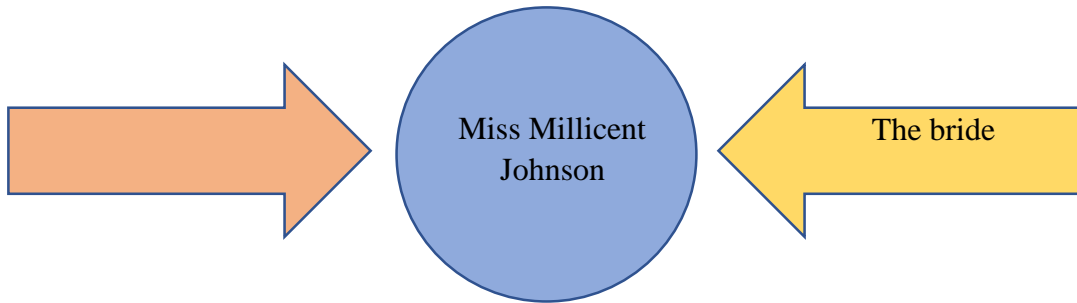
The ushers were Mr. Oliver Templeton Johson, Brother of the bride; Mr. Morton L. Feary, son-in-law of Bishop Lawrence of Boston, and formerly assistant teacher with the groom at the “Hill School,” Pottatown , Pean: Mr. Ward O. Borton of Mineapolis, a college “chum;” Mr. Madison G. Gonterman, of the groom’s class of’96 at Harvard; MR. B. Dukes Blyth, a relative of the bride, and Mr. Albert Boyden, editor of McClure’s Magazine

The gifts to the bride and groom were many, varied and elegant, embracing, beside those from relative of both, not a few very beautiful ones from Wakefield friends, old school and college mates, and from more recent of the U.S. diplomatic corps, naval friends, etc.

Mr. and Mrs. Ames left, during the reception, amid showers of roses, for a few days’ stay at Washington, and returning to New York will sall for Mt, Ames’s post at Santiago, Chili, via Rio Jaineiro and Buenos Aires, by the S.S. “Pyron,” on the fifth of January.

The cordial congratulations and best wished of their many friends will attends them.

REGISTER	
Field	Marriage 1906.
Tenor	Women and men.
Mode	Written, expository.



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	-Is a most lovable and charming young lady	
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	-The bride (...) was attired in a beautiful lase gown

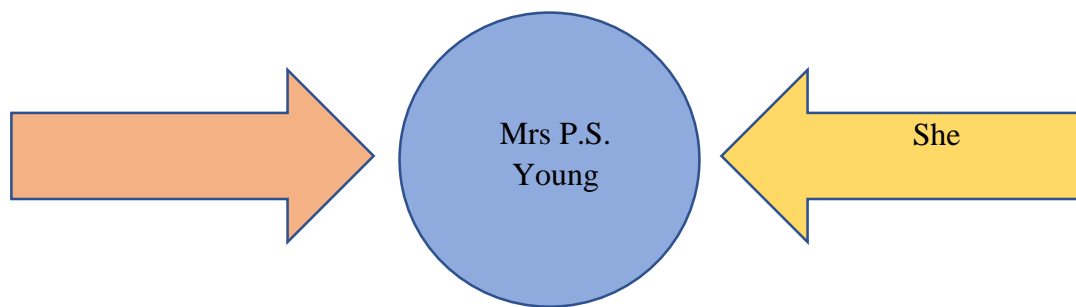
Negative	
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GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. Lexis	Metaphor
	-The bride who has made many friends here during several visits.		
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

April 7 – Page 6 “Personal” Mr and Mrs P.S. Young and family returned to Valparaíso on Monday by the *Oropesa* from a Holiday in England. Although the *Oropesa* reached Coronel on Wednesday she was delayed in the South and only steamed into the bay on Monday at 3.30 p.m.

Mr and Mrs Kirkham who left on Thursday by rail to catch the *Gaelic*, which they had missed here, at Lota, accomplished their object with several days to spare as the *Gaelic* on Monday was still at Lota.

REGISTER	
Field	Holidays. Valparaíso, 1906.
Tenor	Women and men
Mode	Written, expository.



■ Presenting

■ Presuming

ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

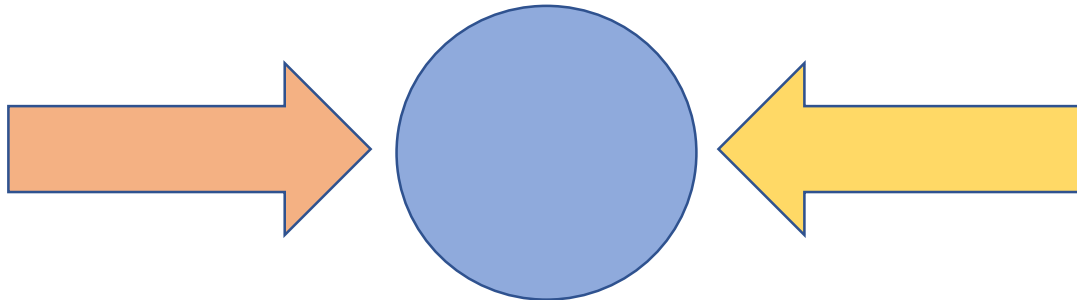
GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. Lexis	Metaphor
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

April 12 – Page 2 “End of the Plague in Viña” The final act in the recent outbreak of bubonic plague in Viña del Mar was performed last Friday when all the persons—18 women, 11 men, and 35 children—who lived in the block in which the disease made its appearance, and who had been kept under observation for twelve days were set at liberty. They were not sent away, however, empty-handed for in the act of setting them free they received gifts of clothing and money indemnity as per the following list:

Alejandrina Escobar Tapia \$1,203.00, Margatira Iturrieta y familia \$611.50, Ceferina Torres y familia \$161.50, Juana Morales y familia \$502.50, Benjamín Alliende y familia \$477.00, María Fernández y familia \$278.50, Marcelino Fernández \$1,138.50, María Núñez \$191.00, Juan Fernández \$196.00, Antonio Arancibia y Familia \$165.00, Remijo Sanchez y familia \$346.00, Dorotea Ponce \$369.00, Rosenda Fierro \$348.00, Francisco Tapia \$88.00.

We understand that the indemnity money promised by the Government had not arrived on Friday, but Mayor Magallanes being unwilling to detain the unfortunate people one minute beyond the stipulated time found the money himself for the purpose, and sent away the sufferers rejoicing. We once more leave it on record that the local authorities of Viña del Mar in the prompt and vigorous line of action they adopted on the recent outbreak of bubonic plague, have set an example for all the rest of the Republic to follow.

REGISTER	
Field	Plague. Valparaíso, 1906.
Tenor	Women and men.
Mode	Written, expository.



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS

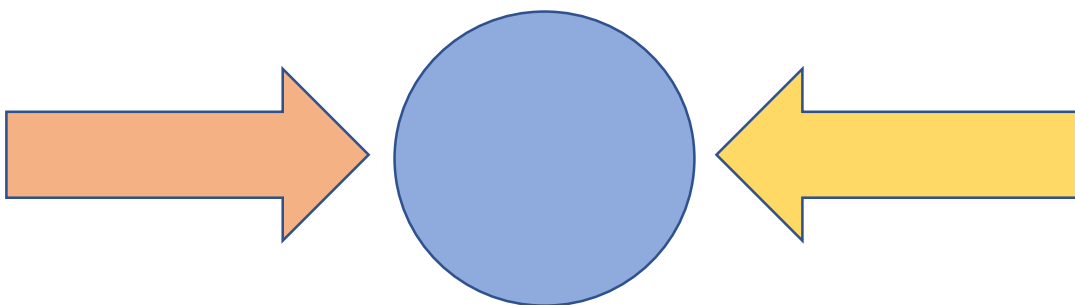
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. Lexis	Metaphor
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

April 12 -Page 12 “Valparaíso Ladies Golf Club, The “Woodhouse” Competition”

On Monday and Tuesday last the links wore a gay aspect as the ladies were busily engaged playing off the competition for the two handsome prizes, presented by Mr G.A. Woodhouse of Villarica with the objective of resuscitating Ladies’ golf in Valparaiso. The conditions of play were a handicap competition by strokes on the first day, the four best scores to play off under the same conditions on the following day. The somewhat delicate task of handicapping had been placed in the hands of Mr Gerald harvey, who took a range of scratch to 60 to bring the competitors together. Monday was an excellent day for golf there being an entire absence of wind. Miss McLaughin (scratch) was generally thought to possess the best chance and her first nine of 58 was distinctly good. Following this up with a 63, her return of 121 did not look like being beaten. But Mrs Croker with a handicap of 50 managed to just top it returning 120 nett. The other two to qualify for the finals were Mrs. Harold Duncan and Mrs. Alfred Jackson.

REGISTER	
Field	Sports. Valparaíso, 1906.
Tenor	Women and men.
Mode	Written, expository.



■ Presenting

■ Presuming

ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. Lexis	Metaphor
	-The ladies were busily engaged playing off the competition. - Miss McLaughin (scratch) was		

	generally thought to possess the best chance		
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

May 20 - Page 8 “Miss Anita Sutherland” Miss Sutherland has now finished her contacts in Australia and is leaving at the end of this month for England via Cape Horn. We understand that there is a great chance of her breaking her voyage at Montevideo and coming for a visit to Chili, where she would be heartily welcomed by her many friends. The only drawback is that the Andes route will be closed and Miss Sutherland may not be able to afford the time for the voyage round by the straits. The following notice appears in the *Sydney Mail* of January 24th:—

Madame Anita Sutherland, wife of Mr. Haigh Jackson, the principal Royal Comic Opera baritone, is at present in Sydney, and proves the most interesting of our visitors from the musical point of view. She accompanied her husband to Melbourne some years ago, and whilst there accepted an engagement to teach for a period in the University Conservatorium, for she is a well-known concert artist in England. Madame Sutherland is a splendid Chilian—a brunette, commanding of presence, languor gracing each movement, and the slow glance of grey eyes. One might deem her childlike naiveté, a demure funning that sometimes, quite suddenly, reveals in her the winsome girl. Like her compatriot, Madame Heerman, she has all the fascination of the thorough cosmopolitan who has moved in illustrious sets, knows great musicians personally, and is roguishly aware of the latest “behind scenes” gossip of European professional life. The printed interview dare not do lists, for in the midst of her account of the curious uphill climb to success in vocal art she will flash into some piquant anecdote, told with poignant wit, of people whose names, at least, are known all over the world.

Some of her early adventures, when as a young girl she went to London for training, are exactly those that have befallen many an Australian, and her world-sketches of some of

the free-lancing teachers she has met—strange women absorbing money rapaciously from ignorant and talentless girls, who have come far to be trained, theorising men who tried to raise her mezzo-contralto voice to soprano, and nearly ruined it in the attempt—give a very true idea of the perils that even at this time wait the many young singers who are pouring home from these shores in order to have their voices developed.

After passing through this inevitable phase of experience gleaning, she trained with Moretti, and did good work with him. He had a power of bringing out what temperament there was a pupil, though his methods were rather peculiar. Madame Southerland describes arriving at the door of the studio one day, and hearing a fearful row inside. Three or four people were shouting, hurraing, stamping, hanging the piano. She found Moretti marking all the noise himself, white hot with excitement, infusing some dramatic feeling into a Scotch gentleman, who stood by looking on in decorous surprise.

A period of rich study with Henru Wood, the great London conductor (who, by the way, was recently accorded an enthusiastic greeting on his reappearance after six months' severe illness) revealed to her how strenuous is the life of the successful London musician.

What would our somewhat casual Sydney professionals think of 80 lessons a week, conducting and rehearsing a huge orchestra every night, and rushing into the provinces to direct musical festivals?

After her years of preparation, Madame Southerland sang at the Promenade concerts, at the Albert Hall, in opera at festivals, and had the honour of singing Saint Saens's great contralto scena "La fiancee du Tambellier" with Dan Godfrey's orchestra at Bournemouth. This scena has been given only three times in England. It is a magnificent work, written for big voice and an orchestral part which is very much more important than mere accompaniment background. This class of composition in voice is treated much as solo instrument in a concerto, but, of course, the work usually has not set development.

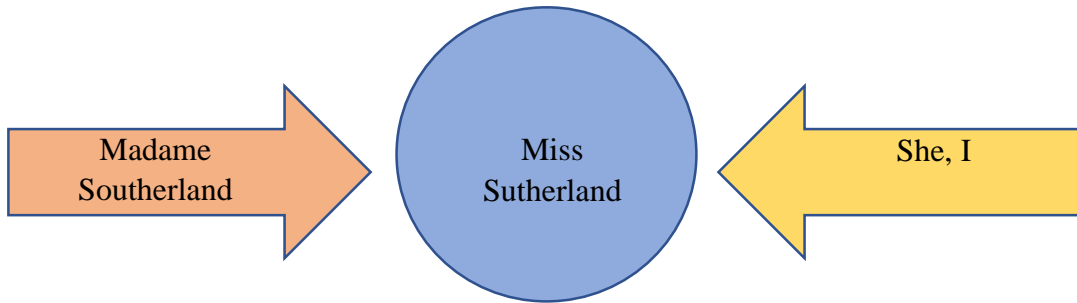
"Is it probable, Madame Sutherland, that you will sing in Sydney?"

“I do not purpose giving any concerts, but should much like to do the Saint Saens scena (it has not been heard here. I believe) with orchestra if opportunity offered”It is to be hoped that Madame Sutherland will not have left Australia before our excellent amateur societies are at work again. It will indeed be deplorable if this city permits the chance of hearing so cultures a vocalist in the French masterpiece to slip. It is not often that music of the class is brought, as it were, to our very doors.

Speaking of her Australian visit, madame Sutherland makes glowing reference to the loveliness of the climate and country, but finds stagnation in matters musical at this time of year.

“The girls I taught have, some of them, beautiful voices, but they do not undestand the seriousness of study, they really do not understand. They wish to achieve great proficiency without work, or with the work that is a sandwiched between garden party and ball. It is, ‘I learn singing, and my sister learns–paper flowers!’ They are not in earnest. Then, again, they do not hear sufficient music–their knowledge is not wide enough. Every singer should speak several languages, for nowadays, in addition to a good voice, one must make intellectual appeal. That is why Muriel Foster is outranking other contraltos. You see, Richter and conductors of his class are constantly raising public taste in England and even an ordinary audience can be critical enough of Brahms and Strauss. Luckily, my father insisted upon an early training in languages. In Chili we apoke Spanish, English and French, and I went for some time to Germany (¡?!). Yes, I often sing the real Spanish folk songs in London. One must be born with the rhythm in one’s blood. No alien seems really able to interpret them properly... I am anxious to get back to my concert work in England. Perhaps I shall take a few pupils, but not many, for teaching is too wearing on one’s own voice. Two of my Melburne pupils are following me home for training”

REGISTER	
Field	Life career. Valparaíso, 1906.
Tenor	Women and men.
Mode	Written, expository.



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES - AFFECT		
Positive		-She would be heartily welcomed by her many friends
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	- Madame Southerland is a splendid Chilian—a brunette, commanding of presence, langour gracing each movement, and the slow glance of grey eyes.	- Proves the most interesting of our visitors from the musical point of view.

