THE

Englishman's Guide

TO THE

SPEEDY AND EASY ACQUISITION

OF

Cape Dutch

(GRAMMAR, USEFUL INFORMATION, CONVERSATION)

For the Use of Travellers, Settlers, and Military Men,

BY

HUBERTUS ELFFERS,

AUTHOR OF THE "COMMERCIAL DUTCH GRAMMAR," THE "ELEMENTARY DUTCH GRAMMAR," ETC., ETC.

Sworn Translator to the Supreme Court of the Cape Colony.

J. C. JUTA & CO.
CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, JOHANNESBURG, STELLENBOSCH,
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GUIDE TO CAPE DUTCH.

CHAPTER I.

HISTORICAL SUGGESTIONS.

The history of the Cape-Dutch is intimately connected with that of South Africa.

When the Dutch settlers arrived at the Cape during the latter part of the seventeenth century, they found the country in possession of an inferior class of natives whose language, as well as their habits, proved unacceptable to civilized Europeans. The process, therefore, which set in almost immediately, was one of teaching the roaming Hottentots the language of their new neighbours who had come with the intention of becoming their masters. This process was completely successful from the first, the savage tongue easily giving place to the civilized speech of the Europeans. There are no instances on record of the Dutch acquiring the clicking speech of their swarthily neighbours for the sake of facilitating intercourse, whereas there are many of successful efforts on the side of the aborigines to learn the superior tongue of those who had come to invite trade, and stimulate the virgin soil about the Cape mountains to produce its wealth.

Now the language of the Hollanders about that time was elaborate and difficult, and proved too much for the simple native. When it was given him to handle, he simplified it, and in an altered form handed it back to the soldier-agriculturist on his farm, and the housewife in her kitchen. They, in their anxiety to adapt themselves to a new country and a new life, took it as amended. Nor was it long, before between master and servant a medium of con-
conversation had sprung up, unlike indeed the rich mother tongue of the former, yet intelligible to both, and by common consent accepted as a sufficient means of intercourse. This coming down on the masters' part for the sake of convenience was not without effect. Both master and mistress were unwarily caught in the snares of this simplified vehicle of thought, and soon made common cause with their Hottentot servants in using a vernacular shorn of its intlexional beauty. And so there came into existence a language afterwards known as Cape Dutch, and of late years curiously designated as the "Taal."

This language has specific characteristics:

It is sufficiently like the Dutch of Holland to mark it out as an offshoot of the language of Vondel.

It has many traits to remind the learner of strong German influences which were exerted during the period of its formation by the influx of settlers from the North-East of Holland and the adjoining North-Western parts of Germany, and during the last hundred years renewed by the work of German missionaries. It contains a certain number of Malay words which were introduced from Java by hosts of slaves drawn from the Dutch Indies. The French Huguenots who emigrated to South Africa after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and whose influence on the race became so strong by fecundity on the one hand and habits of thrift and enterprise on the other, abandoned their own language by order of the Dutch East India Company, and embraced that of their adopted country, with such determination, that hardly a trace of French was communicated to it.

On the other hand the influence of Biblical language on a religious people was great and marked. The patois they had accepted as a medium for the exchange of ordinary thought to a large extent made room for better language whenever loftier themes were handled, or prayers made. Then the Scriptures were their guide, from which they borrowed every expression of reverence, and each word which in their limited every day vocabulary found no place. And as it happened that many of these people were ardent students of Holy Writ, the speech of South Africa
remained much purer than would otherwise have been the case.

There are now two distinct varieties of Cape Dutch used in South Africa. The one may be put down as a real patois, low and undeveloped, dependent on circumstances and locality, easily influenced, and becoming more and more Anglicised;—the other a language, lacking the grammatical niceties of the Dutch of Holland, and the shades of meaning which necessarily adorn a tongue of which the learned make use, besides discarding much of the idiom of the North; but no less expressive, and with a scope scarcely, if at all, diminished; a language fit for the pulpit and platform, though failing somewhat in expressions for modern ideas, and wholly in technical terms.

This language is used in churches and in courts; it is the language heard in the Cape Parliament, and is taught in schools. The other—the real patois—is a much needed accomplishment for travellers, settlers and every one else whose lot connects him with up-country life. It may in fact be called indispensable to all South Africans. The opportunities for using it are many and varied, and as the above-mentioned better class of Cape Dutch is possible to be developed out of it, by the acquirement of a larger vocabulary, the knowledge of it cannot hurt anyone. It consists of a limited number of Nouns and Adjectives, mostly all thoroughly Dutch, but with no declension except a plural ending, hardly any Pronouns, some Adverbs, a few Conjunctions and Prepositions, a fair number of Verbs, whose stem-parts only are used with a most limited conjugation, and lastly a crowd of Interjections drawn from various sources, all of which parts of speech may be supplemented by English ones whenever opportunity demands, or the degree of education of the hearer permits.

It is to this real Cape-patois that the present volume seeks to introduce the reader. The higher forms of Dutch are amply provided for by Elementary and Commercial Grammars to which students are referred, and which have been issued by the publishers of this "Guide."
CHAPTER II.

SHADES OF LANGUAGE AND WHERE TO EXPECT THEM.

The Cape Dutch has nothing of that perplexing redundancy of other languages which gives more than one name to an object. Its vocabulary is sweetly limited, circumscribed by the actual needs of expression. Besides, from Cape Point to the Rhodesian wilds it is absolutely the same language.

The shades of it, or types of it, depend, more than in any other language, upon the range of ideas of the user. One who is familiar with it, looks at the man opposite him before he decides what Cape Dutch to use in replying to his questions. The words employed are in every way identical in all cases—all depends on the choice. To understand this, the population of South Africa needs only to be studied, in which nearly every element avails itself of the common vernacular as a second language. Englishmen, Americans, Hollanders, Germans, Frenchmen, Italians, Poles, Armenians, Kafirs, Basutos, and Zulus have all alike acquired it. The percentage of Dutch Africanders proper is not a large one, and these even use it side by side with that other language which regularly edifies them when in church, at family worship, or studying the news of the day.

Perhaps the best representatives of Cape Dutch are to be found among the Malay population of the Cape peninsula, whose worship is conducted in an outlandish tongue, and the Bastards born and bred at German mission stations, where Cape Dutch forms the only medium of expression. Among either of these classes one may find a readiness of speech unalloyed with foreign elements, which provides easy vent for all sentiments and every feeling, though being confined to the narrow limits of a patois.

Efforts have at various times been made to lead the Cape Dutch up to the standard of the language of Holland. These
have failed, and are sure to fail. The endeavours of Holland teachers in that direction, which induces them to introduce Holland reading books into their elementary classes, spring from mistaken zeal. The Cape has no need of the polished speech of Holland. To introduce it, would be to add one more difficulty to the complex language question. The language of South Africa is confined between the geographical borders of the country, and must be strictly so. The vernacular is handy and good in its way, but its birth and growth are both local. No good purpose is served by the introduction of foreign polish, however natural its fit. The use of Cape Dutch is extensive enough, and the inherent power of the South African language is sufficiently developed to ensure for it a long life. It would seem to be meant to merge into and exert its influence over the language of the future which may become a useful mixture fit for the wide domain of a United South Africa. For a long time to come the public press and the public platform will keep up the similarity to Dutch which 200 years of use have not appreciably diminished.

And whereas the propriety may be maintained of requiring a study of Holland authors for the higher educational tests prescribed by the University, the language taught in schools should be the medium tongue between that of Holland and the low patois, which every child should learn, and which may yet prove to be a most potent factor in the successful fusion of the races on South African soil.
CHAPTER III.

PRONUNCIATION.

Classifying all current sounds under three heads to determine their pronunciation, we have the following:

1) the Consonants have in the main the pronunciation which is given them in English.

To this the following are exceptions:

- b and d, when final, are pronounced like p and t.
- g is a guttural.
- h is pronounced whenever it occurs; its sound is like that of h in hero.
- j sounds like y in yes.
- w has the sound of v.

2) the Vowels have a long and a short sound. Double vowels always have the long sound.

Single vowels are short in words of one syllable when followed by consonants.

- Final a, e, i, and o are long.

In words of more than one syllable, single vowels are long, if the consonant after them is followed by another vowel; short, if not so followed.

- Long a sounds like a in father; short a like a in English bah! or German Mann.
- Long e sounds like ey in convey; short e like e in cherry.
- Long i sounds like ee in keen; short i like i in lip.
- Long o sounds like oe in woe; short o like o in pol
Long u sounds like u in French múr, but has no equivalent sound in English; short u like u in lub.

Besides these long and short sounds the e has (1) another prolonged short sound, peculiar to abbreviated Dutch words ending in e; and (2) an imperfect sound corresponding to that of the e in the first syllable of represent. It occurs a.o. in the verbal prefixes be and ge, and in the inflections of Nouns and Adjectives. Where necessary, the long sound of vowels will be indicated by the acute accent (’); the short by the grave accent (’); the prolonged sound of e by the circumflex accent (ē), and its imperfect sound by a diaeresis (ë).

Examples: taal, language; lát, stick; táder, father; kâlbâs, gourd; pá, father.

meel, flour; véél, skin; békér, jug; lèkkêrs, sweetmeats; sê, to say; gêfind, found; bêgrijp, to understand; gé, to give.

miir, ant; wil, will; ímaund, somebody; kinders, children; ní, not.

boom, tree; röt, rat; pótê, legs; skòttêl, dish; gló, to believe.

muur, wall; fûl, foal; bûré, neighbours; hûllê, they.

(3) there are a few other sounds to be observed.

œ is the perfect English oo in woof.

y has a softer sound than Eng. i, and lies between the y of prying and the ay of praying. It seems to come nearest to Eng. aye!

ou is slightly softer than ow in Eng. cow.

aau and ooi are pronounced aay and ooy, with full Dutch sound of û and ó.

cëu is a combination of full Dutch é and sound of Eng. w.

œi is pronounced like ooy.

eu and ui have no equivalents in English, and must be acquired by hearing them pronounced. They approach the German sounds ë and ìu.
Examples: moeg, tired; koei, cow; lyf, body; fry, free; frou, woman; draai, to turn; mooi, pretty; leeu, lion; deur, door; huis, house.

(4) Reading Exercises.—Leesoefeninge.

1.

Vân môrrê hèt ěk āl vroeg opgestaan.
This morning have I already early got up.

Ek wâs āl buité voor zônôp. Di skâpê ěn
I was already outside before sunrise. The sheep and
koei ěn pêrđê wâs nôg âlmâl in ďi krâlê gêwëeës.
cows and horses were still all (of them) in the kraals (been).

Ek hèt soo’nto ėc gesûp ôm tê siin hoe ďi folk ďi fê
I (have) thilher walked for to see how the servants the cattle
têl. Daar wâs dri Boesmans by ďi hêk, ěn toe hûl
count. There were three Bushmen at the gate, and when they
dit oopmaak, bègin ďi skâpê somâr nît tê tî. Hoe hûl dit
it opened, began the sheep at once out to fly. How they it
klaar kry, weet ěk nî, maar hûl staan ěn têl,
ready got know I not, but they (just) stood and counted,
ën âs ďi laatstê skaap uitspring, weet hûl prêcis tê
and when the last sheep out jumped, knew they exactly to
sê, hoefiul ďi gêtal îs.
tell how many the number was.

2.

Skippê vaar ôp dî sê. Hûl rys tûssê dî Kaap
Ships go on the sea. They travel between the Cape
ën āl dî ândêrê pàrtê fân dî wôrëld. Eenmaal wâs ěk
and all the other portions of the world. Once was I
mê mét soo’n skip, wât nà Nâtâl gêgaan hèt. Dî skip
with such a ship which to Natal gone is. The ship
wás 'n stoomboot géwees. Ons hét ág dá'té géfaar.  
was a steamer! (been). We (have) eight days sailed.

Dit wás 'n bitji lâng géwees, maar dá weér wás dá meesté  
It was a little long (been) but the weather was the most
fan dá tijd slèg. Almål óp dá skip hét dá eersté dág  
of the time bad. All on the ship have the first day
ál siúk géwòrd. Dit wás 'n naarhyd óm té siin hoe  
already ill become. It was a sad thing for to see how
dí mènsé mòndlé. Maar óns hét dáaróm sylíg  
the people were lying about. But we have however safely
daar ângèköm. Ek hét dá lând bânjè gélyk, éc óp dá  
there arrived. I have the country much liked, and on the
tèrúgtrys wás éc by Blomföntyn, Colesberg, Beaufort,  
return journey (was) I at Bloemfontein, Colesberg, Beaufort,
West én Dí Perl ângèwees.  
West and The Paarl touched.
CHAPTER IV.

GRAMMAR.

I. THE NOUN.

1. The Cases.

In Cape Dutch the Cases of Nouns are not indicated by inflection. The Possessive is expressed by means of the preposition fan, or the Possessive Pronoun syn, (pronounced s'n), Plural hullë; and the Dative by the Preposition ferm (Eng. for) which likewise precedes the object of a Transitive Verb.

Examples:

Dit is myn fádër s'n huis.  
Dit is di huis fan myn fáder.  

\{This is my father's house.\}

Di boerë hullë frowë is by di huis. 

The farmers' wives are at home.

Hy het di àppël ferm di kind gëgë. 

He has given the apple to the child.

Hy het dit ferm hom gësë. 

He has told him so.

2. The Plural.

The Plural is formed by adding s or e to the Singular.

As a general rule Nouns of more than one syllable ending in el, em, en, er, aar, ii, aard, ing, form their plural in s, while all the rest, whether of one or more syllables, take e: këttëls, kettles; bësëms, brooms; dëkëns, blankets; ákkërs, acorns; handëlaars, merchants; bënkiirs, bankers; luiaards, lazy people; këttëngs, chains.
Exceptions: The following nouns take s instead of e:—seuns, sons; arms, arms; neefs, cousins; ooms, uncles; mates; koks, cooks; mans, men; knegs, man-servants.

Observations: (a.) When the final consonant of a noun is preceded by a short vowel which remains short in the plural, that consonant is doubled before the plural ending e, as: dàk, roof, plur. dàkkë; bòk, goat, plur. bòkkë; blik, tin, plur. blikkë; kàr, cart, plur. kàrrë; mès, knife, plur. mèssë; jàs, coat, plur. jàssë.

(b.) The following nouns form their plural irregularly: pàd, road, pàaië; blàd, leaf of a book, blàaië; blàd, leaf of a tree, blàrë; vàrk, pig, vàrkës; kàlf, calf, kàlvërs; làm, lamb, làmmërs; kind, child, kindërs; tree, step, treejë. Words ending in d or f change these letters into j or w respectively before final e; e.g. pad, road, pajë; graf, grave, grawë.

3. The Gender.

There are three genders in Cape Dutch, viz.: The Masculine gender for the names of all male living beings; The Feminine gender for the names of all female living beings; The Neuter gender for the names of objects having no natural gender. Since the distinguishing adjectives di, the, and 'n, a (an), have no declension, very little attention need be paid to genders. There are three ways of expressing the names of the two sexes:

(a.) By using the suffixes in, es, ster in forming female appellations from male ones, as: kòning, king, kòningin, queen; beer, bear, bérin, she-bear; digtër, poet, digtërës, poetëssë; bàkkër, baker, bàkstër.

