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Edward H. Rauch's *Pennsylvania Dutch Hand-Book*¹

One of the classic works produced in and/or about Pennsylvania Dutch (Pennsylvania German) is the *Pennsylvania Dutch Hand-Book* written and published by Edward H. Rauch in 1879.² For those of us interested in the early history of Pennsylvania Dutch, this fascinating book stands out not only for its relevance for linguistic analysis; it also sheds important light on the external situation of the language at the time, the late nineteenth century, when the number of its speakers was at its highest. In what follows I describe some of the more interesting aspects of the content of Rauch's *Hand-Book*, with an eye to modern research questions in Pennsylvania Dutch linguistics. Before proceeding directly to the *Hand-Book*, a few biographical remarks about its author are in order.

Edward Henry Rauch was born on July 19, 1820, near the town of Lititz, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.³ Rauch was a third-generation American, his paternal grandfather, Johann Heinrich Rauch, having emigrated from Cologne to Lititz in 1769. Rauch's family operated a stone quarry and lime kiln, which enabled him to be educated at a local school known for its quality across Pennsylvania and beyond, the Lititz Boys Academy founded and operated by John Beck. We know no details of Rauch's education at the Academy, but given the school's reputation and Rauch's successful later career in public service and journalism, we can infer that Rauch was well-educated for someone growing up in 1820s and 1830s America.

One important aspect of Rauch's biography was his political activity. As a young man, Rauch was an enthusiastic supporter of the Whig Party, and later the Radical wing of the Republican Party. He was an associate of one of Pennsylvania's most prominent politicians of the era, the "Great Commoner" Thaddeus Stevens (1792–1868), and actively assisted Stevens's work on the Underground Railroad. In 1846–47 Rauch was employed as a clerk for a slave-catcher in Lancaster, George Hughes, who was unaware of Rauch's covert work on behalf of several runaway slaves.⁴ Later, Rauch was appointed chief clerk in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. When the Civil War broke out, the Radical Republican Rauch assembled Company H of the 11th Regiment of the Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and was appointed to the rank of captain. He and his men saw action in several engagements, including the Second Battle of Bull Run.

After the war, and for the remainder of his life, Rauch devoted himself to journalism and newspaper publishing, residing mainly in Mauch Chunk (now Jim Thorpe), Carbon County, Pennsylvania. It was also during this time that he began to publish work in his native language, Pennsylvania Dutch. Rauch began by writing a number of humorous letters on contemporary political and social issues under the pseudonym "Pit Schwefelbrenner" (Pete Sulphur Burner), which he republished in

a small booklet in 1868.⁵ In 1873 Rauch brought out three issues of a bilingual magazine, the *Pennsylvania Dutchman*, the title of which was resurrected in 1949 by the eminent founders of the Pennsylvania Folklife Center, Professors J. William Frey, Alfred L. Shoemaker, and Don Yoder, for their weekly newspaper, which eventually became the monthly magazine *Pennsylvania Folklife*.⁶ Six years later, in 1879, the subject of this article, Rauch's *Hand-Book* appeared, followed in 1883 by a highly