		-Reveals in her the winsome girl	
	Criticize	-Strange women absorbing money rapaciously from ignorant and talentless girls	
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

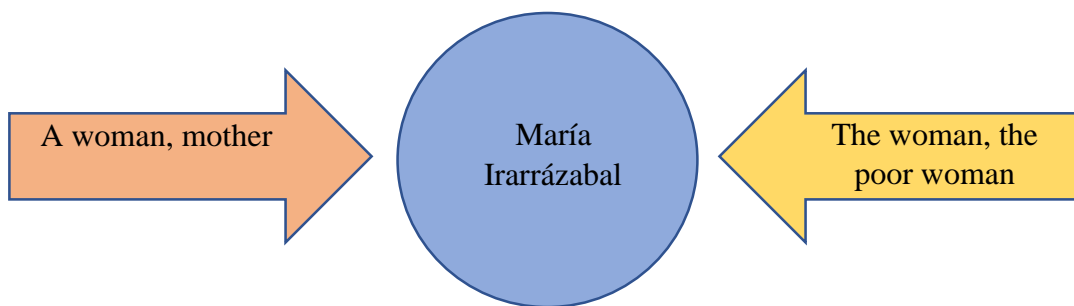
ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	-For in the midst of her account of the curious uphill climb to success in vocal art
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. lexis	Metaphor
	-She would be heartily welcomed by her many friends		
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

May 24 – Page 2 “Attempted Assassination” While on her way home during the early hours of Thursday morning last a woman, named María Irarrázabal, was accosted in La Placilla by an unknown individual who requested her to accompany him home. To this request the woman refused, whereupon the man whipped out a knife and stabbed her no less than six times, after which he made off in the darkness. The poor woman, who had a child in her arms, was found lying on the roadside some time after in a serious state, while the child also had been wounded. Both mother and infant were removed with all possible haste to the San Agustín Hospital where little hope is entertained for the woman’s recovery. The police on the same morning arrested a man named Bautista Perez

Marambio, who is charged with being the perpetrator of the outrage. He will appear at an early date before the Judge of Crime.

REGISTER	
Field	Murder. Valparaíso, 1906.
Tenor	Women and men.
Mode	Written, expository.



■ Presenting
 ■ Presuming

ATTITUDES - AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		-The poor woman.
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

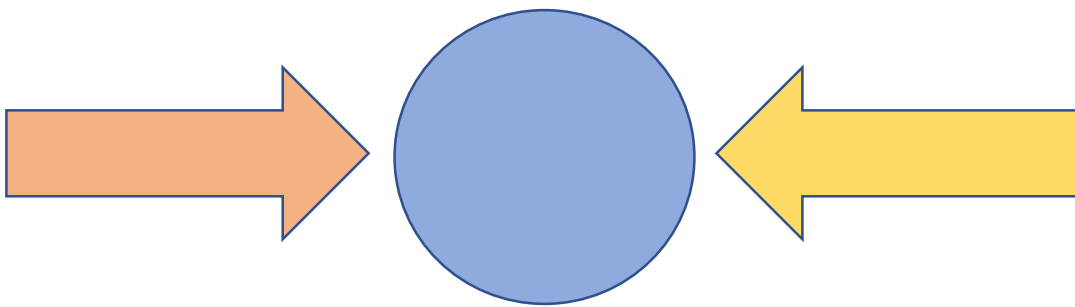
ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. lexis	Metaphor
	-Little hope is entertained for the woman's recovery.		
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

June 1 – Page 6 “Personal” Mr. and Mrs. J.R. Kirkham and family were to have returned to Argentina by the Gaelic, which was times to sail at 4 p.m. on Thursday. Unfortunately, they were unaware that the P.S.N.C home boats have recently been sailing right on time, and when they reached the Mole just after 4 o'clock they were surprised to see Gaelic streaming out the Bay. Luckily for them, however, the steamer has to take in 1,000 tons of coal and 200 tons of cooper at Lota, so they left by the night train for Santiago to join the ship in the south. A party of friends which included Mr. John E. Naylor, Mr. R.M Wells and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Naylor went to the Baron Station to bid them bon voyage. Mr. Kirkham contemplates returning to Valparaiso in November directly the passes over

the Andes reopen, and he will probably be accompanied by three other Argentine polo players, to play the Valparaiso Polo Club.

REGISTER	
Field	Sailing. Valparaíso, 1906.
Tenor	Women and men.
Mode	Written, expository.



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES - AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS		
	Direct	Implied

Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

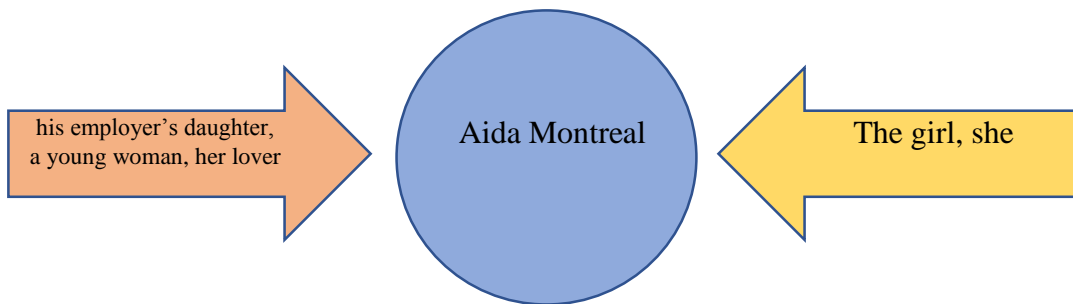
ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. lexis	Metaphor
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

June 13 - Page 2 “Tragic Affair Near San Fernando” A sad affair occurred a few days ago at La Quinta resulting in the death of a young woman of twenty years of age. It appears that a young man called Campos, an employee of señor Amador Montreal, station-master at La Quinta, had fallen in love with his employer’s daughter, señorita Aida Montreal. The love being reciprocated by the young woman, the two resolved to get married; but both the father of the girl and the mother of Campos refused to give their consent to the union. Under these circumstances, the young man resolved to abandon the town and find employment elsewhere. This resolution on part of her lover made such an impression on señorita Montreal that she determined to take her own life, and seizing a revolver, shot herself through the heart. According to a declaration made by the medical officer of the town, death was instantaneous.

REGISTER	
Field	Suicide. San Fernando, 1906.
Tenor	Women and men.

Mode	Written, expository.
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Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES - AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

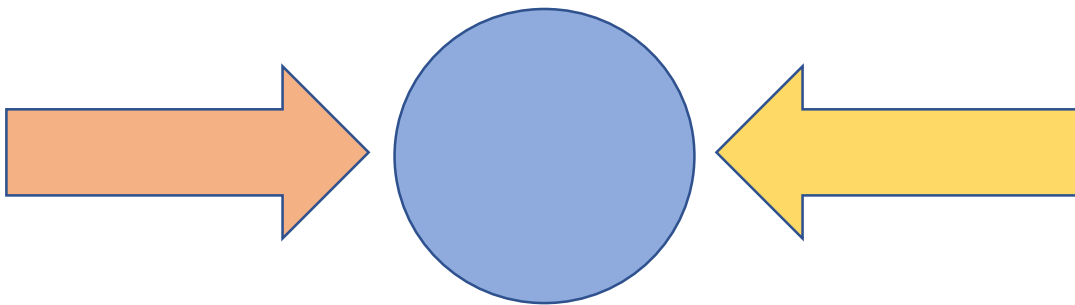
ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. lexis	Metaphor
Focus	Sharpen		Soften
	-She determined to take her own life.		

June 29 – Page 2 “Personal” Mr. and Mrs. Charles Raby are at present staying in Las Zorras. They will not return to Melipilla until the end of next week. Mr. Breyahaw leaves to-day for Taltal.

REGISTER	
Field	Living place. Valparaíso, 1906.
Tenor	Women and men.
Mode	Written, expository.



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES - AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	

Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

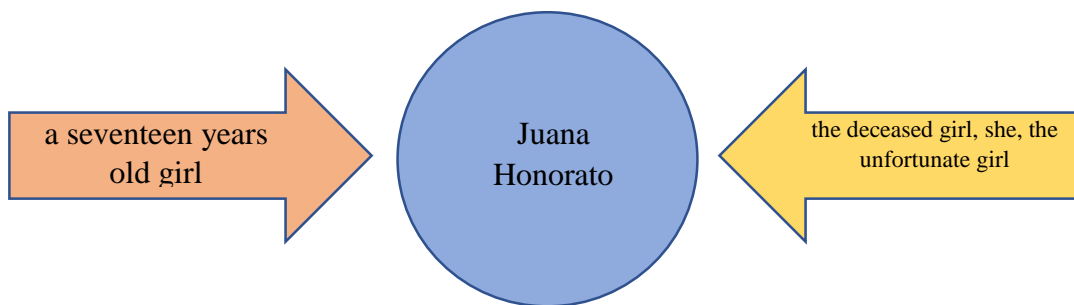
ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. lexis	Metaphor
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

June 29 – Page 2 “Girl’s Sad Suicide” Juana Honorato, a seventeen years old girl, was on Saturday afternoon found dead in her lodgings at No.31 San José Street. Inspector Pedro Gamboa of the 2nd Station who was called in discovered an empty laudanum bottle beside the deceased girl which led to the supposition that she had committed suicide. On searching the girl’s belongings, a pocket book was found wherein an entry was made stating that owing to put an end to her life. The body was removed to the morgue at San Agustin Hospital where a post mortem examination will be made. The unfortunate girl

was alone in Valparaíso but is said to have a sister in Iquique. An inquiry into the sad affair will be conducted at an early date by the Judge of Crime.

REGISTER	
Field	Suicide. Valparaíso, 1906.
Tenor	Women and men.
Mode	Written, expository.



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES - AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		-The unfortunate girl.
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

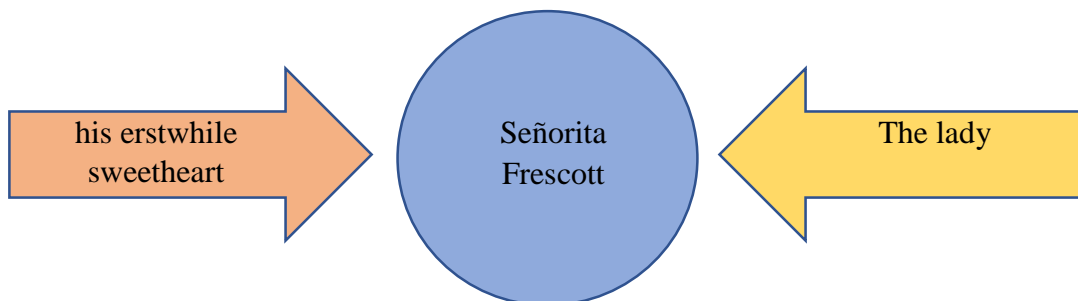
ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		

	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		
ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS			
Positive			
Negative			

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. lexis	Metaphor
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

July 4 – Page 2 Local News ‘A Love Tragedy’: If Cupid’s arrows are safe, revolver shots are not. Last February Diogenes Barrera, for some reason or other, best known to lovers of a kind, discharged a revolver at and severely wounded his erstwhile sweetheart Señorita Frescott, and then turning the uncertain weapon upon himself endeavoured to blow out what he possessed least of, namely, his brains. Of course, he was taken to Hospital, and there he lay until last Saturday when an operation was performed on his head, and at half-past two on Sunday morning he passed to that bourne where revolvers are unknown. The lady recovered her health long ago.

REGISTER	
Field	Love tragedy – Murder. Valparaíso, 1906
Tenor	Women and man
Mode	Written, expository



ATTITUDES - AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	-Sweetheart Señorita Frescott	
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

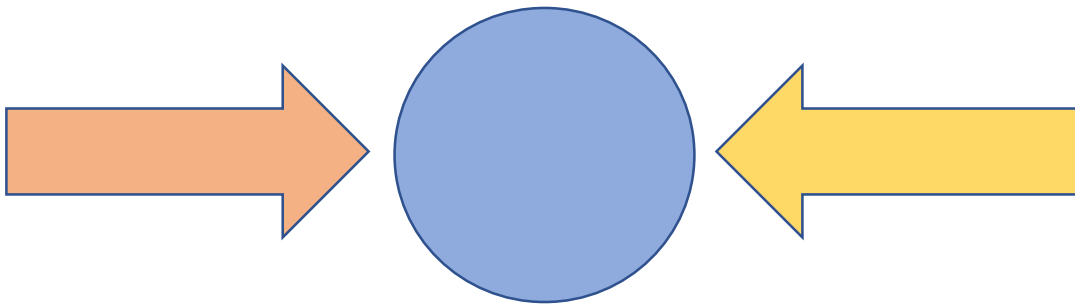
ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. lexis	Metaphor
	-The lady recovered her health long ago. -Severely wounded his erstwhile		

	sweetheart Señorita Frescott		
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

July 7 – Page 2 ‘A Noble Society’: The “Asociación de Señoras contra la tuberculosis”, of Santiago, continues to wage unceasing warfare against this great scourge.

REGISTER	
Field	Charity. Santiago, 1906.
Tenor	Women.
Mode	Written, expository.



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES - AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS

		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	-A noble Society	-Continues to wage unceasing warfare against this great scourge
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

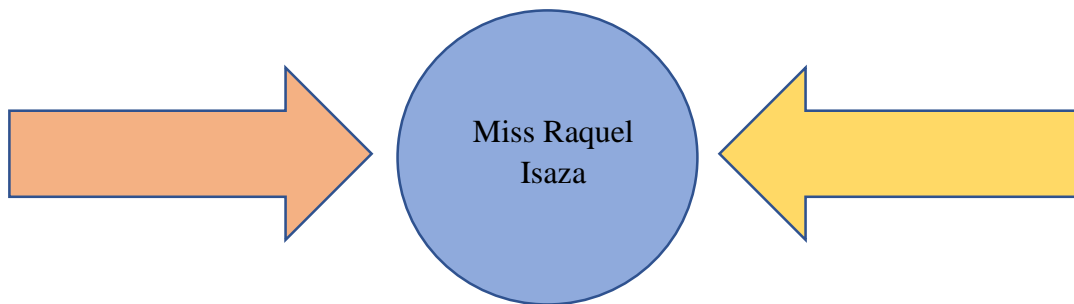
ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	A Noble society
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. lexis	Metaphor
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

July 11 – Page 2 ‘Fashionable Wedding’: The marriage of Mr. Manuel Bulnes C. to Miss Raquel Isaza took place on Sunday, at noon, in the Chapel of the French Fathers, in Santiago. It was very largely attended as the bride and bridegroom are related to most of the leading families of the Capital. The bride is a grand-daughter of Señora doña Emilia Herrera de Toro, who is so widely known for her hospitality to foreigners and for her constant work in favour of peace between Chili and the Argentine Republic. Manuel Bulnes and son of Mr. Gonzalo Bulnes, one of the best and most brilliant of Chilian writers on historical and political events.

REGISTER	
Field	Marriage. Santiago, 1906.
Tenor	Women and men.

Mode	Written, expository.
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Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES - AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		-Known for her hospitality to foreigners and for her constant work in favour of peace between (...)
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

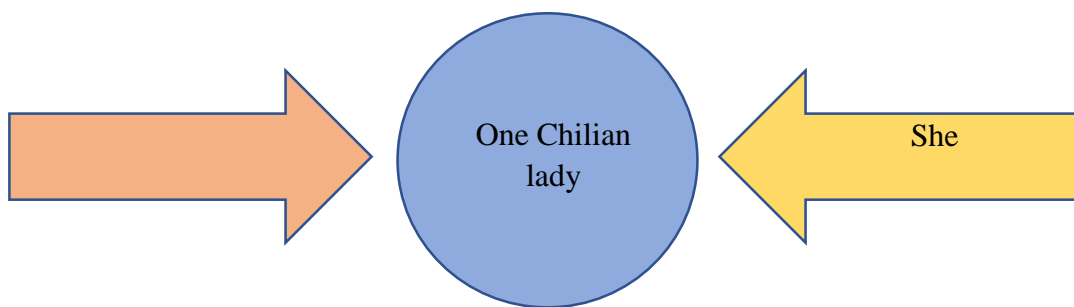
ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. lexis	Metaphor
	-Widely known for her hospitality		
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

August 4 – Page 11 ‘The Passing Hour’: There are so many people in the world who ought to know what they don’t that it is quite a treat to find a few who do know what one would not expect of them. Under those neat grey coats which cover the tram drivers and conductoray there is in some cases a vast amount of latent intelligence. On Monday morning somewhere about eleven o’clock, a tram ran off the rails whilst rounding the corner from Sotomayor to Blanco. It was a really bad spill; the line had evidently bulged a bit after being deprived of the supporting side stones and the wheels and mechanism of the car were mixed up in the sandy bed beneath. Most of the passengers made a hasty exit, but one Chilian lady with an abnormally large parcel and a German lady who looked as if she had nothing better to do. Stayed inside. On the top were a number of small boys having a very good time of it, if the amount of their enjoyment could be ganged by the amount of spitting which fell upon the heads of the spectators below. The driver took charge of operations and after fruitlessly attempting to recover the rails by the use of the motive power of his own car, hailed another tram of the same route. The life-preserver was removed, the sound car was coupled to the sick and with a loud report and a strenuous effort both cars were once more in a position to continue the service by the Cochrane Street route. It is a matter of regret that we cannot publish the number of the first and

unfortunate car, as we consider the highest praise is due to the humble man who so ably direct the levers and takes the initiative in cases of urgent and immediate need.

