

Isaac le Long's German Version of Grevenbroek's Khoekhoe Glossaries as Published by Juncker in 1710

HANS DEN BESTEN

*University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Stellenbosch University, South Africa*

Universiteit van Amsterdam, Taalwetenschap
Spuistraat 210, 1012 VT Amsterdam, Nederland
j.b.denbesten@uva.nl

Keywords: Cape Dutch; Cape Khoekhoe; J.W. van Grevenbroek; Isaac le Long; Moravian Brethren; Peter Kolb; Christian Juncker

By way of an abstract ¹

Over the years researchers have hit upon two Khoekhoe documents in the Herrnhut Archives of the *Brüder-Unität*. These documents, which I will call Hh-A and Hh-B, are in essence two pairs of Khoekhoe glossaries with German as the metalanguage. In Hh-A these glossaries are presented consecutively and in Hh-B in a parallel fashion. Document Hh-B will be discussed only briefly in the present paper, since it derives its data from, and is therefore secondary to Hh-A.

It is important to note that Hh-A itself is also a secondary product, since it is based upon two Khoekhoe glossaries compiled by the Cape Colonial intellectual J.W. de (or: van) Grevenbroek and published in Juncker (1710). Nevertheless, Hh-A is of some interest because it is related to the first Moravian mission to the Khoekhoen (Georg Schmidt, 1737-1744) and because the reshaping of the Juncker glossaries, which yielded Hh-A, was executed by the well-known 18th century Amsterdamian author and translator of French-German descent, Isaac le Long. Le Long replaced the Latin column that Juncker had added

¹ I thank my referees, many of whose suggestions I have taken over – partly because I had come to similar conclusions in the meantime.

to the Khoekhoe glossaries with a translation of his own, in German. Hence a comparison of both translations is called for, which means that not only le Long's manuscript Hh-A will be reproduced in this article, but also Juncker's edition of the pertinent glossaries. These text editions can be found in the Appendices A and B, which are preceded by six sections of running text.

After an introductory section, section 2 will discuss the textual network Hh-A is part of, as well as its historical context. Section 3 will discuss various aspects of the two glossaries as can be found in Juncker (1710), such as the structure and the contents of the two glossaries, typos and graphemic Germanisms, and the importance of these glossaries for Khoesan and Afrikaans studies. Sections 4 and 5 will discuss Juncker's Latin, and le Long's German, column respectively. Flaws in Juncker's Latin column can be attributed to Juncker's lack of knowledge of Dutch and partly to the new, bewildering Cape Dutch terminology for the animal kingdom at the Cape. As expected Isaac le Long removed many flaws of Juncker's edition but for him the new Cape Dutch lexis was also impenetrable. Furthermore, there are formal flaws in his German, which can be interpreted as 'Dutchisms.' Section 6, finally, will be a technical introduction of the appendices.

1. Introduction

In autumn 2007 the Polish literary scholar Jerzy Koch sent me electronic pictures of two Khoekhoe documents he had found in the archives of the *Evangelische Brüdergemeine* (also called the *Brüder-Unität*)² in Herrnhut (officially *Archiv der Brüder-Unität*). These documents – henceforth Hh-A and Hh-B respectively – consisted of two Khoekhoe vocabularies each.

Due to the text on the cover of Hh-B it was immediately clear that Hh-B had been derived from Hh-A and so did not contain any new material. Furthermore it soon dawned upon me that Hh-A was the same document as the one I had acquired photocopies of in January 1994.³ In 1994 I had studied Hh-A and I had come to the conclusion that the Dutch and Khoekhoe columns of the two vocabularies contained in Hh-A most probably had been copied from the Khoekhoe vocabularies published by Juncker in his Latin biography of the linguist Job Ludolf (Juncker 1710) and that the only new element was a German column replacing the Latin column of Juncker (1710). Since I was actually looking for new, unknown glossaries of Cape Khoekhoe, I had put Hh-A aside. It is ironic that this time I was invited (by Jerzy Koch) to publish Hh-A in *Werkwinkel*. My feeble

² Better known in the English speaking world as the Moravian Brethren. In the Netherlands these pietists are known as the *Evangelische Broedergemeente* (or *Broedergemeente* for short), which is a translation of the German congregational name, but the members of this congregation are commonly referred to as the *hernhutters*.

³ I had been notified by my late colleague, Jacques Arends, who had visited the Herrnhut archives to inspect creole documents.

objections did not convince him and I accepted the invitation, albeit with some hesitation. In the meantime my knowledge of Hh-A has grown due to my work on another 'invited' paper, i.e. den Besten (forthcoming), which deals with Cape colonial linguistics in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Most of what makes Hh-A (a secondary product, after all) interesting derives from the glossaries published in Juncker (1710: 229-237). Since I wanted to be able to refer to details of the documents as published in Juncker (1710) I decided to publish both Hh-A and the Juncker glossaries (1710). Since these glossaries had been received from Africa and forwarded to Germany by the Amsterdam burgomaster and later also VOC director Nicolaas Witsen (1641-1717) they were tagged Wit I and Wit II in Nienaber's study on Cape Khoekhoe (Nienaber 1963: 115-117).⁴ In order to avoid confusion I will stick to these names - although I would have loved to call them Lu I and Lu II, after Job Ludolf, who received them from Witsen. For practical reasons we also have to distinguish Hh-A I and Hh-A II. And the (lost) originals behind Wit I and II I will call Gr I and Gr II respectively, after the person who most probably had composed these glossaries: J.W. de (or: van) Grevenbroek (1644-1725) (henceforth - following common practice - Grevenbroek). For a stemma incorporating these and other details see the schema at the end of section 2.4.

My editions of Wit I + II and Hh-A I + II can be found in the Appendices A and B respectively. The documents in Appendix A will be annotated for evident transcription errors. What is 'evident' is debatable, of course, and therefore I have kept annotations in the Khoekhoe column to an absolute minimum, even though I am convinced that a detailed comparison of Wit I and II with the lists published by Kolb (1719) and Valentyn (1726) may yield quite a few instances of transcription errors (cf. Nienaber 1963).

Before discussing the properties of the two Hh-A glossaries I will have to provide some biographical and bibliographical details in section 2, after which I will discuss (a) general properties of Wit I and II (section 3), (b) the Latin column of Wit I and II (section 4) and (c) the German column of Hh-A I and II (section 5). A final section will introduce the (three) appendices: Appendix A with an annotated edition of Wit I and II (Juncker 1710: 229-237), Appendix B with an annotated edition of Hh-A I and II, and Appendix C with a compressed Dutch-English glossary. (I have refrained from constructing similar lists for Latin and German).

Note that references to entries in Wit I and II and in Hh-A I and II will have the following structure: page number ^ dot ^ line number, which will usually be

⁴ Actually Wi I and Wi II, which suggests a wrong vowel, however, while throughout his gigantic *Woordelys* or 'glossary' (Nienaber 1963: 201-539). Nienaber uses the abbreviations Wit I and Wit II.

preceded by an indication of the source (Juncker 1710 and Hh-A respectively). E.g. Juncker (1710: 232.20) and Hh-A: 3.12.

2. The glossaries in Hh-A, their textual networks and some historical context

2.1 Hh-A and Hh-B – Alexander Glitsch and Isaac le Long

Let us start with the manuscript that is furthest removed from the lost originals Gr I and II, i.e. Hh-B (shelf number NB.VII.R.3.209b). The title page of this document is not very explicit: “Hottentottische Wörtersamlung von 1691 und von Worten, die bei den am Cap der guten Hoffnung wohnenden Hottentotten gebräuchlich sind. Copirt aus einem Aktenheft des Un-Archivs R 15.M. N° 1.35” [Collection of Hottentot words from 1691 and of words that are in use among the Hottentots that live at the Cape of Good Hope. Copied from a document of the Unitäts-Archiv R 15.M. N° 1.35 (i.e. Hh-A)].⁵ This ‘title’ derives from the titles of Hh-A I and II but no name is mentioned nor is it mentioned that Hh-B has integrated the data of Hh-A I and II by turning the respective German columns of Hh-A I and II into one alphabetized column, while the Khoekhoe columns are still kept separate in two parallel columns to the right of the German one.

However, on the front side of the protective cover we find – in modern German handwriting⁶ – the following: “Hottentottische Wörtersammlung” (Abschrift von Alexander Glitsch nach der Abschrift von Isaac le Long, R.15.M.a.1.35) [“Khoekhoe glossary” (Transcript by Alexander Glitsch after the transcript by Isaac le Long, R.15.M.a.1.35)].

‘Transcript’ may be a somewhat weak expression for the products of Glitsch’s and le Long’s efforts, but we now have names – in either case the name of a well-known historical personality. Alexander Glitsch (1826–1907) was the curator of the Unitäts-Archiv in the late 19th century and Isaac le Long (1683- after 1762)⁷ is a well-known 18th century Dutch author and translator with a German-Huguenot background who sympathized with the Moravian Brethren and who left Amsterdam for Hanau (Germany) in 1744 due to a conflict with the Dutch Reformed Church because of his Moravian leanings.⁸

⁵ All translations in this article (from Latin, German and Dutch) are mine – H.d.B.

⁶ “Modern German handwriting” implies immediate legibility as against the initial illegibility of 18th and 19th century German handwriting. This does not mean that there are no problems with 18th c. Dutch handwriting, but 18th/19th c. German handwriting constitutes an extreme case.

⁷ In Dutch *Isaac/Izaak* should be written with a diaeresis over the second <a> (*Isäac/Izääk*). But I will refrain from applying that rule – at least in so far as this given name is concerned.

⁸ Cf. Blok & Molhuysen (1930: 1023-1028), which can also be found on <www.dbnl.org>.

That this multilingual friend of the Herrnhut Brotherhood made a new, German version of Wit I and II is not really surprising: he was the right person to do the job, since he knew Dutch, German and Latin. His knowledge of Latin may seem unnecessary, since he could (and had to) translate from the Dutch and so could ignore the Latin column of Juncker's edition (Juncker 1710: 229-237). Nevertheless, he needed knowledge of Latin in order to be able to produce the following paragraph, which he added after Wit II: "Die Sprache der *Hottentotten* und beiliegenden *Volckern* [sic] ist unterschiedlich; je näher dieselbe [sic] nabeij dem Fluß *La Goa* wohnen, so viel menschelicher [sic] sindt dieselbr [sic]. Doch alle Heijdten" [The language of the *Hottentots* and neighboring peoples varies: the nearer the same live near the river *La Goa*, the more human the same are. Yet, all (are) pagans] (Hh-A II: 6.42-45).⁹ This is a quote from a Latin letter by Nicolaas Witsen to Job Ludolf, dated 4 January 1696, which can be found on p. 227 of Juncker (1710): "*Hottentottorum & vicinorum hominum lingua est varia, & quo longius versus fluuium La goa regio se extendit, eo humaniores sunt incolae, pagani omnes*" [The language of the *Hottentots* and neighboring people varies, and the further towards the river *Lagoa* the region is extending, the more human the inhabitants are, all being pagans]. (See section 2.3 for Juncker [1710]).

2.2 Isaac le Long and Georg Schmidt

Hh-A – at least still in 1994 – was part of a portfolio with the title: *Acta die Reise des Georg Schmidt nach Cabo de Goede Hoop betreffende: Anno 1736* – that is: "Documents concerning George Schmidt's journey to *Cabo de Goede Hoop*: Anno 1736."¹⁰ Georg Schmidt (1709-1785) was the first Moravian Missionary to the Khoekhoen.¹¹

Schmidt went to the Cape via Amsterdam (day of arrival: 9 March 1736) and Middelburg (day of embarkation: 4 December 1736).¹² During these (almost) 9 months – or rather during his 6 months in Amsterdam – he may have met Isaac

⁹ The German is somewhat faulty: the absence of the umlaut in *Volckern* and the absence of a schwa in the final syllable of *dieselbr* may be accidental but the use of the dative (*beiliegenden Volckern*) instead of a genitive (*beiliegender Völcker*) is wrong. Furthermore *dieselbe* should be *dieselben*, *menschelicher* should be *menschlicher* and *Heijdten Heijden*. Cf. section 5.

¹⁰ Letter of 14 January 1994 by Ms I. Baldauf, the then curator of the *Unitäts-Archiv*.

¹¹ Cf. the biographical article on Georg Schmidt by B. Krüger in de Kock (1968), and the biographical sketch and Schmidt's own travelogue in Bredekamp & Hattingh (1981: 18-25, 488-497).

¹² Due to contrary winds his ship had to wait until 11 March 1737 before it could depart. Arrival at the Cape: 9 July 1737. Schmidt had to give up his South African ministry in 1744, due to a conflict with the Dutch Reformed Church at the Cape concerning the right to baptize. Note that 1744 is also the year that le Long left Amsterdam and went back to Germany – after a career of at least 27 years in the Netherlands.

le Long (who was a citizen of Amsterdam) and/or the Amsterdamian protestant ministers van Alphen and de Bruin, who – in a joint letter to the *Brüder-Unität* – had invited the *Unität* to start a mission among the Khoekhoen, which was the immediate cause for Schmidt's being in Amsterdam.