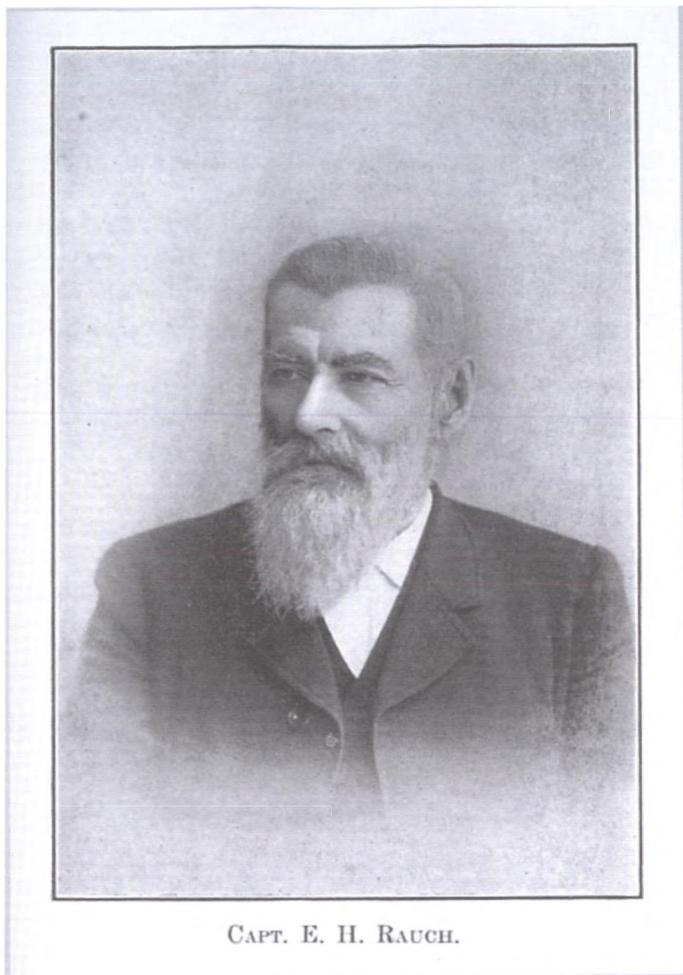


Figure 1. Photograph of Edward H. Rauch.

creative translation of Washington Irving's literary classic, *Rip Van Winkle*.⁷ After *Rip*, there is no evidence that Rauch wrote anything else in Pennsylvania Dutch, though he did regularly deliver a light-hearted but insightful lecture, "De Olta un Neia Tzeita" (The Old and New Times), which was one of four plenary addresses delivered at the founding meeting of the Pennsylvania German Society in April 1891—and the only one not in English.⁸ Edward H. Rauch passed away in Mauch Chunk on September 8, 1902, at the age of eighty-two.

Among Rauch's various writings in Pennsylvania Dutch, the *Hand-Book* gives us the clearest sense of his views about the language and the scope of his abilities in it. As mentioned above, this book contains a significant amount of material of linguistic importance, specifically as regards Pennsylvania Dutch vocabulary and grammar. In what follows, I describe some of the major sections of the *Hand-Book* and mention just a few of the linguistic gems contained in them.

The title page of the *Hand-Book* (figure 2) suggests what Rauch makes explicit in his bilingual preface,⁹ namely that he had two audiences in mind. On the one hand, his book was intended to serve as a language guide for English-monolingual neighbors of the Pennsylvania Dutch, especially business people. On the other, Rauch hoped the *Hand-Book* might be used by native Dutch-speaking school children. Exactly what practical use he thought these younger readers might derive from the book is unclear,¹⁰ yet the overall tone of the book was clearly one of advocacy: Rauch sought to establish the legitimacy of Pennsylvania Dutch in the face of its constantly negative image as something less than a real language. It stands to reason that an appropriate venue in such a crusade would be the classroom. In any case, the overall didactic purpose of the "book for instruction" is clear.

After mentioning his target audience of English-speaking business people and Pennsylvania Dutch-speaking children, Rauch spends much of the rest of the preface justifying his use of English-, rather than German-based spelling rules for Pennsylvania Dutch. Indeed, through the early twentieth century, it is safe to say that most texts written in Pennsylvania Dutch followed English orthography, though usually inconsistently. This is understandable, given the fact that these texts, which often appeared in local newspapers, were aimed at native speakers of Pennsylvania Dutch, who were typically literate in English only. The preferred orthography today, known as the "Buffington-Barba-Beam" system, is oriented to German, thereby making Pennsylvania Dutch more easily accessible to those with knowledge of German.¹¹ However, the earlier practice of using English orthography, as Rauch did, lives on in the work of the Committee for Translation, a group of native Pennsylvania Dutch-speakers with ties to Old Order sectarian groups involved with translating the Bible into Pennsylvania Dutch.¹²

Over one-half of the *Hand-Book's* 238 pages consists of English-Pennsylvania Dutch and Pennsylvania Dutch-English word-lists (page 1 is shown in figure 3). These word-lists are of some value to linguists since Rauch was clearly concerned with describing the language as it was naturally spoken, meaning that he had no qualms about including English-derived vocabulary. Especially during the past century, many promoters of Pennsylvania Dutch have expressed dissatisfaction with the number of English loanwords in the language, fearing that they are supplanting older, German-derived words. While it is true that speakers themselves sometimes express regret over the replacement of words like "Voggel" with "birdie" and "Seideschpeck" with "bacon," the average percentage of English-derived lexical items in spoken Pennsylvania Dutch has probably never exceeded 15%, a relatively low figure given the fact that effectively all Pennsylvania Dutch speakers have been bilingual in English since the genesis of the language in the eighteenth century.¹³ Thus Rauch's lists are useful to the descriptive linguist.