REGISTER	
Field	Accident in the rails. Valparaíso, 1906.
Tenor	Women and men.
Mode	Written, expository.



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES - AFFECT			
Positive			
Negative			
Direct	Emotional Estate		
	Physical Expression		
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour		
	Metaphor		
ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		-Most of the passengers made a hasty exit, but one

			Chilian lady with an abnormally large parcel and a German lady who looked as if she had nothing better to do. Stayed inside.
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	-A Chilian lady with an abnormally large parcel

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. lexis	Metaphor
	-Abnormally large parcel -If she had nothing better to do		
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

August 4 – Page 12 ‘Obituary – Mrs. C. F. Barstow’: We regret to have to chronicle the death of Mrs. C. P. Barstow, the wife of Capt. Barstow of the West Coast Line, which event took place on Wednesday, the 25th ult., from failure of the heart, at her residence, 55, Calle Blanco. Mrs. Barstow was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, but has been a resident of Valparaiso for several years. The deceased has for some time being suffering from an incurable illness, which necessitated her making several trips to the United States. We offer our condolences to Capt. Barstow in his bereavement.

REGISTER	
Field	Obituary. Valparaiso, 1906.

Tenor	Women
Mode	Written, expository.



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES - AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		-We regret to have to chronicle the death of Mrs. C. P. Barstow.
Direct	Emotional Estate	-The deceased has for some time being suffering from an incurable illness
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

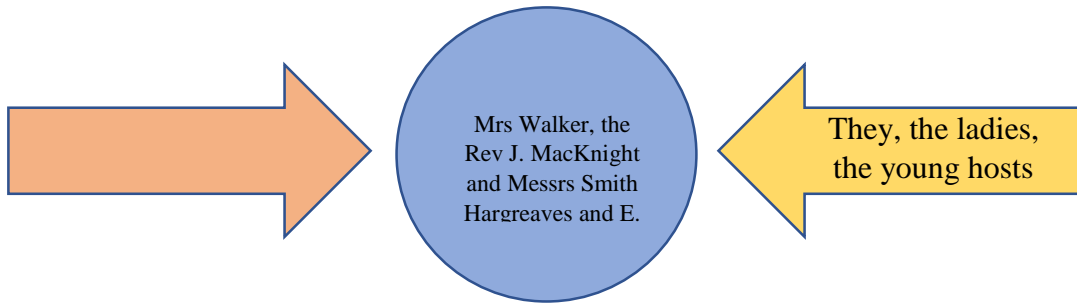
ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. lexis	Metaphor
	-For several years -Her making several trips -The deceased has for some time		
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

August 4 – Page 11 Tuesday next, August 7th at 8:45 prompt there will be a great gathering in the Hall of the Union Church. The Young Men’s Club, with the able leadership pf Mr. George Squire. is preparing a programme which all the peeping and prying in the world has not brought entirely to light. The dark horse is still dark, but we think we can safely say it is not a clothes horse to air the sheets on, so it must be an air we are all sweet on. Then Mrs Walker, the Rev J. MacKnight and Messrs Smith Hargreaves and E. R. Morrison are all promising to delight the company in various ways. There will be an interval for tea, “The Pearl of Sweet Ceylon”. And the ladies will have nothing to do but look pretty as the young hosts have promised to do all the waiting. It would be well to apply for tickets, which may be had at the Library of W. G. Paton, 2 Calle Esmeralda, price \$1.50. It seems almost difficult to decide whether the cause or the concert is entitled to the comparative “better”.

REGISTER	
Field	A future gathering in the Hall of the Union Church. Valparaíso, 1906.
Tenor	Men/Female of the upper classes.
Mode	Written, expository and persuasive



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES - AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		-And the ladies will have nothing to do but look pretty

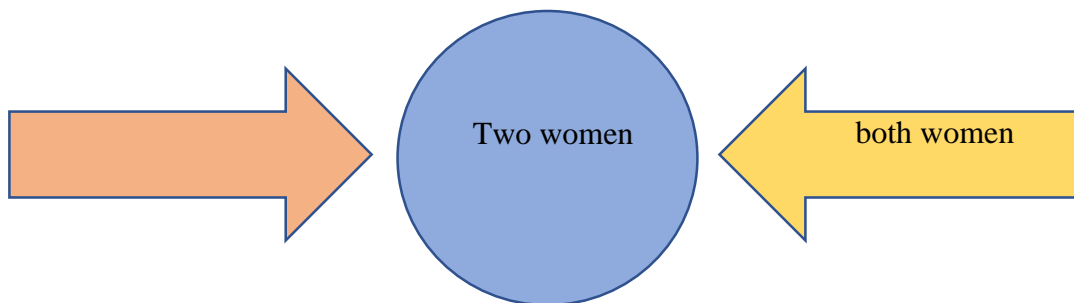
ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	

Negative	
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GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. lexis	Metaphor
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

August 8 – Page 2 Local News ‘Forged Bills’: Two women have been arrested by detectives in this port for attempting to pass forged Bills on the Bank of Chile. One of the cashiers of the Bank identified both women as being loiterers on the premises.

REGISTER	
Field	Crime committed by women. Valparaíso,1906.
Tenor	Women and not known.
Mode	Written, expository.



■ Presenting
 ■ Presuming

ATTITUDES - AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	

Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

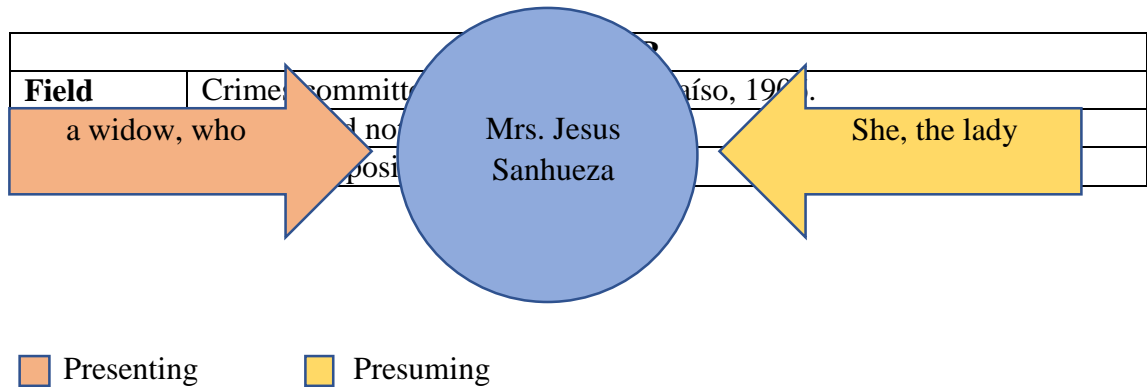
ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize	-Both women as being loiterers on the premises	
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	-Forged bills

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. lexis	Metaphor
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

August 8 – Page 6 Local News ‘Robbed in a Train’: Mrs. Jesus Sanhueza, a widow, who was travelling in a train between Valparaiso and Limache had an experience on Sunday which she will long remember. She was going to attend to some private business at the latter place. Just before the train arrived at Peña Blanca, the lady had occasion to refer to her pocketbook. But the book was conspicuous by its absence, and so was the pocket as well. A skilful adept in the removal of cloth appendages had cut away the whole

bag of thicks, which included a sum of \$6,400 dollars. The matter was reported to the police.



ATTITUDES - AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		-Had an experience on Sunday which she will long remember.
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral			

	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. lexis	Metaphor
	-She was going to attend to some private business	-The book was conspicuous by its absence	
Focus	Sharpen		Soften
	-The latter place -Which included a sum of \$6,400 dollars.		

August 8 – Page 6 Local News ‘Quarrel between Two Women’: A woman named Consolación Labarca has reported to the police that while she was quietly sitting in her house with the front door open a woman named Margarita Ortiz rushed in and gave her two blows with the butt end of a revolver. Mrs. Labarca succeeded in getting rid of her assailant without more ado. Once outside the house the lady took matters into her own hands and fired away for all that she was worth. There was a method in her madness too for she fired at her assailant through the key-hole of the door. Fortunately, nobody was hurt. After a time, matters became quiet and it was then ascertained that the two ladies as usual had spoken ill of one another. In fact it was much ado about nothing.

REGISTER	
Field	Quarrel between women. Valparaíso, 1906.
Tenor	Women.
Mode	Written, expository.



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES - AFFECT		
Positive		-Mrs. Labarca succeeded in getting rid of her assailant. -Fortunately, nobody was hurt
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	-The lady took matters into her own hands and fired away for all that she was worth.
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		-There was a method in her madness too for she fired at her assailant through the key-hole of the door
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		

	Condemn		
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ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. lexis	Metaphor
	-She was quietly sitting -There was a method in her madness too	- Margarita Ortiz rushed in.	
Focus	Sharpen		Soften
	-Into her own hands		-After a time

August 8 – Page 6 ‘Ball at the German hall’:

After nine o’clock on Saturday evening the German hall might well have been mistaken for Aladdin’s Palace. The natural beauties of its own architecture were rather enhanced than hidden by great garlands of greenery, bunches mimosa and beds of tropical foliage. Myriads of electric lights shed a star like light upon the quiet beauty beneath, but not for long: guests began to arrive and followed one another in quick succession. The reception committee was composed(ned) of the following gentlemen:

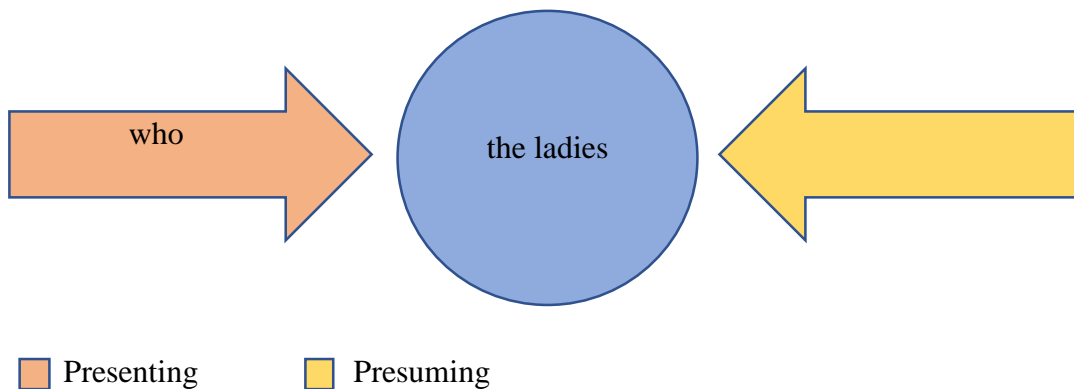
Messrs: Adolfo Wicks, José Fábres Pinto, Julio Ripamonti, Enrique Pascal, (...).

At 10.15 the orchestra stopped abruptly in the midst of the first quadrille and the thrilling strains of the National hymn announced the arrival of the man whom all were anxious to honour. Don Pedro Montt accompanied by his charming wife received a right royal ovation in an extremely humble manner. After the usual presentations he quickly made it apparent that he was there rather to join in the feast than to watch it; it was a pleasant sight to see the President Elect exchanging partners in the intricacies of the Lancers, delighting all alike with the courtly grace of his salutations.

Light refreshments were served throughout the evening, but at midnight the company mounted to a long room at the back of the musicians' gallery and found a supper which must have satisfied even the most inveterate eplourian.

The dresses of the ladies defy description. We noticed distinguished matrons in imperb jewels, but as a role simplicity was the keynote of everything. Beauty ran riot and the maidens in white, pink and blue had no difficulty in entralling the immaculately dressed men who were only too ready to show themselves their devoted slaves. The whole scene was as if of a garden of flowers, only the wall flower was absent. We should like to be able to tell our lady readers who were the dressmakers responsible for the creations we saw, but we understand that information such as this must be regarded as confidential, not for publication. The decoration were carried out by the able hands of Mosieur Pilmpin and the refreshments were under the expert care of Señor Torni.

REGISTER	
Field	Social event. Valparaíso, 1906.
Tenor	Women and men
Mode	Written, expository.



ATTITUDES - AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	-His charming wife -Beauty ran riot.	
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	The dresses of the ladies defy description
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. lexis	Metaphor
		-We noticed distinguished matrons -Beauty ran riot.	
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

August 11 – Page 11 ‘Grand Concert at The Union Hall’: The Union Hall on Tuesday evening was a blaze of flags, greenery and fair faces. The concert arranged by Mr. George Squier on behalf of the Young Men’s Club, came up to the highest expectations. Only in one respect were the seers outseen; song, tea and talk were in plenty, but room for the crowds who flocked to the doors, there really was not. The following programme was admirable out:

Piano duet by the misses Wotherspoon and B. Trostel was far too good to deserve the always rather unsatisfactory first place.

Zither solos by Mr. R. Uribe, pleasing selections by an estudiantina of ladies with stringed instruments, the Misses (...)

Recitation by Mr. Ed. R. Morrison and Violin solo from Miss Sara Urrutia, whom we hope to have the pleasure of hearing more in the future than we have done in the past.

The part songs by the Choir showed the most careful preparation and we all felt thankful for the little glimpse of Bonnie Scotland which came to us from from far away.

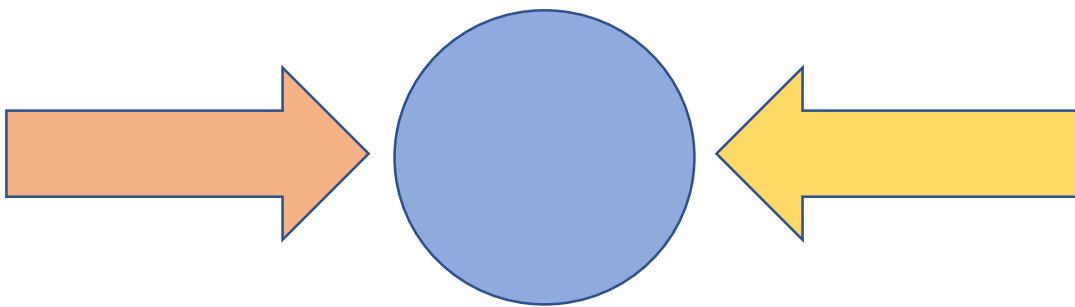
The improvisation on the pianoforte by Mr. George Squier, was striking example of that gentleman’s power over and knowledge of the instrument. It was accorded the heart applause which it certainly deserved.

The songs by Mrs. Walker, Miss Sinclair, Rev. Mr. Macknight, Messrs. Smith and Hargraves, were much appreciated by the audience and it was well-nigh midnight before the interesting entertainment was brought to a close by the singing of God Save the King.

Amongst those present we noticed members of the following families: - Sutherland, Robson, King, Urquhart, MacDonald, Curphey. Wallace, Shand, Ewing, Donaldson, Harper, Hardy, Hardy, Sinclair, McHoul, M’Crimmon, Morrison, Foxley, Wotherspoon, Simon, Tudhope. Rogers, Dear, Livingstone, Henderson, Thomas, Phillips, Fyfe and Moon.

There were also present Mr. Mrs. Loutit, Walker, Jenkins, Haddow, Graham, Bradley, Hay. Ewart, Harper. Latto, Greenwood, Dawson and Adamson: and the Misses Trumbull, Goldsmith, Wright and McDonald.

REGISTER	
Field	Social event. Valparaíso, 1906.
Tenor	Women and men.
Mode	Written, expository.