However, we cannot be certain about such social contacts nor do we know where and how Schmidt received Hh-A, since he does not mention le Long or Hh-A in his diary or in his short travelogue-report at all. This may be due to the fact that once in South Africa he soon gave up the idea of learning Khoekhoe. Furthermore, he is almost silent about his stay in Amsterdam. His theological examination (or interrogation) in Middelburg had been more important to him.

Finally, note that Schmidt may not have received transcripts of the Khoekhoe translations of the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments and the Nicene Creed that can be found in Leibniz (1717: 375-384)¹³ – at least if we may deduce this from their absence in the Georg Schmidt papers in Herrnhut.

2.3 Hh-A as a member of a set of related Khoekhoe glossaries

After this digression on Isaac le Long and Georg Schmidt, I would like to return to the textual evidence – especially as regards the question of what preceded Hh-A.

We can be brief as regards Gr I and Gr II: Grevenbroek's original manuscripts are lost, most probably because Grevenbroek has made one new glossary out of the older ones combined with independent material. Unfortunately, also the new manuscript, Gr III, has disappeared. And even though the Khoekhoe glossaries of Kolb (1719: 360-363, 364) and Valentyn (1973 [1726]: 78-95, the even pages) are based upon Gr III,¹⁴ they differ very much in structure: Valentyn (Khoekhoe > Dutch) is thematically organized while Kolb (Latin > Khoekhoe > German) has put his Latin column in alphabetical order (with quite a few ordering errors). Since the glossaries in Juncker (1710) are also thematically organized, it is appealing to assume that Valentyn represents Gr III best. However, we have to be cautious here: there are some definite transcription errors in his list (cf. Nienaber 1963: 126). Furthermore, Valentyn has changed Grevenbroek's 'French' grapheme <ou> into 'Dutch' <oe>, and seems to have consulted Kolb (1719) and/or

¹³ Cf. Nienaber (1963: 121) and den Besten (forthcoming).

¹⁴ Valentyn acknowledges having used Grevenbroek's personal copy in 1705 (Valentyn 1973 [1726]: 76, 78), while Kolb (1719: 360) is suggesting that he had made use of Juncker (1710), had corrected the mistakes in the Latin column, had added extra words he could find in his notes (*diejenige, so ich noch mehr in meinen Anzeichnungen finde*), etc. – an almost perfect lie. See Nienaber (1963: 128-133) and den Besten (forthcoming) for a more detailed discussion.

Juncker (1710),¹⁵ so that Valentyn's list cannot be regarded as a faithful reproduction of Gr III.¹⁶ (For a stemma, see the schema provided at the end of section 2.4).

2.4 Wit I and II in Juncker (1710)

As for the edition of Wit I and II in Juncker (1710), the latter is a biography of an early modern linguist, Job Ludolf (1624-1704), the father of European Ge'ez studies.¹⁷ In order to ensure that no potential buyer would miss the extras, half of the title page is devoted to the contents of the appendices, about which is said: "In an appendix have been added, on the one hand some letters by famous men [i.e. scholars] on the other hand also a specimen of the Hottentot language, which has never elsewhere been brought to the attention of the Germans."¹⁸ Note that the title page of Appendix II (Juncker 1710: 223) is written in the same 17th/18th century advertisement style: "Appendix II. Which contains a collection of some words of the Hottentot language, now for the first time published from Ludolf's handwritten papers."¹⁹

However, Appendix II (pp. 223-237) contains more than that. It is in fact an appendix on the Khoekhoen's language and their religion. This is stated among other things in a "Praefatio" or "Preface" (pp. 224-226). After this introduction follow two Latin letters by Nicolaas Witsen to Job Ludolf (p. 227), some statements in Dutch on the religious beliefs of the Khoekhoen with a parallel translation into Latin (p. 228) and finally the two glossaries (pp. 229-237).

The last paragraph of the "Preface" contains three pieces of information that are important to us: (1) Ludolf must have been 'sitting on his data' - because

¹⁵ Five words have a Latin tag after the Dutch translation (Valentyn 1973 [1726]: 86, 88). *Harte beest* (lit.) 'deer animal' (Juncker 1710: 229.18, 235.08) has been turned into *Hert* 'deer' (Valentyn 1973 [1726]: 80). Cf. Kolb (1719: 361) (LAT. *cervus*, GERM. *Hirsch* 'deer (sg.)'). *Bonte bocken* (Juncker 1710: 229.19), which Juncker and Kolb translate with LAT. *Hirci maculosi* 'spotted bucks' and *Hircus maculosus* 'id. (sg.)', have been renamed as *een gevlekte Bok* 'a spotted buck' (Valentyn 1973 [1726]: 80) as in Kolb (1719: 361): GERM. *ein gefleckter Bock* 'id.' A pack ox, in Dutch a *draagos* (lit.) 'carrying ox' (cf. Juncker 1710: 234.06) is described by means of the cumbersome expression *een Lastdragende Os* (lit.) 'a load-carrying ox,' as in Juncker and Kolb's LAT. *bos gestans onus* 'an ox carrying a load' (Valentyn 1973 [1726]: 80; Juncker 1710: 234.06; Kolb 1719: 360), while Kolb sticks to the simple expression *ein Trag Ochs* in his German column.

¹⁶ The dates of these primary editors of Grevenbroek's compilations are: Christian Juncker (1668-1714), Peter Kolb (1675-1726) and François Valentyn (1666-1727).

¹⁷ Ge'ez is the classical Semitic language of Ethiopia.

¹⁸ "In appendice adiectae svnt tvm epistolae aliquot clarorum virorum, tvm etiam specimen linguae Hottentotticae nvnqvam alias ad notitiam Germanorum perlatae."

¹⁹ "Appendix II. Quae continet vocabulorum aliquot linguae Hottentotticae collectionem nunc primum Iuris publici factam ex chartis mss. Ludolfianis."

the find of these papers had come as a complete surprise. (2) The originals had passed into Christian Juncker's hands. So, if we want to retrace the originals (provided they still exist), we have to look for Christian Juncker documents rather than for Job Ludolf papers, and (3) Juncker had added Latin translations for those who did not know Dutch. Or in Juncker's own words:

So we are convinced that we will be doing something worthwhile when these [handwritten] documents are brought from Ludolf's papers to the attention of the learned, especially because until now – in so far as we know – nobody knew anything about them. The autographs [originals] themselves, however, are in our possession [lit.: in our hands]; and finally, on behalf of those who do not know Dutch we have added a *Latin translation* of the words. (Juncker 1710: 226)²⁰

Unfortunately, Juncker does not state what the structure of the original Wit I and II was. In Juncker's edition the Khoekhoen column is placed in the middle, with Dutch on its left and Latin on its right. But the originals may have been Khoekhoe > Dutch (as in Valentyn's list).

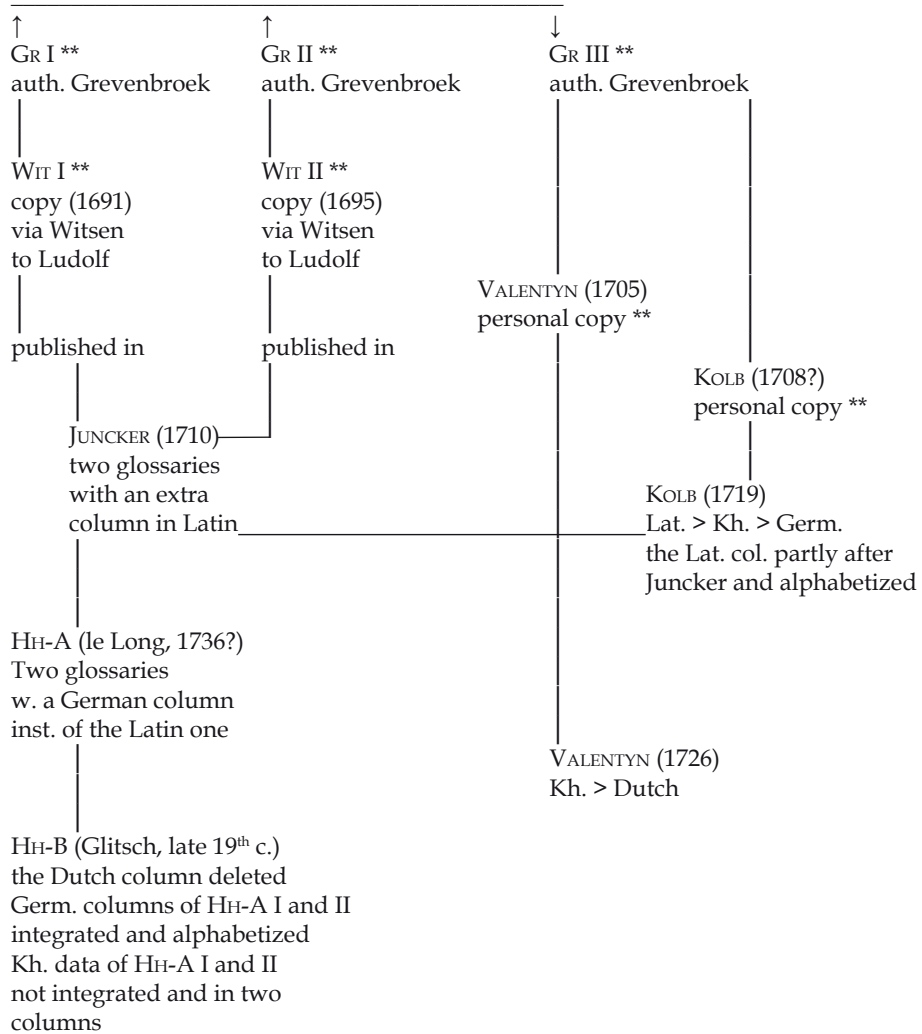
On the other hand, Juncker provides us with information that is generally overlooked. Wit I and Wit II are commonly believed to have both arrived in 1691 – although Nienaber (1963) notices a growth towards a more mature lexicography in the second list (cf. Nienaber 1963: 119-125). But why would Grevenbroek have sent an unripe first attempt along with a more mature product? The answer is that Grevenbroek did not do that at all. He first sent the shorter list of 74 entries. This is the list that Nicolaas Witsen is referring to in his letter of 16 December 1691: "The latest ships from India have brought me nothing but some Hottentot words, which herewith are yours" (Juncker 1710: 227).²¹ And from a letter dated 4 January 1696 we can deduce that Witsen also forwarded linguistic material in 1695: "I am glad that you are well and that what I have sent you of [or: about] the Hottentot language has been welcome [...]" (Juncker 1710: 227).²² This must refer to the second, longer list of 164 entries.

²⁰ "Igitur persuasi fuimus, operae pretium nos facturos, siquidem hae scriptiones ad eruditorum notitiam ex chartis LVDOLFIANIS perferantur, praesertim cum nemini hactenus, quantum quidem nobis constat, quidquam de iis fuerit cognitum. ΑΥΤΟΓΡΑΦΑ autem ipsa sunt in manibus nostris; qui denique in gratiam eorum, qui linguam Batauam non callent, interpretationem vocum latinam adiecimus" (Juncker 1710: 226).

²¹ "Nil mihi ultimae naues Indicae adportarunt [read adportaverunt] praeter *vocabula* aliquot *Hottentottica*, quae heic habes" (Juncker 1710: 227).

²² "Gaudeo, te valere & grata fuisse, quae de lingua Hottentottica misi [...]" (Juncker 1710: 227).

This leads to the following stemma for Hh-A's textual network, combining data from the sections 1, 2.1, 2.2 and 2.4: Note that ** = lost.



3. The glossaries: their structure and their contents

3.1 Thematic clustering and associative flashes and other chaos

As I stated in the previous section, Wit I and II – and consequently also Hh-A I and II – are thematically organized. However, there is a lot of material without thematic ordering unless we accept associative flashes as a kind of thematic ordering. This is specifically true for Wit I. Compare the following overview (where an arrow indicates an associative flash):

Wit I starts with ‘to make peace,’ ‘castle or fortress,’ ‘land,’ ‘grass’ → domesticated animals: 5 – wild animals: 14, the last one being *Yseruarkens* (lit.) ‘iron pigs’ [= porcupines] → ‘Dutch pigs’ – food: 4 – weather nouns: 3 – ‘river or water’ → ‘ship’ → ‘waggon, cart’ – celestial bodies: 3, the last one being ‘star’ → ‘dark night’ → ‘to sleep’ – human beings: 4 – body parts: 16, the last one being *de pramme* ‘the breasts’ → ‘milk’ → ‘butter’ – ‘to fight or war,’ ‘death’ (or ‘dead’), ‘trees,’ ‘pots,’ ‘pitchers,’ ‘to eat,’ ‘to drink’ – verbs of bodily posture and bodily movement: 5 – ‘hair.’