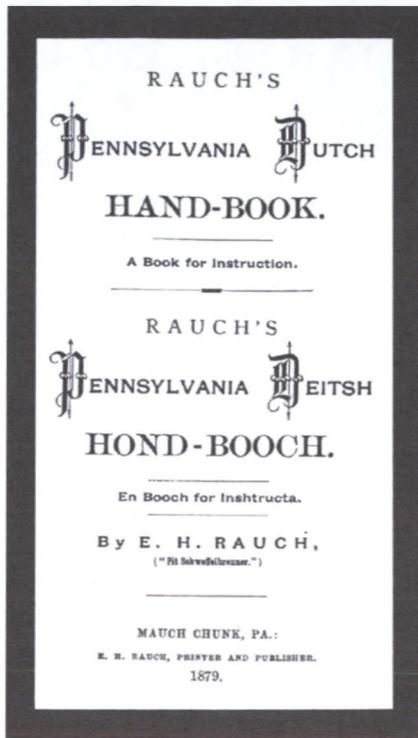


Figure 2. Title page of the *Hand-Book*.

Given the extensive early linguistic research on lexical variation within the original Pennsylvania Dutch-speaking areas of southeastern Pennsylvania, especially the work of Carroll E. Reed and Lester W. J. Seifert,¹⁴ it is interesting to see whether Rauch's forms seem to favor one particular area. We recall that Rauch was a native of Lititz, in Lancaster County, and lived there until early adulthood, though after the Civil War, as mentioned earlier, he moved to Mauch Chunk (Jim Thorpe) in Carbon County, where he remained until his death in 1902. Reed and Seifert identified four major regions in southeastern Pennsylvania across which lexical variation can be observed: 1. western Lehigh County; 2. western Berks County; 3. north-central Lancaster County; and 4. the Upper Susquehanna Valley.¹⁵ Lititz, of course, belongs to region 3, but Carbon County is almost literally off the Pennsylvania Dutch linguistic map, located due north of region 1. Unfortunately, Reed and Seifert (whose major fieldwork was conducted in the summers of 1940 and 1941), had few data from Mauch Chunk (a single consultant), and the data from this one speaker are not always consistent with forms dominant in geographically proximate Lehigh County.

A initial review of Rauch's vocabulary, as given in the *Hand-Book's* word-lists, does not yield a clear picture. Often his forms agree with Lancaster (region 3) variants (e.g., "Harrebscht" instead of "Schpootyohr" for 'autumn'; *Word Atlas* map 102), but for many items he in fact lists multiple variants, which is most likely due to his experience of living in the two very distant areas. For example, *Word Atlas* map 12 gives the most famous Pennsylvania Dutch shibboleth, the words for 'pail'. Lancaster

English-Pennsylvania Dutch TRANSLATION OF WORDS.	
Englische - Pennsylvania Deitshe IVVERSETZUNG FUN WARDTA.	
ABACK.	ACCOUNTABLE.
Aback, tziwick.	Absentee, alsentee.
Abandoned, ferlussa.	Abatin, olslta.
Abate, nochlussa.	Abstract, obzooz.
Abatement, nochlussang.	Aburd, unferstendich.
Abbreviate, obkartzu.	Aburdity, unferstend.
Abbreviation, obkartzung.	Abundant, iverflissich.
Abbreviated, obkartzu'd.	Abuse, abuse.
Abdicante, ufgevvu.	Abused, abused.
Abdomen, leit, bauch.	Abusing, abusa.
Abhor, obshei.	Abusive, abusif.
Abhorrent, obsheilich.	Abut, awshlusa.
Ability, ability.	Abutment, awshlusa.
Able, able, g'shickt.	Accept, accept.
Abolish, abolish.	Accepting, accepta.
Abolished, abolished.	Acced, ferwillicha.
Abolishing, abolisha.	Access, tzung.
Abolition, abolition.	Accident, ungluck.
Abolitionist, abolitionist.	Accidental, unglucklich.
About, about, weaga.	Accumulate, tsunemmu.
Above, uvva, ivver.	Accumulation, tsunawm.
Abreast, nawanomer.	Account, rechnung, ac-
Abroad, im onslond.	count.
Abrupt, pletzlich.	Accountant, accountant.
Absent, aweck, net doh.	Accountable, accountable.