(b) By using different words for either sex, as:

man, man, husband; frou, woman, wife.  
fàdër, father; moedër, mother.  
pà (pappa), father; mà (mamma) mother.  
mèncër, Mr., Sir; juffrou, Mrs.  
sèur, sir; noi, madam; jongnoi, miss.  
broër, brother; sustër, sister.  
seun, son; doptër, daughter.
neef, cousin, nephew; niggi, cousin, niece.
oom, uncle; tantè, aunt.
peetoom, godfather; peettantè, godmother.
jongëtji, boy; mysì, girl.
jong, servant boy; myd, servant girl.
jonkman, young man; jongè dogtèr, young woman.
hengs, stallion;  
ruin, gelding;  
bul, bull; koèi, cow.
beer, boar; sog, sow.
ram (kapater), ram; ooi, ewe.
hond, dog; teef, bitch.
haan, cock; hen, hen.

(c) By prefixing or affixing qualifying words:

mens, man; mansmens, froumens.
kind, child; jongëtjikind, mysikind.
skaap, sheep; skaapram, skaapooi.
bok, goat; bokram, bokooi.
ful, colt; hengsful, merrifull.
kalf, calf; bulkalf, ferskalf.
eend, duck; mannetjieend, wylieend.

4. Diminutives.

Diminutives are a characteristic of Cape Dutch, being largely used as terms of endearment.

They are formed by adding to the Nouns the suffixes i (plur. iis), tji and ë{jii.

Examples: huisi, little house; plaasi, little farm; fraggi, small load; dorpi, small village.

boompì, small tree; armì, little arm; halmpì, small stalk; riimpì, small strap.

foutì, little woman (dear wife); kniitjì, little knee; boonì, small bean; kamertjì, little room.

rollètjì, small reel; kommetjì, small basin; kannètjì, small jug; ringeltjì, small ring; karreljì, small cart.

Notice further:
klonki, little boy; pietinki, saucer; boeti, sussi, appellations of the eldest brother and sister in a family; tanni, nesi, niggi, endearing terms for aunt, cousin (male and female).

II. The Article.

There are in Cape Dutch two Articles, viz.:

The Definite Article *di* = the, alike for all genders, singular and plural.

The Indefinite Article *een* = a or an, abbreviated to 'n. Both Articles are indeclinable.

III. The Adjective.

1. Adjectives of quality, occurring before Nouns, are inflected by taking an *e*, as: Dis 'n fraaië pérd, *this is a pretty horse*. Hy het 'n goeië moedér, *he has a good mother*.

2. As in English, the Adjectives are also inflected to express degrees of comparison. The Comparative is formed by adding *er*, and the Superlative by adding *st* to the Positive form, as:

Groot, *large*, grootër, grootst.
Zvak, *weak*, zwakker, zwakst.
Duur, *expensive*, duurder, duurst.
Blij, *glad*, bliër, blijkst.
Lief, *dear*, liewer, liest.
Kwaai, *angry*, kwaaiër, kwaaiist.
Min, *little*, mindër, minst.
Mager, *thin*, magerder, magerst.
Gehoorzaam, *obedient*, gehoorzamër, gehoorzaamst.

3. The following have irregular forms of comparison:

   Good, *good*, betër, best.
   Feul (banje), *much*, meer, meest.
   Slég, *bad*, ergër, ergst.
   Graag, *(a)*

(a) This last word is an Adverb, and corresponds to the English verb "to like" used in conjunction with verbs, as:
Hy wil graag kom.  
He likes to come.
Hy wil liwërs bly.  
He would rather stay.
Hy wil di liefstë gaan.  
He prefers going.

4. In some cases meer, more, and meest, most, are used for comparing adjectives, as:
Hy is meer skelm as syn broer.  
He is more sly than his brother.
Di êsël is meer moeg as di perd.  
The mule is more tired than the horse.
Di fadër is in di dorp meer bekënd, as di seun.  
The father is better known in the town than the son.

IV.—The Pronoun.

1. Personal Pronouns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ek, I; my, me.</td>
<td>Ons, we; ons, us.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hy, he; hom, him.</td>
<td>Hullë, they; hullë, them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sy, she; haar, her.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dit, it; dit, it.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Possessive Pronouns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Myn, my.</td>
<td>Ons, our.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn, his.</td>
<td>Hullë, their.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haar, her.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn,  its.</td>
<td>(Jul and Hul are used as abbreviations.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note.—The Personal and Possessive Pronouns of the second persons are only used when speaking to equals or inferiors. It is a mark of reverence to omit them, substituting for them the name of the person addressed. Expressions like, "Oom, wat het Oom met Oom syn fé gemaak?" "Uncle, what did you do with your caltle?"—are most common.

3. Demonstrative Pronouns.

| Dit, this.       | Dat, that.       |
| Hier-di, this, these. | Daar-di, that, those. |
| Deuskant-synë,  | this one here, the one on this side. |
| Anderkant-synë, | that one there, the oneyonder. |
Examples.

Het jy dit al ooit gesehen?
Did you ever see this?

Kan jy dat förstaan?
Can you understand that?

Watter pèrd het siik gêword?
Which horse has been taken ill.

Hier-di.
This one.

Ek wil daar-di pèrd fêrkoop.
I want to sell that horse.

Watter boom sal ek omkap,
Which tree shall I chop down, this one here?
deuiskant-synê?

Né, anderkant-synê sal
No, that one yonder will be
bêter wees.
better.

4. Interrogative Pronouns:

Wi, who?

Wat, what?

Watter, which?

5. Relative Pronouns:

The only relative pronoun used for all genders singular and plural is "wat," who, which or that.

6. Indefinite Pronouns:

Iemand, somebody; nimaud, nobody; idéreen, everybody; iits, something; nik-s-i, nothing; 'n mens, one; sommige, some people; eenig een, anyone; party, some.

V.—The Verb.

1. The conjugation of the Cape Dutch verb is very simple.

The stem-part of the Holland Dutch verb constitutes the Infinitive form of the Cape Dutch verb, and this remains unaltered throughout the entire conjugation; hence there are no person endings, there is no form for the imperfect or past tense, and the past participle is once more the stem with the prefix ge. As an illustration we give the full conjugation of the verb kõm, to come.

2. Conjugation of the Verb "kõm," to come.

Infinitive Present : te kõm, to come.
Past participle : gêkom, come.
Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.
Ek, jy, hy, ons, julle, hullé kom, I come, etc.

Perfect Tense.
Ek, jy, hy, ons, julle, hullé het gekom, I have come, etc.

Future Tense.
Ek, jy, hy, ons, julle, hullé sal kom, I shall come, etc.

Future Perfect.
Ek, jy, hy, ons, julle, hullé sal gekom he, I shall have come, etc.

Conditional Present.
Ek, jy, hy, ons, julle, hullé sou kom, I should come, etc.

Conditional Perfect.
Ek, jy, hy, ons, julle, hullé sou gekom he, I should have come, etc.

Imperative.
Kom, come (thou or ye).

3. The Perfect Tense, or sometimes the Pluperfect Tense, takes the place of the Past Tense in Cape Dutch verbs. There are, however, six verbs in which the form of the Imperfect Tense still survives, viz.: te hé, to have; te wees, to be; sal, shall; kan, can; moet, must; wil, will; which have—had, was, sou, kou, moes, wou—for their Past Tenses.

4. The verbs hé and wees being irregular in their conjugation, we give them in full.

Conjugation of the Verbs hé, to have, and wees, to be.
Infinitive Present: te hé, to have; te wees, to be.
Past Participle: géhad, had; géwees, been.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.
Ek, jy, hy, ons, julle, hullé het, I have, etc.
" " " " " " is, I am, etc.

Perfect Tense.
Ek, jy, hy, ons, julle, hullé het géhad, I have had, etc.
" " " " " " is géwees, I have been, etc.
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Past Tense.
Ek, jy, hy, ons, jullë, hullë had, *I had*, etc.
" " " " " " was, *I was*, etc.

Pluperfect Tense.
Ek, jy, hy, ons, jullë, hullë had gehad, *I had had*, etc.
" " " " " " was gewees, *I had been*, etc.

Future Tense.
Ek, jy, hy, ons, jullë, hullë sal hé, *I shall have*, etc.
Ek, jy, hy, ons, jullë, hullë sal wees, *I shall be*, etc.

Future Perfect.
Ek, jy, hy, ons, jullë, hullë sal gehad hé*, *I shall have had*, etc.
Ek, jy, hy, ons, jullë, hullë sal gewees hé*, *I shall have been*, etc.

Conditional Present.
Ek, jy, hy, ons, jullë, hullë sou hé, *I should have*, etc.
Ek, jy, hy, ons, jullë, hullë sou wees, *I should be*, etc.

Conditional Perfect.
Ek, jy, hy, ons, jullë, hullë sou gehad hé*, *I should have had*, etc.
Ek, jy, hy, ons, jullë, hullë sou gewees hé*, *I should have been*, etc.

Imperative.
Hé*, have (thou or ye):
Wees, be (thou or ye).

5. The following verbs are the only ones that retain the final *n* of the Infinitive Mood of Holland Dutch verbs: *doen*, to do; *zien*, to see; *gaan*, to go; *staan*, to stand; *slaan*, to strike.

This form is likewise retained throughout the conjugation.

Examples:
Present Tense.
Ek doen, ek ziën, ek gaan, ek staan, ek slaan.
Jy doen, jy ziën, jy gaan, jy staan, jy slaan.
Hy doen, hy ziën, hy gaan, hy staan, hy slaan, etc.

Note.—In the places marked with an asterisk (*) the form "het" is by many preferred.
Perfect Tense.
Ek het gedoen, het gesiin, het gegaan, het gestaan, het geslaan.

Future Tense.
Ek sal doen, sal sien, sal gaan, sal staan, sal slaan, etc.

6. The Cape Dutch has a double negation, an unmistakable sign of the influence of the French language upon it during the period of its formation.

Examples:
Ek het ni fér hom gesiin ni, I haven’t seen him.
Ek weet niks ni fan di ding, I know nothing about the matter.
Ek het dit nog nooit gehoor ni, I never heard that yet.
Ons het daar nimand gekry ni, We found no one there.

7. List of some of the Principal Verbs.
(The English is arranged alphabetically.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dutch</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antwoord,</td>
<td>to answer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraag,</td>
<td>to ask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bak,</td>
<td>to bake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doop,</td>
<td>to baptise.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Badi,</td>
<td>to bathe.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bêgin,</td>
<td>to begin.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glo,</td>
<td>to believe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buig,</td>
<td>to bend.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bind,</td>
<td>to bind.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Byt,</td>
<td>to bite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bias,</td>
<td>to blow.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waa,</td>
<td>to blow (wind).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Breed,</td>
<td>to break.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Breng,</td>
<td>to bring.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bou,</td>
<td>to build.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bais,</td>
<td>to burst.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Koop,</td>
<td>to buy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roep,</td>
<td>to call.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skre,</td>
<td>to call out.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Draag,</td>
<td>to carry.</td>
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<td>Fang,</td>
<td>to catch.</td>
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<td>Kus,</td>
<td>to choose.</td>
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<td>Kap,</td>
<td>to chef.</td>
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<td>Schoonmaak,</td>
<td>to clean.</td>
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<td>Khun,</td>
<td>to climb.</td>
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<td>Toe maak,</td>
<td>to close.</td>
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<td>Troos,</td>
<td>to comfort.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Angaan,</td>
<td>to continue.</td>
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<td>Kook,</td>
<td>to cook.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kruip,</td>
<td>to creep.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sny,</td>
<td>to cut.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Durf,</td>
<td>to dare.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hande',</td>
<td>to deal.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bêdriig,</td>
<td>to deceive.</td>
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<td>Ferlos,</td>
<td>to deliver.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fërwoes,</td>
<td>to destroy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Steif,</td>
<td>to die.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frek,</td>
<td>to die (of animals).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Graal,</td>
<td>to dig (to trench).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dol,</td>
<td>to dig (to trench).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fërddwyn,</td>
<td>to disappear.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hinder,</td>
<td>to disturb.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fërdeei,</td>
<td>to divide.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antrek,</td>
<td>to dress.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drink,</td>
<td>to drink.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dyt,</td>
<td>to drive.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Droog,</td>
<td>to dry.</td>
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<td>Eet,</td>
<td>to eat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gemut,</td>
<td>to enjoy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fernem,</td>
<td>to enquire.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Omfal,</td>
<td>to full over.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foel,</td>
<td>to feel.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feg,</td>
<td>to night.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finel,</td>
<td>to find.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fing,</td>
<td>to flee.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fli,</td>
<td>to fly.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fergceet,</td>
<td>to forget.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kiy,</td>
<td>to get.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fersuip,</td>
<td>to get drowned.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bêderf,</td>
<td>to get spoiled.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skrik,</td>
<td>to get shrilled.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gé,</td>
<td>to give.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gly,</td>
<td>to hide.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maal,</td>
<td>to grind.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Groei,</td>
<td>to grove.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Raai,</td>
<td>to guess.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hâel,</td>
<td>to hail.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hang,</td>
<td>to hang.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gebeur,</td>
<td>to happen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Genees,</td>
<td>to heal.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wegsteek,</td>
<td>to hide.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Huur,</td>
<td>to hire.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Raak,</td>
<td>to hit.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hou,</td>
<td>to hold.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hoop,</td>
<td>to hope.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jag,</td>
<td>to hunt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spring,</td>
<td>to jump.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skop,</td>
<td>to kick.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dood maak,</td>
<td>to kill.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weet,</td>
<td>to know.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klopl</td>
<td>to knock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duur,</td>
<td>to last.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lag,</td>
<td>to laugh.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ly,</td>
<td>to lead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leer,</td>
<td>to learn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fêrlant,</td>
<td>to leave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laat,</td>
<td>let (allow).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Förkoop, to sell. Stryk, to stroke.
Laat fat, to set out. Snig, to suck.
Naa, to sew. Fë, to sweep.
Skud, to shake. Swen, to swim.
Skyn, to shine. Neem, to take.
Skiit, to shoot. Afal, to take hold of.
Wys, to show. Praat, to talk.
Sug, to sigh. Procet, to taste.
Sing, to sing. Fertel, to tell.
Sit, to sit. Liig, to tell a lie.
Shap, to sleep. Denk, to think.
Ruik, to smell. Trap, to tread.
Rook, to smoke. Behandel, to treat.
Klink, to sound. Draai, to turn.
Saa, to saw. Bëgryp, to understand.
Spreck, to speak. Kuiër, to visit.
Spuit, to spout. Loop, to walk.
Opkom, to spring up. Was, to wash.
Uitloop, to sprout. Wë, to weigh.
Steel, to steal. Win, to win.
Stap, to stop. Wind, to wind.
"", to pace (of a horse). Werk, to work.
Ophou, to stop. Wensch, to wish.

Skry, to write.

Of the four remaining parts of speech—the Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction and Interjection—those principally used are the following:

VI. The Adverb.

1. Adverbs of Time: Nou, now; ooit, ever; nooit, never; altyd, always; dikwils, often; banjë maal, often; fër êffë, a little while ago; nêt nou, just now; heen en weertjes, for a little while; faandaag, to-day; morré, to-morrow; gister, yesterday; o'ërmorrë, the day after to-morrow; andër week, next week, somlyds, sometimes, &c.

2. Adverbs of Place: Hiir, here; daar, there; o'ërals, everywhere; iwers, somewhere; niwers, nowhere; nér'ëns, nôwhere; naby, near; fër, far; aëtër behind; forën toe, forward; ondër, under, downstairs; bô, above; bo'ën op, on top; op soldër, upstairs, &c.
3. Adverbs of Manner: Goed, well; slèg, bad; fnnnig, quickly; soetjes, slowly; rège, right; férkeerd, wrong, &c.

4. Adverbs of Degree: Heeltémaal, altogether; skaars, scarcely; al tê, too; banjë, very; gënoog, enough; amper, almost, nearly, &c.