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES - AFFECT		
Positive		-We all felt thankful for the little glimpse of Bonnie Scotland.
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	-Songs were much appreciated by the audience
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		

	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	-Piano duet by the misses Wotherspoon and B. Trostel was far too good to deserve the always rather unsatisfactory first place. - Pleasing selections by an estudiantina of ladies.
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitudinal lexis	Metaphor
	- Piano duet by the misses (...) was far too good -Were much appreciated		
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

August 15 – Page 2 Marriage ‘Shepherd- Sepúlveda’: On Sunday last, at 1 p.m, there was a pretty but quiet wedding at St. Joseph’s Church in Olivar-street, Mr. Robert Shepherd leading to the altar Miss Julia Sepúlveda Valencia. The bride looked very charming in a corselet gown of white satin, and a long chiffon veil caught up with orange-blossom. At the conclusion of the ceremony there was a small gathering at the home of the bride, after which the happy pair left for Santiago. We wish them every joy.

REGISTER	
Field	Marriage. Valparaíso, 1906.
Tenor	Women and men.
Mode	Written, expository.



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES - AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	-The bride looked very charming	
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

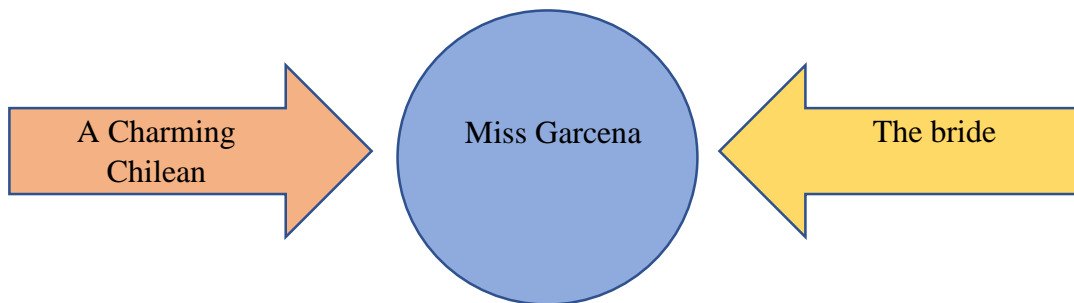
ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	-The bride looked very charming in a corselet gown of white satin, and a long chiffon veil caught up with orange-blossom.
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitudinal lexis	Metaphor
	-The bride looked very charming		
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

11.2 Appendix B

August 30 – Page 5 General Items: There was a unique wedding ceremony last Tuesday in the Cerro Cordillera. Under the awning of the Almacén situated just above the lift, Mr. Jullian was united to Miss Garcena. The groom was a member of the French Colony here, educated in England, and the bride, a charming Chilian, went bravely to her wedding in an everyday blue dress and a white mantilla. Under happier circumstances the wedding was to have taken place at the end of this month, but no pomp and ceremony could have assured the young couple the good wishes shown by the crowd who attended the important service.

REGISTER	
Field	Marriage. Valparaíso, 1906.
Tenor	Woman and man.
Mode	Written, expository.



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES - AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	

	Metaphor	
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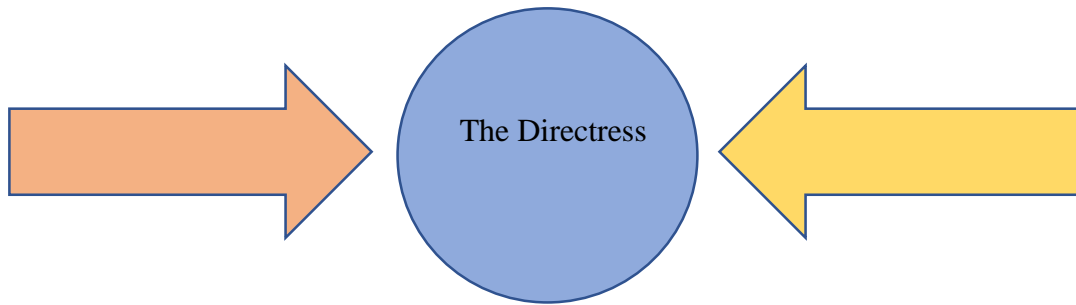
ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	-Charming Chilean	-Went bravely to her wedding in an everyday blue dress and a white mantilla
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	-Went bravely to her wedding in an everyday blue dress and a white mantilla
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. lexis	Metaphor
	-Went bravely to her wedding		
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

August 30 – Page 5 General Items: The directress, teachers and pupils of the Copiapo girl's college have sent a very welcome gift to the poor of Valparaíso. It consists of a quantity of white linen clothes of all descriptions. This shows real woman's kindly thought

REGISTER	
Field	Charity. Valparaíso, 1906.
Tenor	Woman.
Mode	Written, expository.



■ Presenting

■ Presuming

ATTITUDES - AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

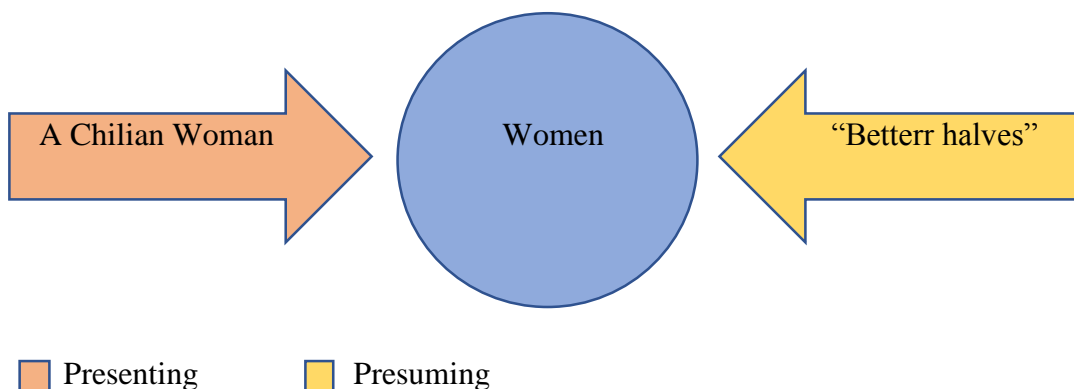
ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise	-Real woman's kindly thought	
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitudinal lexis	Metaphor
	-A very welcome gift. -Real woman's kindly thought. -All descriptions		
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

September 1 - Page 2 Local News 'Skirmishing for Food': Streams of women are to be met every morning between eight and nine o'clock wending their way to the respective food distributing centres. Henceforward the Chilean ought to worship their "better halves" for they have indeed done well. No one can skirmish for food better than a Chilean Woman.

REGISTER	
Field	Dispair after the earthquake. Valparaíso, 1906.
Tenor	Women and men.
Mode	Written, expository.



ATTITUDES - AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise	-The Chilian ought to worship their “better halves” as they have indeed done well. -No one can skirmish for food better than a Chilian Woman.	
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitudinal lexis	Metaphor

	-Better than a Chilian Woman		
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

September 1 – Page 7 A Word to Women ‘The Need for Needles’: It seems to be hardly realised as yet, by some of those who are living out a somewhat prolonged pic-nic under comparatively pleasant conditions, what tremendous amount of real desolation and misery the earthquake has left in its train. As is meet and right, many have looked to the Offices of the Chilian Times for help and advice, and it’s the earnest wish of all who work therein that none of those who have so applied, have been dissatisfied with the information given. A more detailed description would lead to a suspicion of breach of confidences.

Ladies of the British Colony of Valparaíso, and elsewhere: What are you doing for your suffering Sisters? Your house might have gone down as did theirs, you might have been to-day as they are: homeless, destitute, ill and sick – oh! So sick -at heart. There are mothers whose children are dead, children whose mothers are cinders under those mouldering piles, mothers who are alive watching their infants die from the effects of cold and damp, and there are masses of humanity lying in the hospitals, who may be discharged any day, week and ill to.... What?

The authorities of the city are wonderful, but Cap. Gomez Carreño is a soldier, not a needle-woman, and you must step in where he fails. From the very first Rev. D. W. Hobson has been hard at work and has joined hands with Father Rose- Innes in that prelute’s noble work in the cause of Humanity. He has found ready seconders in Messrs. Duncan, For & Co., and several other firms whom we hope to have the satisfaction of publicly thanking later. The committee of the British Relief Fund have made themselves responsible for the cost of all materials needed to clothe as many of the destitute as British ladies and their Chilian or other friends can find time to stich for.

A working-party in the usual sense of the word, would be impracticable to deal with the tremendous and immediate want now with us, but we have this afternoon, Friday, had the somewhat and satisfaction of seeing Mrs. McLaughlin and Mrs. Biggs hard at work cutting out the garments which they and others are immediately intending to make up. This is a work which will be productive of no imposing display, for as fast as the petticoats, cloaks, children's dresses and such like are made up, they are carried away by Mr. Hobson and other helpers and not one article will be placed where there would not be room for a great many more. We need not speak of over-doing this thing, for we know as a fact, that there sick folk lying in the hospitals with the same linen in which they were placed upon the night of their arrival, the dread 16th. This is what there is to be done, and now we come to the way to do it.

Mrs. McLaughlin authorises us to say that anyone who is able and willing to ply the needle in this great cause, will be very welcome if they will apply at Mrs. Biggs residence, 29, Calle Santa Victorina, Cerro Alegre, any afternoon between 2 and 4 p.m. Work will then be given out for home sewing. Those who cannot make it convenient to call in the Cerro Alegre at these hours, are asked to make their requests either written or personal to the Offices of the Chilian Times. We will undertake to obtain the material from the above-mentioned ladies, deliver it at workers' houses and collect the finished garments. The fact that the scheme is entirely unsectarian and the simple condition that all goods go to those who really need them, appeals to us very strongly. We think our readers in the North and South of the Republic would also like to help in so vital cause. Any ladies who write or wire us for material, stating whether for their own work only or for a party of friends, and also about amount they would be likely to get through, say each week, will be find us very ready to assist them to help suffering Valparaiso. We will make up paroles and defray returns expenses upon all packages to any part of the Republic. Whiles the Postal service in disorganised, we will do our best to gain for these parcels the same advantages by which we have been able to send our paper to parts where no other communication have yet received.

Nevermind how little you can do, it all counts! It is waiting to be done. Do it now, please!

REGISTER	
Field	Charity. Valparaíso, 1906.
Tenor	Women and men.
Mode	Written, expository and persuasive.



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES - AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	-Oh! So sick -at heart

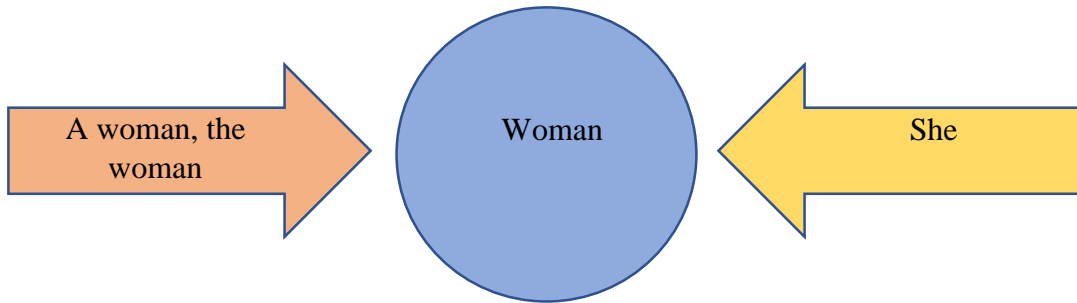
ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		-Ladies(...): What are you doing for your suffering Sisters? -Is a soldier, not a needle-woman, and you must step in where he fails

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitudinal lexis	Metaphor
	-Your house might have gone down; You might have been today as they are (...).		
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

September 5 – Page 8 Local News ‘Man v. Woman’: On Monday morning there was a sharp passage of arms between a man and a woman in the Plaza Anibal Pinto respecting the right to a tenancy in an almost completed corrugated iron hut. The Language used was to the point and the argument had lasted for some considerable time the woman loss both patience and control, the man fled. The woman remained. She is there still and quite serene in her demeanour.

REGISTER	
Field	Fight between woman and man. Valparaíso, 1906.
Tenor	Woman and men.
Mode	Written, expository.



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES - AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	-She is there still and quite serene.
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	-The woman loss both patience and control
	Metaphor	

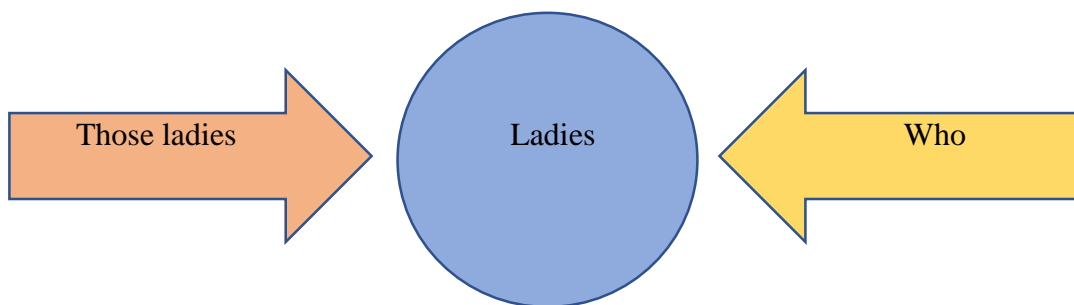
ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		
ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS			
Positive			
Negative			

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitudinal lexis	Metaphor
	-She is there still and quite serene.		
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

September 5 – Page 8 ‘The need for needles’: An article under this heading in our issue of Saturday, September 1st, has been productive of really practical results. We tender our heartiest thanks to those ladies who have written and visited us, and, needless to say, we are still ready to receive the requests of all those who can give ever so little time to sewing for those who have lost their all, little and big, in the tremendous catastrophe through which some of us have passed so much more happily than the rest.

We cannot repeat too often such information as this: The British Relief Fund is supplying all material to those who will give their time to making up the garments of first necessity so badly requires by many of the 60,000 persons now homeless in Valparaíso. Application may be made any day, by letter or personally to 29. Calle Santa Victoria. Cerro Alegre. 2 to 4 pm or the Offices of The Chilian Times, 20 M., Plaza de la Justicia, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Have we your name?

REGISTER	
Field	Charity, Valparaíso, 1906.
Tenor	Women and author
Mode	Written, expository and persuasive.



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	-We tender our heartiest thanks.
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise	-We are still ready to receive the requests of all those who can give ever so little time to sewing for those who have lost their all	
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

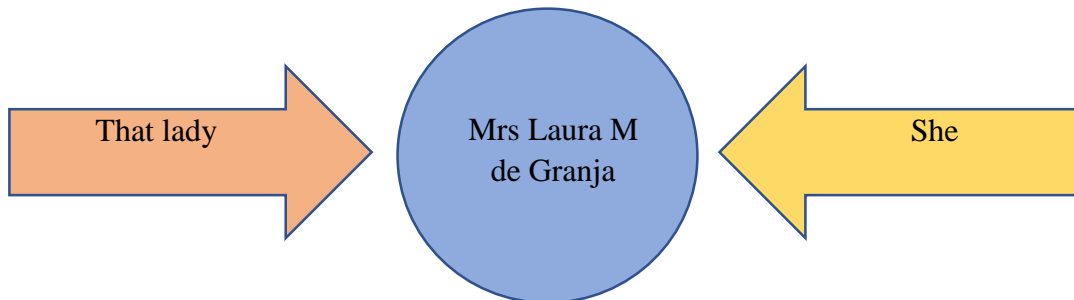
GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitudinal lexis	Metaphor

Focus	Sharpen		Soften

September 5 – Page 8 A generous gift Accompanied by a Generous Thought: Mrs. Laura M. de Granja has put the sum of \$50,000 at the disposition of the Intendente de Valparaiso, Mr. Larrain Alcalde. She has, further, made special request that Mr. Larrain Alcalde shall superintend the expenditure of the sum on clothes for some of the homeless people who are in so much need of them.

We have no doubt but what that lady will prove as clever an organiser of such expenditure, as her husband has shown himself to be an organiser of men and things.