Figure 3. First page of *Hand-Book's* word-lists.

shows solidly "Kiwwel," while Berks and Lehigh are almost exclusively "Eemer" regions. Under the entry for 'pail' in the *Hand-Book*, one only finds "aimer,"¹⁶ yet under 'bucket', one finds both "amer" and "kivvel" (in that order). To complicate things, if one looks up "amer" and "kivvel" in the Pennsylvania Dutch-English list, both are translated as 'bucket'; there is no mention of 'pail'. In future research it would be instructive to do a thorough analysis of Rauch's vocabulary as they appear in other examples of his prose, for example, the "Pit Schweffelbrenner" letters. One might find differences between earlier and later texts, as Rauch may have used fewer Lancasterisms after his relocation to Carbon County.

One clear drawback in terms of the linguistic value of Rauch's word-lists is the absence of any context, especially when multiple variants are listed. For example, in the first page shown in figure 3, under 'about' we find both "about" and "weaga."¹⁷ The user is left to wonder where these are free variants, or, more likely, they are subject to some kind of patterned variation. This lack of context is corrected only partially in a later section (*Hand-Book*, 160-71) titled "The Use of Words"/"De Use fun Wardta" in which Rauch, apparently randomly, selects Pennsylvania Dutch words and their English equivalents and indicates how they might be used in a complete sentence. See figure 4.

More Pennsylvania Dutch-English sentence pairs are given in a section labeled

THE USE OF WORDS.

DE USE FUN WARDTA.

- Acta—acting. I have seen the clown acting.
Acting—acta. Ich hob der honswarshb sama
acta.
- Aichel—acorn. A blind hog will also find an
acorn occasionally.
Acorn—aichel. An blinty sow fint aw eb-
mohls an aichel.
- Arbshoft—inheritance. A large inheritance would
be a first-rate cure for hard times.
Inheritance—arbshoft. Au grossy arbshoft
war an first-raty cure for hordy tzeita.
- Arwet—work. This forenoon I was hard at work.
Work—arwet. Den formiddawg war ich
hord on der arwet.
- Aw gadu—dressed. I dressed myself in my best
clothes and went to church.
Dressed—aw gadu. Ich hob my beshty clai-
der aw gadu un bin in de kaerrieh gonga.
- Awdale—part. With those proceedings I will
take no part.
Part—awdale. Mit selly proceedings nem
ich ke awdale.
- Awganame—agreeable. A fine young lady is
always agreeable.
Agreeable—awganame. An finey yung lady
is olsfort awganame.
- Awram—poor. The poor man has no home.
Poor—awram. Der awram mon but ke
haimat.

Figure 4. "The Use of Words."

"Practical Exercises" on pp. 174–84, an example of which is shown in figure 5.

The linguist's desire for examples of connected speech is satisfied most in the *Hand-Book* by a very important twenty-two-page section titled "Business Talk"/"Bisness G'shwetz." This consists of nine dialogs set in everyday public situations: book store, clothing store, drug store, doctor's office, dry goods store, furniture store, grocery, hotel, and lawyer's office. The dialog was an early Pennsylvania Dutch (and English) genre common in local newspapers. While the main purpose of these dialogs was to convey a message to readers in a style maximally proximate to speech, as opposed to more essay-like articles, or stylized poems and songs, their value to linguists interested in naturally occurring speech is considerable. Rauch's unabashed use of English-derived Pennsylvania Dutch vocabulary seen elsewhere in the *Hand-Book* is found here as well. The final dialog, set in the lawyer's office, is given in figure 6.