5. Adverbs of Mood: Ja, yes; né, no; ni, not; glad ni, not at all; maski, perhaps; straks, possibly; sékër, certainly, daarom, all the same, &c.

VII. The Preposition.

The most common Prepositions are the following: Fan, of, from, j an, at; op, upon; na, towards; langs, next to; fêr, for; néfëns, beside, deur, through; by, by, om, round; in, in; uit, out; af, down; buitekant, outside; binnenkant, inside; sônder without; omtrent, about; tussen, between; o’èr, past, &c.

VIII. The Conjunction.

The following are the most every-day Conjunctions: En, and; want, for; omdat, because; maar, but; as, if, when; of, or, whether; waarom, wherefore; waarvan, whereof; wanneer, when; alhoewel, although, &c.

IX The Interjection.

Some of the Interjections, most used, are as follows: O, oh! ag, ah! siis, bah! foiët tog, fy! foothak! begone! m'n magtig, ! dear me! né ! isn't it?

There is a large number of other expressions in existence, which do service as Interjections.
### CHAPTER V.

**USEFUL INFORMATION.**

I. **The Numbers.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cardinal</th>
<th>Ordinal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Een</td>
<td>Di eersté</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twee</td>
<td>&quot; twédé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dri</td>
<td>&quot; derdé</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fiir</td>
<td>&quot; fiirdé</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fyi</td>
<td>&quot; fyfdé</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ses</td>
<td>&quot; sesdé</td>
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<td>Séwè</td>
<td>&quot; séwéndé</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ag</td>
<td>&quot; agsté</td>
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<tr>
<td>Né'è</td>
<td>&quot; né'èndé</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tiin</td>
<td>&quot; tiindé</td>
</tr>
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<td>Ellèf</td>
<td>&quot; èllèfdé</td>
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<tr>
<td>Twalèf</td>
<td>&quot; twalèfdé</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dertiin</td>
<td>&quot; dertiindé</td>
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<td>Feertiin</td>
<td>&quot; feertiindé</td>
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<td>Fyftiin</td>
<td>&quot; fyftiindé</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sestiin</td>
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<td>Sewentiin</td>
<td>&quot; séwentiindé</td>
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<td>Agtiin</td>
<td>&quot; agtiindé</td>
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<td>Ne'entiin</td>
<td>&quot; né'entiindé</td>
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<td>Twintig</td>
<td>&quot; twintigsté</td>
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<td>Taggentig</td>
<td>&quot; taggenstigsté</td>
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<td>Né'entig</td>
<td>&quot; né'entigsté</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Guide to Cape Dutch

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dutch</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Dutch</th>
<th>English</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>One Hundred</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Hundredst&quot;</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Three Are Nine</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Three Are Nine</strong></td>
<td><strong>Three Are Nine</strong></td>
<td><strong>Four Are Sixteen</strong></td>
<td><strong>Five Are Twenty-Five</strong></td>
<td><strong>Five Are Twenty-Five</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 11. How Time is expressed.

- **Fyf uur**, **five o'clock.**
- **Twalëf uur**, **noon.**
- **Halt een**, **half past twelve.**
- **'n Half uur**, **half an hour.**
- **'n Kwartiir**, **a quarter of an hour.**
- **Dri kwartiir**, **three quarters of an hour.**
- **Twintig minutë**, **twenty minutes.**
- **Tiin minutë o'ër twalëf**, **ten minutes past twelve.**
- **Kwart o'ër twëc**, **a quarter past two.**
- **Om half twëc**, **at half past one.**
- **Agtiin minutë tooor dri**, **eighteen minutes to three.**
- **Hoc laat is dit?**, **What's the time?**
III. Terms relating to Time, etc.

'n Eeuw,  
Di né'entiindë eeuw,  
à century.  
the nineteenth century.

'n Jaar,  
Di jaar né'entiin honderd,  
a year.  
the year nineteen hundred.

Di jaargëtyë,  
Summer, winter; spring, and autumn.

Somër, wintër, foorjaar, en herfs,  
the seasons.

'n Maand,  
Daar's twalëf maandë in di jaar,  
There are twelve months in the year.

'n Week, 'n dag,  
a week, a day.

'n Maand het fiir wëkë, en dertig of een en dertig daë,  
a month has four weeks, and thirty and thirty one days.

'n Skrikkëljaar,  
In 'n skrikkëljaar het Fëbërwarë maand néë en twintig daë.  
a leap-year.  
In a leap-year the month of February has twenty nine days.

'n Uur, 'n minuut, 'n sêkondë,  
an hour, a minute, a second.

Fandaag, morrë, o'ermorrë,  
to-day, to-morrow, the day after to-morrow.

Gistër, eergistër,  
yesterday, the day before yesterday.

Fandaag o'ër ag daë,  
to-day week.

Fandaag foor ag daë,  
a week ago to-day.

Morrë o'ër feertiin daë,  
to-morrow fortnight.

Oggënd, middag, a'ënd,  
morning, afternoon, evening.

Nag, middërnag,  
night, mid-night.

Morrë oggënd,  
to-morrow morning.

Fan oggënd, 's a'ëns,  
this morning, this evening.

's Oggëns, 's a'ëns.  
in the morning, in the evening.

Foormiddag, f.m.,  
forenoon, a.m.

Agtermiddag, n.m., (namiddag),  
afternoon p.m.

Gistër a'ënd,  
last night.
IV. Names of the Months.

Jannewari maand, January.
Fébörwari, February.
Maart, March.
April, April.
My, May.
Juny, June.
July, July.
Augustus, August.
September, September.
Oktober, October.
Nofemhber, November.
Déseember, December.

V. Names of the Days.

Sondag, Sunday.
Maandag, Monday.
Dingësdag, Tuesday.
Woensdag, Wednesday.
Dondërdag, Thursday.
Frydag, Friday.
Satërdag, Saturday.

VI. Points of the Compass.

Di Noord, The North.
Di Suid, The South.
Di Oos, The East.
Di West, The West.

Di wind is noord-west fan-daag, dar sal re'ënt kom, The wind is north-west to-day, we shall have rain.
Di wind waai sud-oos, The wind blows from the south-east.

Di oostëlijkë deel van di Koloni, The eastern part of the Colony.
Di noordëlijkë deel van di Transläal, The northern part of the Transvaal.
Pretoria lë noord-oos van Johannesburg, Pretoria lies to the north-east of Johannesburg.
Di noordë grens van di distrik, The northern boundary of the district.
VII. Cape Weights and Measures.

Measures not given under this head are like the English.

Weights—(Avoirdupois).

16 ounces (ons) = 1 pound (pond).
100 lbs. = 1 Cape cwt.
112 lbs. = 1 English cwt.
2000 lbs. = 1 Cape ton (Kaapsche ton).
2240 lbs. = 1 English ton.

Dry Measure of Capacity.

3 bushel (boessel) or 4 skepels = 1 muid or sack (muid or sak).
8 gallons = 1 bushel (boessel).

Liquid Measure of Capacity.

2 Cape pints (pint) = 1 Cape quart.
6 Cape quarts (kwart) = 1 Cape gallon.
8 Cape bottles (bottel) = 1 Cape gallon.
1 Anker = 7 1/2 gallons.
1 aum (aam) = 31 2/3 gallons.
1 leaguer (legger) = 126 1/2 gallons.

VIII. Money.

'n Stui'er, a halfpenny.
'n oulap, a penny.
'n dubbeltji, penny halfpenny.
'n oulap en 'n stui'er, a threepence.
'n trépen, a sixpence.
'n sixpens, a shilling.
'n silling, a shilling and sixpence.
'n dauldér, a florin.
twé silling, half-a-crown.
'n half kroon, a crown.
'n kroon, a pound.
IX. Land Measure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1,000 Cape Feet</th>
<th>= 1,033 British Imperial Feet.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Rijnlauische peet)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Cape Feet</td>
<td>= 1 Cape Rood (Kaapse Roede).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>420 Cape Roods</td>
<td>= 1 English Mile (Myl).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.44 Cape Square ft.</td>
<td>= 1 Cape Square Rood (Fiirkante Roede).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600 Cape Square Rood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Cape Morgen</td>
<td>= 2.12 English Acres.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302.38 Cape Morgen</td>
<td>= 1 English Square Mile.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

X. Ways of Addressing.

Among Afrikaners proper an old man is addressed as Dam, uncle, and his wife as Tanie, aunt. Persons so addressed reply by calling a younger man Neet, cousin (nephew), and a younger woman Niggi, cousin (niece). Males of equal rank and about equal age address one another as Broer (brother), or Ou Broer (old brother), the ou being a term of endearment pure and simple. Females under like circumstances will say Susler (sister), or, though seldom, Ou Suster.

Fathers are addressed as Pa, and mothers as Ma.

Grandfathers are addressed as Ou Pa, and grandmothers as Ou Ma.

Ou Kirël is generally used for speaking about older male persons; by some, however, specially with reference to their fathers.

A minister of religion is called Meeneer (Mister), a title which is sometimes shared by Magistrates.

A schoolmaster is addressed and spoken of as "Meester."

A male native is addressed as jong, or ou jong, and a female native as ou meel.

Natives commonly address their masters with Seur, or Baas, and their mistresses as Ou Noi.

Their master’s eldest son is called Klein Baas, and the others Baas Piit, Baas Andriis, &c. The eldest daughter in the family is by the servants spoken of as Klein Noi.
### XI. Common Christian Names.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Willem</td>
<td>Racheltji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koos (Koot)</td>
<td>Sari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frikki</td>
<td>Leni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>Mitji (Mari)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gert</td>
<td>Sanni (Susi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hans (Johannes)</td>
<td>Mimi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hendrik (Henni)</td>
<td>Wisi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frans</td>
<td>Anni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piet</td>
<td>Betti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoffel</td>
<td>Matti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jakop</td>
<td>Hanni (Jani)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andriis</td>
<td>Tili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fani</td>
<td>Stina</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER VI.

Spreekoeftenings met di Werkwoord "hê."

Ek het 'n kop.
Ek het ook 'n lyf.
Dan het ek nog tweé arms en tweé beenë.
An elke arm het ek 'n hand.
An elke been het ek 'n foet.
An idere hand het ek tiin fingërs.
An idere foet het ek tiin toonë.
'n Mens het 'n mond om te praat.
'n Mens het 'n tong om te proef.
'n Mens het oorë om te siin.
'n Mens het oorë om te hoor.
'n Mens het 'n neus om te ruik.
'n Mens het hande om te foel.

Party mense het oorë en hul siin daarom ni.
Sukkë mensë is blind.
Andere het weer oorë en kan daarom ni hoor ni.
Sukkë mensë noem 'n mens doof.
Jan Lourens het 'n mond maar hy kan ni praat ni.
Soo 'n mens het dit maar swaar in syn lëwë.

Speaking Exercises on the Verb "to have."

I have a head.
I have also a body.
Then again, I have two arms and two legs.
On each arm I have a hand.
On each leg I have a foot.
On each hand I have ten fingers.
On each foot I have ten toes.
People have mouths to speak.
People have tongues to taste.
People have eyes to look.
People have ears to hear.
People have noses to smell.
People have hands to feel.

Some people have eyes and yet they do not see.
Such people are blind.
Others again have ears and still they do not hear.
Such people are called deaf.

Jan Lourens has a mouth, but he cannot talk.
Such a person has a hard life.
Hy is stom, armé jong.
Perdi het nír beene en koei en skapé ook.
Di foet van 'n koei het twé partie, en 'n perd syné maar een.
Koei en osse het hornës op hul koppë.
Hul het dit om hul te sérdé-

*He is dumb, poor boy.
Horses have four legs, as also cows, and sheep.
A cow’s foot is in two parts, and a horse’s in one.
Cows and even have horns on their heads.
These they have to defend themselves.

Het jullë al geëet, kindërs?
Né, noggé ni, Pa, ons gaan nog.
Het jullë niks ni gehad fan fan morgë af?
Niks anderës ni as 'n paar përskies in di boord.
O, ek siin, dan het jullë gësteel.
Né, Pa, ons het ni wil steel ni, maar ons het so lus gehad.

*Have you taken you dinner, boys?
No, not yet, father, we are going.
Have you had nothing since this morning?
Nothing but a couple of peaches in the orchard.
Oh, I see, then you have been stealing.
No father, we didn’t mean to steal, but we felt so much inclined for them.

Het julle al dorp toe gegaan?
Ja, ons het al lour 'n uur terug gëkom.
Hoe het di perdë gërek?
Né, daarom ordentlik, Pa, maar di hotperd wil ni mooi ni.
Jy het séker weer fet hom gëslaan.
Nog moit ni, ek het 'n al te goei les gëleer.
Het hy jou gëskop, Tom?
Hy het vanjë gëbaljaar di ander dag, en ampërtjiis fer my doodgeskop.

*Have you been to the village?
Yes, we came back an hour ago.
How did the horses pull?
Rather decently, father, but that off horse doesn’t pull well.
I am sure you beat it again.

Never, I had to much of an experience
Did it kick you, Tom?
It made a great ado the other day, and nearly kicked me to pieces.
Gister had ons 'n regte fraai dag.  
Das unceléwé so in di winter hiir.  
As dit ni maski réënt, is dit weer net mooi.  
Ons het nou al dri wèkè gèn réënt géhad.  
Het jy al bérg omtrent jou skapé géhad?  
Ja, ek het daarom 'n briët géhad, maar ni feul nuus ni.  
Het halle droogtè géhad dan di kant?  
Ek sou so meer, net 'n taman droogtè.  
Di feld hé amper ni kos géhad fer di fè ni.  
En di rifur, moe in praat ni, di het di heel jam nog ni water géhad ni.  
Dan sal hul amper ni oes hè ni.  
Dat sal hul ook ni, ek is banjè jammèr fer di distrik.

Yesterday we had really a nice day.  
That's always so here in winter.  
It by chance it does not rain, the weather is very nice.  
We haven't had rain now for three weeks.  
Have you heard about your sheep at all?  
Yes, I did have a letter, but not much news.

Have they had the drought that way?  
I should say so, a fearful drought too.  
The veld has scarcely had food for the cattle  
And the river, don't talk of it, it has not had any water at all.  
Then they will have scarcely any harvest at all.  
No, they won't, I feel so sorry for the district.

Denk jy hy sou sofeul siektes hè as hy ni so agélosig was?  
Hy sou sèkèr gèld géhad het ashy net wilopgèpas het.  
Myn ma het gister koppyn géhad, dis wat sy ni het kan kom ni.  
Straks sal sy morré maar weer 'n kwaaltji hè  
Dis moéntlik, -y is maar so swakkerig.

Do you think he would be so often ill if he were not so careless?  
He would undoubtedly have had money if he had been careful.  
My mother had a headache yesterday, that is why she could not come.  
Perhaps she will have something else the matter with her to-morrow.  
Possibly, she is rather delicate.
Denk hy ons sal di pos so laat géhad hê as dis spruit ni water géhad had ni.
Waarom wil julle tog almê-lêwê pampierê hê?
Di man het al tê haujê praatjiis géhad, dis wat ons ni fêr hom lyk ni.
Denk tog dat ons net soo 'n groot plaas sou hê as Oom Willem.

Does he think we should have had the post so late, if the river had had no water.
Why do you always want papers?
That man talks too much, that’s why we don’t like him.
Just think that we should have as large a farm as uncle William.
CHAPTER VII.

Spreekoeefeninge met di Werkwoord "wees."