REGISTER	
Field	A generous gift by Mrs. Laura M. de Granja to homeless people.
Tenor	Woman and men
Mode	Written, expository



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	

	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	- A generous though -That lady will prove as clever an organiser of such expenditure	
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitudinal lexis	Metaphor
		-That lady will prove as clever an organizer	
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

September 8 – Page 13 ‘The Need for Needles’: Perhaps some of the most acrimonious debates of the present decade have taken place around the somewhat trite question – the limitations of woman. In a much quieter way have these poor down-trodden beasts of burden been admitted to honourable and honoured places on Boards of Guardians and Paris Councils throughout the British Isles in the United States, woman, as a political

factor, is practically non-existent: but in the social world she is omnipotent, and every North American Business concern has positions of importance open to those of their vast army somewhat small paid female workers, who can and do prove themselves worthy of better things.

The position of the woman worker in Chili, is incapable of determination within the space which is available for this article. Properly speaking and leaving the teaching profession to one side, the educated female worker does not exist. This lack of the steady and permanent influence, which is the invariable successor of the first twists at the expense of the woman who will work for money, rather than slave for man, puts at a distinct disadvantage those very many ladies of the opulent classes of Valparaiso, who are as fitted by their capabilities as by reason of their willingness, to do splendid service in the present crisis.

This is not the time to discuss the methods of the men who are distributing the relief which has been sent so spontaneously by our friends at home, rather do we praise their diligence, and admire the patience with which they wade through the mass of matter which contains the well-written application of the professional "sponge" and the often uninviting application of those who are really deserving. To the extent of their capabilities, they are giving themselves to those in need; but it is borne in upon us, that these very capabilities are limited in a way which bears with it no shame. What men lack in intuition they make up in knowledge, what they lack in knowledge, they smooth over with money.

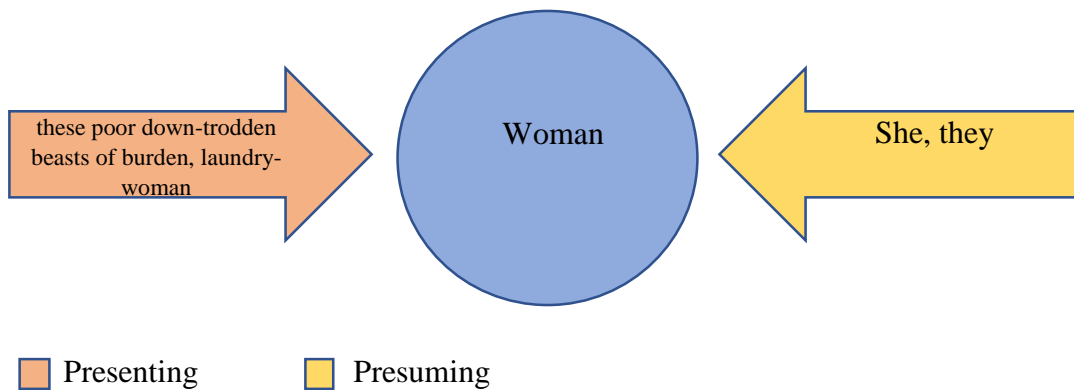
Those who, by reason of age or infirmity, cannot work, must be given free food; those who will not work, must starve. The sooner they come to the end of their mortal tethers the better. Their room is needed for better souls.

This is a big scheme, but it is quite workable. Given an energetic commission of devoted and practical ladies for the management, backed up by some few of the thousands of pounds which might so easily be frittered away in a less durable manner, cannot fail to prove the solution to the problem which will only get worse the longer it is left unfaced.

We have heard some mention made of the necessity for gifts of from \$10 to \$20 which some ladies would like to see given to certain specially deserving cases, who have not, as yet, received anything from the Relief Fund. We think, however, that if those ladies will carefully consider all the facts in connection with these cases, such relief would be quite inadequate without an organised attempt to prevent a repetition of the same crying need at some very near date.

Our cry to-day is: Give the laundry-woman her tubs, give the sewing woman her needles and give work to all!

REGISTER	
Field	The position of women in Chile. Valparaíso, 1906.
Tenor	Women and narrator
Mode	Written, expository and persuasive



ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	

	Metaphor	-These poor down-trodden beasts of burden.
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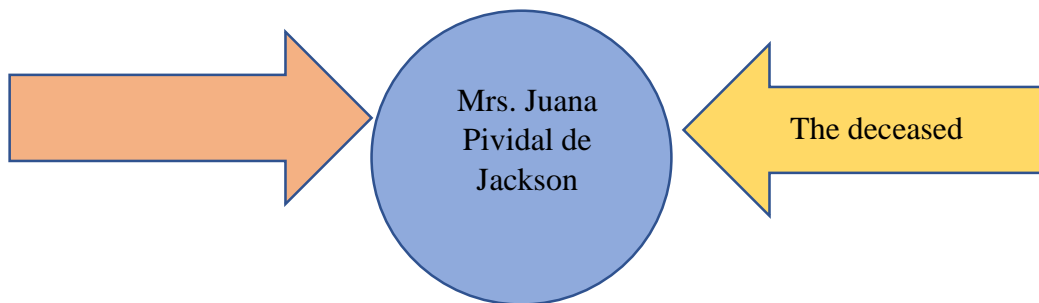
ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn	-The educated female worker does not exist -The woman who will work for money, rather than slave for man, puts at a distinct disadvantage those very many ladies of the opulent classes of Valparaiso, who are as fitted by their capabilities as by reason of their willingness, to do splendid service in the present crisis.	-We have heard some mention made of the necessity for gifts of from \$10 to \$20 which some ladies would like to see given to certain specially deserving cases. (...) If those ladies will carefully consider all the facts (...) such relief would be quite inadequate

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS			
Positive			
Negative			
GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitudinal lexis	Metaphor
	-Those very many ladies of the opulent classes		

	-Some ladies would like to see given. -If those ladies will carefully consider all the facts -Those very many ladies of the opulent classes.		
Focus	Sharpen	Soften	
	-Successor of the first twits at the expense of the woman who will work for money.		

September 15 – Page 2 Obituary ‘Mrs. John Stewart Jackson’: We regret to have to record the death of Mrs. Juana Pivaldal de Jackson, widow of the late John Stewart Jackson, which sad event occurred on Thursday last, the 18th inst. In the house of her son, Mr. Edward Jackson, No. 881, Calle Santo Domingo, Santiago. The deceased was 76 years of age and expired after a short illness from an attack of bronchial pneumonia brought on from exposure incurred during the nights following the Earthquake. Four of her children, Mr. Arthur S. Jackson, Mr. Alfred L. S. Jackson, Mr. Edward Jackson and Mrs. Croker were present during the last moments. The remains were brought down to Valparaíso yesterday, and the funeral takes places this morning in No. 2 Cemetery. To the family we extend our deepest sympathy.

REGISTER	
Field	Obituary. Valparaíso, 1906.
Tenor	Woman
Mode	Written, expository



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		-We regret to have to record -Sad event
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

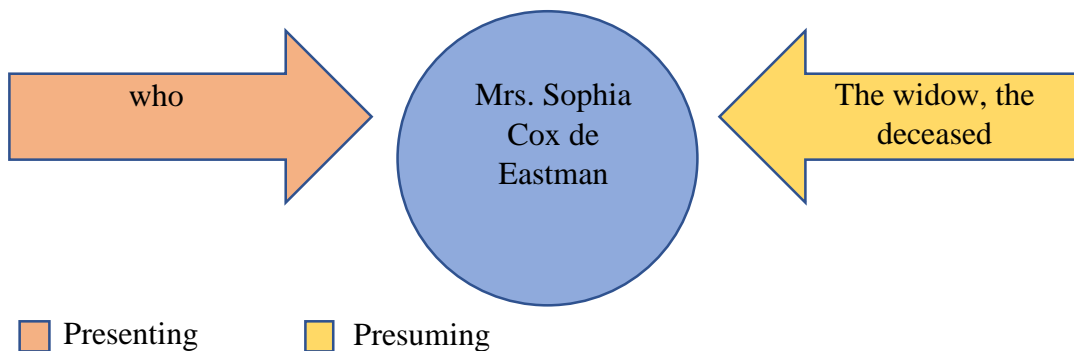
GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitudinal lexis	Metaphor
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

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September 15 – Page 2 Obituary ‘Mrs. Thomas Eastman’: It is with regret that we chronicle the decease of Mrs. Sophia Cox de Eastman, the widow of the late Mr. Thomas Eastman, from failure of the heart on the night of Thursday, the 18th inst. At her house in the Delicias, in this city. The deceased, who was 67 years of age, leaves behind her a large circle of friends both in Valparaiso and Limache.

To the family we beg to offer our most sincere condolences in their sad loss.

REGISTER	
Field	Death of Mrs. Sophia Cox de Eastman from failure of the heart. Valparaíso, 1906.
Tenor	Woman
Mode	Written, expository



ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		-With regret that we chronicle the decease. -Sad loss
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	

	Metaphor	
--	-----------------	--

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

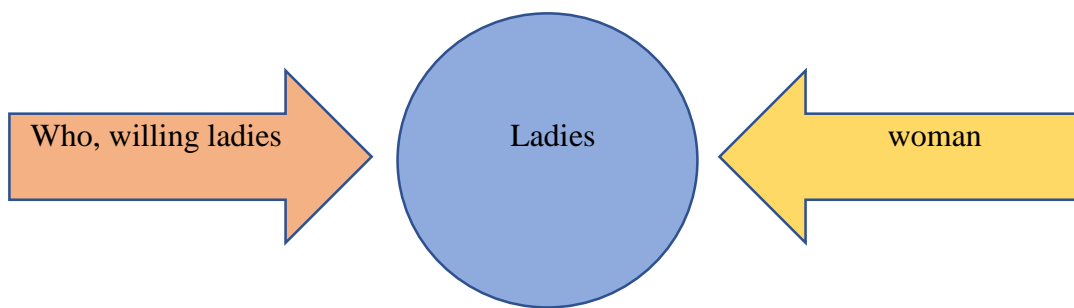
GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitudinal lexis	Metaphor
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

September 15 – Page 6 ‘The Need for Needles’: If Valparaiso were a city of the size of New York, and if the whole population were absolutely destitute, we might possibly be able to give employment to the many willing ladies who have offered their needles in the great cause for which we appealed some two weeks back. This not being the case, all we can do is to offer our heartfelt – if newspapers can be said to possess such human things as hearts – thanks to our readers in Valparaiso, Viña del Mar, Concepción and Copiapó who have already offered their services by personal and cabled application. On Thursday, we were forced to wire our Agents in all ports that they should notify intending workers, that owing to the great response there was no longer need for other needles. We did not do this without first looking over the whole field and hearing from every quarter the same

story. Workers are coming forward nobly, the Government have been feeding the people as they have never been fed before, and with the exception of the sick and injured there is not an able bodied man or woman today, who cannot find enough well paid work to keep themselves and at least a portion of their families.

The naked have been clothed for the moment; to give them more would be to pauperise, and with the good wages they are now earning, they can afford to buy the necessaries of life as their want becomes apparent. All the Relief Funds have now come to the conclusion broached by the Foreigner's vis: The poor are no poorer than they were before the earthquake, the rich are not quite so rich and the middle class are ... that is just it, no one knows what they are.

REGISTER	
Field	Charity. Valparaíso, 1906.
Tenor	Women and author
Mode	Written, expository and persuasive.



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	

Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise	-The many willing ladies who have offered their needles in the great cause.	
	Condemn		-There is not an able bodied man or woman today, who cannot find enough well-paid work

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitudinal lexis	Metaphor
	-We might possibly be able to give employment to the many willing ladies		
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

September 15 – Page 6 - Concepcion: The kind offer of the ladies of this port was put before the Committee of the Foreigners Relief Fund on Wednesday. This was done in

order to be perfectly certain that no deserving charity was being deprived of services so gladly offered. We have received the following reply:

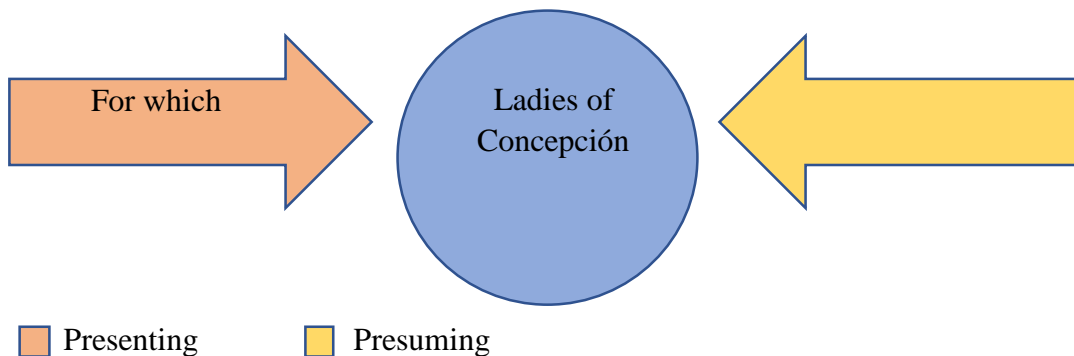
Dear Sirs:I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 8th inst, in which you advise me of the kind of offer of work received by you from the ladies of Concepcion for which I thank you in the name of the Committee.

In reply I have to say that the Committee is not in need of any more clothing but am of the opinion that Father (‘rawley and Father Weber would be able to make use of the above offer, for which reason, I would request you to communicate it direct to them.

Yours very truly, James S. Bush.

In accordance with this we censed enquiries to made of Father Weber, the Rector of San Luis Church, and heard that he had a sufficiency of workers for the present.

REGISTER	
Field	Charity from women of Concepción. Valparaíso, 1906.
Tenor	Women and men.
Mode	Written, expository



ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	

Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	-The kind offer of the ladies of this port	
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

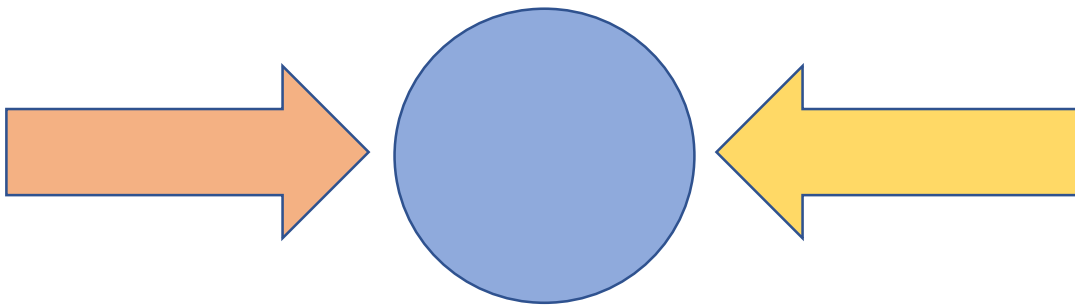
GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. Lexis	Metaphor
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

September 15 – Page 6 – Copiapó: Chilian Times, Envie generosa consignación Consul Holberton, indicando piezas ropa necesita. Señoras colonia inglesa aceptan gustosas humanitario encargo. Rojas.

As we were already enquiring for work for other enquirers we waited to see result before replying to this kind offer. We have today sent the generous ladies a telegram which will explain how matters stood. We of the Chilian Times are apt at times to think ourselves rather far-reaching, but we can say with truth that we ourselves never expected the

immediate and spontaneous response which has greeted our little appeal for needles. We consider ourselves more than ever at the disposition of the community whose mouthpiece we are and trust our subscribers in all parts of the Republic will have no hesitation in allowing us to serve them even as they have served us.