Wit II is less chaotic: there are large sub-lists but there is some in-between material that defies categorization – although that material often contains ultrashort sublists.²³

Furthermore, Wit I and II are fairly chaotic in their treatment of nouns. There are about five quotation forms for nouns in the Dutch column: bare singulars, i.e. singular nouns without articles (which can be interpreted as indefinite singulars if they are mass nouns), bare plural nouns (which can be interpreted as indefinite plurals), indefinite singular nouns with the article *een* ‘a(n)’ and definite singular and plural nouns with the article *de* ‘the’ (and in the singular also ‘t/het in the case of neuter nouns).

Let us take the beginning of Wit I to illustrate this point. The first three nouns are: *Een Castel of fort* ‘a castle or fortress,’ *Land* ‘land’ and *Gras* ‘grass.’ This could be read as a sequence of three indefinite NPs, because *Land* and *Gras* can be mass nouns and indefinite mass nouns do not combine with the indefinite article. Fol-

²³ human beings: 6 (232.09-16) – body parts: 28 (232.17-233.16) – X: 8 (233.17-24) – wild animals: 9 (233.25-234.05) – domesticated animals: 6 (234.06-12) – XX: 18 (234.13-235.06) – (mainly wild) animals: 12 (235.07-19) – weapons: 4 (235.20-24) – Y: 6 (235.25-31) – wild animals and vermin: 19 (235.32-236.14) – birds: 11 with a misplaced ant eater in between (236.15-27) – YY: 7 (236.28-37) – verbs: 18 (236.37-237.20) – weather nouns: 2 (237.21-22) – numerals: 10 (237.23-32). X, XX, Y, YY indicate lumps of undefined material. However note the following ultra-short sub-lists: in X: celestial bodies (3 entries) – in XX: geography (3), clothing (2), ethnic groups (3), ships (2), cereals (2) – in Y: natural resources (4) – in YY: pregnancy and birth (3), old people (2).

lows a list of 20 animal names, starting with 5 indefinite plurals, followed by 3 bare singulars, 2 indefinite plurals, 1 indefinite singular and 9 indefinite plurals.

Juncker and le Long treat this chaos differently. Because there are no articles in Latin, Juncker only has to worry about number and in principle he follows the Dutch column carefully, and where he does not know what the Dutch word actually means, he uses *genus* + genitive ('a kind of [monkeys/pigs, etc.]') or leaves the cell in the Latin column open. Only in the list of animal names mentioned above (Juncker 1710: 229.11-230.04) does he deviate from number as used in the Dutch column: after the single entry with an indefinite singular he does not return to the plural but sticks to the singular until the end of page 229 (except for one case of the *genus* formula). Only after one more case of the *genus* formula on the next page does Juncker return to the plural. And from that point on he faithfully translates singular with singular and plural with plural.

Le Long allows himself more freedom. In his transcript of p. 229 of Juncker (1710) the sequence of three bare nouns is turned into a sequence of three indefinite singulars so that a list of 13 (singular and plural) indefinites is created (Hh-A 1.04-16 vs. Juncker 1710: 229.06-19). Elsewhere he creates a list of fourteen definite NPs by inserting no less than six definite articles (Hh-A 2.03-16 vs. Juncker 230.28-231.10). And in two cases he changes the definite article *den* into indefinite *een* to bring the pertinent entries in line with the following entries (Hh-A: 3.03 and 4.02 vs. Juncker 1710: 232.09 and 233.25).

Furthermore, he also changes "Hasen ['hares'] ... Lepus ['hare']" into "Een Haas ['a hare'] ... Ein Haß ['a hare']" (Juncker 1710: 229.28 vs. Hh-A 1.24) – even though this entry is preceded by six indefinite plural Dutch animal names both in Juncker's edition and in Hh-A and by five German indefinite plural animal names in le Long's translation. But this deviating indefinite singular may be due to the entry "een haas ['a hare'] ... Lepus ['hare']" (Juncker 1710: 235.38), which is also at the bottom of an uneven page, which le Long may have found while leafing through the book – for instance after a break.

Now, whatever the cause of this change, it is part of a strange set of changes involving the hare entry and the following two entries. For some suggestions see Appendix B: notes 54-55. Also see what le Long does with the entries 129.15-17 and 20-21. Discussing these details would take too much space, but it is clear that at this point in the reshaping of Wit I and II le Long still had to learn how he could handle variation in number and the like. So he was making 'beginner's mistakes.'

However, le Long also sometimes changed the lexical shape of a Dutch entry. In most cases we are dealing with linguistic variants: *Son* → *De Sonne* '(the) sun' – *Starre* → *Een Sterre* '(a) star' – *Meisies* → *Meijskens* 'girls' – *een longetie* → *Een Jongetje* 'a little boy' – *Vrouwv* → *Vrouwe* 'woman' – *het hart* → 't Herte 'the

heart.’²⁴ However, there are also two cases of lexical substitutes: *Borsten* ‘breasts’ is substituted for *pramme* ‘id.’ and *Ballen* ‘balls, testicles’ for *dito* [male] *getuygen* ‘ditto [male] (sexual) instruments’ (Juncker 1710: 231.10, 233.05-06 and Hh-A: 2.16, 3.26).

3.2. Typos and other details in the Dutch column

The Dutch column of Juncker’s edition of Wit I and II contains a couple of typos that can be seen as subconscious adaptations to German spelling. Thus double vowels in closed syllables are sometimes reduced to single vowels: e.g. *Casteel* ‘castle’ is turned into *Castel* and *eerst* ‘first’ into *erst* (Juncker 1710: 229.06 and 236.33).

Similarly, <uw> and <uvv> sequences sometimes turn into <w> or <vv>. E.g. *vrouvvelyke* ‘female, feminine’ turns into *vrovvelyke* (Juncker 1710: 233.01).

A special case may be entry 233.09: “*de knie* – [...] – *genua*” with DU. *de knie* ‘the knee’ and LAT. *genua* ‘knees.’ *Knie* should be *knien* ‘knees’ (modern Dutch spelling *knieën*), since it is preceded and followed by other plural nouns denoting body parts that come in pairs (such as *de billen* ‘the buttocks’ and *de beenen* ‘the legs’). However, for a German speaker DU. *de knie* makes perfect sense as a plural because it seems to correspond to GERM. *die Knie* [kni:(ə)] ‘the knees,’ the singular being *das Knie* [kni:] with a neuter article. For the Dutch speaker this does not make sense because DU. *knie* is non-neuter.

It goes without saying that Isaac le Long removed all of these typos and other Germanisms: in his manuscript we find *Kasteel*, *eerst-*, *vrouwelijke*, *De Knien* (Hh-A: 1.04, 6.07, 3.24, 3.29).²⁵

3.3 Cape Khoekhoe and Cape Dutch

From an africanist point of view the Khoekhoe column of Juncker’s edition of Wit I and II is the prime reason to pay attention to these glossaries. However, this is a complicated issue and I have to refer the reader to Nienaber (1963) – even if it is certainly not the last word. But Wit I and II are also important because of the Cape Dutch – and so: early Afrikaans – element in the Dutch column, especially in the animal names.²⁶ Many of these animal names are European animal names reapplied to African animals. Other names are reapplications of names for North African or Asian animals and there are also new compounds.

²⁴ Juncker (1710): 230.18-19, 230.25, 232.11, 232.16, 233.12, 236.29, 236.36) and Hh-A 1.38-39, 1.45, 3.05, 3.08, 3.32, 6.03, 6.09.

²⁵ Quite surprisingly Valentyn quotes *Endvogel* ‘duck’ instead of *Eendvogel* (Valentyn 1973: 82). This may be an isolated typo or another indication that Valentyn has consulted Juncker (1710).

²⁶ This fact is not really recognized by Scholtz (1974).

Examples of reapplied European animal names are: *wolf* 'wolf' for the hyena and *hartebeest* 'deer' for the hartebeest – and also *zeekoe(i)* 'sea-cow' for the hippopotamus. Examples of names of North African and Asian animals reapplied to South African animals are *tijger/tiger* 'tiger' for a kind of leopard – the actual Afrikaans form of this name being *tier* (< **tiër* < *tiger*) – and *jakhals* 'jackal' (AFR. *jakkals*). A new compound is *tijger-bos-kat* (lit.) 'tiger-bush-cat.' These names and others can be found in Juncker (1710: 229.15-230.01). Other sequences of entries with typical Cape Dutch animal names are 233.25-234.12, 235.07-19, 235.33-37.

4. Juncker's Latin column

Kolb was the first to notice mistakes in Juncker's Latin translation of Wit I and II (Kolb 1710: 360). Godée Molsbergen in his edition of Grevenbroek's glossaries²⁷ is basically correct about the weaknesses of Juncker's Latin column, although his way of putting things is somewhat irritating (Godée Molsbergen 1916: 215-224). Thus, I cannot follow him in his pedantic rejection of LATE LATIN *cuprum* 'copper' in favor of CLASSICAL LATIN *aes* 'ore, copper, bronze.' And apparently he did not know that *zeekoei/vacca marina* 'sea-cow' for the hippopotamus was just another case of a European animal name reapplied to an African animal.²⁸ It is also a bit unfair that he does not criticize the same 'mistakes' (i.e. *cuprum* and *vacca marina*) in the notes to his edition of Kolb's glossary (Godée Molsbergen 1916: 225-233).

Now, even if we may assume that Juncker knew Dutch, he did not know much. Thus he did not know the following words and left the corresponding cells in the Latin column open:

- *de pramme* 'the breasts' 231.10
- *Backelyen of oorlog* 'to fight or war' 231.13-14
- *de dyen* 'the thighs' 233.08
- *een grote vlakke* 'a large plain' 234.14-15
- *een koget* 'a bullet' 235.22

²⁷ Although Godée Molsbergen noticed strong similarities between Valentyn's and Kolb's word lists and so had to conclude that Kolb had also copied the (or a) manuscript by Grevenbroek (just like Valentyn), he did not notice the similarities between the material published by Juncker (1710) and the material published by Kolb and Valentyn (Godée Molsbergen 1916: 225). Furthermore, his claim that Juncker had published Wreedé's vanished glossary of Cape Khoekhoe is untenable (Nienaber 1963: 111-113) and den Besten (forthcoming). Due to Godée Molsbergen's error Scholtz (1974) assigns Wit I and II to the year 1663.

²⁸ Cf. also GERM. *Seekuh*, ENGL. *sea-cow*, FRENCH *vache marine* and LATIN *vacca marina*, the latter dating at least back to the High Middle Ages. Cf. den Besten (forthcoming).

- Yser 'iron' 235.28
- een mier eter 'an ant eater' 236.16

This is not really surprising: *pram*, *oorlog*, *dij*, and *mier* do not have cognates in (High) German. *Bakkeleien* was a recent Malay loan word in Dutch. *Vlakte* contains an ending (-te) that does not exist in German (the corresponding German ending being -e + umlaut). Furthermore, the German equivalent of *vlakte* is *Ebene* rather than *Fläche*. *Koget* [read *kogel*] could not be identified as the Dutch cognate of GERM. *Kugel* 'bullet,' due to the erroneous <t>. *Yser*, finally, even though it is the Dutch cognate of GERM. *Eisen*, does not look similar enough, apparently.

But how faulty were his translations? Let us first consider Juncker's 'translations' according to the *genus* formula:

- *Iackhalsen* 'jackals' - *Genus Simiarum, vt videtur* 'a kind of monkeys so it seems' 229.25-26
- *een Jackhals* 'a jackal' - *genus animalis Africani* 'a kind of African animal' 235.13-14
- *een patrys* 'a partridge' - *genus auis peregrinae* 'a kind of foreign/migratory bird' 236.20-21
- *een korhaan* 'a heathcock' - *idem* 'the same' [= *genus auis peregrinae*]

'A kind of monkeys' may be folk etymology ('jack-necks' on account of DU. *halzen* 'necks?') but is completely removed from the truth. And 'a kind of African animal' is true but useless, while 'a kind of foreign/migratory bird' is equally inadequate. (Most probably, Juncker meant 'foreign,' on a par with 'African').

Similarly, calling *Yseruarkens* 'a kind of pigs' (*genus porcorum*) (230.01-02 and 233.30-31) is nice guesswork, but wrong: DU. *Ijzervarken* ([lit.] 'iron pig'; obs.) means 'hedghegog, porcupine.' Furthermore, *Een No[o]rd-Kaper* (235.33-34) indicates a kind of whale and not 'a kind of birds, so it seems' (*genus auium, ut [v]idetur*) (235.33-34). The interpretation 'a kind of birds' is due to the immediately preceding entry "geuógelte ['birds,' a collective noun] ... volucres ['birds']" (235.32). However, "Een No[o]rd-Kaper" ([lit.] 'a North Cape-er') belongs to a sub-list of names of three marine animals: "Een No[o]rd-Kaper," "een zee Leeuw ('a sea lion')" and "een rob ('a seal')" (235.33-36).