Frikki is myn broer.
Leni is Jan s'n suster.
Myn fader was eers boer gewees.
Maar nou is hy agent.
Watter dag is dit fandang?
Dis di agtuinde fan Jame-\nwarimaand.
Dis warémpél Ma zyn fér-
jaarsdag.
Dan sal daar sékér banjé
gasté wees.
Waar meen jy sal hulle
wees?
Ek meen op di plaas fan di
ou mensé.
Vergangé jaar was daar 'n
heel duisternis gewees.
Di karré hét rondgestaan so
as op 'n fandús.
Di prédikant was ook daar
gewees.
Di hele buurt hét gekom
om fér Ma géluk te
wëns.

Is daar weer 'n swarighyd,
on Broer?
Ja, ek is nou y'ëntlik règ in
di pékël.
Hoe kom dan so?
Wel, laat ek nou fër jou
fértél.

Speaking Exercises on the Verb "to be."

Fred is my brother.
Helen is John’s sister.
My father was a farmer first.

But now he is an agent.
What is the date to-day?
This the eighteenth of January.

Why, that is Mother’s birth-
day.
Then, I am sure, there will be
many guests.
Where, do you mean, will they
be?
I mean on the old people’s
farm.
Last year there were a whole
crowd of them.
The carts stood about there like
on a sale.
The minister was there, too.

All the neighbourhood came
to wish Mother many
happy returns.

Is there a difficulty again, old
chap?
Yes, I’m in a real corner this
time.
How is that?
Well, let me tell you.
Di baljuw was fan morrê hiin.
Hy het my 'n anskrywing gebreg
Daar was gister 'n fonnis te'én my uitgewys in di kantoor.
Hy het gekom om my goed an te slaan.
Andêr week wil hy têi my uitserkoop.
Di man was banjê ergêlik gêwees, sê ek fêr jou.
Hy het amper fêr my bê leegig.
Dit was glad fêr nêit om te pêlbeer met hom te praat.
Hy was nêit so koppig as 'n êsêl.
Yndlik het hy tog meet hoor.
Myn ou buurman was hûr by my gêwees.
En di het fêr hom y'entlik flûks di waarhyd gêsê.
Maar di man het so fêr hom gê-kam, dat hy ni gêweet hêt waaier om tê kyk ni.

The Sheriff was here this morning.
He has brought me a writ.

Yesterday, judgment was taken out against me in the Court.
He came to attach my property.
Next week he wants to sell me out.
The fellow was very offensive, I tell you
He almost insulted me.

It was quite useless trying to talk to him.
He was as heady as a mule.

At last, however, he had to hear.
My old neighbour was here with me.
And he gave him a straight talking to.
But the fellow got so ashamed that he did not know which way to look.

Sal myn frind daar wees, sé jy, as ek kom?
Ek het so fêr hom teistaan.
Dit was di afspraak, so fêr-têl hy fêr my.
Waarom was hy dan ni gister a'end daar gêwees ni?
Hy het gêsê hy was al daar gêwees al di andêr dag.

Will my friend be there, you say, when I come?
That's how I understood him.
That was the arrangement so he told me.
Why wasn't he there last night, then?
He said, he had been there the other day.
Di gewesê magistraat was 'n daung knap man gewees.
Ons kry sékêr nooit meer 'n man soos hy ni.
Dis daarom al tê jammer dat hy nou het moes weggaan.
Wees jy maar geduldig man, dan kom nog as reg.
Maar ek was al so lang geduldig gewees, ek kan nou amper nie langer hom ni.
Om reg te wees is di eerstê ding, om tersp edig te wees is di tweedê.
Wat son dit tog wees dat di kop tam myn ni kan reg kom ni?
Ag, dit moet sékêr di: studeer wees, myn kind.
Jy kan genera di studi nou 'n bitji laat bly.

Om eerlik en opreg te wees is di: bêstê rekommendasi.
Dis goed om patriotts te wees, maar di gesondê forstand moet daarom di eerstê bly.
Sal ons nia tam aënd by meê kan kan wees, om di sakê deêr ak te bêpraat.
Hy het al gister daar moet wees, dit ak yk of kom hy glad ni.
Hoe staan dit nou mët julle, sal dit rooi of teurê wees: julle moet nou bêslis.

The former magistrate was a very clever man.
We shan't ever get such a man again like he was.
It's such a pity he had to leave

Just have patience, and all will yet come right.
But I have been patient for such a long time, I can hardly keep up any longer now.
To be right is the first thing, to be prosperous is the second.
Why can it be that my head won't come right again?

Oh, that must surely be your study, my child.
You can safely stop your study a little now.

To be honest and straightforward is the best recommendation.
It is good to have patriotic feelings, but common sense ought always to predominate.
Could we not meet together to-night to discuss these matters thoroughly.
He should have been there yesterday, but it seems as if he won't come.
What is your mind now, is it to be yes or no? you must decide now.
Myn fadêr het skaars kan, daar wees, toen di reënt afkom.
Denk jy dit kan waar gewees het, wat gistêr in di koerant gêstaan het dan di oorlog?
Ek sal ni kan sékêr sé ni, of dit waar kan gewees het, maar dit lyk heel moëntlik.
Dit sal 'n al te goeiê ding wees, as onsê distrik kan bêter fertyënuur-dig wees in di parlement.

My father can scarcely have been there when the rain came down.
Do you think it can have been true what the paper said yesterday about the war?
I could not say for certain if it could have been true, but it looks very probable.
It would be a capital thing if our district could be better represented in parliament.
CHAPTER VIII.

**Kommersie en Uitdrukking**

Jan loop na di dem.
Hy het inand gehoor klop.
Hy streek sya regterhand uit.
Hy fat de knop an.
Hy trek di deur oop.
Hy sien sy oom daar.
Hy sê, dag oom, ek is bly om fê oom te sien.
Hoe gaan dit nog, oom?

**Conversation & Expressions.**

John goes to the door.
He has heard a knock.
He pulls out his right hand.
He takes hold on the knob.
He pulls the door open.
He sees his uncle there.
He says, good day, uncle, I am glad to see you.
How do you do, uncle?

Nê, dit gaan nog goed, neê, danki.
En hoe gaan dit nog met jou?
Is pappa en mamma fris?
Het Frans tê di hoes afgê-kom?
Het dit somai ôèrgêgaan, of het hy di dokter íêhad?

Ek het gehoor nê Sanni lê nêt slêg.
Hoe lyk di wêreld hier, neef?

**Are father and mother well?**

**Did it leave him of its own accord, or did he see the doctor?**

I heard that cousin Sanni is very ill.

**How are things about here, cousin?**

**Have you had a good deal of rain?**

**In what condition are your sheep?**

Ek het gehoor nê Sanni lê nêt slêg.
Hoe lyk di wêreld hier, neef?

**I am fairly well, cousin, thank you.**

**And how do you do?**

**Are father and mother well?**

**Did it leave him of its own accord, or did he see the doctor?**

I heard that cousin Sanni is very ill.

**How are things about here, cousin?**

**Have you had a good deal of rain?**

**In what condition are your sheep?**

Di feld is droog, en di skapê is misêrabel.
Di groot fê lyk 'n weinig bêê: non.

**The veldt is dry, and the sheep are miserable.**

**The cattle look a little better, now.**
Party fan ons pérdida is banjé maeër.
Ons het maar min korëng gewin di jau.
Di reënt het té laat uitgehê om té ploë.
Di sprinkhané het tok banjé gêplà.
Hulle het di mihns skoon opgéfreet
Ons léve nou maar op lys en pampoen.
Di kos is min, maar hy’s daarom goed.
Ons moet maar téftriëlle wees
In party pickké is dít nog ergé; as hiin.

Ons het met di tryn Beaufort toe gery.
Party fan' ons was di eerste maal op di tryn.
Ons het banjé plësiir gehad.
Een my i het siik geword, maar ni erg ni
Ons het fër haar stil op 'n bank neergêlè.
Toen het sy somar weer rëg geword.
Di lekkérsè was nog in di nag.
Ons het van Colesberg gëkom.
Di dag was dit 'n bitji warm en stoffêrig.
Maan di nag was heerlik koel geweë en tog ni kond ni.
Di Koor o lyk reglé traar.
Dit moet kort kort dan ge réénd het.

Some of our horses are very thin.
We had only a small crop of grain this year.
The rain kept off too late to plough.
The locusts have been very troublesome, too.
They destroyed the meëthes completely.
We are now simply hung on meat and pumpkin.
Food is scarce, but what we have is good.
We shall have to be content.
In some places things are even worse than here.

We went to Beaufort by train.
Some of us were in the train for the first time.
We had a great deal of fun.
One girl got sick, but not bad.
We put her quietly down on a seat.
Then she got right again very soon.
The nicest part was the night.
We came from Colesberg.

During the day it was rather warm and dusty.
But the night was delightfully cool and yet not cold.
The Karoo looks very nice.
It must have rained there shortly.
Almost all the rivers were running.
Now we shall stay a fortnight at Beaufort.
And then we go to Wellington.

Two of our party are at school there.
They spent their holidays at home.
One young man attends the Missionary College.
He is a very bright young man.
He has passed his matriculation.
His people at that time wanted him to stop learning.
But he won't hear of it.

He is very ambitious just like his brother.
His brother has become a minister.
He has now gone to Europe to travel.
He has already received two calls.
Yesterday we made a picnic.

There is a nice spot far in the gorge.
There we went, and it was very delightful.
We spent a pleasant day.

There were many ladies with the party.
We made coffee and tried chops.
Then also we had games under the trees.
Maar di lekkërste was nog di gësëls.
Ons was by mëkaar uit fër-
skillëndë plekkë van
onsë land.
Al gou het ons uitgënd
dat banjë van ons mensë
mëkaar ken.
Party het soëfër gëkom, dat
hul di aënd gësky het as
naë famili.
Ek kan ni sê m, hoe aange-
naam dit was.
Di tëngtëg het ons by di
maanlig gëmaak.
En di heele pad oër het ons
hims gësing.
Om half elfë was ons weer
by di huis gëwees.

Het jy van aënd noogiitsmuuts
fan di oorlog gëhoor?
Ja, hullë het weer 'n slag
gëhad.
Wat, al weer 'n slag?
Ja, daar in di buurt van
Ermelo, së hullë.
En hoe het dit gegaan?
Ek denk ordentlik goed fër
di troepë.
Is daar banjë dood?
Ek hoor daar was oër di
twë honderd butë
gëfeg gëstel.
Jy meen fan di Boerë?
Ik meen fan al di twë kantë
sam.
Het di Boerë somu ryfëls
gëhad?
Në, hullë had ook kanonnë,
ses glo ek.
Wi het hulle angeëoer?

But the nicest part was the
conversation.
We were together from differ-
ent parts of the country.
Very soon we found out that
many of our people knew
each other.
Some came so far even as to
separate that evening as
near relations.
I cannot tell how pleasant it
was.
The journey back we made by
moonlight.
And all the way we sang
hymns.
We reached home at half past
ten.

Did you hear anything fresh
about the war this evening?
Yes, there has been another
battle.
What, another one again?
Yes, in the neighbourhood of
Ermelo, it is said.
And how did things go?
Pretty well for the troops, I
think.
Were there many killed?
I hear there have been over
two hundred casualties.

You mean among the Boers?
I mean on both sides together.

Had the Boers rifles only?
No, they had cannon too, six I
believe.
Who was their commander?
Daar was tweé gêneêraals gêwees, maar ik vergee hul namê.
Denk jy hulle sal nou nog lang anhou?
Dit mag wees, maar wi sal dit sê?
Ik wens hul nou nou op.
Ja, dit wens ons almal, maar hul fêg daarom dag na dag.
Denk jy ni, onsê land word banjë vernil?
Sêkerlik, dis nog di sêgste van di heel ding.
Was jy al by'n gêfêg gêwees?
Gêlukkig ni, ek glo ni ek sal dit lyk ni.
Ek sê fêr jou, dis fresseslik.
Di bomme wêt hul skiiit, is ysslêê diingê
Maar di meestê word daarom met di roerre gewond.
Ek was nou al tiimmaal in di slag.
Partykeer fêl di mensê somar links en regs.
Dis tê feul fêr 'n mens om dit an tê sîm
Di een skré, di ander tloek, di derdê lê kerm.
Di doklêers kom en dra di umê goed weg.
Hullë stuur fêr hulle na di hospitalê,
Daar word hulle fêrpleeg
Maar di ellendê wat word uitgestaan, is ni om tê bêskrywê ni.

There were two generals, but I forget their names.
Do you think they will still keep on long?
Perhaps so, but who can tell?
I wish they would stop now.
Yes, we all wish so, but they keep on fighting day after day all the same.
Don't you think our country is getting devastated?
No doubt, and that is the worst part of the business.
Have you ever been in a fight.
Fortunately not, I don't think I should like it.
I tell you, it is terrible.
The bombs they shoot, are fearful things
Still, most are wounded by rifle shooting.
I have now been in ten engagements.
Sometimes men just drop down right and left.
It is too much for any man to witness.
One screams, another swears, a third one lies moaning.
The doctors come and carry the poor fellows away.
They send them to the hospitals.

There they are nursed.
But the misery that is endured, is indescribable.
CHAPTER IX.

Bepaalde Onderwerpe.

My father is 'n man.
Hy is vyf teen jaar.
Ek is syn seun.
Ek is di oudste van ses kinders.
Daar is dri seuns en dri dogters.
Di dogters is mylsis.
Myn moeder is ses en teertig.
Sy begin al griss word.
Ni banjé, maar net soo'n bitji in haar foorhaar.
Myn fader is ouwer as myn moeder.
En toch word hy nog niks griss ni.
Myn moeder syn oë is ook al sleg.
En haar tandé is amper almal uit.
Ek meen di boënste, di onderste het sy nog.
Sy wil fér haar nuut tandé kry.
Maar sy het gëhou dit kos banjé geld.
Nou wil sy nog net 'n bitji wag.
Agter Niinuaar gaan sy Kaap toe.
Om 'n nuut gebit te laat inset.

Specific Topics.

At Home.

My father is a man,
He is fifty years old.
I am his son.
I am the eldest of six children.

There are three sons and three daughters.
The daughters are girls.
My mother is torty-six.
She is already getting grey.
Not very much, but just a little in front.
My father is older than my mother.
And still he is not getting grey at all yet.
My mother's eyes are bad, too.
And she has lost nearly all her teeth.
I mean the top ones, the lower ones she has still.
She wants to get new teeth.
But she has heard that they are expensive.
Now she wants to wait a little longer.
After New Year she will go to Cape Town.
In order to have new teeth put in.
Dan sal sy weer mooi lyk.
Myn oudste sustêr is voor
gangê paar getrou.
Haar man was 'n weduwnaar
geweens.
Sy eerstê fraaï het an di téring gesêterwe.
Hy het 'n paar kindêrs, maar
hul is nog banjê klein.

Hul weet niks van di dood
van di moeder.
Toen di nuut moeder in di
huis kom, het hul so mar
gewen.
Hul was net as klyn kuiikê-
têi-wat 'n mens by 'n
ander hoendêt set.
Ons familî was almêlêwê
banjê gesêgên geweens.
Ni een van ons kinêrs
was nog swaar suk.
En ek het fader of moeder
ook nog nooit y'nlêk
sleg gesêm.
Ons hou lêr ons maar min
op met dokters.
Ons eet almêlêwê gesondê
kos.
En moeder sê dis nog di
bestê dokêr.

Stad toe.

Waar gaan Oom van morreê?
Ek gaan Kaap toe, ou Broer.
Mark toe?
Nê, ek het besigheid by di
prokureur.
Tog ni holsakê ni?

Then she will look pretty again.
My eldest sister was married
last year.
Her husband was a widower.

His first wife died of consump-
tion.
He has a couple of children,
but they are still very
young.
They know nothing of their
mother's death.
When the new mother came
into the home, they look to
her at once.
They were just like little
chickens which you give
to a strange hen.
Our family has always been
very fortunate.
Not one of the children has
ever been very ill.
Neither have I ever seen father
or mother really bad.