The extensive amount of sentences and extended prose written in a colloquial style in the *Hand-Book* offers much to the linguist interested in tracing the history of Pennsylvania Dutch, especially its grammar (morphosyntax). For example, one area of Pennsylvania syntax where we know change to have occurred is infinitival complementation, that is, verbal infinitives that are the complement of another syntactic element, such as another verb or an adjective. It appears that the earliest forms of Pennsylvania Dutch resembled modern European German, in that infinitives that were not the complements of modal verbs were marked in one of three ways: 1.

by the marker “zu” “to”; 2. in purposive constructions by “fer ... zu” (“in order to”; cf. standard German “um ... zu”); or 3. without a marker (\emptyset) with certain verbs, such as “gehe” “go.” Among most sectarian speakers of Pennsylvania Dutch today, this three-way system has been restructured through the loss of “zu” as an infinitival marker (its homophone still exists in the language as a preposition meaning “to”), leaving only two options: “fer” or \emptyset + infinitive. When “fer” is used is basically predictable according to the following rule: if the English equivalent of the construction may only use “to” + infinitive, and not also the gerundive form infinitive + “-ing”, “fer” must be used. Examples from modern sectarian Pennsylvania Dutch are given below; their presumed antecedent forms are given to the right.

Ich hab gschtoppt fer Gaes griege. *Ich hab gschtoppt fer Gaes zu griege.*
 ‘I stopped (in order) to get gas.’

Ich hab gschtoppt \emptyset Gaes griege. *Ich hab gschtoppt Gaes zu griege.*
 ‘I stopped getting gas.’

Ich bin reddi fer gehe. *Ich bin reddi zu gehe.*
 ‘I am ready to go/*going.’

Ich bin faddich \emptyset schwetze. *Ich bin faddich zu (?) schwetze.*¹⁸
 ‘I’m done talking/*to talk.’

Recalling that Rauch was born in 1820, only two or three generations after Pennsylvania Dutch emerged, it is interesting to see what his infinitival complements look like. Basically, his grammar represents a stage intermediate between European (Palatine) German and modern Pennsylvania Dutch. There are almost no examples of “fer ... zu” constructions, yet many with “fer” and \emptyset , as in the modern language, but also quite a few with “zu.” Examples are given below, with their modern equivalents indicated in italics. The numbers at the far right refer to the page in the *Hand-Book* where these forms are found. The English equivalents are Rauch’s; the spelling is regularized to facilitate easier reading.

Ich bin heit yuscht runner kumme, fer zu sehne weege e wennich Bisness. (204)
Ich bin heit yuscht runner kumme, fer \emptyset sehne weege e wennich Bisness.
 ‘I just came down today to see (you) about some business.’

Fer so en guts Penn. Deitsch Buch schreiw nemmt’s hatti Arwet un viel Geduld. (165)
Fer so en gut Penn. Deitsch Buch schreiw nemmt’s hatti Arwet un viel Geduld.
 ‘To write such a good Penn. Dutch book takes hard work and much patience.’

Was is die Use, devun zu schwetze? (191)
Was is die Use, fer schwetze devun?
 ‘What’s the use of talking [about it]?’

I have in all sixteen pounds. Ich hob in oll
sechtzain poont.
It looks as if we would get more rain. Es gookt
os wann mer mai raiga greega daita.
Who is that man across the way? Wier is seller
mon lver 'm waig.
I don't think I ever before saw that man. Ich
denk net os ich yeamohls seller mon g'sae
hoh.
He looks like a suspicious character. Ar gookd
we 'n suspiciouser corrocter.
What makes you say that? Wass maecht dich
sell sawga?
But from what do you judge? Awer fun wass
doosht du judga?
His general appearance—his stove pipe hat. Si
general awsa—si shlofe pipe hoot.
And his tight pants—and his glittering breastpin.
Un si tighty hussa—un si glitzeriche breast-
pin.
And his waxed moustache—his fancy cane. Un
si g'woxder mustash—si fancy shtecka.
Who is he anyhow? He needs watching. Wier
is ar anyhow? Ar braucht watchas.
He may need watching—he may be bad. Con
si os ar watchas braucht—ar mawg shlecht
si.
He may be a thief, or a murderer. Ar mawg 'n
deeb si, oddar 'n mardler.
He may be even worse than that. Ar mawg aw
shlechter si os sell.
But, who knows? Why judge before we know?
Awer, wier wais? Waurum judga eb mer
wissa?
He may be a wealthy humanitarian. Ar is fer-
leicht an reicher mensha-freind.
Perhaps he is a leading capitalist. Ferleicht is
ar an leainger capitalist.
Perhaps he wants to locate here. Ferleicht will
ar doh locata.

Figure 5. "Practical Exercises."

Ich gleich guti Bicher zu lese. (177)

Ich gleich guti Bicher lese.

'I like to read good books.' (= 'I like reading good books.')