It goes without saying that also the (often literal) translations of the new compound animal names display weaknesses. *Hirci maculosi* 'spotted bucks' may be the correct literal translation of *Bonte bocken* 'bonteboks, pied antelopes' (229.19) - which may explain why Kolb kept this expression in his glossary (Kolb 1719: 361) - but the translations *Felis sylvestris* 'wild cat' for *tyger bos catten* (lit.) '[tiger bush] cats]' (229.22) and *tygris sylvestris* 'wild tiger' for *een tijger Boskat* 'a tiger bush-cat' (235.12) are off the mark. No wonder that Kolb chose another translation: *Felis tygridem aemulans* 'a cat which tries to emulate a tiger' (Kolb 1719: 361).

(However, Kolb's translation can also be criticized). Furthermore, *MuskeljaatKat* 'genet' ([lit.] 'musk cat') is adequately translated with *felis muschata* 'musk cat' (235.18), while *felis sylvestris* 'wild cat' is too general for *een rodewildeKat* (lit.) 'a red-wild-cat' (235.19). That is why Kolb took over the former translation and improved the latter: *Felis moschata* and *Felis sylvestris rubra* respectively (with *rubra* 'red') (Kolb 1719: 361).

And finally there are six translation errors of a serious kind: (a) *de Ballen* 'the balls/testicles' ~ *Callus* 'callus' (231.05); (b) *Bomen* 'trees' ~ *Tympana* 'hand drums' (231.16 and 235.25).²⁹ Furthermore, (c) *Harte beesten* (lit.) 'deer animals, deer' (229.18, cf. 235.08) ~ *Dura animalia* 'hard animals' – evidently on account of *harte*, an inflected form of GERM. *hart* 'hard' (DU. *harde* and *hard* respectively).³⁰ (d) *Loopen of gaan* 'walk or go' ~ *Currere seu ire* '{walk fast/run} or go' on account of GERM. *laufen* 'walk fast, run' (231.24–25).³¹ (e) *een Snaphaan* 'a flintlock' is translated with *latro* 'robber,' on account of GERM. *Schnapphahn* 'robber' (235.21).³² (f) *kwetsen dat het blo[e]dt* 'wound [so] that it is bleeding' is translated as *ita comprimere, ut sanguis emanet* 'compress so much that blood emerges' (237.09-11).³³

Error (f) requires some explication. First of all, GERM. *quetschen* means 'to press, to squeeze.' DU. *kwetsen* means or rather meant 'to wound or hurt physically or psychologically.' Present-day Dutch prefers the psychological reading while Afrikaans prefers the physical reading – although besides AFR. *kwes* 'to wound' (< **kwets*) there is also AFR. *kwets* 'to hurt psychologically,' which may be a loan from Dutch. Whether Grevenbroek is referring to that semantic distinction, is not clear. He may simply mean 'to wound to such an extent that blood emerges.'

We can now see what kind of translation errors can be found in the third column of le Long's reshaping of Wit I and II.

5. Le Long's German column

Unfortunately, the discussion of le Long's German column has to start with a long list of remarks about le Long's German:³⁴

²⁹ Kolb changed *Tympana* into *Arbores* 'trees' (Kolb 1719: 360).

³⁰ Kolb criticizes this translation error (Kolb 1719: 360). His own Latin term is *Cervus* 'deer.'

³¹ Not discussed by Godée Molsbergen (1916). In this case Kolb concurs with Juncker.

³² Kolb uses *Bombarda* 'flintlock' (Kolb 1719: 360).

³³ Not discussed by Godée Molsbergen (1916).

³⁴ Apart from the seven problems mentioned there are also some isolated problems: (a) *Eijßer* 'iron' instead of *Eijßen* (5.13). This may be due to Dutch influence, but it may also be an archaic form. (b) The schwas in *Kuhe* 'cow' and *Flohe* 'flea' (4.12, 5.34).

- (1) The German ligature <ß> is used both as a single consonant sign and as a substitute for <ss>: e.g. *ein Haß* 'a hare' vs. *Waßer* 'water' (1.24, 1.34). This was not uncommon in the period.
- (2) The ff-ligature is sometimes used without compensatory lengthening of the vowel: *Schaffen* 'sheep (pl.),' *Schlaffen* 'to sleep' (both with long vowels) vs. the correct usage in *Affen* 'monkeys' (short vowel), *Ein Schaaff* 'a sheep' (long vowel) (1.07, 1.41 vs 1.22+4.34+4.45, 4.15). This is an orthographic mistake.
- (3) There is a <w> after <au> in *Ein Pfauw* 'a peacock' and *Frauw* ('woman' (6.02 and 1.42, 3.04, 3.08, 3.24) vs. *Frau* 'woman' (6.03). This is an intrusion from Dutch spelling.
- (4) The morphology of attributive adjectives and participles demonstrates Dutch influences: (a) *Gesprenckelde Böcken* [sic] 'spotted bucks' (= bonteboks) with <d> instead of GERM. <t> follows the rules of Dutch morphology (1.16) (b) *Ein geheurather Mann* 'a married man' and *Ein* [sic] *geheurathe Frauw* 'a married woman' (3.07-08): all else being equal the participles should be **geheuratheter* and **geheurathete*. The contraction of the dental participial ending *-d* or *-t* with a stem-final [d] or [t] is Dutch.³⁵ (c) *Ein erstgebohren Kindt* 'a first-born child': adjectives and participles ending in *-en* take the null-inflexion in Dutch (6.07).
- (5) The feminine indefinite article *eine* is sometimes written *ein* (13 out of 27 potential cases), while zero out of the 54 masculine or neuter indefinite articles (*ein*) is written with a schwa (*eine*). Furthermore, all of the definite articles have the correct gender. So feminine *ein* seems to be the result of a superficial adaptation of the German (nominative) indefinite article (two forms: *ein*, *eine*) to its Dutch counterpart (one form: *een*).
- (6) The plural ending *-e* is often (23 out of 25 potential cases) written as *-en*. The inverse (*-en* written as *-e*) has not been found. This is clearly influenced by Dutch which does not distinguish between *e* and *-en* anymore and always writes *-en* (which, however, is often pronounced as *-e*). But notice that no *-en*-plural is turned into an *-e*-plural. Furthermore, umlaut is used correctly. Therefore, this is a thin layer of Dutch over a plural system that is basically German.
- (7) *Zee-* 'sea' as the first part of a compound is translated with GERM. *Meer* 'sea,' although it should be the other German word for 'sea': *See* (feminine). E.g. *Meer-Kühe* 'sea-cows,' *Ein Meer-Löwe* 'a sea-lion' (1.20, 5.20).³⁶

³⁵ There are more problems: the diphthong <eu> instead of <ei> and the prefix *ge-*. In correct German *ge-* should be *ver-*: *verheiratete(r)*.

³⁶ This is in a sense a hypercorrection: where Dutch distinguishes between *zee* 'sea' and

The last point shows that le Long translated literally, when the need arose and that he probably did not know much about the sea – even though he lived in Amsterdam.

On the other hand we may assume that his Dutch was as good as his German and maybe even dominant. A possible indication is the fact that he could not remember the German word for *dij* 'thigh,' which is *Oberschenkel*, and so had to 'translate' *De Dijen* 'the thighs' with *Das Dicke vom Bein* 'the fat part of the leg' (3.28). Furthermore, given his good command of Dutch he could also give the correct European interpretation for *Harte Beesten* and *Ijsere-Varkens*, i.e. *Hirschen* [sic] 'deer (pl.)' and *Ein Jgel* 'a porcupine, hedgehog' respectively (1.15, 1.25 – cf. 4.39, 4.07). Furthermore, he translated *Een Buffel* 'a buffalo' with *Ein Aur-ochs* 'an aurochs' (4.41) and *Een Wolf* 'a wolf [i.e. hyena]' with *Wolff* 'wolf' (1.14 – cf. 4.06). As for the compound animal names invented at the Cape, le Long could not but translate literally. Compare *Meer-Kühe* 'sea-cows,' *Meer-Löwe* 'sea-lion' and *Gespreckelde* [sic] *Böcken* [sic] 'bonteboks, pied antelopes' (1.20, 5.20, 1.16).³⁷

Studying the other compounds we find correct translations for *Een Muskeljaat Kat* 'a musk cat,' *Een roode wilde Kat* 'a red wild cat' and *Een Mier-eter* 'an ant eater': *Ein* [sic] *Muskel Katze*, *Ein* [sic] *Rothe Wilde Katze* (5.04-5.05) and *Ein Ameißen-Eßer* (6.01).

For the *tijgerboskat* le Long offers two translations, each with a flaw. *Tijgere Bosch-katten* is translated as *Tijgere Waldt-Katzen* 'Tiger forest cats'³⁸ and *Een Tijger Bos-Kat* as *Ein* [sic] *Tijger Wilde Katze* 'a tiger wild cat' (1.19, 4.43). Although *Du. bos* can certainly mean 'forest,' Kolb's German translation (sub *Felis tygridem aemulans*) is more to the point: *Eine Tyger Busch Katze* (lit.) 'a tiger bush cat.' Why le Long changed from 'forest/bush' to 'wild,' is not clear.³⁹

Even though le Long does a better job than Juncker he is also influenced by him. I found two cases. (a) About *Jakhalsen* 'jackals' he says *Jackhalsen, ein* [sic] *Sorte von Affen* i.e. 'a kind of monkeys' (1.22, also see 4.44-45), (b) and about the *noordkaper*, a whale, he says *Ein Noordtkaper, gewisser Vogel*, that is 'a certain bird' (5.17). That a citizen of 18th century Amsterdam did not know what a *noordkaper* was is surprising, since this type of whale could also be found in the North-

meer 'lake,' (High) German distinguishes between *Meer* 'sea' and *See* (masc.) 'lake.' Due to Low German (i.e. Low Saxon) influences the 'Dutch' word *See* (fem.) 'sea' has also made it into the standard language. Le Long may have tried not to sound Dutch.

³⁷ I am using the notion of 'invention' in a somewhat loose way. Kolb (1719) has: *eine Seh Kuh* 'a sea-cow' (sub *Vacca marina*), *ein See Löwe* 'a sea-lion' (sub *Leo marinus*), and *ein gefleckter Bock* 'a spotted buck' (sub *Hircus maculosus*).

³⁸ I do not understand the final <e> in *Tijgere*.

³⁹ He may have chosen for the reading 'forest' because of Juncker's *LAT. silvestris/sylvestris* 'wild,' which is derived from *LAT. silva* 'forest.'

ern Atlantic. However, the next animal, i.e. the *Rob* 'seal' he apparently knew, witness his German translation: *ein Rob, also gefisch* 'a seal, so fishes [i.e. water-animals]' or 'a seal, so [belongs to the] fishes [= water-animals].' Apparently, the switch from 'birds' to water-animals had surprised him.

Finally, note that le Long shares three translation errors with Juncker – all three due to *faux amis* – while adding one mistake of that type himself: (a) *loopen of gaan* 'to walk or to go' is translated as *lauffen oder gehen* '{to walk fast/to run} or to go' (2.29). (b) *Een Snaphaan* 'a flintlock' is translated with *Ein Schnaphan* 'a robber' (5.07). (c) *Quetsen, dat het bloedt* 'to hurt/wound that it is bleeding' is translated as *Quetschen, daß es blutet* 'to press/squeeze that it is bleeding' (6.20). However, I may be judging le Long too harshly here in that DU. *lopen* and GERM. *laufen* have complex readings which makes it sometimes possible to translate one with the other, while *Schnapphahn* 'flintlock' is attested for Early New High German. Partial overlap in meaning may explain why le Long translates DU. *Vaartuygen* 'vessels' with GERM. *Fahrzeugen* [sic], which denotes both vessels and vehicles, due to GERM. *fahren* 'to move in vessels or vehicles' as against DU. *varen* 'to move in vessels.' Here Juncker translates more or less correctly with LAT. *nauculae* 'little ships' (cf. Juncker 1710: 235.01 and Hh-A: 4.31).

Despite this lapsus we may conclude that all in all, le Long does better than Juncker, but his reshaping of Wit I and II is not flawless, while his German is marred by superficial but frequent 'Dutchisms.'

6. Some remarks on the edition

I have tried to render the word-internal spaces in the Khoekhoe etymons faithfully, since consonant ^ (apostrophe) ^ space is a way to indicate a click. (Unfortunately, these spaces have been removed in Godée Molsbergen's edition). Furthermore, I have tried to render faithfully the chaotic jumble of words starting with a capital and words that do not. Finally, the Khoekhoe column in Appendix A is in italics but there are exceptions: single letters (mainly <k>) or a short word. Furthermore, on page 235 of Juncker (1710) appears the symbol <δ>. Given internal evidence this must be read as a <v>.

Appendix A is an edition of Juncker (1710: 229-237). The header of each page is reproduced, but I have refrained from doing the same with the vertical lines separating the columns or the horizontal lines at the bottom of the text per page. Furthermore, I have added page numbers 229 through 237 since the book's foliation ceases after p. 228 while I need page numbers for reference. Lines are numbered per page with an average of 32 lines per full page. Wit II starts on a

new page. In my edition each page starts with its 'virtual' page number, which is accompanied by an indication of the position of the corresponding line in Hh-A.