We have very little to do with
doctors.
We always eat healthful food.
And mother says that that is
the best doctor.

Going to Town.

Where are you going this
morning, Uncle?
I am going to Cape Town, old
fellow.
To market?
No, I have some business at
my attorney's.
No court case, 1 hope?
O, ek weet nog ni, straks kom daar nog iets fun.
Wat is dan di moeilikhyd?
Ek het moeilik met myn buurman o'ër di water.
Is di water skaars?
Ni juist skaars ni, maar ons plasë het water uit een stroom, en hy gebraaik tê feul.
En wat wil Oom nou maak by di prokureur?
Ek wil nêt raad neem.
Maar sal di man ni sé, Oom moet hof toe gaan?
Maski sal hy so sé.
Weet Oom dis gêfaarlik?
Daar's ni gêfaar ni as ek net reg het.
Reg of ni reg, di hof is almê-lêwê 'n gêfaarlik plek.
Hoe kom so, ou Broer?
Di prokureurs sleep ons al tê graag in di hof om di duitê.
Het jy onderfinding daarfan, ou Broer?
Ja, ordêntêlik, en ek sal ni gou weer soo'n toe gaan ni.
Het jy banjê fêrloor?
Ek was eenmaal in di hof met 'n saak wat ek gê-win het, maar di kostê was banjê meer gêwees as di heel ding wêrd was.
Het di ander party dan ni bêtaal ni?

Oh, I don't know yet, perhaps something will come of it.
What is the difficulty?
I am having trouble with my neighbour about the water.
Is the water scarce?
Not exactly scarce, but our farms have their water from one stream, and he uses too much.
And now, Uncle, what are you going to do at the attorney's?
I only want to take advice.
But won't that man say, Uncle, that you must go to court?
Perhaps he will say so.
Uncle, do you know that that is dangerous?
There is no danger, if I am in my right.
Right or no right, the court is always a dangerous place.
How so then, old fellow?
The attorneys like to bring us into court for the sake of the money.
Do you speak from experience, old man?
Yes, rather, and I shan't go there again soon.

Did you lose much?
I was once in court with a case which I won, but the costs were much more than the whole thing was worth.

Did not the other side pay then?
Di ander man het bankrot gegaan, en ek het amper ni'n penuy uit hom gekry ni.

Wat denk jy nou yëntlik fan watersaké, ou Broer?

Ek denk, om di waarhyd te se, Oom, dis nog di gefaarlikste saké fan almal.

Maar hulle is tog so eenvoudig.

Dit mag wees, maar ek het almaléwe gésiin dat hulle lang is, en lang saké is kostbaar.

Dan raai jy ni för my om di prokureur te gaat siin?

Dit wil ek ni sé ni, maar pas net op för hom as hy praat fan di hof.

The other man went insolvent, and I got scarcely a penny out of him.

What is your opinion of water cases, old fellow?

Uncle, to tell you the truth, they are the most dangerous cases of all.

And yet they are so simple.

That may be, but I have always noticed that they are lengthy, and long cases are costly.

Then you would not advise me to go and see my attorney?

I do not say so, only be careful when he mentions the court.

Rondrys.

Di maniir van rys in di land is in di laatsté sëf en twintig jaar banjé fér-"ander.

Foör di tyd hèt ons hiir ni geweet fan 'n tryn ni.

Di eenigste ding wat ons het kan doen, was om di kar in te span en te laat fat.

Partykeer was ons tot feer-tiin da'ë toe âgter mé-kaar op di pad, maar dit was maar niks gewees ni.

Travelling About.

The ways of travelling in this country have very much changed the last twenty five years.

Before that time we didn't know about trains down here.

The only thing we could do was to inspan a cart and go.

Sometimes we were as long as fourteen days travelling, but that did not matter.
Di mensê oêrals was frond like en gasfry, en di deurê het alne'êwê oppê staan fer fremdelinge.

Om rond te trek in'n feerwâ met âg êsêls of pêrê, dit was al te aangênaam geewe-

Dan was daar ook di ossêwâ, en dit was di lêkkerste fan al.

Di tryn mag nêt so teul gemakkê he as hy wil, maar niks kom by 'n ossêwâ ni.

Maar nou is al di eentoudig- hyd wêg, en 'n mens rys nou in Suid-Afrika rond nêt soo's in Europê.

Di tryn is 'n wonderlike uit-

As 'n mens bêrekê wattê-

Eers hêt hy geloop fan di Kaap tot Wellington, maar nou gaan hy al dwars deur Afrika tot Delagoa Baai toe.

Di heelê kuns en di heelê krâg fan di tryn lê in di engine, di anderê is maar gewoorn waêns.

Di engine het 'n kêtfel waar hy stoom in maak, en di stoom werk op di wiile.

Op di maniir is dit di water wat al di krâg maak.

The people were everywhere kind and hospitable, and the doors were always open to strangers.

Going about in a spring-wagon with eight mules or horses was too delightful altogether.

Then there was the ox-wagon low, the nicest thing of all.

The train may have as many carriages as it likes, but nothing equals an ox-wagon.

But now all this simphlicity is gone, and we now travel about in Africa just like one does in Europe.

The train is a wonderful invention, no doubt.

It one calculates the weight such a thing draws, one's head begins to turn.

First it ran from Cape Town to Wellington, but now it crosses Africa and runs up to Delagoa Bay.

The whole ingenuity and the whole strength of the train lie in the engine, the other carriages are but ordinary wagons.

The engine has a boiler in which steam is produced, and that steam acts on the wheels.

In that way it is the water that produces all the power.
Daar is nog 'n ander ding, wat baanjé wonderlik is: dis di tram sonder pèrdè.
Dis y'entlik 'n árigé ding, soo's hy daar deur di strate skuif, en g'nu mèns weet hoe ni.
Di krag wat fèr hom dryf, noem 'n mèns élèktrisitýt, maar nimand kan sé wat dit is ni.
Di eenigsté wat jy daarvan kan gèwaar, is fònkiis wat onder di wièlè uitlí.
Hy loop ni so finnig as di tryn, maar daarom twintig myl in di uur.
Maar di lasté ding wat di mènsdom nou mee rys, is maar snaks.
Daar's di bycleve, wat hul sè, wat nèt maar kan loop, maar omfal as hy stilstaan.

'n Mèns kan skaars fèrstaan hoe eené daarop kan bly sít.
En ek het al gèsiin wat 'n man en 'n fròu agtèr mékaar op sít, en ook luigs mékaar.
Nou, hoor ek, is daar ook eené wat 'n mèns dra sonder dat hy fèr hom trap.
Dis sèkèr nog di mooistè uithinsèl fan al, want nou kan di rùtèr maar sít en word glad ni moeg ni.

Dit lyk of word di mènèé hoe langèr hoe slimmèé.

There is still another thing which is very wonderful, viz the horseless tram.
It is really a queer thing, the way it moves along the streets, no one knowing how.
The power which drives it, is called electricity, but no body can say what that is.
The only thing you can notice of it, is sparks that escape from under the wheels.

It does not run so fast as the train, but still it goes twenty miles an hour.
But everything almost by which people now travel, is queer.
There is the bicycle, as they call it, that can only run, but falls over when it stands.

One can scarcely understand how a person can keep sitting on it.
And I have seen some on which a man and a woman sit behind each other, and also alongside of one another.
Now, I hear, there is one too that carries a man without paddling.

That is undoubtedly the finest invention of all, for now the rider can just sit and does not tire himself in the least.
It seems as if people were always getting cleverer.
Ek fér my tèrkuis daarom maar 'n perëd om op tè ry; ek dënk dis tylviger. In di dorpë is di bïcyles goed géneeg, want di stratë is moor gelyk om tè ry, en perëd tè hou is daar dmu.

Maa op 'n plaas bêtaal di ou fadërlandsë géwoontës daarom almëlewë banjë bètër.

Ek het al banjë gësan fan di jongë mënse fan huitë wat aglër di nutt géwoontës an is.

Maar ek siin dit maak fër hultë glad ni gélukkigër, en hul tergeet daarby di boerdéry.

Idër in syn stand, së di spreèkwoord: dit beantwoord ni fër di eenc klasse mënsë om fër di andérë tè wil na aap.

'n Boer op syn plaas, met syn perëd en fé, en wa'ëns en karrë, kan buntë: 'L di afhinsëls fan di niëwë tyd klaar kom.

Op di Ländë

MÔnë, Frans, hoe lyk dit met jou fan mërrë agter di dans?

Nê, Piet, ek moët net agter mëkaar, ek het froeg by di huis gékom.

Dis amper jàmmër, ek het fandaag met jou wil uitgaan.

I for one, however, prefer a horse to ride on; I think it safer.

In towns bicycles are all right, for the streets are nice and smooth for riding, and it is expensive to keep horses there.

But on a farm the old homely customs always answer a good deal better.

I have seen a great many young people from the country who are after these modern customs.

But I have noticed that they do not make them any happier, and they forget farming over them.

Every one in his place, says the proverb: it does not pay one class of people to try and imitate another class.

A farmer on his farm, with his horses and cattle, and wagons and carriages, can get along without these many inventions of modern times.

In the Fields.

Good morning, Francis, how do you feel after the dance?

O, Peter, I feel quite all right, I went home early.

That's almost a pity, I wanted to take you out to-day.
Né, on kérél, dit sal ni gaan ni; ek het gister gêkmêr; man u fandag het ek banje besighyd

Wat is jy van plan om te maak fandag?

Di folk is land toe om té ploe, en ek gaan net nou.

En ék het dan gêkmôr om te gaat skiet!

Ekskieus tog, Piet, dens week kan ek toch m mee tyd lêrkwis m'

Sus, Frans, dan het ek di heel pad fêr niit géry?

Jy kan afzûl en 'n brtji fêr stûm; cas kan saam land toe gaan en daat géêls.

Waarom is jy dan veullik so haastig met di ploe?

Daar's eergister 'n moni bui reêm uitgiêlak net bo di landê.

Maar, ek sé, dis gelukkig, di heel buurt is nog droog.

Dis wat ek di kars wil waat neem, ou Broet!

Wat wil jy gaat saat fandag, Frans?

Ek het g'denk, ek sal di gars perheêr inseet.

'n Men- het nou m noedig ni om al te persus te wees, dis tyd fer allôs om géêal te woid.

Het jy goed grond fêr rog?

Di rog wil mi so rêgê goed aard op di plaas mi.

No, old fellow, that won't do:
I took a holiday yesterday, but to-day I have much to do.

What do you intend doing to-day?

The boys have gone to the field to plough, and I am going in a moment.

And that when I came to take you out shooting!

Pardon me, Peter, this week I have no more time to squander.

For shame, Francis, then I have come all this way for nothing!

You can off-saddle and stay a while; we can go to the field together and have a talk there.

What is your great hurry about ploughing?

The day before yesterday a nice shower of rain came down just on my fields.

Well, I say, that's fortunate, all the country is dry still.

That's why I want to avail myself of the chance, old fellow!

What do you want to sow to-day, Francis?

I thought I should try and get the barley in.

One need not be too particular now, it's time for everything to be sown.

Have you good soil for rye?

Rye doesn't do so very well on my farm.
Met di korëng gaan dit sékër bëtër, nê?
Ja, di korëng bëantwoord regtë goed hiir, en miliës ook.
Is jy van gëdagtië om 'n mooi tuin te hë di jaar?
Dis al 'n bitji laat, maar ek sal daarom nog përbeer.
Het jy boontjiis fër saad, ander kan jy fan my kry.
Assemblii, ou Broer, ek sal al tê bly wees.
Ek hët boontjiis gëdroog, maar daar hët miit in gekom.
Wattër ander groentë wil jy plant?
Ek hët 'n groot stuk aardappëls en fërder plant ek unë, kool, wit wortëls en nog wat blomkool.
Jy moet sékër flëks watër ly in di somër, nê?
Ni so danig banjë, di stuk tuingrond is klammërig.

Wheat does better, I suppose?
Yes, wheat answers very well here, and so does Indian corn.
Do you intend having a nice, vegetable garden this year?
It's rather late, but I want to try still.

Have you any seed beans, else I can give you some.
Please, old chap, I shall be very glad indeed.
I dried beans, but the weevil got into them.

Which other vegetables are you planting?
I have a large piece of potatoes, and besides I am planting onions, cabbage, parsnips, and some cauliflower.
I suppose you have much watering to do in summer, haven't you?
Not so very much, this piece of garden ground is damp.

Now look, there are the fields, now you can see for yourself how nicely the rain has been washing here.
Your dam must be almost full, I should judge.
The dam for these fields lies just behind the rise, it's pretty full.
But the dam for the garden got scarcely any water at all.
Het jy wingêrd op di plaas, of is dit tê lastig?

Daar di kant lê 'n stuk wingêrd somar by homoûlf.

En gaan hy mooi an?

Hy is nog jong, maar hy staan daarom al tê mooi.

Denk jy fan hom tê kan pars?

Nê, êk het ni lus in di bêsighyd, êk fêrkoop lwêrs di druïe in di dorp.

Jou plaas lê daarom léêkêr na an di dorp, Frans.

Dis juist di ding, Piit, dit gé 'n mens lus om met tuin tê boer.

Het jy, ordeentlik frugtê ook?

Ek siin glad ni boord ni.

Di boord lê glad andêr kant agtêr di woonhuis.

Ek denk, êk het di grootstê klomp frugtêboomê in di buurtê.

Daar's ni alleen pêrskês en abêûkosê, maar ook appêls en pêrê en banjê lammoen en suur lammoen boomê.

Is jou wingêrd-tokkê geênt of nog fan di ou soort?

Ek het nog ni noodig gêhad om geêntê tê neem, di filôeskêra is mos nog glad ni hir ni.

Do you have a vineyard on your farm, or is that too troublesome?

On that side lies a vineyard all by itself.

And how is it doing?

It is young yet, but still it's doing very well.

Do you think of making wine of it?

No, I don't care for that work, I shall rather sell the grapes in town.

Your farm lies just nicely near the village, Frances.

That's just what it is, Peter, that's what encourages one to grow vegetables.

Have you a reasonable amount of fruit too? I have not seen an orchard anywhere.

My orchard lies quite on the other side, at the back of the dwelling house.

I think I have the largest number of fruit trees in this neighbourhood.

There are not only peaches and apricots there, but apples and pears as well, and many orange and lemon trees.

Have you grafted vines, or the old kind?

There has been no necessity for my taking grafted ones yet, the phylloxera is not anywhere near.
En het jy di Ostralisë luis al in jou kammaoené gehad?
Né, ook nog ni, di wêreld hiir het 'n banjé gesongé klammaat.
Is daar niks wat fêr jou hinder by di boerdery?
Ja, daar's perty jarê tussêrs in di frugteb ome.
En as di ré'ënt, ni bytys kom, is ons banjé géplá met roes in di gesaaté.
Dan is daar natuurlik di groot plaag fan di On-
derfeid, di sprinkhané.
Di goed is tog di laatstë jarê al tê danig lastig géwees.
Mag ons liwé Heer ons tog fêrdër fêr di goed bewaar.
Di foetgangers gaan nog 'n bitp, maar di flé'ëndé goed is al tê fêrsukkê-
lik.
Dis géngom om 'n mens mal té maak as 'n mens siin hoe hu' ci oes opêrêt.
En jy moet daar by staan en dit ankyk, want wat 'n mens ook doen, dit help
tog almal niks ni.
Ek hoor, di Goërment is nou bësîg met di swerms tê laat ênt.
Maar ek sé fêr jou ek glo maar mûn in sukke
dingê.
And have you had the Aus-
traliän bug in your orange
trees?
No, that neither, the climate in
this part of the country is
evry healthy.
Is there nothing that troubles
you in your farm work?
Yes, some years we get cater-
pillars in our fruit trees.
And whenever the rain does
not come in season, we
are much troubled with
rust in our crops.
Then of course, there is the
great plague of all the up-
country districts, the
locusts.
Those things have really been
too troublesome altogether
of late years.
Would to God we might be
protected against them in
future.
The wingless insect is bad
eough, but the flying ones
are too terrible altogether.
It's enough to drive a tellow
mad to see how they
devour one's harvest.
And you have to stand there
and look on, for what-
ever you may do, it's of no
avail.
I hear the Government is now
tory bêsing swarms
moculáted.
But I tell you I do not put
much faith in such things
Here is a piece of ground that I had cleared last year.

