Exhibition wall text

Exhibition panel and object labels. English source and Spanish translation.

Language
Spanish (Español), es-MX, Mexico

Source
English, 221 words

Audience
Adult visitors to a museum in Mexico who read the wall text while standing in the gallery. No specialist knowledge.

Tone
Clear museum Spanish in the third person, with no direct address: short sentences and everyday words for materials.

English	Spanish
Introduction panel	
Made to Travel Context: Exhibition title. The objects were made to be carried on journeys.	**Hechos para viajar**
For more than two centuries, traders walked the road through the Ostrel Valley and carried their goods on their backs. This exhibition shows four objects from that road. Nobody made these objects for display. Each object had to be light, strong and easy to repair. Context: First paragraph of the wall panel at the entrance. The traders sold goods from village to village and travelled on foot.	Durante más de dos siglos, los comerciantes recorrieron a pie el camino que atraviesa el valle de Ostrel con sus mercancías a la espalda. Esta exposición presenta cuatro objetos de ese camino. Nadie hizo estos objetos para exhibirlos. Cada objeto tenía que ser ligero, resistente y fácil de reparar.
The oldest object dates from the late 17th century, and the newest object was printed in 1912. Together, the objects show how traders measured cloth, lit the road at night and announced their arrival. All four objects belong to the collection of Pellwick Museum. Context: Second paragraph of the panel. Write the century the way museum texts in your language write it.	El objeto más antiguo data de finales del siglo XVII y el más reciente se imprimió en 1912. Juntos, los objetos muestran cómo los comerciantes medían la tela, alumbraban el camino de noche y anunciaban su llegada. Los cuatro objetos pertenecen a la colección del Museo Pellwick.
Object 1	
Folding cloth measure Context: Object title. A wooden rule in hinged sections that a seller used to measure cloth.	**Regla plegable para medir tela**

English	Spanish
About 1780. Pear wood and brass. Length when open: 91.4 cm. Context: Details line of the label: date, materials, one measurement, in this order. Use the decimal separator and the unit symbol that your readers expect. "About" means that the date is an estimate.	Hacia 1780. Madera de peral y latón. Longitud abierta: 91.4 cm.
A cloth seller opened this measure on a market table. The brass ends are worn where a thumb held the cloth. Context: The seller did this many times, on market days.	Un vendedor de telas abría esta regla sobre una mesa del mercado. Los extremos de latón están desgastados donde un pulgar sujetaba la tela.
Object 2	
Horn lantern Context: Object title. A lantern with windows of thin animal horn in place of glass.	**Farol de cuerno**
About 1690. Iron and cow horn. Height: 23.5 cm. Context: Details line of the label: date, materials, one measurement, in this order. Use the decimal separator and the unit symbol that your readers expect.	Hacia 1690. Hierro y cuerno de vaca. Altura: 23.5 cm.
Thin sheets of horn protected the candle from wind and rain. Glass was expensive, and it broke easily.	Unas láminas delgadas de cuerno protegían la vela del viento y de la lluvia. El vidrio era caro y se rompía con facilidad.
Object 3	
Hand bell Context: Object title. A small bell that is held and rung by hand.	**Campana de mano**
Dated 14 March 1843. Bronze and leather. Weight: 310 g. Context: Details line. The date is part of the bell itself, so it is exact. Write it in the usual long form for your locale. The bell is bronze and its strap is leather.	Fechada el 14 de marzo de 1843. Bronce y cuero. Peso: 310 g.
Edda Marlin cast this bell in her workshop in the valley. Traders rang a bell when they arrived in a village. Context: Edda Marlin is a woman. To cast a bell is to pour molten metal into a mould. She made the bell once; traders rang bells as a habit.	Edda Marlin fundió esta campana en su taller del valle. Los comerciantes tocaban una campana cuando llegaban a un pueblo.

English	Spanish
Object 4	
Road map Context: Object title. A printed map of one road.	**Mapa del camino**
1912. Printed paper on linen. 48 × 36 cm. Context: Details line. The paper map is glued to a linen backing. The two numbers are the size of the open map.	1912. Papel impreso sobre lino. 48 × 36 cm.
By 1912, most travellers on the road were cyclists. Tobin Ashgrove printed this map and marked every inn and every water pump. Context: Tobin Ashgrove is a man, a printer. "By 1912" means that the change had already happened in that year.	Para 1912, la mayoría de los viajeros del camino eran ciclistas. Tobin Ashgrove imprimió este mapa y marcó en él cada posada y cada bomba de agua.

Review. Second editorial pass against the Microsoft Spanish (Mexico) style guide and the Diccionario del Español de México: checked the dates, the century, the measurements and the materials against the source, the two past tenses, Mexican usage, and the no-break space before each unit by code point. No native-speaker review.

Glossary

English	Spanish	Note
exhibition	exposición	
object	objeto	
trader	comerciante	
about 1780	hacia 1780	The usual museum wording for an estimated date.
late 17th century	finales del siglo XVII	Spanish writes centuries in Roman numerals.
pear wood	madera de peral	
brass	latón	
lantern	farol	In Mexico linterna is a battery torch.
to cast (a bell)	fundir	

English	Spanish	Note
workshop	taller	
inn	posada	
water pump	bomba de agua	

Translation decisions

Two past tenses where English has one
Spanish separates what happened many times from what happened once. The seller who opened the measure and the traders who rang a bell take the imperfect (abría, tocaban). Edda Marlin casting the bell and Tobin Ashgrove printing the map take the preterite (fundió, imprimió). Each English verb needed that decision before it could be translated.

Mexican conventions for numbers and dates
The century is written in Roman numerals (siglo XVII) and an estimated date takes hacia. Mexico writes decimals with a point, so 91.4 cm keeps its point; Spain and most of South America print a comma. A no-break space keeps each figure on the same line as its unit.

Farol, and a museum name in Spanish
Lantern is farol, because in Mexico linterna is a battery torch. The museum becomes Museo Pellwick, since the word museum only says what the place is. The valley and the two makers keep the spelling of their names.