Appendix B is an edition of Hh-A. Hh-A consists of 6 unnumbered pages on two folded folio leaves with a maximum of 45 lines per page. Hh-A II starts on a new page. In my edition each page starts with its 'virtual' page number, which is accompanied by an indication of the corresponding line in Juncker (1710).

In both Appendices the annotation follows the glossaries. However, there is hardly any annotation in Appendix B. Criticizing le Long's Dutchisms through annotation would be irritating and would deny the fact that this is an autograph, not a transcript.

Text that is not part of an entry is translated in footnotes.

The Dutch glossary in Appendix C is based on the Dutch column in Appendix A but the list has been expanded with variants introduced by le Long.

Bibliography

- Blok, O.J. & P.C. Molhuysen, eds. 1930. *Nieuw Nederlandsch Biografisch Woordenboek*. Vol. 8. Leiden: Sijthoff.
- Bredenkamp, H.C. & J.L. Hattingh, eds. 1981. *Das Tagebuch und die Briefe von Georg Schmidt, dem ersten Missionar in Südafrika (1737 – 1744). / Dagboek en Brieue van Georg Schmidt, Eerste sendeling in Suid-Afrika (1737 – 1744)*. Transcribed by Dr. B. Krüger and Pastor H. Plüddemann. Trans. [into Afrikaans] J. du P. Boeke. Bellville.
- de Kock, W.J., ed. 1968. *The Dictionary of South African Biography*. Vol. 1. Cape Town: Tafelberg.
- den Besten, H. (forthcoming). "A Badly Harvested Field: The Growth of Linguistic Knowledge and the Dutch Cape Colony until 1796." *The Dutch Trading Companies as Knowledge Networks*. Eds S. Huigen, J. de Jongh & E. Kolfin. Leiden: Brill.
- Godée Molsbergen, E.C. 1916. *Reizen in Zuid-Afrika in de Hollandse tijd*. Vol. 1: *Tochten naar het noorden 1652–1686*. The Hague: Nijhoff.
- Juncker, C. 1710. *Commentarius de vita scriptisque ac meritis illostris viri Jobi Ludolfii [...] In appendice adiectae sunt tom epistolae aliquot clarorum virorum, tom etiam specimen linguae Hottentotticae, nunquam alias ad notitiam Germanorum perlatae*. Leipzig & Frankfurt: Johann Friedrich Braun.
- Kolb, P. 1719. *Caput Bonae Spei Hodiernum, das ist Vollständige Beschreibung des Africanischen Vorgebürges der Guten Hofnung [...]*. Nuremberg: Peter Conrad Monath.
- Leibniz, G.W. 1717. *Collectanea etymologica, illustrationi linguarum, veteris Celticae, Germanicae, Gallicae, aliarumque inseruientia [...]*. With a preface by J.G. Eckhard. Hannover: Nicolaus Förster.
- Nienaber, G.S. 1963. *Hottentots*. Pretoria: Van Schaik.
- Scholtz, J. du P. 1974. *Naamgewing aan Plante en Diere in Afrikaans: Bydrae tot 'n geskiedenis van die Afrikaanse woordeskat*. 2nd ed. Elsiesrivier: Nasou.
- Valentyn, F. 1973 [1726]. *Beschryvinge van de Kaap der Goede Hoope met de zaaken daar toe behoorende* (Amsterdam 1726). Ed. E.H. Raidt. Trans. R. Raven-Hart. Cape Town: Van Riebeeck Society.

Appendix A

Contents:

- A. The two vocabularies received by Job Ludolf: one in December 1691 or January 1692 (Juncker 1710: 229-231) and one in November or December 1695.
 B. Notes

Also see Appendix C.

[229]

⁰¹ Eenige *Hottentotse* Woorden.
Needertuyts.⁴¹

Hottentottica
 Lingua.⁴⁰

[= Hh-A: 1.01]

Vocabula aliquot *Hottentottica* Latine.⁴²

⁰⁵ Vrede maeken.
 Een Castel* of
 fort.

Samsam of â.
Fort.

Pacem facere.
 Castellum *seu*
 munimentum.

Land.

Gamkamma.

Terra.

Gras.

Tkâ.

Gramen.

¹⁰ Schaepen.

Goudie.

Oues.

Ossen.

Dwiessa.

Boues.

Koeyen.

Goies.

Vaccae.

Kalueren.

Tnona.

Vituli.

Paarden.

Hackwa.

Equi.

¹⁵ Leevv.*

T Gamma.

Leo.

Tyger.

t gwassou.

Tigris.

Wolf.

t houqua.

Lupus.

Harte beesten.

t hammas.

Dura animalia.

Bonte bocken.

trougos.

Hirci maculosi.

²⁰ Een rynoster.

tnabba.

Rhinoceros.

Olifanten.

twoha.

Elephas.

tyger bos catten.

tkarou.

Felis syluestris.

Zeekoeyen.

tkouw.

Vacca marina.

Elanden.

tkanna.

Alce.

²⁵ Iackhalsen.

tensie.

Genus Simiarum, vt videtur.

Steenbocken.

Sebagoúdema.

Capricornus.

Hasen.

toa.

Lepus.

⁴⁰ "The Hottentot (Khoekhoe) language" [text in Latin].

⁴¹ "Some Hottentot (Khoekhoe) words in Dutch" [text in Dutch].

⁴² "Some Hottentot words in Latin" [text in Latin].

[230]	<i>Batauice</i>	Hottentottice	[= Hh-A: 1.25] <i>Latine.</i> ⁴³
01	Yseruarkens.	<i>ghoukou.</i>	Genus porcorum.
	Holland* varkens	<i>haghgou.</i>	porci hollandici.
05	Ryst	<i>ghoume.</i>	Oryza.
	taruw of koorn	<i>kaâ</i>	Fruentum.
	Brood.	<i>bree</i>	Panis.
	Wyn.	<i>drief</i>	Vinum.
	Regen	<i>tonkie</i>	Pluuia.
10	Wind	<i>toya</i>	Ventus.
	Donder en blizem	<i>kaouw</i>	Tonitru & fulgur.
	Riuier of Water.	<i>kamme</i>	Fluuius <i>vel</i> aqua.
15	een schip	<i>t komme</i>	Nauis.
	Wagen.	<i>kroy</i>	Currus.
	Maan	<i>tGa</i>	Luna.
	Son	<i>sorrie</i>	Sol.
	Starre.	<i>kuanehou</i>	Stella.
20	doncker Naght	<i>thoughou</i>	Obscura nox.
	Slaepen	<i>quee</i>	Dormire.
	een Man	<i>Zohee</i>	Vir.
	Vrouvv	<i>Zohees</i>	Mulier.
	Iongens	<i>Gona</i>	Pueri.
25	Meisies	<i>Gois</i>	Puellae.
	Ogen	<i>moe</i>	Oculi.
	Neus	<i>ture</i>	Nasus.
	Mont	<i>kamqua</i>	Os
	Ooren	<i>nouw.</i>	Aures.
30	Hooft	<i>biqua</i>	Caput.
	Armen	<i>onequa</i>	Brachia.

⁴³ "In Dutch, in Hottentot, in Latin" [text in Latin].

[231]	<i>Batauice</i>	Hottentottice	[= Hh-A: 2.07] <i>Latine</i>
01	Beenen	<i>nonqua</i>	Pedes.
	de Buyk	<i>gomma</i>	Venter.
	de Bille	<i>toia</i>	clunis.
	de Schamelheydt	<i>tga</i>	Inguina
05	de Ballen	<i>Kearra</i>	Callus.
	Tanden	<i>Kon</i>	Dentes.
	de tong	<i>tamma</i>	Lingua.
	de vingens*	<i>Ouna</i>	Digiti.
	de voeten	<i>iqua</i>	Pedes.
10	de pramme	<i>semme</i>	-
	Melk	<i>brô</i>	Lac.
	Boter	<i>únwie</i>	Butyrum.
	Backelyen* of oorlog.	<i>agou</i>	- -
15	Dood	<i>Koo</i>	Mors.
	Bomen	<i>ay</i>	Tympana.
	Potten	<i>soû</i>	Ollae.
	kannen	<i>backkerie</i>	Canthari.
	Drincken	<i>Kaá</i>	Bibere.
20	Eten	<i>ou</i>	Edere.
	staan	<i>maâ</i>	Stare.
	Sitten	<i>nouw</i>	Sedere.
	Leggen	<i>Kobie</i>	Iacere.
25	Loopen of gaan	<i>Koie</i>	Currere seu ire.
	vallen	<i>quina</i>	Cadere.
	hair.	<i>ou</i>	Crinis.

[232]	<i>Batauice</i>	Hottentottice	[= Hh-A: 3.01] <i>Latine.</i>
01	<i>Hottentotsche Taal, gebruy- ckelick by de Natien, op en omtrent de Caab de goude Hoop</i> ⁴⁴ <i>Batauice.</i>	Hotten- tottice.	<i>Hottentottica lingua, qua illae nationes vtun- tur, quae in & circa Caput Bo- nae Spei habi- tant.</i> ⁴⁵ <i>Latine.</i>
	den Man	<i>k' quique</i>	Vir
10	een Vrouvv. een Iongetie een dagter* een getrouvvd Man	<i>k' quiquis koo kos quleheis*</i>	Mulier Filius Filia Maritus
15	een getrovvde* Vrouvv, het hooft het haiir* de oogen de neus de mond den baard de Kin de strot. de hals. de borst d' armen de handen de Vingeren en teenden.* de nagelen de buyck	<i>tieheis biquāan nucquāan mon qui quamqua nomha* ganna Domma qu'aö ouk'á öá omma oucqua clo chomma</i>	Vxor, Marita Caput Crisis Oculi Nasus Os Barba mentum iugulum collum pectus brachia manus digiti in mani- bus ac pedibus. vngues venter
20			
25			
30			

⁴⁴ "Hottentot language used by the Nations at and around the Cape of Good Hope" [text in Dutch].

⁴⁵ "The Hottentot language which those nations use that live around the Cape of Good Hope" [text in Latin].

[233]	<i>Batauice</i>	Hottentottice	[= Hh-A: 3.24] <i>Latine.</i>
01	de vrovvelyke* schamelheyte	<i>qu' äou</i>	membrum mu- liebre
	de mannetlyche* dito	<i>chá</i>	membrum viri- le
05	de dito getuy- gen.	<i>chra</i>	testiculi
	de billen.	<i>Saun</i>	clunes
	de dyen	<i>Kalou</i>	- -
	de knie*	<i>qua</i>	genua
10	de beenen	<i>tietsa</i>	ossa, crura*
	de voeten	<i>Y</i>	pedes
	het hart	<i>qu'au</i>	Cor
	het net	<i>houw</i>	Diaphragma
	de darmen	<i>quinaqua</i>	intestina
15	de long	<i>chanon</i>	pulmo
	de leuer	<i>qu'ein</i>	iecur
	den donder	<i>quô</i>	tonitru
	Water	<i>kamma</i>	aqua
	de Zee	<i>houry</i>	mare
20	het Land	<i>qu'au</i>	terra
	de Zon	<i>soré</i>	Sol
	de Maan	<i>k' châ</i>	Luna
	de Sterren	<i>t' en houw</i>	Stellae
	Regen	<i>touquy</i>	pluvia
25	den Olefand	<i>Chöa</i>	Elephas
	een Leeuvv	<i>Chamma</i>	Leo
	een renoceros	<i>Nabba</i>	Rhinoceros.
	een tyger	<i>Choassouw</i>	Tigris
	een Wolff	<i>Ouck'ha</i>	Lupus
30	een Yser var- cken	<i>Ouwäa</i>	genus porco- rum

[234]	<i>Batauice</i>	Hottentottice	[= Hh-A: 4.08] <i>Latine.</i>
01	een paard	<i>hacqua</i>	equus
	een buffel of Stier	<i>qu' Arahó</i>	bos maior
05	beesten int' ge- meen	<i>hory</i>	bestiae in gene- re
	een Draag Os	<i>hecchoó</i>	bos gestans o- nus
	een Koey	<i>hoos</i>	Vacca
	een Kalff	<i>nona</i>	Vitulus
10	een lam	<i>chauna</i>	agnus
	een Schaap	<i>hoedie</i>	Ouis
	een varcken	<i>hacquou</i>	porcus
	een berg	<i>k'koe</i>	mons
15	een grote vlak- te	<i>k' kää</i>	
	een riuiet	<i>k' â</i>	fluuius
	visch.	<i>k' aum</i> ⁴⁶	piscis
	een huys.	<i>k' omma</i>	domus
20	een regerend heer	<i>k' koeqaë*</i>	Princeps seu Dominus re- gnans
	Klederen	<i>Nomma</i>	Vestes
	een hoed	<i>Kabba</i>	pileus
25	de Hottentot- sche Nation* in't general*	<i>quena</i>	Natio Hotten- tottica in gene- re
	Svvarre vremte* Nation*	<i>Chobona.</i>	Nigrae nation- es extraneae.
30	DuytscheNatie	<i>Honquecqua.</i>	Natio Germa- nica.
	Schepen	<i>deu komma</i>	naues

⁴⁶ Due to some printer's dirt the final letter of this word seems at first to be ambiguous between <m> and <w>. But it clearly is an <m>.