It's marshy, as you see, and there were willows growing there.

But I had the trees chopped down, and the soil trenched.

The boys took out every root, and now it makes a splendid spot for growing watermelon and sugar melon.

By the Kraals.

Dis regte iris fan morré, Jan.

Meester is 'n bitji te froeg op.
Ek is maar gewoonlik op met 'n somor.
Ja, maar Meester kom ni so froeg uit ni.
Sug di windji altyd so skerp m di morré?
Hier by di kralé mees alle morrés fan dat di dag breek.
Ek het 'n bitji kom kyk hoe di fé lyk.
Né di fé lyk nog rédëhk, maan ons bésté fé slaap buitékant in di feld.
Di slaapé is daarom almal hier?
Né, ook ni, ons is bang fer di brand-íék.
Wat het di kralé daar mé tê doen?
O, banjé, 'n kraal word bêsmêt net soo's 'n skaap, en idêrê skaap wat in soo 'n kraal slaap, kry dit.

Help di dip dan ni om di siktê te keer?

Hy hou tê hom onder, dis al, maar hy breek daarom al tê lig weer uit.

Ek förstaan julle het froe'êr daar ni fan geweet ni

Nê, froe'êr was di boerdery hiir in onsê land banjé muklikêr.

Waar kom vêntlik di plaê onder di te fandaan?

Dis maar swaar om tê sê, maar gêdurig breek daar weer 'n anderê uit.

Is di brandsiûk di ergstê fan almal?

O nê, glad ni, brandsiûk maak ni dood ni, as 'n mens syn skaapê moor oppas.

Maar hy is daarom di lastigstê, nê?

Ja, dis sêlêr, hy geef banjê werk fêr di boerê.

Waar is jul dipbakkê, hiir digte by?

Nê, Meestêr, Da het dipbakkê gêô na met buurman saam, en hul staan op buurman s'in grond.

Is daar op di oënblik siktê onder di skaapê?

Banjê min, want di feld is moor, daar is net 'n bitji rooiwater.

Oh, very much, a kraal gets infected just like a sheep, and every sheep that sleeps there, gets it.

Does not dipping prevent the disease?

It keeps it under, that's all, but it breaks out again very easily.

I understand that before you were not troubled by scab.

No, farming in our country used to be very much easier.

What causes those cattle plagues?

That's hard to say, but every time there is another breaking out.

Is scab the worst of them all?

Oh, no, not at all, scab does not kill if one takes proper care of one's sheep.

But it is the most troublesome one, isn't it?

Yes, that's certain, it gives the farmers plenty of work.

Where are your dipping tanks, are they close by?

No, Sir, father and our neighbour have built dipping tanks together, and they are on our neighbour's ground.

Is there sickness among the sheep at present?

Very little, for the veldt is good, there is just a little "rooiwater."
En is di grootte gesond?
Di antwoord is almal fris,
maar ons het di oose moet afkamp, want daar was tweë gefalle van mond en kloseur onder hulle gewees.

Is daar banjé koeie in di melk?
Ja, 'n heel paartjie, maar di mee-té melk gaan naar di kalfers.

Maak julle ni kaas hiir op di plaas?
Né, Meestêr, dit betaal ni fêr ons ni.

Hoe kom dan ni, Jan, kaas maak betaal o'êrals?
Ja, Meestêr, waar 'n mens di gêlê'ênhyd het, anders ook ni.

Ek seistaa nou ni mooi fêr jou, Jan.
Ek meen, 'n mens moet 'n mens sy koeie kan fêr.

Buitê wat di feld oplêfêri?
O' sêkêr, 'n mens kan op di feld nooit 'n melkboerdery dryf.

Hou julle nooit koeie op stall?
Dis juist di ding wat ek meen, dit doen ons ni.

Om di kostê, of wat's jêntlik in di pad?
Ons sou moet stallê bon, en dan di plaas léêr ook ni genoeg fêr op ni.

Are the large cattle healthy?
Our cows are all sound, but we have had to camp off the oxen, as there were two cases of foot and mouth disease among them.

Have you many cows in milk?
Yes, a fair number, but nearly all the milk goes to the calves.

Don't you go in for cheese making here?
No, sir, that does not pay us.

How is that, John? cheese making pays everywhere.
Yes, sir, when one is given a fair chance, otherwise not.

I don't quite understand you now, John.
I mean, one must be able to feed one's cows.

Over and above what the veldt produces?
No doubt, a dairy farm can never be run on what the veldt produces.

Do you never keep any cows at the stalls?
That's just what I mean. we never do.

On account of the expense, or what is really in your way?
We should have to build sheds, and then the farm does not yield sufficient fodder.
Dan hou julle grootë net om te teel?

Dis al, ons breng al jaar 'n klomp ossë na di mark.

Kan ek faan morré jul pêrde ook siin, Jan?

Ja, Meester, dit trêt net gelukkig, ons het gister aënd 'n groot troep pêrde in di kraal gêbreng.

Wat het jul wil maak?

Pa wil jêr feestun daë Bloemfontein toe ry, en nou soek ons faan morré ag pêrde uit en breng hulle in di kraal om fêr hul op te fœr.

Is di goed wild?

Meester sal siin net nou as ons in di kraal ingaan, hoe hul te keer gaan: daar is party fan di jongës wat nog glad ni weet wat 'n nêns is.

Was hul nog nooi' fan téfore in 'n kraal?

Ja, so twê of dri maaï, maar 'n mensëhand het nog nooiit an hul gêfat.

Hoe fang jul sukkë goed?

Met 'n fangstok, Meester, en géwoorlik spartël hul dan so dat hul neefal, en dan sêt ons hul 'n halter an.

Hou jullë baujë pêrde an huir?

Then you keep your large cattle just for breeding purposes?

That's all, we take a drove of oxen to market every year.

Can I see your horses too this morning, John?

Yes, Sir, it just so happens that we kraaled a large number of horses last night.

What did you want to do with them?

Father wants to go to Bloemfontein in a fortnight's time, and we want to pick out eight horses this morning and put them in the stable to get them well fed.

Are those animals wild?

You will see presently when we get into the kraal, what an ado they'll make; there are some young ones there that do not know at all what a man is.

Were they never in a kraal before?

Yes, possibly two or three times, but no human hand has ever touched them yet.

How are such animals caught?

With a lasso, Sir, when as a rule they struggle till they drop, and then we put a halter on them.

Do you keep many horses here?
Ordenthk banjë; ons het 'n tamaa kamp van 'n myl en 'n halv lang by 'n myl breed, en daar boer hulhe net of hul wild was.

Ly hul ook an súkses soos di ander feë?

Banjë mindër daarom, en hul mankee amper mooit ists so lang di feld moontbly.

Ek sal ni om gé om 'n rypérd tan jullë té koop.

Meester kwa maar uitsoek in di kral, daurs al té danig mooi rypérdé onder di kloemp.

Hoe feulal jullë fer my ha:

Ek denk Pa sal Meester laat uitsoek fér tyllim poné kontant.

A fair number, we have a very large camp a mile and a half long by one mile wide, and there they just breed as if they were wild.

Are they troubled with diseases like the other cattle?

Very much less, and they have scarcely anything the matter with them as long as the veld is good.

I should almost like to buy a riding horse from you.

You can have your pick in the kral, Sir, there are very nice riding horses indeed amongst that lot.

How much will you ask me?

I think, father will let you take your choice for fifteen pounds cash.

Brûlêpos en Télêgraat.

Di wêreld is banjë anrustig en dëar mëkaar.

Partykeer wit dit lyk of di mensë glad ni meer fër ijes kaa wág ni.

Foornamentlik met tyding té kry fan annderé plekke is hulhe al té danig haastig.

In di ou tyd het hul bood skappé gristum en een fër di ander met 'n geë-faathyd.

Maar diis nou glad uit: hulhe skryf nou brûlwe amper allé dag.

Letter Post and Telegraph.

The world is full of unrest and confusion.

Sometimes it looks as if people could not wait for anything any more.

Especially are they in a dreadful hurry about getting news from other places.

In the olden times they used to send one another news when an opportunity offered.

But that is all done away with: they now write letters almost daily.
Party maak maar min anders as nêt briewê skryf; en dan is hul nog glad angstig oërdi antwoord.

Maar dit gêbeur ook al dat di briif nog ni gou gênog gaan; dan telegraafeer hulê.

Di telegraat breng in 'n paar minute 'n boodskap oër, en met 'n uur kan di antwoord al daar wees.

Dit neem ampêr ni tyd ni om 'n boodskap om di heele wêreld tê stuur met di telegraaf.

Di boodskap kom langs 'n draad wat oër di land, maar ook deur di sê loop.

Daar's twó masiins fer noodig, een om di boodskap af tê gê, en di ander om dit tê ontfang.

Di telegraaf word nou banjê gêbuiik deur di mensê, al is dit ook duur om met hom tê werk.

Maar di bruwêpos is daarom nog di nuttigste instêling fan almal.

Foor een oulap kan 'n mens 'n briif van ag kantjiis fan di Kaap na Engeland kry.

Dis waarlik spotkoop fêr di gêmak.

Froêër daê was dit teul duurdêr, maar bitji bitji het di prys afgêkóm.

Some do very little else but just to write letters; and then they are still most anxious about the replies.

It happens too sometimes that letters do not go quickly enough; then they telegraph.

The telegraph transmits a message in a few minutes, and within an hour one can have a reply.

Almost no time is required for sending a message by wire round the entire world.

The message goes along a wire which runs across the land, but through the sea as well.

Two machines are required for it, one for sending the message, and another for receiving it.

The telegraph is now used very much by the people, although it is expensive to work with it.

Still, the letter post is the most useful arrangement of all.

For one penny one can get a letter of eight pages from the Cape to England.

That's really no price for the convenience.

Formerly it was much more expensive, but gradually the price has come down.
The letters are charged for according to their weight, and therefore it is important not to use too thick paper.

It is very necessary for a child to learn to write a decent letter at school.

And then the handwriting: that is also something that people must look after.

It looks bad to have a handwriting that does not look decent.

Now-a-days people have writing machines too, that make letters just like printed letters in books.

The machines are used a good deal in offices to make the letters all look alike.

The people’s business now seems to be to make machines for everything.

They weave with machines, knit stockings with machines, sew with machines, talk with machines, write with machines, and do sums with machines.

One can’t believe it without seeing it, but really the machine adds and subtracts just like a man.

It seems as if it were going to come so far, that men won’t need brains any more.
En dis tog ook weer ni waar ni, want hoe meer masiins, hoe meer 'n man moet oppas op sommige punté.
Né, di heele ding is di, dat di mensdom al maar meer wil tyd win om nog meer tê kan doen in di klyn tydji wat hulle leef.
Di haastighyd fan di wêrd kan 'n mens naar maak.
Di een jaag nog hardêr as di ander om foornuit tê kom.
Ek glo, di eenuigstê rus kry 'n mens nog onder di klas wat di grond bê werk.
Hulle hang fan di natuur af, en by hulle kom saai en oes, en ploeg en plant nog op di ou tyd.

Water Liv.

Di land, waar en in woon, is 'n pragtigé wêreld, maar hy moet net 'n bitji meer water gehad het.
Andêr landê het nog méré of sukke goeteê.
Of andêrs het hul tamaai bêrgê, wat ys en kapok het, en seul water uitgé.

Maar di eenuigstê wat ons het is di yséliké sé langs di kustê wat ni bruikbaar is ni.

And yet that is not so, for the more machines, the more we have to mind certain points.

No, the whole thing is this, that people always want to save more time to be able to do still more in the short time they live.

The world's hurry is enough to turn one sick.

One hurries still more than another for the sake of getting on

I believe the only rest still found is among the class that tills the ground.

They depend on nature, and with them sawing and weeping, plowing and planting still come round in the old season.

Irrigation.

The land in which we live, is a beautiful country, only it should have had a little more water.

Other countries always have lakes or such things.

Or else they have very high mountains which have ice and snow, and get out much water.

But the only thing we have is that great sea along the coast which is useless.
South Africa has but a few good rivers.

The country exists on the rain, and when the rain keeps off, there is misery at once.

Especially the down-country distracts suffer much from drought.

Sometimes things are so bad there, that travellers must buy water at half-a-crown a bucket.

At such times the earth looks all dust, for all the grass burns away.

The cattle just lie dead along the roads, they die in heaps together.

For this reason, water is always a precious article. People try everywhere to store it.

Farms live on reservoirs, and sometimes villages and towns as well.

Cape Town, for instance, has a very large reservoir on the top of Table Mountain.

Out on the farms the water is taken from springs, and led in furrows.

The mountain water is very cool and wholesome at the fountain, but running through furrows pollutes it frightfully.

For drinking purposes it can hardly be used, but it is good for irrigation.
Vineyards and orchards must be irrigated, and even lands and gardens.

Without irrigation things here with us cannot live through the summer.

Trees can do it, because their roots go so deep, but plants wither and dry up.

On farms which possess no strong springs, the farmers must construct reservoirs.

They make a wall which, like a basin, catches up the rainwater from the surrounding country.

Some of these reservoirs are very large and pretty.

There are usually some willows growing alongside the wall.

It is nice and cool to go and sit there in summer in the afternoon.

Such a wall has a pipe running through it with a stopper to hold the water back.

The farmers call such a pipe a pump.

When the water is required for the lands or in the gardens, the pump is opened, and the water runs through the pipe down to those places in a furrow.
Di mensê het in di laste tyd bange begins om water te boor in di klippe, en op 'n mènigte fan plase het hul goeie suiwêre water gefind.

The people have of late begun to do a good deal of boring in rock, and on many farms they have found good and pure water.

Di folk fan Snid-Afrika.

Party wil hé ons kau ni denk 'an 'n Afrikaansê folk ni, omdat di élemenê al tê bange is.

Maar hulle was so praat, fergaat, dat dit maar met di meestê folké so gewees het.

Wat mens tot 'n nasi maak, is di eenhyd fan di belangê wat hulle bêoong.

Di onderskyd fan goingtê fal weg, as di eenhyd eenmaal kom.

As di land daarom maar net kan tyd kry, sal di nasi fanselt tê hom form.

Op di oore恩blick is ons al tê danig bange ferdieel door talê, gewoontê, goingtê, en kleur.

'n Mens kry hiër an di Kaap 'n mengelmoes fan di meestê folkê fan di aardê.

Daar is Engelse, Hollanderê, Amerikaandêers, Duisters, Fransê, Italianêers, Griekê, Arabiirê, Indiëers, behalve nog di Hollentots en Kassêr nasiis.

The people of South Africa.

Some people are of opinion that we cannot think of an Africander nation, as there are too many elements.

But they who talk like that, forget that this has been the case with most nations.

What makes people one nation, is the unity of interests they have in view.