Ich vermut, du bischt faddich Hoi ø mache. (181)

Ich suspect, du bischt faddich Hoi ø mache.

'I suppose you are done with haymaking?'

As mentioned above, the distribution of modern "fer" and ø + infinitive is predictable based on whether or not the Pennsylvania Dutch construction corresponds to English "to" only: simply put, "fer" + infinitive corresponds to "to" + infinitive, and bare infinitives in Pennsylvania Dutch correspond to "-ing"-suffixed forms in English. Intriguingly, Pennsylvania Dutch infinitives in Rauch's word-lists are often translated with an "-ing"-form; e.g., "accepta" = "accepting" in the page shown in figure 2. Rauch is more explicit about this correlation in a brief (bilingual!) note of "Explanation" following the word-lists on p. 150. He states:

The many English words transferred into the foregoing without translation, are all in common use as part of the Pennsylvania Dutch language. In addition to those stated there are yet many more. In a number of cases we have translated English words ending with *ing* by simply using the letter *a* as the last syllable, such as

G. No, I drove as far as the bridge and there I tied the horse and walked across, and so didn't have to pay the toll.

G. Nay, ich bin g'fawra so weit er on de brick un dort hob ich der gowl awghoona un bin rivver g'luffa un seller wass hob ich ke bricka gelt zawla bruchla.

The landlord didn't seem to be very favorably impressed with his bridge dodging customer, and found it convenient to attend to the wants of one who had just arrived with a carpet bag.

Der waert hu net g'sheint orrick favorably impressed zu si mit sein brika dodge customer, un ar luts noatwendich g'foona for tuu aim tendra es ynst ad cooma is mit 'n a carpet bag in der hand.

THE LAWYER.

Lawyer. Well sir—let me see, Mr. Mack, I believe?

Lawyer.—Well, luss mich sana, ich glawd du bisht der Mr. Mack?

Client.—Yes, Mack is my name.

Client.—Yaw, Mack is my nawma.

L. You reside up in the valley I believe?

L. Du wohsht druvva in der valley, net so?

C. Yes, I have lived there for now nearly ten years, and I just came down to-day to see you about some business.

C. Yaw, dort hob ich shun sheer tzain yohr g'wohnt, un ich bin heit yooisht rooner cooma for tzu sana weaga a wennich business.

L. Well, Mr. Mack, what's the nature of the business?

L. Well, Mr. Mack, was is de noddoor fun der business?

C. Why its about settling up my father-in-law's estate.

C. Ei es is weaga meim shweega fodder siner eshtate settla.

L. When did he die?

L. Wann is ar g'shtorwa?

C. He died week before last.

C. De woch for der letsht is ar g'shtorwa.

L. Leave much property?

L. Hut ar feel property hinnerlussa?

C. Well yea, he left his farm, and some bonds and notes, and a good deal of stock on the farm.

C. Well yaw, ar hut si bauert, un bender, un notes un aw an ordlich grosser shtock uf der bauert.

L. And who is going to administer?

L. Un wer will adminishtra?

C. That's what I want you to see about.

C. Sell is evva weaga wass os ich dich sana will.

L. Is the widow living?

L. Leta de widfraw noch?

C. No, she died two years ago.

L. Nay, se is g'shtorwa for tzwee yohr.

L. Your wife is living is she?

L. Di fraw lebt noch, net so?

C. Yes, she and her sister and one brother—that's all the family.

C. Yaw, se du't, nn aw era shweshter un brooder—sell is de gons family.

L. Has he any debts on his property?

L. Sin emiche shoolda uf 'm property?

C. Oh, well, he has some debts, but not a great many.

C. Oh, well, ar hut shoolda, awer net orrick feel.

L. And you want to administer, I suppose?

L. Un ich fermoot os du selwer adminishtra wid?

C. Well yes, that's my intention, but may be Sam my brother-in-law thinks he ought to do the same.

C. Well yaw, sell is my obeicht, awer der Sam, my shwoger will ferleicht aw sell du.

L. Did you talk to him about it?

L. Huht shun mit eem g'shwetzt der-

wega?

C. I did, and he said he thought we should both administer.

C. Ich hob, un ar hut g'maned mer settla oll tzwee administara.

L. Well, Mr. Mack, your best way is in the first place to pay me a retainer of twenty dollars, and that will enable me to act professionally in the matter.