[235]	<i>Batauice</i>	Hottentottice	[= Hh-A: 4.31] <i>Latine.</i>
01	Vaartuygen. de Duyvel een Bavian* een Wagen	<i>non naquāas</i> <i>Gam' ouna</i> <i>Chöachamma</i> <i>Kroying</i>	nauculae Diabolus genus Simiarum Currus
05	Rys Coorn. een Vogel Struys. een harte beest, een Eland.	<i>K' ony</i> <i>blee</i> <i>ammy</i> <i>K' kamma</i> <i>K' chamma</i>	oryza frumentum struthio durum animal Alce
10	een Buffel een jeus* Bock een tyger Boskat een Jackhals.	<i>t' Aouδδ*</i> <i>t' chó</i> <i>K' loe</i> <i>Kenlie</i>	Bos syluestris Caper tygris syluestris genus animalis Africani.
15	een Hond een Kat een das eenMuskeljaatKat een rodewildeKat	<i>Likanäa</i> <i>choaa</i> <i>K' on</i> <i>k'ouδδ*</i> <i>k' ha</i>	Canis felis meles seu taxusi* felis muschata felis syluestris
20	een stuck Canon een Snaphaan een koget* buskruyt	<i>Kaey k' habou</i> <i>K' habou</i> <i>K' haboukory</i> <i>K' habo clou</i>	tormentum latro pulis tormenta- rius
25	Bomen Hout Koper Yser Klippen	<i>hi inquāa</i> <i>equa</i> <i>Nonnemou</i> <i>Kaukourie</i> <i>Yqua</i>	tympana lignum cuprum rupes, scopuli
30	Klouen van Ber- gen geuógelte* Een Nord-Kaper*	<i>a' ouδδ*</i> <i>k' annéqua</i> <i>'t' chaka</i>	fissurae montium volucres genus auium, ut <i>δidetur.*</i>
35	een zee Leeuw een rob een haas	<i>Acomma</i> <i>houtéé</i> <i>k' öá</i>	Leo marinus genus piscis mari- ni Lepus

[236]	<i>Batauice</i>	Hottentottice	[= Hh-A: 5.22] <i>Latine.</i>
01	een Steenbock	<i>k' goeda</i>	Capricornus
	een reebock	<i>sää</i>	Capreolus
	een Klipspringer	<i>k' gogëe</i>	Dama
	een Esel	<i>quácha</i>	Asinus
05	wilde bocken	<i>quonqua</i>	capri sylvestres
	een Zeekoey	<i>châ auw</i>	vacca marina
	een schildpad	<i>Ceregou</i>	testudo maior
	een mol	<i>haba</i>	talpa
	een Muys	<i>hourí</i>	mus
10	een ratt*	<i>touta ogly.</i>	glis, forex
	een Vlige*	<i>hyhara</i>	musca
	een luys	<i>kousst *</i>	pediculus
	een vlovy*	<i>Eythêe</i>	pulex
	een sprinckhaan	<i>cheytêe</i>	locusta
15	een vogel, flamink genaemt	<i>Naukalêe</i>	auis, Flaminck di- cta
	een gans	<i>k' goá</i>	anser
	een Enduogel*	<i>Ducatore</i>	anas
	een Swalwe*	<i>Sosobó</i>	hirundo
20	een patrys	<i>Chamgry</i>	genus auis pere- grinae
	een korhaan	<i>k' hack ary</i>	idem
	een fasant	<i>quáqua</i>	auis phasiana
	honderen*	<i>k' honckakeney</i>	gallinae
25	duyuen	<i>k' quêê</i>	columbae
	een mier eter	<i>k' ehou</i>	
	een pauw	<i>k' choa</i>	pauo
	een swangere Vrouw	<i>k' choin quisquis</i>	mulier grauida
30	báren*	<i>öá</i>	parere
	de Baer moeder	<i>k' chô</i>	vterus
	groeyen	<i>k' ayse</i>	crescere
	erst* gebooren Kind	<i>kamkonn</i>	primogenitus
35	een oud man	<i>didaque</i>	senex
	een oude Vrouw	<i>didaquis</i>	vetula
	eeten	<i>onge</i>	edere
	drincken	<i>k' á</i>	bibere

[237]	<i>Batauice</i>	Hottentotice	[= Hh-A: 6.12] <i>Latine.</i>
01	leggen	k' <i>quee</i>	iacére*
	Slapen	k' <i>komma</i>	dormire
	Wacker werden	k' <i>chey</i>	euigilare
	gaan	k' <i>on</i>	ire
05	uytgaan	k' <i>qua</i>	exire
	horen	k' <i>nom</i>	audire
	sien	k' <i>mon</i>	videre
	Slaan	<i>doussy</i>	pulsare, verberare
10	kwetsen dat het blodt*	<i>ouw</i>	ita comprimere, vt sanguis emanet.
	genesen	k' <i>ta</i>	recuperare sanitatem
15	een Vrouw be- slapen	<i>queequa</i>	rem habere cum muliere
	vechten	k' <i>auw</i>	pugnare
	Vreden maken*	<i>onchougou</i>	pacem facere
	doodslaan	<i>doucham</i>	occidere
	leuen	k' <i>quoniaba</i>	viuere
20	steruen	k' <i>o</i>	mori
	blixem	<i>meny au</i>	fulgur
	hagel en Sneeuw	k' <i>choy</i>	grando & nix
	een	k' <i>qui</i>	vnum
	twee	k' <i>kam</i>	duo
25	drie	k' <i>ouna</i>	tria
	vier	<i>hacka</i>	quatuor
	vyff	<i>kro</i>	quinque
	ses	<i>nanni</i>	sex
	seuen	<i>honcko</i>	septem
30	agt	k' <i>hyssi</i>	octo
	negen	k' <i>geessi</i>	nouem
	thien	<i>guissi</i>	decem
	<i>Verder getal is by haar niet be-</i>		<i>Plures numeri huic genti noti</i>
35	<i> kent.</i> ⁴⁷		<i>non sunt.</i> ⁴⁸

⁴⁷ "Further numbers are not known among them" [text in Dutch]. This statement is not correct. Cf. Nienaber (1963).

⁴⁸ "More numbers are not known among this people" [text in Latin].

Notes to the Dutch column

229.06 *Castel*: read *Casteel* – 229.15 *Leevv*: read *Leeuvv* – **230.03** *Holland*: read *Hollandse* – **231.08** *vingens*: read *vingers* – 231.13: *Backelyen*: read *Bakeleyen* – **232.12** *dagter*: read *dogter* – 232.15 *getrovvde*: read *getrouvde* – 232.18 *haiir*: read *haijr* – 232.30 *teenden*: read *teenen* – **233.01** *vrovvelyke*: read *vrouvvelyke* – 233.03 *mannetlyche*: read *mannelycke* – 233.09 *knie*: read *knien* – **234.25** *Nation*: read *Natie* – 234.26 *general*: read *generaal* – 234.27 *vremte*: read *vreemde* – 234.28 *Nation*: read *Natie* – **235.03** *Bavian*: read *Baviaan* – 235.11 *jeus*: read *geite* or *gems* – 235.22 *koget*: read *kogel* – 235.32 *geuógelte*: read *geuogelte* – 235.33 *Nord-Kaper*: read *Noord-Kaper* – **236.10** *ratt*: read *ratte* or *rat* – 236.11 *Vlige*: read *Vliege* – 236.13 *vloovy*: read *vlooy* – 236.18 *Enduogel*: read *Eenduogel* – 236.19 *Swalwe*: read *Swaluwe* – 236.24 *honderen*: read *hoenderen* – 236.30 *báren*: read *baren* – 236.33 *erst*: read *eerst* – **237. 11** *blodt*: read *bloedt* – 237.17 *Vreden macken*: read *Vrede maeken*

A few scattered notes to the Khoekoe column

232.13 *quleheis*: read *quieheis* – 232.22 *nomha*: read *nomba* – **234.19** *k' koeqaé*: read *k' koequé* – **235.10** *t' Aouðð* read *t' Aouvv* – 235.18 *k' ouðð*: read *k' ouvv* – 235.31 *a' ouðð*: read *a' ouvv* – **236.12** *koussst*: read *koussi*

Notes to the Latin column

233.10 *ossa, crura*: read *ossa, crura* – **235.17** *taxusi*: read *taxus* – 235.34 *ðidetur*: read *videtur* – 237.01 *iacére*: read *iacere*

Appendix B:

The two vocabularies as revised and partly translated by Isaac le Long (Hh-A I and Hh-A II)

[XYZ = surplus material put between the lines ⁴⁹

[[XYZ = surplus material that le Long managed to keep on the line through reduced handwriting.

[1]		[= Wit I: 229.01]
	⁰¹ <i>Eenige Hottentotsche Woorden A° 1691</i> ⁵⁰	
	<i>Samsam of â.</i>	<i>Vreede maaken.</i>
	<i>Fort.</i>	<i>Een Fort of Kasteel.</i>
	⁰⁵ <i>Gamkamma.</i>	<i>Landt.</i>
	<i>Tkâ.</i>	<i>Gras.</i>
	<i>Goudie.</i>	<i>Schaapen.</i>
	<i>Dwiessa.</i>	<i>Ossen.</i>
	<i>Goies.</i>	<i>Koeijen.</i>
	¹⁰ <i>Tnona.</i>	<i>Kalveren.</i>
	<i>Hackwa.</i>	<i>Paarden.</i>
	<i>T Gamma.</i>	<i>Een Leeuw.</i>
	<i>t gwassou.</i>	<i>Een Tijger.</i>
	<i>t houqua.</i>	<i>Een Wolf.</i>
	¹⁵ <i>t hammas.</i>	<i>Harte Beesten.</i>
	<i>Trougos.</i>	<i>Bonte Bokken.</i>
	<i>Tnabba.</i>	<i>Rhinoceros.</i>
	<i>Twoha.</i>	<i>Olifant.</i>
	<i>Tkarou.</i>	<i>Tijgere Bosch-katten.</i>
	²⁰ <i>Tkouw.</i>	<i>Zee-Koeijen.</i>
	<i>Tkanna.</i>	<i>Elanden.</i>
	<i>Tensie.</i>	<i>Jakhalsen.</i>
	<i>Sebagoudema.</i>	<i>Steenbokken.</i>
	<i>Toa.</i>	<i>Een Haas.</i>
	²⁵ <i>Ghoukou.</i>	<i>IJsere-Varkens.</i>
		<i>Friede machen.</i>
		<i>Fortresse.</i>
		<i>landt.</i>
		<i>Graß.</i>
		<i>Schaffen.</i>
		<i>Ochßen.</i>
		<i>Kühen.</i>
		<i>Kälber.</i>
		<i>Pferden.</i>
		<i>Löw.</i>
		<i>Tiger.</i>
		<i>Wolff.</i>
		<i>Hirschen.</i>
		<i>Gesprenckelde</i>
		[[Böcken.
		<i>Een Rhinoceros.</i> ⁵¹
		<i>Elephant.</i>
		<i>Tijgere Waldt-katzen.</i>
		<i>Meer-Kühe.</i>
		<i>Elanden.</i>
		<i>Jackhalsen, ein Sorte</i>
		[<i>von Affen.</i>
		<i>Steinböcken.</i>
		<i>Ein Haß.</i>
		<i>Ein Jgel.</i> ⁵²

⁴⁹ Note that le Long is also making use of full lines to store surplus material. The difference between the two ways of storing surplus material is not always clear-cut.

⁵⁰ "Some Hottentot words A° 1691" [text in Dutch].

⁵¹ *Een Rhinoceros* is Dutch, not German.