The differences of birth dwindle away, when once unity is established.

If, therefore, the country can only get time, the nation will be formed of itself.

At present we are too much divided altogether by languages, habits, birth, and colour.

One meets here at the Cape with a mixture of most of the nations of the earth.

There are English, Hollanders, Americans, Germans, French, Italians, Greeks, Arabs, Indians, besides Hollentots and Kajir tribes.
'n Mens kan ferstaan hoe moeilik dit moet wees soo 'n spul te regeer.

Di Hottentots en Kaffirs is ni di eerstê bewonêrs fan di land gewees n.

Hulle het fan di Noordê gekom, mit so danig feul troeër as di eerstê blankê.

By party fan hulle léwê dit nog in di herindêring fan di folk.

Di Kaffêr stammê wat ons hûr het, bêhoor almal tot di grootê Bantoe famili.

Hul spraakê is fêrskilênd, maar dis daarom an mêkaar fêrwant.

Di Basutos staan apart fan di ander nasiis, en hul weet ondênt'ik banjê fan hul gêsksêdis.

Toen di Foortrekkêrs di eerstê met di Kaffêrs te doen kry, was daar kaptyns onder hulle wat groot mag gêhad het.

Di Boerê het banjê fan hulle gêy di eerstê tyd, want hulê was moord sugîgê nasiis gewees.

Di Basutos het di land Suid fan di Calêdon Rûn al fan 1825 in besit gêhad.

Hulle is nog op 'n maniir 'n nasi wat op homself staan.

One can understand how difficult it must be to govern such a crowd.

The Hottentots and Kaffirs were not the original inhabitants of this country.

They came from the North, not so very much earlier than the first white people.

With some of them, a national remembrance of this is still extant.

The Kaffir tribes which we have here, all belong to the great Bantu family.

They speak different tongues, which still are mutually related.

The Basutos stand apart from the other nations, and know pretty much of their history.

When the Pioneers first came upon the Kaffirs, there were chiefs among them of great power.

The Boers suffered much from them at first, for they were bloodthirsty nations.

The Basutos have occupied the country South of the Calédon River ever since 1825.

They are, in a way, an independent nation still.
Hulle het hul yë kaptuus en 'n groot oppêrhoof, en maak hul yë wête, maar di land staan daarom onder Engeland.

Daar is goeë skolë in Basutoland, en di meesë fan di kindërs kry 'n édükasi.

Di Fran-së Sendêlungs het banjë fê di nasi gedoen, en het Kristendom en beskaaf al twê in di land gêbreug.

Op di groot tasi Morija is 'n skool fê onderwysërs en een fê sendêlungs, en hul het daar ook 'n drukkêry, waar al di boeke fê di land gêdruk word.

Ferdëër is dan di Soedoes bó Natal, di Rooi Kaffërs, di Kaal Kaffërs, di Tembukiês, di Pondoos, en di Matabele.

Hulle is in getal banjë meer as di wat mense fan di land, en daarom perbeer di goffërmênt gedurig om meer wit mense te kry.

Idereen wat fan Europeesë afkoms is en hiër in di land geborë, rekëëns ons onder di Afrikaanders.

Hulle behoor al di fêrskillë wat hulle het op sy té set, om een grootë folk té maak fan di Kaap tot aan di Sambesi.

They have their chiefs and a paramount chief, and make their own laws, but yet the country is under England.

There are some good schools in Basutoland, and most of the children are being educated.

The French Missionaries have done a good deal for the nation, and brought both Christianity and civilization into the country.

On the chief station, Morijah there is one school for teachers and one for missionaries, and they have also a printing office there, where all the books for the country are printed.

Further we have the Zulus North of Natal, the Red Kaffirs, the Fangoes, the Tembukiês, the Pondos and the Matabele.

In numbers they are far superior to the white races of the country, and for that reason the government is always trying to get more white.

Everyone of European descent and born in this country, is reckoned among the Afrikaanders.

They ought to set aside all differences, so as to make one great nation from Cape Town to the Zambesi.
Op di manier alleen kan daar welsaart in di land kom, en kan di Europese element bly staar: ten een di sterkë inboorlinge element, wat nog kragtiger word deur di opsoeding wat di kleur lingë ontfang.

Produkte fan di Grond.

Dis fier niit om te sé dat Suid Afrika niks oplefër.

Ek het dit al banje gehoor, maar dis puur lastër

Dis waar dat di landhou ni bloer soo's in ander landë.

Maar di grand wat ons bewoon is banje ryk an delstoffe.

Delfstoffe is goetërs, soo's metale, wat 'n mens uit di grand grawe.

Heeltëmaal by toefal het di mensë diamante gekry.

'n Kind het 'n klip opgelê wat blink, om fer 'n ander te gooi met hom saam.

Di klip het in di handë geraak van een wat forstand had fan klippe, en het yndelik by di goffèneur aangêkom.

Hulle het di klip onderzoek, en dit het uitgekom dat dit 'n diamant was.

Only in this way can the country prosper, and will the European element be able to hold its own against the native element, which is gradually getting stronger by reason of the education the natives are receiving.

Products of the Soil.

It's no good saying that South Africa does not produce anything.

I have heard this asserted many times, but it's nothing but a libel.

It's true that agriculture does not flourish like in other countries.

But the ground we live upon is very rich in minerals.

Minerals are things, like metals, that are dug out of the ground.

By a mere accident diamonds were found.

A child picked up a shining stone to throw at another.

That stone got into the hands of one who had understanding of precious stones, and finally got to the governor.

They examined that stone, and found that it was a diamond.
Then people began to dig in the neighbourhood of Kimberley, and at the confluence of the Vaal and Orange Rivers.

At Kimberley they gradually made a large hole in the ground, which is now the largest hole on earth.

They do not now dig diamonds there from the surface: all the work is deep underground.

There are thousands of Kafirs there working in the mine.

They hire themselves out for six months, and during that period they are kept on the mine premises in what is called "compounds."

The tribes live there together like in the different countries.

They buy all their food and clothing in the compound.

On Sunday church services are held for them in their different tongues.

When one party comes out of church, the next goes in, and then the service is in another language.

They work in relays for eight hours, eight hours in the mine, and the next eight hours on the surface.

Of course the work is kept up night and day, for down below in the mine it is always night.

Toen het di mensë begin graaf ëy daar by Kimberley en waar di Vaal in di Oranje Ribir loop.

Daar by Kimberley het stadig an 'n ysëikë gat in di grond gekom, en dit is nou di grooste gat in di wêêld.

Hulle graaf daar nou ni meer diamante van bó af ni, maar al di werk is diip onder di grond.

Daar is duiisendë fan Kaffers wat daar in di myn werk.

Hul fêrhuur hulle fêr ses maundë, en in di tyd bly hulle op di myn sim grond in wat hul noem "compounds."

Di stamme woon daar by mëkaar nêss in di fêrskillendë landë.

Hulle koop hul kos en kleere als in di compound.

Daar word Sondags ook kerk fêr hulle gehou in hulle fêrskillendë talê.

As di een klomp di kerk uitkom gaan di ander in, en dan is di diens weer in 'n andër taal.

Hulle werk in skoëftë fan ag uur, di eenë ag uur in di myn en di anderë ag uur bó.

Di werk gaan natuurlik dag en nag deur, want onder in di myn is dit maar altyd nag.
Di diamantë lé in 'n soort fan grond wat 'n blou-agtig kleur het.

Di grond word losgëkap en bo'ën toe gebreug.

Daar word hy eers op feldë uitgespy om tê droog, so dat di son fêr hom kan laat krummêl.

Dan kom hy in di meul, waar skerpe ystêr têr for hom an stukkiis breek.

O'ër di stukkiis laat hul 'n stroom water gaan, om di grond uit tê was.

Di klippë kom dan almal in 'n masiin wat uit siffë bêstaan, grôwê en fynê, almal langs meêkaar op 'n streep.

Di siffë stoot soetjës op en neer, nes 'n pols in 'n slagaar : daarom noem hul di masiin di "pulsator."

Di klippë kom eers op di grôwê siffë, en wat daar deur fal op di fynêrê.

Yndlik is di siffë so fyn, dat amper niks meer kan deur fal ni.

O'ër al di siffë loop gedurig water om di klippë skoon tê spoel.

Di mënsê wat by di siffë staan, let op of daar ni diamantë is onder di klippë wat bô bly lê.

The diamonds are imbedded in a kind of soil which has a bluish colour.

That soil is loosened with picks and brought to the surface.

There it is first spread out on fields to dry, so that the sun may split it up.

Then it goes to the mill, where sharp iron teeth grind it into little bits.

A stream of water is passed over those pieces, to wash out the soil.

Then the stones go to a machine consisting of sieves, coarse and fine, placed alongside one another in a row.

These sieves move gently up and down like the pulse of an artery; for this reason they call that machine a "pulsator."

The stones are first put on the coarse sieves, and all that go through them go to the finer ones.

At last the sieves are so fine that hardly anything can go through.

Water is constantly passed over all the sieves to wash the stones clean.

People standing at the sieves watch for diamonds among the stones which remain on the top.
Di laaste sêfels word op
tafëis uitgêgooi en daar
met di hand uitgesoek.

As di Kafêrs uit di myn
kom, word hul nakênd
ondersoek om te weet
of hul ni diamantë
wegdra.

Party keer is dit gebeur dat
hul di goed inslok, om
dit later weer te kry en
te sêf koop.

Maar di straffe op di steel
fan diamantë is géfaar-
lik swaar gemaak, en dit
hou dit onder.

Fêi di gëringstê oërtrêding
fan di wet ge hullê
somar sewê jaar in di
trunk.

Suid-Afrikaansê Industri.

As 'n mens fan industri
spreek, dan meen dit wat
'n nasí yënthlik tuut-
breng.

Di plasê breng korêng en
frugtë op, en ook banjê
wol, maar dis in industri
ni.

Industri maak dungë fan di
produkte fan di land om
dit an anderê nasís tê
sêf koop, of deur di y'ë
nasi te kat gebriuk.

Wol industri bêdûi daarom
cat di nasí uit di skarap-
wol kleertê maak in plaas
fan dit in tê foer.

The final sittings are thrown
out on tables and there
sorted by hand.

When the Kafirs leave the
mine they are searched
naked, to know if they do
not carry away diamonds.

It has happened sometimes
that they have swallowed
them in order to get them
again later on, and sell
them.

But the penalties for stealing
diamonds have been made
tremendously heavy, and
so it is kept under.

For the slightest infringement
of the law, they make
nothing of giving seven
year's imprisonment.

South African Industries.

When we speak about industry,
we mean what a nation
actually produces.

The farms produce corn and
fruit, and much wool too,
but that is not industry.

Industry makes things from the
products of the country to
sell them to other nations
or for home consumption.

Wool industry, therefore, means
that the nation manufac-
tures clothing out of the
wool of its sheep, instead
of importing it.
MAAR ONSÉ LAND IS FRESILIK AGTERLIK IN SUKKÉ DINGÉ.

AN DI KAAP, OP WORCESTER, AN DI PERIL EN OP OUTSHOORN WORD KARRÉ EN WAËNS GEMAAK—DIS INDUSTRI.

SO PRAT HUL OOK FAN DI GOUJ INDUSTRI, OMDAT DI GOUJ HUIR WORD GÉGRAWE EN GÉSMÉLT.

MÉTALÉ HET ONSÉ LAND 'N MÉNIGTÉ, GOUD, SILFER, KOPÉR, TIN, BANJÉ MEER AS ÜNS NÖG WEET.

DIT LÉ ALLEJS ONDER DI AARDÉ FERBÉRÉ, EN DI KLIPPE BÉGRAWE.

DI GOUJDÆNÉ IS DI MEESTÉ IN TRANSVAAL EN MASHONALAND.

JOHANNESBURG IS DI MIDDEL-PUNT FAN DI MYNÉ.

DIS MOOI OM TE SIIN HOE DI GRAWE TOEGAAN.

DI KLIP WAT LOSGÉMAAK IS UIT DI AARDÉ, WORD IN DI STAMPÉRS GBÉNG.

DAAR WORD HY TOT GRUIS FÉRMAAL.

DI FYNÉ STOF LAAT HULLÉ O'ER PANNE LOOP, WAAR DI KWIK DI GONDSSTOF FANG.

N' MENS KYY OOK PARTYKEERS STUKKIIS GOUJ, MAAR DIS LOS IN DI SLOOTE.

DAAR SAL BANJÉ GELD UIT DI MYNÉ GÉMAAK WORD DI EERSTE TYD WAT NOU KOM.

OUR COUNTRY HOWEVER, IS FEARFULLY BEHIND IN THESE MATTERS.

IN CAPE TOWN, WORCESTER, PAARL EN OUTSHOORN CARRÉS AND WAGGONS ARE MADE—THAT IS INDUSTRY.

SO PEOPLE SPEAK ALSO OF GOLD INDUSTRY, BECAUSE THE GOLD IS DUG AND SMELTED HERE.

OUR COUNTRY HAS AN ABUNDANCE OF METALS: GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, TIN, MUCH MORE THAN WE YET KNOW.

ALL THIS LIES HIDDEN UNDER THE GROUND, AND BURIED AMID THE ROCKS.

GOLD MINES ARE MOSTLY FOUND IN THE TRANSVAAL AND MASHONALAND.

JOHANNESBURG IS THE CENTRE OF THE MINES.

IT IS NICE TO SEE HOW THE DIGGING IS DONE.

THE ROCK WHICH IS Gotten LOOSE OUT OF THE EARTH, IS TAKEN TO THE BATTERIES.

THERE IT IS GROWN TO POWDER.

THIS FINE POWDER IS RUN THROUGH PANS IN WHICH MERCURY CATCHES UP THE GOLD DUST.

NUGGETS OF GOLD ARE ALSO SOMETIMES MET WITH, BUT THEY ARE FOUND LOOSE IN STREAM-BEDS.

THERE WILL BE A GOOD DEAL OF MONEY MADE OUT OF THE MINES SHORTLY.
Daar is al feul geld ingestreek, maar di mensë is fan plan om di kapitaal nog grooter te maak.

Hulle sal ook begin denk an di anderë mynë, soo's di silfer en di tin.

Di kopër word al druk ge-grawë in di westë tan Klein Namakwaland.

Natuurlik betaal di goud-mynë di bestë, maar di bewerking is ook di duurstë.

Nog iits wat onder di naam van industri tal, is di grawë tan kool.

Koolmynë is daar ookoorëntlik, in Natal, langs di Vaal river, by Moltme en op anderë plekke.

Party mensë denk dat di heelë Karroo 'n grootë koolbed onder hom het.

As dit waar is, sal dit 'n grootë toekoms fër di land wees.

Di Engelsë kool is soëfë nog di bestë fan di wêrëld, maar hy fêrminder al jaar.

Ons kool hiir gë meer rook as di Engelsë en mindër hittë.

Party fan di spoorwêëë gebruik nou di Kaapsë kool fër di engines.

Leerhoë is nog 'n ander tak fan industri waar di nasi iits au doen, maar ni teul ni.

There is already a good deal of money sunk in them, but people intend increasing their capital still.

They will also begin to mind the other mines, like the silver and tin mines.

Copper is being taken out in large quantities in the West of Little Namaqua-land.

Of course the gold mines pay the best, but the working of them is the most expensive too.

Another thing falling under the head of industry is the mining of coal.

There are a fair number of coal mines also, in Natal, along the Vaal River, near Moltëno, and in other places.

Some people think that the whole of the Karroo has a large coal bed under it.

If that is true, it will be a grand future for the country.

English coal is thus far the best in the world, but it diminishes every year.

Our local coal gives off more smoke than the English, and less heat.