L. Well, Mr. Mack, di beahter waig is im arshita plotz mer amohl an retainer fun tzwonsich dawler gevva, un sell gebt mer d'no an professional recht der my roat tzu gevva.

C. Retainer!—Let's see, that, I suppose, means a lawyer's fee?

C. Retainer!—Luss mohl see, sell mained denk ich, nu lawyer's fee?

L. Exactly so. Being only the first instalment we call it a retainer—to retain me in the case.

L. Exactly so. Es is der arshit inshtalment, os mer 'n retainer haissa—for mich im case retaina.

C. Yes, now I understand. Well, here is twenty dollars. Now, what next?

C. Yaw, now fershte ich 's. Well, doh sin de tzwonsich dawler. Now, wass naigst?

L. Well, from all you have told me, my advice is that you come again and bring Sam, your brother-in-law with you, and then we'll consult him and proceed to business.

L. Well, fun ollem os du mersawgshet is my advice os du widder coomsht un bringsht der Sam, di shwoger, for mitnonner consulta un on de business ge.

C. Then that's all we can do to-day?

C. Don is dee olles wass heit tzu du is?

L. That's all. But you can come again to-morrow, or next day.

L. Sell is olles. Ower coom morrya, odder de naigst dawg.

C. Well yes, say next day.

C. Well yaw, der naigst dawg.

This ended the first professional interview in regard to Mr. Mack's father-in-law's estate.

Sell war 's end fun arshita professional g'sbpraich weaga 'm Mr. Mack sein shweega fodder siner eshtate.

Figure 6. "The Lawyer" dialog in "Business Talk."

Accommodating, accommodata,

Delivering, delivera,

&c. In all such cases the English words are used in every other sense, as accommodate, accommodation, deliver and delivered, &c., without any change from English proper.

The correlation that Rauch intuits here is between English “-ing” and the Pennsylvania Dutch bare infinitival suffix “-e.” It would appear that this correlation has come, in modern Pennsylvania Dutch, to be crucial in determining the structure of infinitival constructions. This would, then, be a subtle example of syntactic change in Pennsylvania Dutch induced by contact with English, incipient during Rauch’s time, and brought to near completion today.

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This brief review of Edward H. Rauch’s *Hand-Book* underscores the importance of such older Pennsylvania Dutch texts for modern linguistic analysis. There are hundreds of such examples of such natural prose surviving from the nineteenth century, most of which appeared in local newspapers. For the linguist familiar with German, but not Pennsylvania Dutch, the English-based, and often idiosyncratic, orthography of these works poses a serious impediment to their comprehensibility. Fortunately, with the establishment of the systematic orthography for Pennsylvania Dutch developed by Professors Buffington, Barba, and Beam, we have a tool with which linguistic gems such as the *Hand-Book* may be made accessible to audiences that Rauch and his fellow Dutch writers would never have imagined.

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Notes

¹ It is with pleasure that I dedicate this article to Prof. C. Richard Beam, whose tireless and enthusiastic work on behalf of Pennsylvania Dutch would have met with the approval of another, earlier promoter of the language and its speakers, Edward H. Rauch.

² Edward H. Rauch, *Rauch’s Pennsylvania Dutch Hand-Book: A Book for Instruction./Rauch’s Pennsylvania Deitsch Hond-Booch: En Booch for Inshtructa* (Mauch Chunk, PA: E. H. Rauch, 1879).

³ Mark L. Loudon, “Edward Henry Rauch,” *Pennsylvania German Review* (Fall 2003): 27–40, is an overview of Rauch’s life and his significance in Pennsylvania Dutch history. The two most important biographical sources on Rauch are a five-page profile in Fred Brenckman, *History of Carbon County* (Harrisburg: James J. Nungesser, 1913), 548–52, which I suspect was based on Rauch’s own writings, and a brief autobiography that Alfred L. Shoemaker acquired from one of Rauch’s sons at some point in the late 1930s, Alfred L. Shoemaker, “Pit Schweffelbrenner fum

Shliffeltown," *The Pennsylvania Dutchman* 1,10 (July 7, 1949): 1. The image of Rauch in figure 1 is taken from Brenckman (1913).

⁴ Shoemaker, "Pit Schweffelbrenner," 1.