REGISTER	
Field	Charity. Copiapó, 1906.
Tenor	Women and men.
Mode	Written, expository



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS		
	Direct	Implied

Personal	Admire	-Replying to this kind offer -We have today sent the generous ladies a telegram	
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

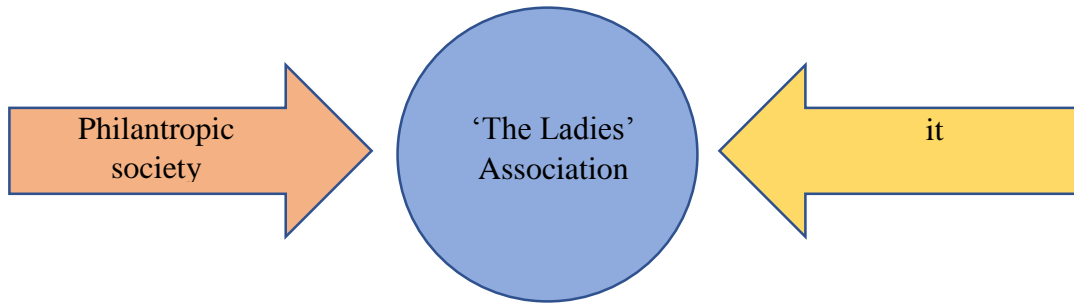
ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitudinal lexis	Metaphor
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

September 15 – Page 9 Santiago ‘The Ladies’ Association Against Tuberculosis’:
The Dispensary of this philanthropic society, situated in the Avenida Independencia, sustained such severe damage by the Earthquake as to be unsafe, nevertheless the attendance on the patients has been carried on without so much as a single interruption. Owing to the Earthquake and the consequent damage to houses there has been a considerable dispersion of the members of the Society, but in the course of a few days it will be possible to get them together again, when the claims of this beneficent association to protection will be brought to the notice of the dispensers of the nation’s charity. In August 405 patients were attended to and 160 injections of caco dylato of sodium and 3 cauterisations were performed.

REGISTER	
Field	Charity. Valparaíso, 1906.

Tenor	Women
Mode	Written, expository



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		- The Dispensary of this philanthropic (...) the attendance on the patients has been carried on without so much as a single interruption
	Criticize		

Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

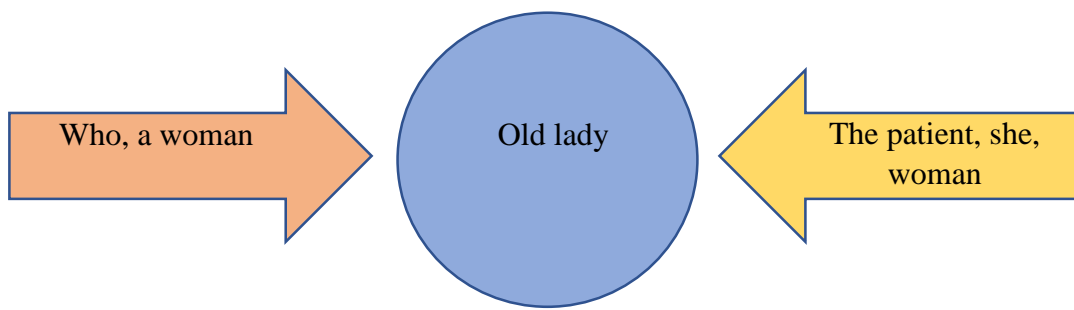
ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitudinal lexis	Metaphor
		-Sustained such severe damage by the Earthquake. -There has been a considerable dispersion of the members of the Society	
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

September 29 – Page 7 Camp Life ‘As portrayed by Extracts from the Diary of a Destitute’: In las Delicias Tramway station, there was a seething crowd of humanity. A red cross man was just going into an inhabited car as I passed. A yarn with the woman at the weel was a natural consequence. The patient inside was an old lady who had been caught by the debris of her own home, but not killed. More terrible than death, she lay out in the cold wet night until warmed to awful consciousness by the demon fire. Nearer and nearer it came, the flames licking almost lovingly up towards the poor imprisoned woman, until they actually touched and fizzled on the leg which was held like a vice by a transversal post. In the nick of time she was discovered and removed from her perilous position. And that is what the red-cross man was concerning himself with inside that car.

REGISTER

Field	Fire. Valparaíso, 1906.
Tenor	Woman and men
Mode	Written, expository



Presenting
 Presuming

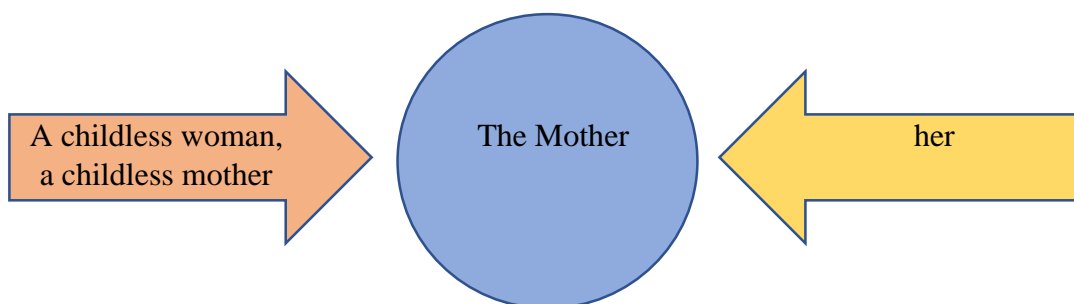
ATTITUDES – AFFECT			
Positive			
Negative			-The poor imprisoned woman.
Direct	Emotional Estate		-Removed from her perilous position
	Physical Expression		
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour		
	Metaphor		
ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. Lexis	Metaphor
	-More terrible than death. -The flames licking almost lovingly up towards the poor imprisoned woman	-She was discovered and removed from her perilous position	
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

September 29 – Page 7 Camp Life ‘As portrayed by Extracts from the Diary of a Destitute’: With a hushed step I penetrated to an alcove made of sacks and there I saw a curious sight. A new-born child in a silver paper crown, a white robe trimmed with red velvet bown and surrounded by candles stuck into very homely bedroom candlesticks. Further I went, on a mattress on the ground, very clean, was the mother of the poor little puppy-like being. I comforted her to the best of my ability; in a brutally crude way I told her the little one was happier so, bit I felt all the time that I was wrong. A childless woman can be happy in other things, but a childless mother.....is always short of something.

REGISTER	
Field	Mother of a new-born in the Camp after the Earthquake. Valparaíso, 1906.
Tenor	Woman and author.
Mode	Written, expository



Presenting

Presuming

ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		-A childless woman can be happy in other things
Negative		- A childless mother ... is always short of something.
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

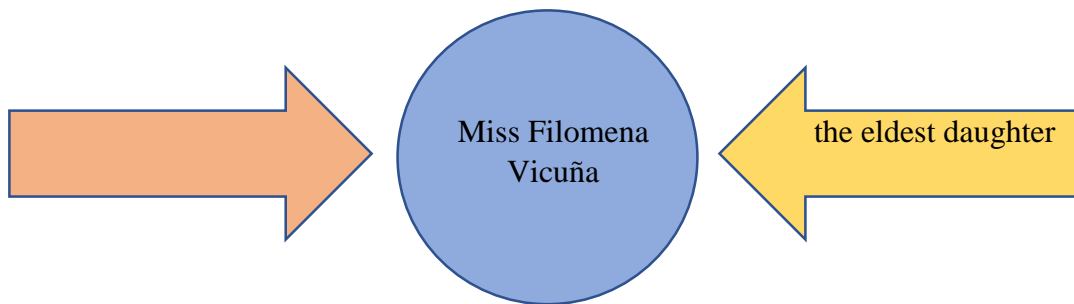
GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. Lexis	Metaphor

Focus	Sharpen	Soften

October 20 – Page 13 Wedding ‘Mr. Arthur MacFadzen and Miss Filomena Vicuña’: On Thursday last the marriage of Mr. Arthur MacFadzen, of Viña del Mar, to Miss Filomena Vicuña, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hermenejildo Vicuña Mackenna, was celebrated at 1,575, Calle Catedral, Santiago. Amongst those present at the ceremony were Mr. Bertie MacFadzen (...) and Mr. and Mrs. Prieto Agüero. The happy couple left by the evening express for the Grand Hotel at Salto where the honeymoon will be spent.

Earlier in the week Mr. MacFadzen was the recipient of a banquet given in his honour at Bunout’s Restaurant by a number of friends, which included Mr. Robert Crichton, (...) and Mr. Romulo Soruco. Mr. Robert Crichton with a few well-chosen words proposed the health of the guest of the evening; Mr. Arthur MacFadzen suitable responded.

REGISTER	
Field	Marriage. Santiago, 1906.
Tenor	Women and men.
Mode	Written, expository



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

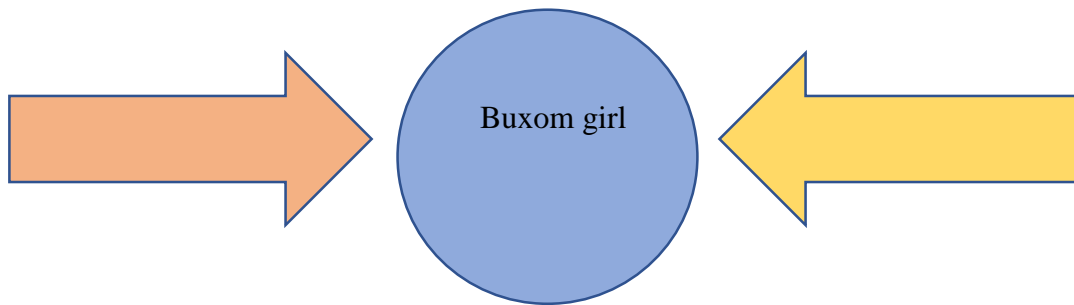
ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. Lexis	Metaphor
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

October 24 – Page 10 Local News ‘Love in a hut’: The weirdest looking hut that can be seen is halfway down the Avenida on the right side looking towards Baron. It is a tin house – a job lot of tin – which looks so rocky – as if it would collapse at the least shock. To protect the roof from the sun’s rays it is strewn with skins and such like things which are held down by big stones. To see a fine buxom girl carrying on a love scene was very funny. We are told love is blind, but to become amorous under such an extraordinary abode, and surrounded by the most un-ethereal influences as now exist in the Avenida, only shows what human nature can tolerate when really put to the test.

REGISTER	
Field	Love. Valparaíso, 1906
Tenor	Women and narrator.
Mode	Written, expository.



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES - AFFECT		
Positive		To see a fine buxom girl carrying on a love scene was very funny.
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	

	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

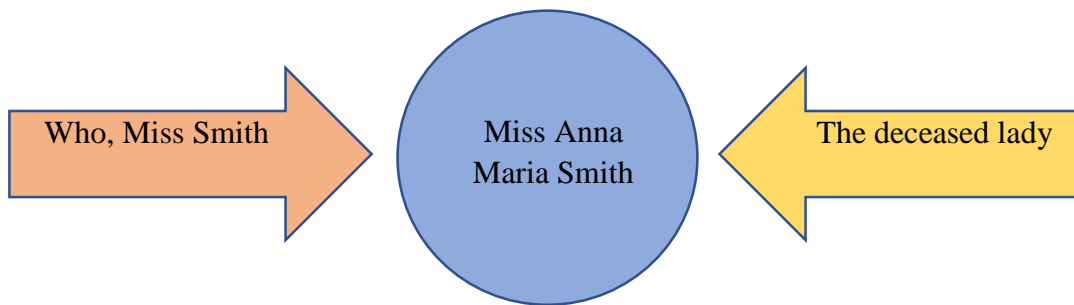
ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. lexis	Metaphor
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

October 27 – Page 2 Obituary: A well-known and highly respected resident has passed away in the person of Miss Anna Maria Smith, who died on the 24th instant at the residence which she shared with her sister on the Cerro Alegre. The deceased lady had not been in good health for some years past although the end seemed a little sudden. The funeral service was held at San Luis Church on Thursday, at 8 a. m. and was numerously attended. The officiating Priest was Father Weber and the service, a fully choral one, was sung

throughout to Plaint Chant, the organist concluding an appropriate selection of devotional music with a Funeral March. Miss Smith will be much missed in Valparaiso circles, and we bed tender our sincere condolence to the family.

REGISTER	
Field	Obituary. Valparaíso, 1906.
Tenor	Woman.
Mode	Written, expository



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		-Miss Smith will be much missed.
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	- A well-known and highly	

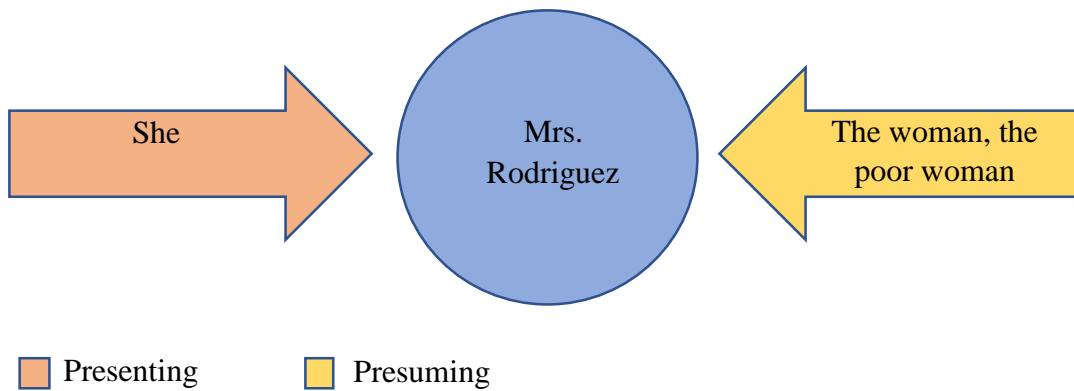
		respected resident has passed away in the person of Miss Anna Maria Smith	
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. Lexis	Metaphor
	-Highly respected resident. -The end seemed a little sudden		
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

November 10 – Page 6 Lota ‘Woman poisons herself’: A Mrs. Rodriguez, who has been married some seven months, went to stay at the Commercial Hotel for a few days. She bought some strychnine and went to the Hotel requesting to be shown a room in which to write. She entered and locked the door. A short time after the proprietor alarmed at hearing groans rushed upstairs, burst open the door and found the woman lying on the floor in agony. A doctor was at once summoned but it was all to no purpose; the woman had already expired. A letter was left on the table of a most pitiful and distracting nature which revealed that the poor woman’s mind had been unhinged through family troubles, and that she looked upon her violent end as a merciful relief to her sufferings.

REGISTER	
Field	Suicide. Valparaíso, 1906.
Tenor	Woman and men
Mode	Written, expository



ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	-The poor woman's mind had been unhinged through family troubles.
	Physical Expression	-The woman lying on the floor in agony.
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	-She looked upon her violent end as a merciful relief to her sufferings.
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		

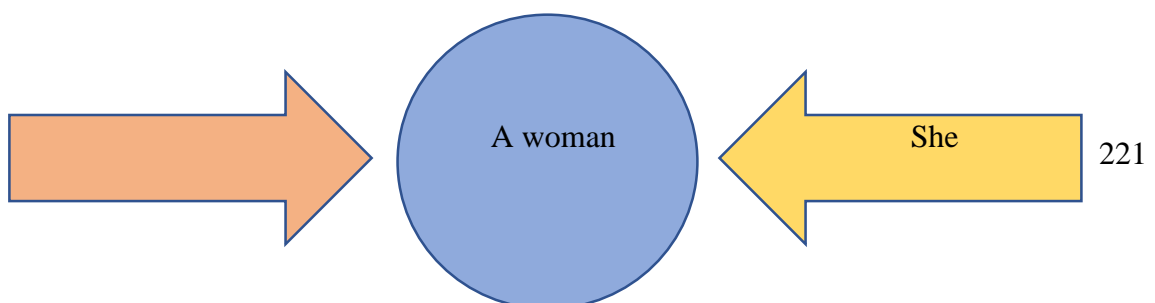
	Condemn		
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ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitudinal lexis	Metaphor
		-The woman lying on the floor in agony	
Focus	Sharpen		Soften
			-Who has been married some seven months.

November 10 – Page 14 Local News ‘Accident upon Accident’: The past week has been a record one for accidents of all kinds, one of which ended in death. It is not often an accident creates humour, but when it does it at once shows something eccentric must have taken place to cause it. A woman, last Wednesday afternoon, was about to step into a car when it suddenly made off jerking her partly from the car. But she was too tenacious to leave her hold and so she was dragged along, sometimes sitting on the step, and sometimes running until at last the speed of the car got the upper hand and bowled her over into the road, to the infinite delight of all the young bloods who were watching her antics with avidity. Help was unnecessary for she soon rose of her own account and after shaking her skirts and arranging herself generally she cleared off down a side street and disappeared, evidently well pleased with having come off so well.