Some of the railways are now using Cape coal for their engines.

Tanning is another branch of industry which is practised to some extent, though not much.
Dis jammer om ons produkte 
weg te stuur, en dit in 
ander lande te laat fér-
werk.
Ons bêtaal di frag so'entoe, 
en di frag têrug, en dan 
di inkommende regte; 
en dan fêrloor ons ook 
nog di werkloon wat 
andêr maas daaruit trek.
As dit so moet bly deurgaan, 
sal di Afrikaansë maas 
nooit tot iits kan kom 
ni.
Ons moet ons y'ê kleer en 
skoene maak, en nog 'n 
bitji o'êr hou om tê fêr-
koop.
Wat ons noodig het, is 
mannê met geld wat ni 
om gé as hul 'n bitji 
fêrloor, en wat ons op 
di beenê wil help met 
sukkê dingê.
Ongêukkig is daar 'n heel 
party mensê wat hiir 
hul geld maak, en dan 
wegtrêk.

Kerkê en Skolê.

Daar is al tê banjê gods-
dienstê in onsê land.
Hyeëns kry 'n mens sofeul 
hy maar wil onder di 
inboorlinge.
Dan is daar Samsê, meest an 
di Kaap.
Hullê stam af fan slawê wat 
froêjr järê uit Java ge-
kom het.

It is a pity to send our products 
away, to have them manu-
factured in other countries.

We pay the freight there and 
back, and then the cus-
toms duty: and, above 
that, we lose the wages 
which other nations get 
out of it.

If that must continue, the 
Africander nation will 
never come to anything.

We should make our own 
clothes and boots, and a 
little more too for trading.

What we want is some men 
with money who do not 
mind if they lose a little, 
and who will give us a 
start in such matters.

Unfortunately, there are a 
number of persons 
who make their money 
here and then leave.

Churches and Schools.

There are a great many reli-
gious persuasions in our 
country.
Heathens one can find as many 
as one cares to, among the 
natives.
Then there are Mohammedans, 
mostly about Cape Town.
They are descended from 
slaves who formerly came 
from Java.
Then there are Christians, divided into various denominations.

There is the English or High Church, the Wesleyan, the Baptist, the Adventist, the Roman Catholic churches, and many more.

But among Africaners the Dutch Reformed Church is by far the strongest.

Formerly this Church used to have Government support.

There are even now a few of the old ministers who draw the grant till they die.

The churches have done much in our country for schools.

Especially the Dutch Church has been a strong support to Government schools.

Of late years the number of schools has increased marvellously.

The Government does a great deal to provide the population of the country with a good education.

The first schoolmasters of South Africa were run-away sailors and time-expired soldiers.
Hulle het rondgëtrêk van plaas na plaas, en het oêral dri maande fêrsnuim om di kindërs te leer.

Wat hulle geleer het, was om te lees en te skryf, en dan di kattêkismus fan di kerk om te kan angê- neem word.

Ons het nou skole fan fêr- skillendê gradê

Di derrê-klas skolê leer maar net di beginêls van lees, skryf en sommê.

Di tweedê-klas skolê gé di gewone la'êre êdukasi, soo's di folksskolê oêrals.

Di eerstê-klas skolê bêryd di kindërs fêr hoo'êr êdukasi an di hoogê skolê.

Soo's di skolê is, so is ook di ondërwijsêrs, en di êksames wat hul maak.

Diar is nog maar min mensê in onsê land wat di eerstê klas onderwysêrs êksamê gemaaik het.

Onderwysêrs fan di tweede graad is daar al 'n heel party, en hul maak almal matrikulasi eers.

Di Goffermênt skolê word al jaar geïnspekêe deur 'n man wat di Goffermênt uitstuur.

They used to go about from farm to farm, and at each place they stayed three months to teach the children.

What they taught was reading and writing, and then the catechism of the Church to prepare for membership.

We have now schools of different grades.

The third class schools only teach the rudiments of reading, writing, and arithmetic.

The second-class schools give the ordinary elementary education, as public schools do everywhere.

The first-class schools prepare the children for higher education at the universities.

As the schools so are the teachers and the examinations they pass

There are but few people yet in our country who have passed the first-class teachers' examination.

There is already a large number of second-class teachers, and they all pass the matriculation first.

Government schools are annu­ ally inspected by a man sent out by Government.
Hy kyk hoe dit met di kinders staan en rapporteer vir di Kantoor fan Onderwys.

As di rapport foldoendé is, kry di skool di toelaëër fer di jaar, maar anders ni.

Op diselfdë tyd passeer di kinders hul standaars, en so weet hul gedurig waar hul staan.

By 'n publiëke Fêrgadêring.

Het jy di ankondiging gësûn, neef Saarl?
Watter ankondiging mag dit wees?
Ek praat fan di politiïkê by-
cenkomis.
Ekskuns, di ding het my ontgaan.
Sal dit iits fan belang wees?

Ek sou so meen, di distrik wil 'n rësolusi passeer om di gofferment uit te gòoi.
Wi sal di eerste rësolusi foors- stel?
Oom Abram, fër hom het di laaste man rëspêk.
Kom, man, trêk fër jou an, ons gaan soo'n toe.
Di burgemeëstër bëkle di foorsitter'sstoel.
Di dörp syn meëstër hou di notulë.
Di notulë fan di laastë fër-
gadêring word eers bëkragtûg.

He sees how the children stand, and reports to the Education Office.

If the report is satisfactory, the school gets the grant for that year, other wise not.

At the same time the children pass their standards and so always know where they stand.

At a public Meeting.

Have you seen the announce-
ment, cousin Charles?
What announcement may that be?
I am speaking of our political meeting.
Excuse me, that matter had escaped me.
Will it be anything of impor-
tance?
I should think so, the district wants to pass a resolution to wreck the government.

Who will move the first resolu-
tion?
Uncle Abraham, all the people respect him.
Come, old fellow, get dressed, we'll go there.
The Mayor will be in the chair.

The teacher of the place will keep the minutes
The minutes of the last meeting are first approved.
GUIDE TO CAPE DUTCH.

Di foorsitter ferklaar di doel fan di byeenkomst.

Meneer di Foorsitter, ek het hiur 'n foorstel wat ek wil maak.

Ek sekkondeer di foorstel, Meneer di Foorsitter.

Het imand nog aanmerkings? So ni, dan breng ek di ding tot stemming.

Ek objekteer daartêé, Meneer di Foorsitter.

Wat is jou gronde, broer Willem?

Di uitleg is ni heeltêmaal dudêlik ni.

Ek kan ni mooi agter kom wat hy meen.

Ek is têfrêde, ek fêrstaan dit nou betêër.

Meneer di Foorsitter, ek wens 'n amendeêment in tê breng.

Di amendeêment sal di eerstê tot stemming kom.

Sêêntiin teuê, twalêf foor: ek fêrklaraar di amendeêment fêrwerp.

En nou kon di oorspronkêlik foorstel an di beurt.

Ek fêrklaraar di foorstel eenparig angêneem.

Is daar nog iets anders wat foor di fêrgadêring bêhoor: tê kom?

So ni, dan bedank ek di heerê lêdê foor di grootê opkoms.

The chairman explains the purpose for which the meeting is called.

Mr. Chairman, I have here a resolution which I wish to move.

I second that resolution, Mr. Chairman.

Has anyone any remarks? If not, I'll bring the matter to the vote.

I object to that, Mr. Chairman.

What are your grounds, brother William?

The explanation is not quite clear.

I cannot quite make out what he means.

I am satisfied, I understand it better now.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to move an amendment.

The amendment will be voted upon first.

Seventeen against, twelve in favour — I declare the amendment lost.

And now the original resolution will be put.

I declare the resolution carried unanimously.

Is there anything else that ought to come before the meeting?

If not, I wish to thank the members for this large representation.
Ek stel 'n bedank vir die toorsitter vir die werk van fandag.
En ek denk ons behoor ook di bêkwamheid manier te erken waarop di sekretaris di notulê hou.
Di rapporte fan die byeenkomste is 'n eer fêr ons Fêrening.
Di vergadering sal gesê word met di sing fan di Folkslied.

Hofsakë.

Daar's dri dingë wat 'n mens Hof noem op Kaaps Hollans: di koningshôf, di geregshôf, en di kerkhôf.
Fau di eerstë en di laasë wil ons nou ni praat ni, net maar 'n woordji oër di tweedê.
'n Geregshôf is 'n pleêk waar geregsakë deur regërs fêrhou word.
As 'n man kwaad doen, steel, moor, of so iets, fat di gereg fêr hom.

Di polisi breng fêr hom na di Hof, en daar word hy fêrhou.
As hy dan word skuldig fêrklaar, word hy gevonnis.
Of as di skuld m ku: bewys word m, word hy frygê stël.

I move a vote of thanks to the Chairman for the work of to-day.
And I think we ought to acknowledge the able way in which the Secretary keeps the minutes.
The reports of the meetings are an honour to our Society.
The meeting will close with the singing of the National Anthem.

Court Matters.

There are three things which in Cape Dutch are called "Court": the king's court, the court of justice, and the churchyard.
We shall not now speak about the first and the last, just a few words about the second.
A court of justice is a place where law suits are heard by judges.
If a man commits wrong—steals, murders, or anything like that—the law has him arrested.
The police take him up to court, and there he stands his trial.
If he is found guilty, sentence is passed upon him.
Or if his guilt cannot be proved, he is discharged.
Das wat hul di strafrègsplëging noem, of kriminêel, soos hul sê.

As 'n man its o'er 'n andêr tê klá het, gaan hy daar-mee ook na di Hof.

Foornamëntlik as een fêr 'n andêr its skuld, en ni wil hétaal ni.

Sukkê sakê word ook fêr- hoor, en di régtêrs doen uitspraak.

Hullê sê wi gêlvk het, en wi ongëlyk.

Dis di burgerlykê of wat hul sê sivûlë rëgspëling.

Al di Howe het ni diselfdê mag ni.

Party word géhou foor Frédrêgtêrs, party foor Magistratê, en party foor Rëgtêrs.

Di mag fan 'n Hof om uit-spraak te doen noem 'n mens di jurisdiksi.

As di la'ê Hof uitspraak doen, en 'n mens is ni têfrédê ni, dan kan hy appelleer na 'n hoo'êr Hof.

Daar's almëléwê mannê noo-dig om sakê in di Hot tê breng, en dit fêr di régtêrs duidêhk tê maak.

In di la'êre Howe is dit agentê wat so maak, maar in di hoo'êre is dit adfokatê.

Sukkê mannê word géhuur deur di mensê wat di sakê foor di Hof breng. This is what is called criminal administration of justice

If a man has a complaint against another, he goes to Court with that too.

Especially if one owes another anything and won't pay it.

Such matters are heard too, and the judges give judgment.

They say who is in the right and who is in the wrong.

That is what is called the civil administration of justice.

Not all Courts have the same power.

Some are held before Justices of the Peace, some before Magistrates, and some before Judges.

The power of a Court to give judgment is called its jurisdiction.

If a lower Court gives judgment, and one is not satisfied, he can appeal to a higher Court.

There are always men required to bring matters into Court, and explain them to the Judges.

In the lower Courts this is done by agents, but in the higher by barristers

Such men are engaged by the people who bring matters into Court.
Nog ’n ander soort fan wêts-
mannê is di prokureurs.
Hul neem di sakê fan di
mense, en ondersoek
dit, en maak dit klaar
fër di advokate.
Hullê is ’n te danig nuttige
mannê fër di publik
wat ni’ kan fêtwag word
ni om di wettê te ken
ni.
Dis net ’n bitji duur om met
sukkê mensê te werk.
Di kostê fan hofsakê loop
gewoonlik banjê hoog
op.
Daar is banjê bankrot-skappe
wat uit prosêdeel ont-
staan.

Parlêment en Goffermênt.
Di Goffermênt fan ’n land is
di besturêndê mag
Di folk self rêgeer deur
persônê wat hullê anstêl.
In di land hiir is di Goffermênt
’n bitji ingewikkêl.

Eerstêns rêgeer di koning of
koningin fan Engêland
o’er ons.
Dit wil sé, hul stuur ’n
Engêsê goffêner uit
met gesag o’er di land.
Di goffêner roep imand,
wat met di politênik
bêkend is, om ’n
minûstêri te form.
Soo ’n man soek rond onder
di leidê fan di Parlêment
en kiis fër hom fûr
matês.

Another kind of legal men is
the attorneys.
They take cases from the people,
investigate them, and prepare
them for the barristers.
They are most useful men to
the public who cannot be
expected to know the law.

It is only rather expensive to
work with such people.
The costs of court matters
usually run up very high.

Many insolvencies are the
result of litigation.

Parliament and Government.
The Government of a country
is the ruling power.
The people themselves rule by
persons appointed by them.
In this country the Govern-
ment is rather com-
plicated.
In the first place the king or
queen of England reigns
over us.
That is to say, an English
governor is sent out with
authority over the country.
The Governor calls someone
acquainted with politics,
to form a Ministry.

Such a man looks about
among the members of
Parliament and selects
four colleagues.
Hul tyf bë-tuur dan di land onder di goffèrneur.

Di Parlèmènt is 'n jaarlyksë byeenkoms fan mannekê wat di folk self gëkiis het.

Hullë kom saam om wette ñér di land të maak.

So is di folk self, of di kisërs yëntlik, di bëgin-sël fan di mag.

Di Goiffèrneur kan g'in wette uitfaardig ni wat di fërté'énwoordigërs fan di folk ni gëmaak het ni.

Maar omgêkeer ook weer kan g'in wet bëkragtig word, as di Goiffèrneur dit ni wil teekën ni.

Di Parlèmènt bëstaan uit twé Kamërs, wat hul sê, di Hoo'ër en di La'ër Huis.

Di La'ërhus is yëntlik di débatsfërceniging fan di land.

In di Hoo'ërhus word gé-woonlik ni sofeul gë-stry ni.

Di La'ërhus word di Wetge'ëndë Fërgadëring génoem.

Di naam foor di Hoo'ërhus is di Wetge'ënde Raad.

Elkë kisër kan deur syn médëkiësërs na di La'ër­huis gëstuur word.

Maar om in di Hoo'ërhus të kom, moe't 'n mens sékërë bësitting hë.

These nel then govern the country under the Govern­nor.

Parlament is an annual gathering of men chosen by the people themselves.

They come together to legislate for the country.

In such way authority originates with the people themselves, or properly speaking the voters.

The Government cannot proclaim laws which have not been made by the repre­sentatitivës of the people.

But on the contrary no law can be pro­mulgated if the Govern­nor will not put his signature to it.

Parlament consists of two houses, as they say, called the Upper and the Lower house.

The Lower house is the real debating society of the country.

As a rule there is not so much righting done in the Upper house.

The Lower house is called the Legislative Assembly.

The name of the Upper house is Legislative Council.

Every voter may by his fellow­voters be returned to the Lower house.

But in order to get into the Upper house, a man must have certain possessions.
The number of members of the Lower house is much larger than that of the Upper house.

This is because every district is individually represented in the Lower house.

But the members of the Upper house sit for a circle, made up of two or more districts.

A bill which is introduced into the Lower house, must first be read three times there, and then go through the Upper house, before the Governor gets to do with it.

Reversely, what is resolved upon in the Upper house, must first pass through the Lower house, and then only goes to the Governor.

Such a Government is quite a thing to understand.

The public offices are large and have many clerks.

It requires a very elaborate administration to keep all things straight.

Members of Parliament are called Honourable, and some think it a great honour to have an M.I.A., or M.L.C., behind one's name.

Besides, it pays rather handsomely, for the members draw a salary for the time they sit.
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