⁵ Edward H. Rauch, *Pennsylvanish Deitsb: De Campain Breefa fum Pit Schwefflebrenner un de Bevvy, Si Alty. Gepublished Olly Woch im "Father Abraham"* (Lancaster, PA: Rauch & Cochran, 1868).

⁶ In Alfred L. Shoemaker, "Rauch's Dialect Writings," *The Pennsylvania Dutchman* 1.10 (July 7, 1949), 1 the author makes explicit his respect for Rauch's lack of shame in preferring the term "Pennsylvania Dutch" over "Pennsylvania German."

⁷ Edward H. Rauch, *Pennsylvania Dutch Rip Van Winkle: A Romantic Drama in Two Acts. Translated from the Original, with Variations* (Mauch Chunk, PA: E. H. Rauch, 1883).

⁸ *The Pennsylvania German Society: Sketch of Its Origins, with the Proceedings and Addresses at Its Organization* (Lancaster, PA: Pennsylvania German Society, 1891). Rauch's address appears on pp. 33–36.

⁹ *Hand-Book*, iii–viii.

¹⁰ It is interesting to compare Rauch's *Hand-Book* with another Pennsylvania Dutch classic, Abraham Reeser Horne, *Pennsylvania German Manual for Pronouncing, Speaking and Writing English: A Guide Book for Schools and Families* (Kutztown, PA: Urick & Gehring, 1875). A contemporary of Rauch, A. R. Horne (1834–1902) was a leading educator in southeastern Pennsylvania, with a special concern for the education of Pennsylvania Dutch-speaking youth. Horne's *Manual* promoted literacy in Pennsylvania Dutch as a way of improving children's acquisition of English (and standard German). See William W. Donner, "Abraham Reeser Horne: To the Manor Born," *Der Reggeboge* 33 (1999): 5–17, and William W. Donner "We Are What We Make of Ourselves': Abraham Reeser Horne and the Education of Pennsylvania Germans," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* 74,4 (October 2000): 521–46.

¹¹ It was developed starting in 1930s and 1940s by Profs. Albert F. Buffington and Preston A. Barba (cf. their *Pennsylvania German Grammar*, Allentown, PA: Schlechter's, 1965), and refined by Prof. C. Richard Beam, whose lexicographic work on Pennsylvania Dutch is unmatched. See also C. Richard Beam and Joshua R. Brown (eds.), *The Comprehensive Pennsylvania German Dictionary, Vol. 1:A*, (Millersville, PA: Center for Pennsylvania German Studies, 2004), vi–xi.

¹² Cf. *Es Nei Teshtament* (The New Testament) (Sugar Creek, OH: Committee for Translation, 1993).

¹³ This is based on my own counts of English loanwords in texts and transcripts of oral discourse produced by modern Old Order sectarians, among whom it is widely—and correctly, I believe—presumed that their Dutch has more English loans than any other varieties of the language. It is interesting to note that Rauch himself, in his preface (*Hand-Book*, iii–iv/vi) cites a figure of 18% to 20% loan vocabulary.

¹⁴ Cf. Lester W. J. Seifert†, *A Word Atlas of Pennsylvania German* (Madison, WI: Max Kade Institute, 2001), which includes 173 maps, as well as reprints of all major Reed and Seifert articles on the analysis of regional lexical variation.

¹⁵ See Lester W. J. Seifert, "Lexical Differences between Four Pennsylvania

German Regions,” reprinted in the *Word Atlas*, pp. 69–80. This article originally appeared in the *Pennsylvania German Folklore Society Yearbook* 11 (1946): 155–76.

¹⁶ This is evidently a typographical error on Rauch’s part, since this word is spelled “amer” elsewhere.

¹⁷ It is appropriate to mention here that the culmination of Prof. Beam’s life’s work on the Pennsylvania Dutch lexicon is his multi-volumed *Comprehensive Pennsylvania German Dictionary*, (Millersville, PA: Center for Pennsylvania German Studies, 2004ff.), produced with the assistance of Joshua R. Brown and Jennifer L. Trout, the first four volumes of which have now appeared. This superior reference work on Pennsylvania Dutch is the very model of a dictionary: every item is listed in a culturally relevant sample sentence, the sources of which are meticulously listed.

¹⁸ It is unclear whether the Palatine German dialects from which Pennsylvania Dutch is most directly descended would have had a “zu”-marked infinitival complement after the adjective “faddich” (cf. German “fertig”).