REGISTER	
Field	-Accident. Valparaíso, 1906.
Tenor	Woman and men
Mode	Written, expository



ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		-It is not often an accident creates humour. -Evidently well pleased with having come off so well.
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	-Help was unnecessary for she soon rose of her own account and after shaking her skirts and arranging herself generally she cleared off down a side street and disappeared	

	Criticize		-She was too tenacious to leave her hold.
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

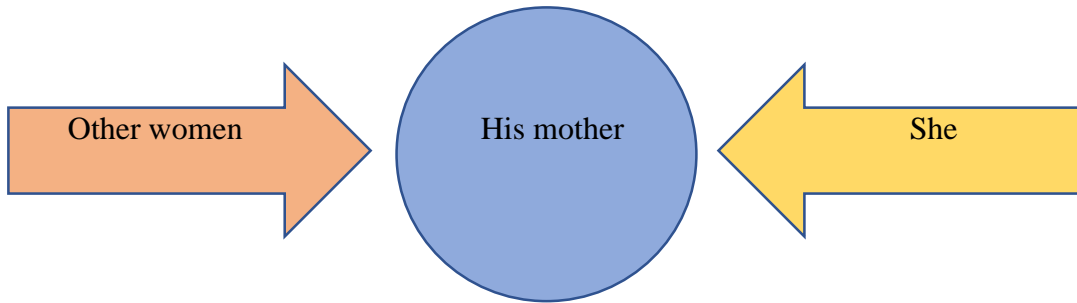
ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. Lexis	Metaphor
	-It suddenly made off jerking her partly from the car. -She was too tenacious -Arranging herself generally she cleared off. -Evidently well pleased		
Focus	Sharpen		Soften
	-She soon rose of her own account		

November 14 – Page 2 Local News ‘Tragedy at the Baron Hill’: Last Monday afternoon a young man, leading a very profligate life, came home after having been away for some time, in a very dissipated condition. On entering the door of the courtyard, he summoned his mother to appear and then fired a revolver at her. She fell on the floor with fright and in rushed two other women who on grasping the situation also fell on the floor to scape being shot. The young man then fired two more shots into the three crouching women and thinking he had disposed of them destroyed his own life with the same

revolver. It is a remarkable fact that the three shots fired at the three women were so misdirected that they all escaped unhurt.

REGISTER	
Field	Attempt of murdering. Valparaíso, 1906.
Tenor	Women and men.
Mode	Written, expository



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	-She fell on the floor with fright and in rushed two other women who on grasping the situation also fell on the floor to scape being shot
	Metaphor	

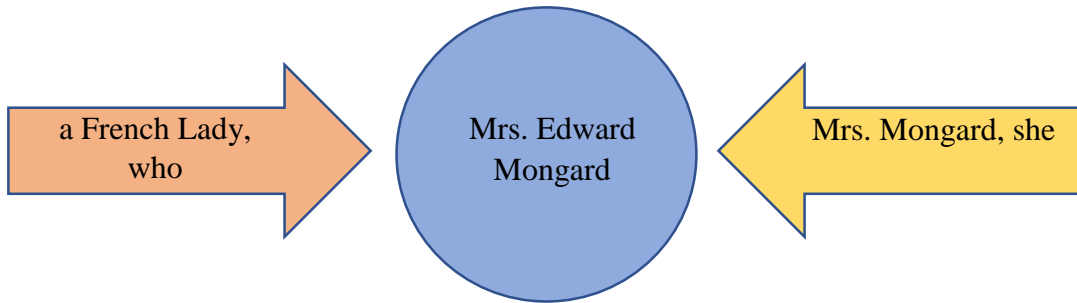
ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS			
Positive			
Negative			
GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitudinal lexis	Metaphor
	-They all escaped unhurt.	-In rushed two other women	
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

November 14 – Page 2 Obituary ‘Mrs. E. Mongard’: A well-known resident of the Victoria Hill, has passed away in the person of Mrs. Edward Mongard, a French Lady who was well known to the English Colony. The death is a remote consequence of the disaster of the 16th of August last; Mrs. Mongard then caught a chill which she tried in vain to shake off and although she has been about and up it was evident that she was anything but well.

Last Friday her ailment rapidly developed into congestion of the lungs which ended fatally on Saturday night. The funeral service took place yesterday morning at 8 o’clock in San Luis Church, being attended by a large number of friends. The officiating priest was Father Buner: the music was plaint Chant concluding with Chopin’s well-known Funeral March. Mrs. Mongard leaves her husband, three daughters and a son to mourn her loss. We offer our deepest sympathy to the family in their sad bereavement.

REGISTER	
Field	Obituary
Tenor	Woman.
Mode	Written, expository



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		-To mourn her loss
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	A well-known resident of the Victoria Hill	
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

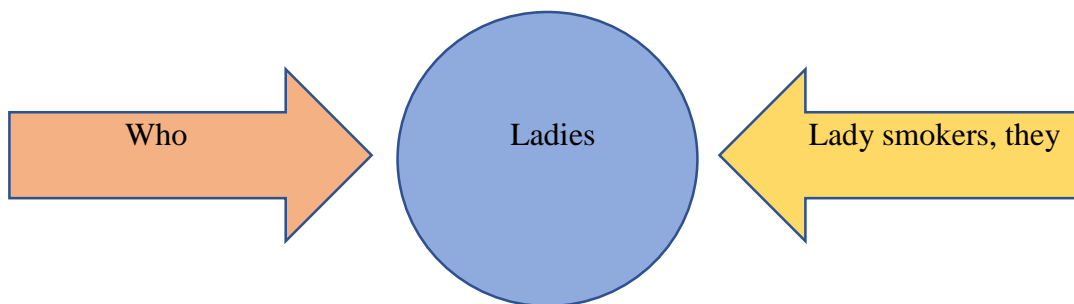
ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	

Negative	
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GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. Lexis	Metaphor
	-Last Friday her ailment rapidly developed.	-Which ended fatally on Saturday night.	
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

November 14 – Page 7 ‘Lady Nicotine Barred’: A new rule has just come into force on the Bavarian railway system. On the “ladies only” compartments, notices appear to the effect that smoking is strictly prohibited. It has become necessary says a circular from the Minister of Railways, to forbid smoking in such compartments, even with the consent of fellow passengers as complaints have become increasingly frequent of ladies smoking cigarettes and cigars (!) in the compartments set apart for their use. Ladies objecting to this were in consequence compelled to seek refuge in non-smoking carriages where they had perforce to put up with the presence of the other sex. Hence lady smokers who wish to indulge in a weed must now travel in a smoking carriage, while the ladies’ compartments proper must remain the sole refuge of the non-smoking sisterhood.

REGISTER	
Field	Rule. Valparaíso, 1906.
Tenor	Women.
Mode	Written, expository



■ Presenting

■ Presuming

ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn	-To forbid smoking in such compartments, (...) complaints have become increasingly frequent of ladies smoking. -Ladies objecting to this were in consequence compelled to seek refuge in non-smoking carriages where they had	

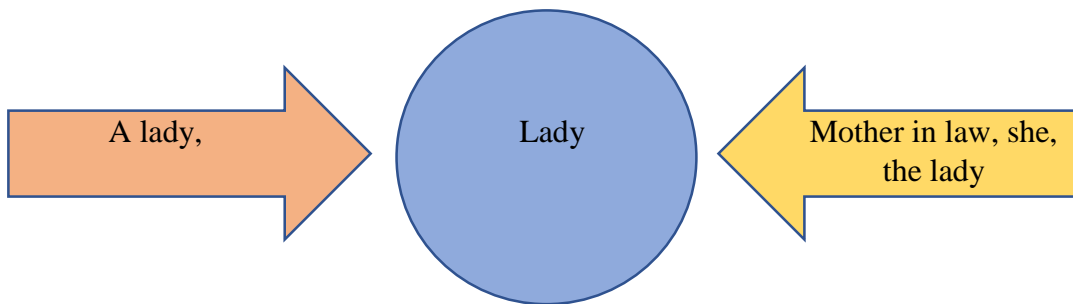
		perforce to put up with the presence of the other sex	
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ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitudinal lexis	Metaphor
	-Complaints have become increasingly frequent of ladies smoking		
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

November 14 – Page 10 Santiago ‘Daughter-in-law kills her Mother-in-law’: On Thursday last considerable excitement was caused in Santiago on account of the death of a lady which was the outcome of a pretty family quarrel. The circumstances surrounding the tragedy are very simple. A married couple visited the house of the mother-in-law, and during conversation the son of the house and the brother-in-law got at loggerheads and eventually came to blows. To defend her husband the young wife advanced with a bar of iron, while at the same time the mother-in-law tried to intervene in order to protect her son, and in doing so she received a blow on the head from the young wife which was really intended for her son. It was soon seen that the blow was serious, so a doctor was immediately summoned. However, the lady died, and before her death she made a declaration to the effect that the whole scene had originated over a mere family trifle and that she hoped that no harm would happen to anyone. But the police of course arrested the young lady, and the trial will no doubt cause a deal of excitement in social circles.

REGISTER	
Field	Murder. Valparaíso, 1906.
Tenor	Woman and men.
Mode	Written, expository



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES – AFFECT		
Positive		-She hoped that no harm would happen to anyone.
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour (
	Metaphor	

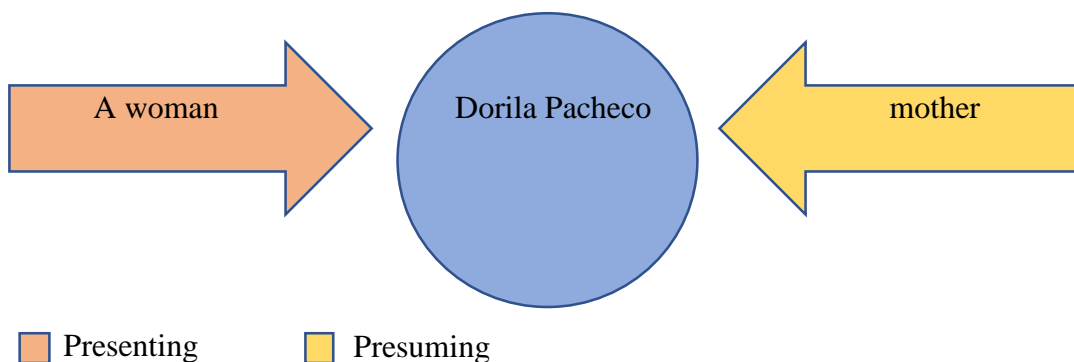
ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	It was soon seen that the blow was serious Pretty family quarrel

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. Lexis	Metaphor
	-She hoped that no harm would happen to anyone		
Focus	Sharpen		Soften
	-On Thursday last -She received a blow on the head from the young wife which was really intended for her son.		

November 14 – Page 10 Las Hijuelas ‘Birth of triplets’: A woman by the name of Dorila Pacheco aged 39 years, has given birth to triplets, one boy and two girls, all well-formed and in good health. The boy is a little smaller than his two sisters. The children were born on October 27th and both mother and infants are doing well. For some extraordinary reason the friends did not like to offer their congratulations to the family.

REGISTER	
Field	Birth. Las Hijuelas, 1906
Tenor	Women and narrator.
Mode	Written, expository



ATTITUDES - AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		

Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

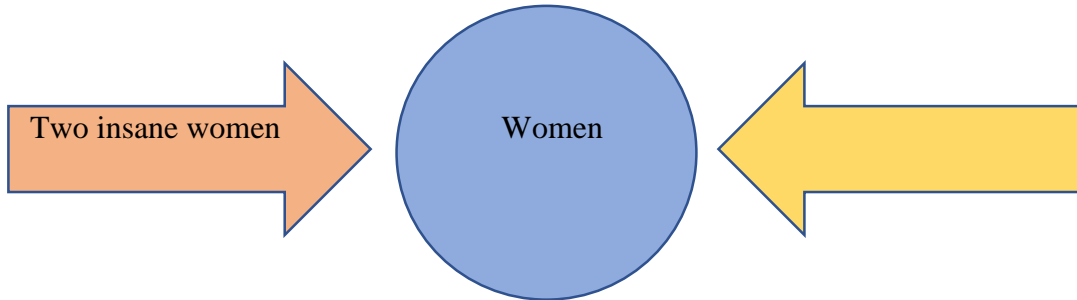
ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. lexis	Metaphor
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

November 17 – Page 2 Local News ‘Insanity’: Two insane women and one insane men have been conveyed from this city to the Santiago Asylum during the past week.

REGISTER	
Field	Valparaíso, 1906
Tenor	Women and man
Mode	Written, expository



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES - AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

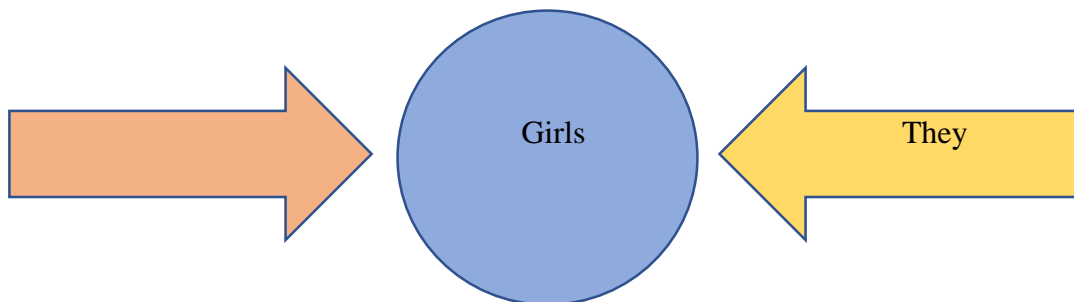
ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	

Negative	
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GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. lexis	Metaphor
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

November 28 – Page 2 Local News ‘See-saw, Margery Daw’: A brick carrier of somewhat unusual shape, had been left by some workmen under a scaffolding in calle Cochrane last Thursday. Many a staid business man stopped to smile as he passed it in the growing dusk of 6.30 p.m. Two little kiddies, girls of perhaps eight and four, had found out that it was a lovely rocker. One at either end, they rocked and they sang. It was the kind of happiness which must be had young or never, and our heart ached as we passed on. We don’t know why, but it did.

REGISTER	
Field	Love tragedy – Murder. Valparaíso, 1906
Tenor	Women and man
Mode	Written, expository



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES - AFFECT		
Positive		-One at either end, they rocked and they sang. It was the kind of happiness which must be had young or never.
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

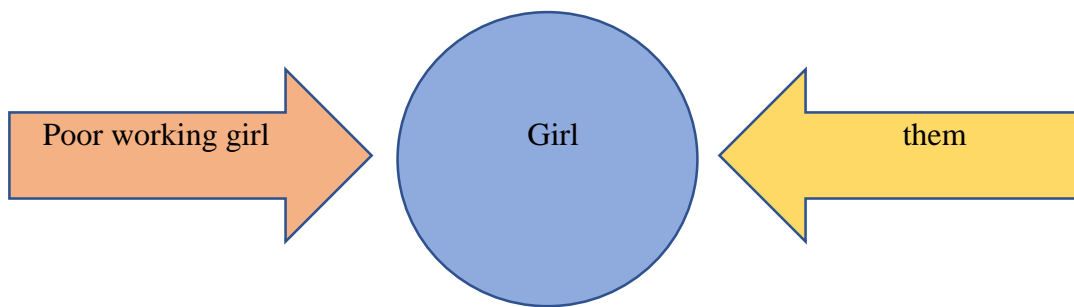
ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. lexis	Metaphor
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

December 1 – Page 2 Local News ‘The Charity’s Sweet Sake’: But few are the elevating influences which reach the poor in Chili. The life of the poor working girl is absolutely devoid of all that might make it possible to consider work as anything but the gateway to the gutter. The Sisters of the Sacred Heart intend giving useful classes to poor girls, and to enable them to do this, they and some lady helpers are holding a bazaar at 2.30 p. m. tomorrow at 30, Calle Alvarez, Viña del Mar.

REGISTER	
Field	Charity. Valparaíso, 1906.
Tenor	Women.
Mode	Written, expository and persuasive.