⁵² Presumably, first Khoekhoe and Dutch were filled in. In the previous entry appeared *Een Haas* 'a hare' instead of *Hasen* 'hares,' while the number of *IJsere-Varkens* and *Hollandsche Varkens* was not changed. In the translation phase GERM. *Ein Haß* was filled in in the previous entry. This triggered a German indefinite singular *Ein Jgel* 'a porcupine' but

	<i>Haghou.</i>	<i>Hollandsche Varken.</i> ⁵³	<i>Holländische Sau.</i>
	<i>Ghoume.</i>	<i>Rijst.</i>	<i>Reis.</i>
	<i>Kaâ.</i>	<i>Tarwe of koorn.</i>	<i>Weitzen oder Korn.</i>
	<i>Bree.</i>	<i>Broodt.</i>	<i>Brodt.</i>
30	<i>Drief.</i>	<i>Wijn.</i>	<i>Wein.</i>
	<i>Tonkie.</i>	<i>Reegen.</i>	<i>Regen.</i>
	<i>Toija.</i>	<i>Windt.</i>	<i>Windt.</i>
	<i>Kaouw.</i>	<i>Donder en blixem.</i>	<i>Donner und Blitz.</i>
	<i>Kamme.</i>	<i>Rivier of Water.</i>	<i>Fluß oder Waßer.</i>
35	<i>t komme.</i>	<i>Een Schip.</i>	<i>Ein Schiff.</i>
	<i>Kroij.</i>	<i>Een Waagen.</i>	<i>Ein Wagen.</i>
	<i>t Ga.</i>	<i>De Maan.</i>	<i>Der Mondt.</i>
	<i>Sorrie.</i>	<i>De Sonne.</i>	<i>Die Sonne.</i>
	<i>Kuanehou.</i>	<i>Een Sterre.</i>	<i>Ein Stern.</i>
40	<i>Thoughou.</i>	<i>Een donkere Nagt.</i>	<i>Ein dunckele Nacht.</i>
	<i>Quee.</i>	<i>Slaapen.</i>	<i>Schlaffen.</i>
	<i>Zohee.</i>	<i>Een Man.</i>	<i>Ein Mann.</i>
	<i>Zohees.</i>	<i>Een Vrouw.</i>	<i>Eine Frauw.</i>
	<i>Gona.</i>	<i>Jongens.</i>	<i>Knaben.</i>
45	<i>Gois.</i>	<i>Meijskens.</i>	<i>Mägdelein.</i>

the *-s* on *Varkens* was not blotted out. Nor was an indefinite article added to the Dutch column. In the next entry the plural ending was blotted out but the translation took the form of a bare NP.

⁵³ The plural ending *-s* of *Varkens* has been blotted out, but now the translation has the form of a singular bare NP. Cf. the previous footnote.

[2]

01

*Moe.**Ture.**Kamqua.**Nouw.*

05

*Biqua.**Onequa.**Nonqua.**Gomma.**Toja.*

10

*Tga.**Kearra.**Kon.**Tamma.**Ouna.*

15

*Jqua.**Semme.**Brô.**Unwie.**Agou.*

20

*Koo.**Aij.**Soû.**Backkerie.**Kaá.*

25

*Ou.**Maâ.**Nouw.**Kobie.**Koje.*

30

*Quinga.**Ou.**Oogen.**Neus.**De Mondt.**de Ooren.**'t Hooft.**De Armen.**De Beenen.**De Buijk.**De Billen.**De Schamelheit.**De Ballen.**De Tanden.**De Tong.**De Vingers.**De Voeten.**De Borsten.**Melk.**Boter.**Oorlogen of Bakkelijen.**Doodt.**Boomen.**Potten.**Kannen.**Drinken.**Eeten.**Staan.**Sitten.**leggen.**loopen of gaan.**Vallen.**Haijr.*

[= Wit I: 230.26]

Augen.

Die Nase.

Der Mundt.

Die Ohren.

Das Hautb.

Die Armen.

Die Beine.

Der Bauch.

Die Hinter-backen.

Die Scham.

Die Hoden.

Die Zähne.

Die Zunge.

Die Finger.

Die Füßen.

Die Brüsten.

Milch.

Butter.

Kriegen oder Fechten.

Todt.

Bäume.

Töpffen.

Krügen.

Trincken.

Eßen.

Stehen.

Sitzen.

liegen.

lauffen oder gehen.

Fallen.

Haar.

[3]			[= Wit II: 232.01]
01	Hottentottische Wörter, gebräuchlich beij denen Nationen welche an oder beij <i>Capo de Bonne Esperançe</i> wohnen. ⁵⁴		
	<i>K' quique.</i>	<i>Een Man.</i>	Ein Mann.
	<i>K' quisquis.</i>	<i>Eene Vrouw.</i>	Eine Frauw.
05	<i>Koo.</i>	<i>Een Jongetje.</i>	Ein Knäblein.
	<i>Kos.</i>	<i>Een Dogter.</i>	Eine Tochter.
	<i>Quleheis.</i>	<i>Een getrouwt Man.</i>	Ein geheurather [Mann.]
	<i>Tieheis.</i>	<i>Een getrouwde Vrouwe.</i>	Ein geheurathe [Frauw.]
	<i>Biquään.</i>	<i>'t Hooft</i>	Das Haupt.
10	<i>Nucquään.</i>	<i>'t Haaijr.</i>	Das Haar.
	<i>Mon.</i>	<i>De Oogen.</i>	Die Augen.
	<i>Qui.</i>	<i>De Neus.</i>	Die Nase.
	<i>Quamqua.</i>	<i>De Mondt.</i>	Der Mundt.
	<i>Nomha.</i>	<i>De Baardt</i>	Der Barth.
15	<i>Ganna.</i>	<i>De Kin.</i>	Das Kinn.
	<i>Domma.</i>	<i>De Strot.</i>	Die Kehle.
	<i>Qu' aõ.</i>	<i>De Hals.</i>	Der Hals.
	<i>Ouk' â.</i>	<i>De Borst.</i>	Die Brust.
	<i>Õá.</i>	<i>De Armen.</i>	Die Armen.
20	<i>Omma.</i>	<i>De Handen.</i>	Die Händen.
	<i>Oucqua.</i>	<i>De Vingeren en Teenen.</i>	Die Finger und [Zehen.]
	<i>Clo.</i>	<i>De Nagelen.</i>	Die Nägel.
	<i>Chomma.</i>	<i>De Buijk.</i>	Der Bauch.
	<i>qu' áou.</i>	<i>De vrouwelijke Schamel- [[heit.</i>	Die Scham der Frauw.
25	<i>Chá.</i>	<i>De Mannelijke schaamte.</i>	Die Männliche [[Ruthe.]
	<i>Chra.</i>	<i>De Ballen.</i>	Die Hoden.
	<i>Saun.</i>	<i>De Billen.</i>	Die Hinterbacken.
	<i>Kalou.</i>	<i>De Dijen.</i>	Das Dicke vom [[Bein.]
	<i>Qua.</i>	<i>De Knien.</i>	Die Knien.
30	<i>Tietsa.</i>	<i>De Beenen.</i>	Die Beine.
	<i>Y.</i>	<i>Die Voeten.</i>	Die Füßen.
	<i>Qu' au.</i>	<i>'t Herte.</i>	Das Herz.
	<i>Houw.</i>	<i>Het Net.</i>	Das Netz.
	<i>Quinquá.</i>	<i>De Darmen.</i>	Die Darmen.
35	<i>Chanon.</i>	<i>De Longe.</i>	Die Lunge.
	<i>Qu' ein.</i>	<i>De Lever.</i>	Die Leber.
	<i>Quô.</i>	<i>De Donder.</i>	Der Donner.
	<i>Kamma.</i>	<i>Water.</i>	Waßer.
	<i>Hourij.</i>	<i>De Zee.</i>	Das Meer.
40	<i>Qu' au.</i>	<i>Het Landt</i>	Das Landt.
	<i>Soré</i>	<i>De Sonne.</i>	Die Sonne.
	<i>K' châ</i>	<i>De Maane.</i>	Der Mondt.
	<i>t'en houw.</i>	<i>De Sterren.</i>	Die Sterne.

⁵⁴ "Hottentot words, which are in use among those nations that live at or near the *Cabo de Bonne Esperançe*" [text in German].

[4]			[= Wit II: 233.24]
01	<i>Touquij.</i>	<i>Regen.</i>	Regen.
	<i>Chöa.</i>	<i>Een Olifant</i>	Ein Elephant.
	<i>Chamma.</i>	<i>Een Leeuw.</i>	Ein Löw.
	<i>Nabba.</i>	<i>Een Rhenceros</i>	Ein Rhenceros.
05	<i>Choassouw.</i>	<i>Een Tijger.</i>	Ein Tijger.
	<i>Ouck'ha.</i>	<i>Een Wolf.</i>	Ein Wolff.
	<i>Ouwäa.</i>	<i>Een Yservarken.</i>	Ein Igel.
	<i>Hacqua.</i>	<i>Een Paardt.</i>	Ein Pferdt.
	<i>Qu' Arahó.</i>	<i>Een Buffel of Stier.</i>	Ein Stier.
10	<i>Horij.</i>	<i>Beesten in't gemeen.</i>	Thieren ins gemein.
	<i>Hecchoó.</i>	<i>Een Draag Osse.</i>	Ein Trag Ochs.
	<i>Hoos.</i>	<i>Een Koeij.</i>	Eine Kuhe.
	<i>Nona.</i>	<i>Een Kalf.</i>	Ein Kalb.
	<i>Chauna.</i>	<i>Een Lam.</i>	Ein Lamm.
15	<i>Hoedie.</i>	<i>Een Schaap.</i>	Ein Schaaff.
	<i>Hacquou.</i>	<i>Een Varken.</i>	Eine Sau.
	<i>K' koe.</i>	<i>Een Berg.</i>	Ein Berg.
	<i>K' kää.</i>	<i>Een groote vlakte.</i>	Ein große Ebene.
	<i>K' ä.</i>	<i>Een Rivier.</i>	Ein Fluß.
20	<i>K' auw.*</i>	<i>Visch.</i>	Fischen. ⁵⁵
	<i>K' omma.</i>	<i>Een Huijs.</i>	Ein Haus.
	<i>K' koequé.</i>	<i>Een regeerendt Heere.</i>	Ein regierender Herr.
	<i>Nomma.</i>	<i>Kleederen.</i>	Kleider.
	<i>Kabba.</i>	<i>Een Hoedt.</i>	Ein Huth.
25	<i>Quena.</i>	<i>De Hottentotsche Natie</i>	Die Hottentotische
		<i>in't gemeen.</i>	Nation ins gemein.
	<i>Chobona.</i>	<i>Een Swarte vreemde</i>	Ein Fremde Schwarze
		[[Natie.	Nation.
	<i>Honquecqua.</i>	<i>De Duijtsche Natie.</i>	Die Teutsche Nation.
30	<i>Deu komma.</i>	<i>Scheepen.</i>	Schiffen.
	<i>Non naquäas.</i>	<i>Vaartuijgen.</i>	Fahrzeugen.
	<i>Gam' óuna.</i>	<i>De Duijvel.</i>	Der Teuffel.
	<i>Chöachamma.</i>	<i>Een Baviaan.</i>	Ein Bafian, oder
			Sorth von Affen.
35	<i>Kroijing.</i>	<i>Een Waagen.</i>	Ein Wagen.
	<i>K' onij.</i>	<i>Rijst.</i>	Reiß.
	<i>Blee.</i>	<i>Koorn.</i>	Korn.
	<i>Ammij.</i>	<i>De Vogel Struijs.⁵⁶</i>	Ein Straus
	<i>K' kamma.</i>	<i>Een Hartebeest.</i>	Ein Hirsch.
40	<i>K' Chamma.</i>	<i>Een Elandt.</i>	Ein Elandt.
	<i>t' Aouw.</i>	<i>Een Buffel.</i>	Ein Aur-ochs.
	<i>t' Chó.</i>	<i>Een jeus Bok.</i>	Ein Bock.
	<i>k' loe.</i>	<i>Een Tijger Bos-Kat.</i>	Ein Tijger Wilde
			[[Katze.
45	<i>Kenlée.*</i>	<i>Een Jakhals.</i>	Ein Jackhals, oder
			Sorth von Affen.

⁵⁵ DU. indefinite *vis(ch)* 'fish' without an indefinite article is a mass-noun. The German plural *Fischen* [sic] stresses the collective reading.

⁵⁶ Here le Long uses a definite article as against the indefinite article in the original (Junker 1710: 235.07) and in his own translation. *Vogel struis* (lit.) 'bird *struis*/ostrich' (> AFR. *volstruis*; MODERN DU. *struisvogel*) may have sounded for him like a 'name.'

[5]			[= Wit II: 235.15]
01	Likanää. Choaä. K' on. K' ouw.	Een Hondt. Een Kat. Een Das. Een Muskeljaat Kat.	Ein Hundt. Ein Katze. Ein Dachs. Ein Muskes Katze.
05	K' ha. Kaeij k' habou. K' habou. K' haboukorij. K' habo clou	Een Stuk Kanon. Een Snaphaan. Een Koogel. Buskruijdt.	Ein Rothe Wilde [Katze. Ein Stück Geschütz. Ein Schnaphan. Ein Kugel.
10	hi inquää. Egua. Nonnemou. Kaukourie. Ijqua.	Boomen. Hout. Koper. Ijser. Klippen.	Pulver. Bäumen. Holtz. Kupffer. Eijßer. Klippen.
15	a' ouw. K' annéqua. 't' chaka. Houteé.	Klooven van Bergen. Gevoogelte. Een Noordtkaper. Een Rob.	Rißen in den ber- [gen Gevögel. Ein Noordtkaper, [gewißer Vogel. Ein Rob, also ge- fisch.
20	Acommä. K' öä. K' goeda. Sää. K' gogëe.	Een Zee-Leeuw. Een Haas. Een Steenbok. Een Rheebok. Een Klipspringer.	Ein Meer-Löwe. ⁵⁷ Ein Haas. Ein Steinbock. Ein Rhebock. Ein Klipspringer.
25	Quácha. Quonqua. Chä auw. Ceregou. Habá.	Een Esel. Een wilde Bok. Een Zee-Koeij. Een Schildtpadt. Een Mol.	Ein Esel. Ein Wilder Bock. Eine Meer-Kuh. Ein Schiltkrott. Ein Maulwurff.
30	Houri. Touta. oglj. Hijhara. Kousst. Eijthêe.	Een Muijs. Een Rat. Een Vliege. Een Luijs. Een Vlooijs.	Eine Mauß. Eine Ratze. Eine Fliege. Eine Lauß. Ein Flohe.
35	Cheijtêe. Naukalêe. K' goa. Ducatore. Sosobó.	Een Sprinkhaan, Flaminck, een Vogel. Een Gans. Een Eendtvogel. Een Swaluwe.	Ein Heuschrecken. Flaminck, ein [gewißer Vogel. Eine Gans. Eine Ente. Eine Schwalbe.
40	Chamgrij. K' hackarij. Quáqua. K' honckakeneij. K' quêê.	Een Patrijs. Een Korhaan. Een Faisant. Hoenderen. Duijven.	Eine Patriße. Ein Korhaan. Ein Fasan. Hüner. Tauben.