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES - AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

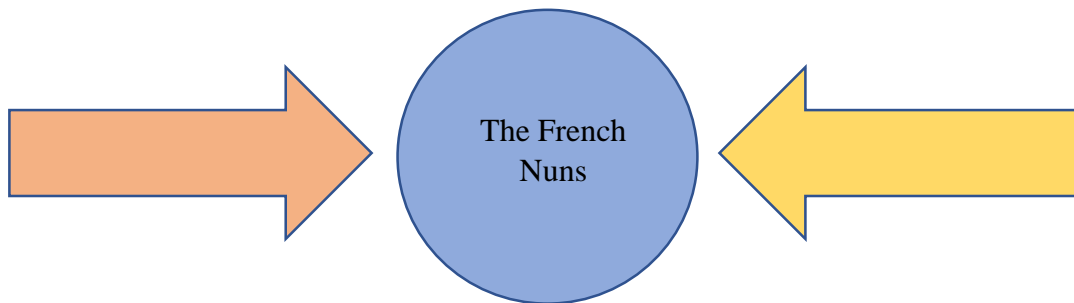
ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		-Sisters of the Sacred Heart intend giving useful classes to poor girls to poor girls
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		-The life of the poor working girl is absolutely devoid of all that might make it possible to consider work as anything but the gateway to the gutter.

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. lexis	Metaphor
	-The life of the poor working girl is absolutely devoid of all that might make it possible to consider work -They and some lady helpers are holding a bazaar		
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

December 5 – Page 2 Viña del Mar ‘Charity Bazaar’: The French Nuns organized a Bazaar in order to raise funds to sustain a shelter for girls. This was held on Sunday. Various stalls were set up, as are usually seen on such occasions, and two bands enlivened the proceedings. The stalls were attended by a large number of young ladies.

REGISTER	
Field	Charity bazaar by French nuns to raise funds to sustain a shelter for girls.
Tenor	Women/girls
Mode	Written, expository



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES - AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS		
	Direct	Implied

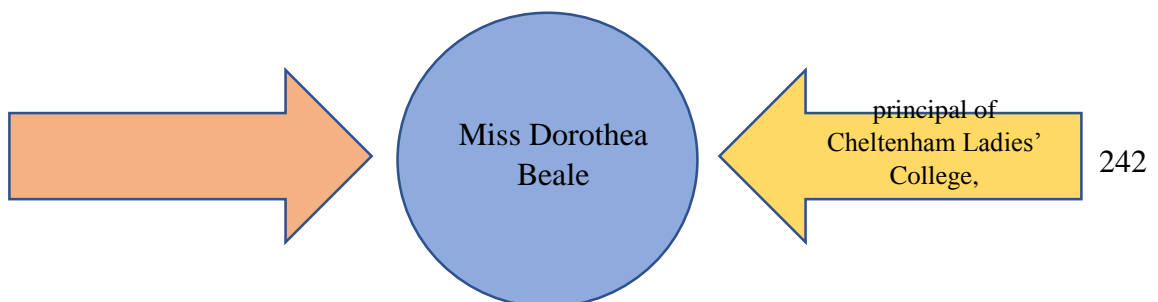
Personal	Admire		-The French Nuns organized a Bazaar in order to raise funds to sustain a shelter for girls.
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. lexis	Metaphor
Focus	Sharpen		Soften
	-A large number of young ladies.		

December 8 – Page 2 Obituary ‘The passing of a Great Soul’: Old Cheltonians, girls and boys, up and down the coast of Chili, will join with us in lamenting the news brought by the latest Andine mail. On November 9th, Miss Dorothea Beale, principal of Cheltenham Ladies’ College, passed away at the age of 75 years. One of our contributors will supply a few personal reminiscences for our next issue, so we refrain from making more than passing notice of the melancholy event and our consequent sorrow.

REGISTER	
Field	Obituary. North of Chile, 1906.
Tenor	Woman.
Mode	Written, expository



ATTITUDES - AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		-Melancholy event.
Direct	Emotional Estate	-Consequent sorrow
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	-The passing of a Great Soul	
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

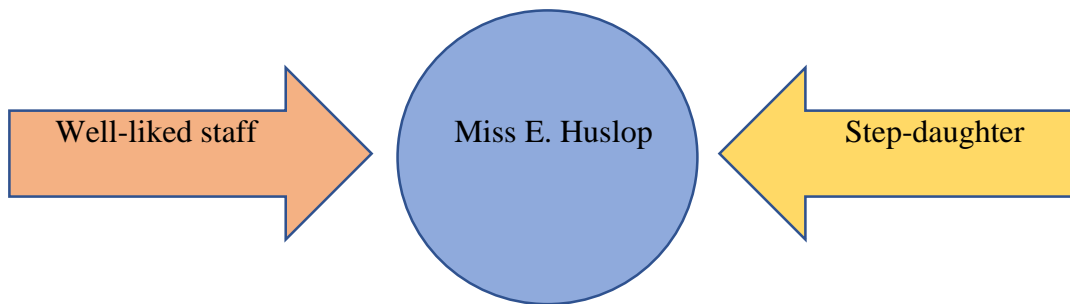
ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. lexis	Metaphor
		-The melancholy event and our consequent sorrow.	
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

December 15 – Page 5 Santiago Notes ‘Marriage’ (contributed): On Saturday, the 8th inst. The marriage of Miss E. Huslop of Santiago College, to Mr. W. M. H. Smith, of Valparaíso, took place in the Santiago British Protestant Church. The church had been prettily decorated by a number of young lady scholars of the College and added to the effectiveness of the ceremony. The Rev. P. J. Walker officiated assisted by the Rev. Henry Mahony of Dublin who is on a visit to South America on behalf of the Irish auxiliary of the South American Missionary Society. After the religious ceremony the civil one took place in the vestry. During the ceremony and before and after, Mdme. Schumann the celebrated violinist played a selection of music assisted by a number of her pupils, who also sang. After the service the bridal party and friends returned to Santiago College where a reception was held, and refreshments were served until the newly married pair set out amid showers of rice and old shoes for Constitución, where they went to spend their honeymoon. Santiago College loses one of its well-liked staff and the Directress her step-daughter. We wish the pair happiness. On Sunday, Dec. 9th, Rev. H. Mahony preached in the British Protestant Church, and gave an interesting account of the mission of the Church of England in connection with South American Missionary Society among the Indians of the Gran Chaco, Paraguay, and the Araucanians at the missions in Quepe under Rev. C. A. Sadleir, and Mr. W. Wilson at Cholchol. Mr. Mahony is to lecture on Wednesday in Santiago in Mr. A. Bairds’s rooms on the Mission work as a whole, and on Sunday, 15th inst. Is due to preach at St. Paul’s Valparaiso. He leaves for Buenos Aires next week, and then returns to Ireland, having spent six months in visiting the various centres of Church work in South America, and carrying back with him a store of useful knowledge with which to enlighten friends in Ireland and elsewhere as to the good being done on this continent, and to arouse sympathy and help for this country so lately afflicted with the terrible earthquake of Aug. 16., and of which he will have grim ocular proof in his proximate visit to Valparaiso. We wish him “God speed” in his work and a safe passage home to friends and helpers in “Ould Oirland”.

REGISTER	
Field	Marriage. Santiago, 1906.

Tenor	Women and men.
Mode	Written, expository



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES - AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	-Mdme. Schumann the celebrated violinist - Santiago College loses one of its well-liked staff.	
	Criticize		

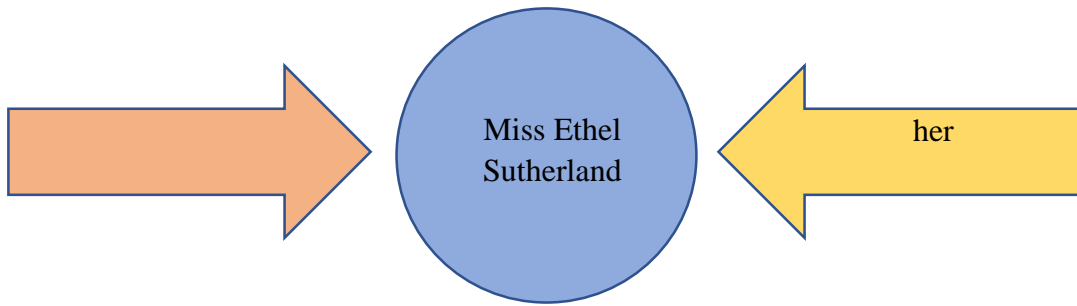
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	-The church had been prettily decorated by a number of young lady scholars of the College
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. lexis	Metaphor
	- The church had been prettily decorated by a number of young lady scholars.		
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

December 19 – Page 2 Local News ‘Next Friday’s Concert’: Miss Ethel Sutherland has organized a Charity Concert in connection with her Ladies’ Choir. This will take place in the Union Hall, at 8.30 p. m., Friday next. As a part of the proceeds will be devoted to the repairs of the German Church, the German element assisting at the Concert is a large one. Dr. Dunker will give a Cello Solo and a quartet of players upon stringed instruments are expected to be presented. Whis will make a delightful change. Mrs. Kemsley will be heard for the first time, and one of her songs will be “The Fairy’s Lulaby”. The programme promises to be a very varied and interesting one. As we go to press we learn that Miss Blanca Adelsdorfer will also appear.

REGISTER	
Field	Charity. Valparaíso, 1906.
Tenor	Women and men
Mode	Written, expository and persuasive



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES - AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

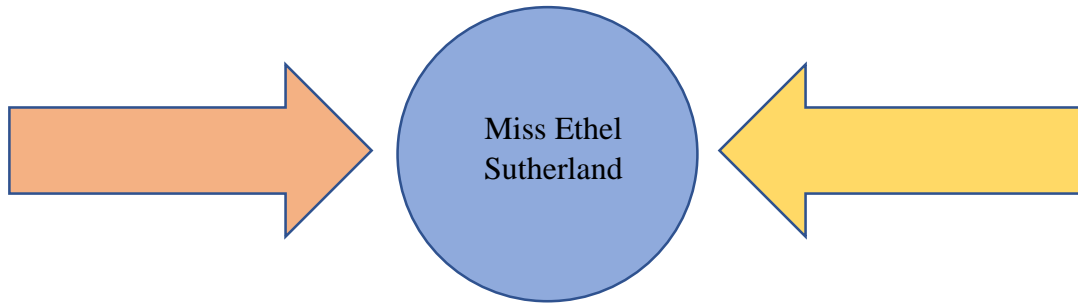
ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. lexis	Metaphor
	-The programme promises to be a very varied and interesting one.		
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

December 22 – Page 2 Local News ‘Important Postponement’: The concert organized by Miss Ethel Sutherland for yesterday, has been postponed until next Thursday, the 27th instant. A contemporary has announced that this is owing to the bad state of one of the walls of Union Hall, but we are able to say that this misfortune has happily no foundation in fact. However, the approach to the hall being down a passage way, formerly skirted by a ruinous wall, now removed, some of the helpers have requested that a new locale be chosen. Messrs. Mackay and Sutherland have most kindly placed their large hall at the disposition of the organizer, and the concert will now be held at the Quinta “Los Olivos” 24 calle Hospital, Cerro Concepción. The hall is capable of seating 300 persons and we would strongly suggest that an early application for tickets will tend to avoid disappointment. Miss Blanca Adelsdorfer’s name alone would be sufficient to guarantee that number being readily taken up, but in addition to her gifted performance, there are to be other musical treats almost too numerous to mention. Though heard in an impromptu fashion at a recent gathering, this will be Mrs. Kemsley is not only a musician, her dramatic powers equal her vocal talent, and that is saying very much. Tickets may be obtained at all libraries, price \$3 each. We shall, if possible, publish the detailed programme in another part of the paper, failing this, we hope to have it in time for our Wednesday’s issue.

REGISTER	
Field	Charity. Valparaíso, 1906.
Tenor	Women and men.

Mode	Written, expository and persuasive
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Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES - AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	-Kindly placed their large hall at the disposition.	-Miss Blanca Adelsdorfer's name alone would be sufficient to guarantee that number being readily taken up - This will be Mrs. Kemsley is not only a musician, her dramatic

			powers equal her vocal talent, and that is saying very much.
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

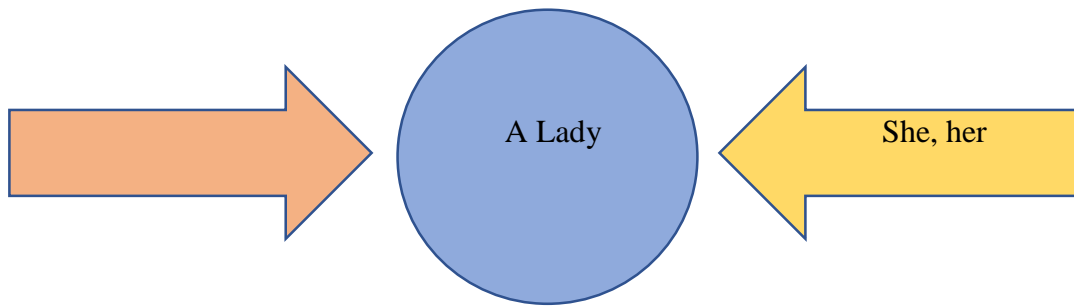
ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	-Her gifted performance
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. lexis	Metaphor
	-Miss Blanca Adelsdorfer's name alone would be sufficient to guarantee that number being readily taken up. -Her dramatic powers equal her vocal talent, and that is saying very much		
Focus	Sharpen	Soften	

December 26 – Page 2 Local News ‘Bathing Accident’: On Thursday last an accident occurred in the baths of *Caleta Abarca* which nearly cost a lady her life. While plunging in the water she received a severe blow on the head which stunned her and sent her under water. Other bathers noticing her disappearance immediately went forward and rescued her.

REGISTER

Field	Accident. Caleta abarca, 1906.
Tenor	Woman and not known.
Mode	Written, expository.



Presenting
 Presuming

ATTITUDES - AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

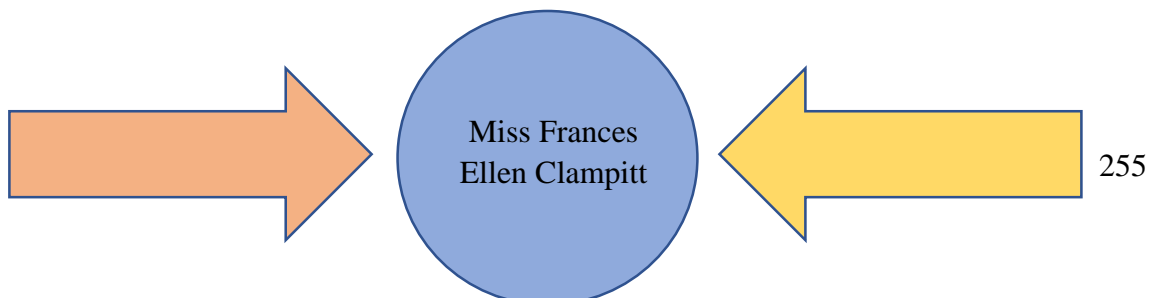
ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		

	Condemn		
ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS			
Positive			
Negative			

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. lexis	Metaphor
	-Nearly cost a lady her life. -Noticing her disappearance immediately went forward and rescued her	-She received a severe blow on the head	
Focus	Sharpen		Soften

December 29 – Page 2 Wedding ‘Durlac – Clampitt’: Rarely has there been a marriage of greater interest to Valparaiso society than that between Miss Frances Ellen Clampitt and Mr. Maurice W. Durlac. The ceremony at St. Paul’s was well attended despite the strong gale which blew on the 26th. Our photographer was successful in taking a series of views which we hope to publish in our issue of Wednesday next, accompanied by a full report of the auspicious proceedings, which is held over until the before-mentioned date by special request.

REGISTER	
Field	Marriage. Valparaíso, 1906.
Tenor	Women and men.
Mode	Written, expository.



ATTITUDES - AFFECT		
Positive		
Negative		
Direct	Emotional Estate	
	Physical Expression	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	
	Metaphor	

ATTITUDES – JUDGEMENT CHARACTERS			
		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire		
	Criticize		
Moral	Praise		
	Condemn		

ATTITUDES – APPRECIATION OF THINGS	
Positive	
Negative	

GRADUATION			
Force	Intensifiers	Attitud. lexis	Metaphor
Focus	Sharpen		Soften