⁵⁷ Le Long has interchanged the entries of *Houteé* and *Acommä*.

[6]			[= Wit II: 236.26]
01	<i>K' ehou.</i>	<i>Een Mier-eter.</i>	Ein Ameißen-Eßer.
	<i>K' chôa.</i>	<i>Een Paauw.</i>	Ein Pfauw.
	<i>K' choin quisquis.</i>	<i>Een swangere Vrouwe.</i>	Ein schwangere Frau.
	<i>Öa.</i>	<i>Baaren.</i>	Gebähren.
05	<i>K' Chô.</i>	<i>De Baarmoeder.</i>	Die Gebehrmutter.
	<i>K' aijse.</i>	<i>Groeijen.</i>	Wachsen.
	<i>Kamkonn.</i>	<i>Een eerstgebooren Kindt.</i>	Ein erstgebohren [[Kindt.
	<i>Didaque.</i>	<i>Een oudt Man.</i>	Ein alter Mann.
	<i>Didaquis,</i>	<i>Een oude Vrouwe.</i>	Ein alte Frau.
10	<i>Onge.</i>	<i>Eeten.</i>	Eßen.
	<i>K' à.</i>	<i>Drinken.</i>	Trincken.
	<i>K' Quee.</i>	<i>Leggen.</i>	Liegen.
	<i>K' Komma.</i>	<i>Slaapen.</i>	Schlaffen.
	<i>K' Cheij.</i>	<i>Wakker werden.</i>	Wacker werden.
15	<i>K' on.</i>	<i>Gaan.</i>	Gehen.
	<i>K' qua.</i>	<i>Uijtgaan.</i>	Außgehen.
	<i>K' nom.</i>	<i>Hooren.</i>	Hören.
	<i>K' mon.</i>	<i>Sien.</i>	Sehen.
	<i>Doussij.</i>	<i>Slaan.</i>	Schlagen.
20	<i>Ouw.</i>	<i>Quetsen, dat het bloedt.</i>	Quetschen, daß es [[blutet.
	<i>K' ta.</i>	<i>Geneesen.</i>	Heijlen.
	<i>Queequa.</i>	<i>Een Vrouwe beslaapen.</i>	Ein Frau beschlaffen.
	<i>K' auw.</i>	<i>Vechten.</i>	Fechten.
	<i>Onchougou.</i>	<i>Vreede maaken.</i>	Friede machen.
25	<i>Doucham.</i>	<i>Doodtslaan.</i>	Tödten.
	<i>K' quoniaha.*</i>	<i>Leven.</i>	Leben.
	<i>K' o.</i>	<i>Sterven.</i>	Sterben.
	<i>Menij au.</i>	<i>Blixem.</i>	Blitz.
	<i>K' choij.</i>	<i>Haagel en Sneeuw.</i>	Hagel und Schnee.
30	<i>K' qui.</i>	1. <i>Êen.</i>	Eins.
	<i>K' kam.</i>	2. <i>Twée.</i>	Zweij.
	<i>K' ouna.</i>	3. <i>Drie.</i>	Dreij.
	<i>Hacka.</i>	4. <i>Vier.</i>	Vier.
	<i>Kro.</i>	5. <i>Vijf.</i>	Fünff.
35	<i>Nanni.</i>	6. <i>Ses.</i>	Sechs.
	<i>Honko.</i>	7. <i>Seven.</i>	Sieben.
	<i>K' hijssi.</i>	8. <i>Acht.</i>	Acht.
	<i>K' geessi.</i>	9. <i>Negen.</i>	Neun.
	<i>Guissi.</i>	10. <i>Tien.</i>	Zehen.
40		Weiter zu zehlen, ist beij Ihnen unbekant. ⁵⁸	

⁵⁸ "Counting beyond that is unknown to them" [text in German].

Die Sprache der *Hottentotten* und beijliegenden Volckern
ist unterschiedlich; je näher dieselbe nabeij dem Fluß
La Goa wohnen, so viel menschelicher sindt dieselbr.
Doch alle Heijden.⁵⁹

Notes to the Khoekhoe column

4.20 *K' auw*: read *K' aum* (cf. n. 47) – **4.44**: *Kenlée*: read *Kenlie* – **6.26** *K' quoniaha*: read *K' quoniaba*

⁵⁹ "The language of the Hottentots and neighboring peoples varies: the nearer the same live near the River *La Goa*, the more human the same are. Yet, all [are] pagans" [text in German].

Appendix C

A compressed Dutch - English glossary

baard 'beard' - *backelyen of oorlog* 'to fight or war' - *baermoeder* 'uterus' - *bären* 'to bear [a child]' - *bavian* 'baboon' - *beenen* 'legs' - *beesten int' gemeen* 'animals in general' - *berg* 'mountain' - *bille / billen* 'buttocks' - *blixem* 'lightning' - *bomen* 'trees' - *bonte bocke* 'bon-teboks' - *borst* 'breast' - *borsten* 'breasts' - *boter* 'butter' - *brood* 'bread' - *buffel* 'buffalo' - *buffel of stier* 'buffalo or steer' - *buskruyt* 'gun powder' - *buyck / buyk* 'stomach' - *castel of fort* 'castle or fortress' - *coorn* 'corn, wheat' - *dagter* [read *dogter*] 'daughter' - *darmen* 'intestines' - *das* 'rock rabbit' - *de* 'the' - *dito* [= *mannetlyche*] *getuygen* 'ditto [= male] privy parts' - *doncker naght* 'dark night' - *donder* 'thunder' - *donder en blixem* 'thunder and lightning' - *dood* 'dead' or 'death' - *doodslaan* 'to beat to death' - *draag os* 'pack ox' - *drie* 'three' - *drincken* 'to drink' - *Duytsche natie* 'Dutch nation' - *duyuen* 'doves' - *Duyvel* 'Devil' - *dyen* 'thighs' - *een* 'a(n)' - *getroovde vrouvv* 'married woman' - *een vrouw beslapen* 'to sleep with a woman' - *eeten* 'to eat' - *Eland* 'eland' - *elanden* 'elands' - *enduogel* 'duck' - *erst gebooren kind* 'firstborn child' - *esel* 'donkey, ass' - *eten* 'to eat' - *fasant* 'pheasant, francolin' - *gaan* 'to go' - *gans* 'goose' - *genesen* 'to heal' - *getrouvd man* 'married man' - *geuôgelte* 'birds' - *gras* 'grass' - *groeyen* 'to grow' - *grote vlakke* 'great plain' - *haas* 'hare' - *hagel en sneeuw* 'hail and snow' - *haiir* 'hair' - *hals* 'neck' - *handen* 'hands' - *hart* 'heart' - *harte beest* 'deer' [= *hartebeest*] - *harte beesten* 'deer (pl.)' [= *hartebeests*] - *hasen* 'hares' - *herte* 'heart' - *hoed* 'hat' - *hond* 'dog' - *honderen* 'chickens' - *hoofd* 'head' - *horen* 'to hear' - *Hottentotsche nation in't general* 'Hottentot nation in general' - *hout* 'wood' - *huys* 'house' - *iackhalsen* 'jackals' - *iongens* 'boys' - *iongetie* 'boy' - *jongetje* 'boy' - *Jackhals* 'jackal' - *jeus bock* [if we may read: *gems-bock*] 'oryx' - *kalf* 'calf' - *kalueren* 'calves' - *kannen* 'cans jugs' - *kat* 'cat' - *kin* 'chin' - *klederen* 'clothes' - *klippen* 'stones, rocks' - *klipspringer* 'klipspringer' - *klouen van bergen* 'ravines, clefts' - *knie* 'knee' - *koey* 'cow' - *koeyen* 'cows' - *koget* [read: *kogel*] 'bullet' - *koper* 'copper' - *korhaan* 'bustard' - *kwetsen dat het blodt* 'to wound so that it is bleeding' - *lam* 'lamb' - *land* 'land' - *leeuww* 'lion' - *leeuv* 'lion' - *leggen* 'to lie down' - *leuen* 'to live' - *leuer liver* - *long* 'lung' - *longe* 'lungs' - *loopen of gaan* 'to walk or go' - *luys* 'louse' - *maan/maane* 'moon' - *man* 'man' - *mannetlyche dito* [= *schamelheyt*] 'male ditto' ['privy parts'] - *meijskens* 'girls' - *meisies* 'girls' - *melk* 'milk' - *mier eter* 'ant eater' - *mol* 'mole' - *mond* 'mouth' - *mont* 'mouth' - *muskeljaatkat* 'musk cat, genet' - *muys* 'mouse' - *nagelen* 'nails' - *negen* 'nine' - *net* 'diaphragm' - *neus* 'nose' - *nord-kaper* 'whale' - *ogen* 'eyes' - *olefand* 'elephant' - *olifanten* 'elephants' - *oogen* 'eyes' - *ooren* 'ears' - *oorloggen of bakkelijen* 'to wage war or to fight' - *ossen* 'oxen' - *oud man* 'old man' - *oude vrouww* 'old woman' - *paard* 'horse' - *paarden* 'horses' - *patrys* 'partridge' - *pauw* 'peacock' - *pramme* 'breasts' - *ratt* 'rat' - *reebock* 'reebuck' - *regen* 'rain' - *regerend heer* 'ruling lord / gentleman' - *renoceros* 'rhinoceros' - *riuier of water* 'river or water' - *rob* 'seal' - *rodewildekat* (lit.) 'red-wild-cat' - *rynoster* 'rhinoceros' - *rys* 'rice' - *ryst* 'rice' - *schaap* 'sheep (sg.)' - *schaepen* 'sheep (pl.)' - *schamelheyt* 'privy parts' - *schepen* 'ships' - *schildpad* 'tortoise, turtle' - *schip* 'ship' - *ses* 'six' - *seuen* 'seven' - *sien* 'to see' - *sit-ten* 'to sit' - *slaan* 'to beat' - *slaepen* 'to sleep' - *slapen* 'to sleep' - *snapphaan* 'flintlock' - *son/sonne* 'sun' - *sprinckhaan* 'grass hopper' - *staan* 'to stand' - *starre* 'star' - *steenbock* 'steen-bok' - *steenbocken* 'steenboks' - *sterre* 'star' - *sterren* 'stars' - *steruen* 'to die' - *strot* 'throat' - *stuck canon* 'cannon, field-piece' - *svarte vremte nation* 'black foreign nation' - 't' 'the' or 'it' - *swalwe* 'swallow' - *swangere vrouww* 'pregnant woman' - *tanden* 'teeth' - *taruww of koorn*

'wheat or corn' - *thien* 'ten' - *tong* 'tongue' - *twee* 'two' - *tyger* 'tiger, leopard' - *tyger bos catten* (lit.) 'tiger-bush-cats, servals' - *tyger boskat* (lit.) 'tiger bush cat, serval' - *uytgaan* 'to go out' - *vaartuygen* 'vessels' - *vallen* 'to fall' - *varcken* 'pig' - *vechten* 'to fight' - *vier* 'four' - *vingens* [read: *vingers*] 'fingers' - *vingeren en teenden* [read: *teenen*] 'fingers and toes' - *visch* 'fish' - *vlige* 'fly' - *vlovy / vlooi* 'flea' - *voeten* 'feet' - *vogel struys* 'ostrich' - *vogel, flamink genaemt* 'bird called flamink' - *vrede maeken / vreden macken* 'to make peace' - *vrouwv* 'woman' - *vrovvelyke schamelheyt* 'female privy parts' - *vyff* 'five' - *wacker werden* 'to wake up' - *wagen* 'waggon, cart' - *water* 'water' - *wilde bocken* 'antelopes' - *wind* 'wind' - *wolf* 'wolf' [= hyena] - *wyn* 'wine' - *yser* 'iron' - *yser varcken* 'porcupine' - *yseruarkens* 'porcupines' - *zee* 'sea' - *zeekoey* 'sea-cow' [= hippopotamus] - *zeekoeyen* 'sea-cows' [= hippopotami] - *zee leeuw* 'sea-lion'

