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Pennsylvania German Lexicography: Past and Present

The Roots of Pennsylvania German Lexicography

The history of German dialect lexicography has its beginning over three centuries ago. The stage was set by Leibniz:

> Der Grund und Boden einer Sprache, so zu reden, sind die Worte, darauff die Redens-Arten gleichsam als Früchte herfür wachsen. Woher dann folget, dass eine der Haupt-Arbeiten, deren die Teutsche Haupt-Sprache bedarff, seyn würde, eine Musterung und Untersuchung aller Teutschen Worte, welche, dafern sie vollkommen, nicht nur auf diejenige gehen soll, so jedermann brauchet, sondern auch auf die, so gewissen Lebens-Arten und Künsten eigen; und nicht nur auf die, so man Hochteutsch nennet, und die im Schreiben anietzo allein herrschen, sondern auch auf Plat-Teutsch, Märckisch, Ober-Sächsisch, Fränckisch, Bayrisch, Oesterreichisch, Schwäbisch oder was sonst hin un wieder bey dem Landtmann mehr als in den Städten gebräuchlich.

Leibniz supported the creation of dictionaries of the standard language but also of technical terms, and of dialect terms. Leibniz desired the study of and lexicographical presentation of ordinary handworkers' vocabulary and of the farmers:

> . . . Germaniae dialectorum vocabula colligi, etiamsi rusticis Solis usitata. Qua ratione origines multae alias ignorandae patebunt.
>
> [. . . collecting the words of the German dialects, even if they are customary to the common people. By doing so, they will reveal the origins of unknown things.]

Leibniz's ideas were first realized in part by Michael Richey in his *Idiotikon Hamburgense* (1735). Richey used the term *Idiotikon* for the first time. In 1788 Friedrich Carl Fulda published "Versuch einer allgemeinen teutschen Idiotikensamlung." For Fulda "Idiotisch" was "was in der Schriftsprache nicht allgemein bekannt ist, und mit

einer Erklärung für jedermann belegt werden muss." Fulda defined *Idiotikon* as a dictionary containing only the unusual words of a specific region.

In 1795 Johann Christoph Schmid published a Swabian *Idiotikon* and noted that "idiotisch" words, compounds, word forms and idioms were used only in jokes and witticisms and others only by the lowest classes, while others were used in everyday life or even in court trials, yet they should be given a special mark in the dictionary.

Hans Friebertshäuser discusses Karl Christian Ludwig Schmidt's *Westerwäldische Idiotikon* (1800), which already presents his words in context. Schmidt makes references to the material culture and related customs and occasionally employs sketches. Friebertshäuser points out the fact that in spite of certain shortcomings (false etymology, incorrect lemmatization, etc.) "Pfarrer" Schmidt had already built the bridge for the transition to the larger regional dialect dictionaries of the nineteenth century.

Johannes Andreas Schmeller, 1785-1852, established a new branch of Germanic philology, the study of living German dialects in their historic contexts. Schmeller's *Bayerisches Wörterbuch, 1827-37,* examined the dialects within the then existing Bavarian borders. Friedrich Stroh compares Schmeller with Jacob Grimm, who was his same age, for their human qualities, thoroughly learned, noble and humble.

In 1854 the first volume of the *Deutsches Wörterbuch* of the Brothers Grimm appeared and as early as 1858 Ludwig Schandein was working on a "Pfälzer Sprachschatz," but it was never completed. In 1925—the year this author was born— a Palatine Dictionary was in its infancy. World War I had not been helping matters. In 1951 with the support of the Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur in Mainz the missing words were gathered. Finally fifty years after the beginning of the work in 1965 the first volume of the *Pfälzisches Wörterbuch* appeared.

Ludwig Schandein was at first an elementary school teacher in the western as well as the eastern Palatinate. When he was thirty-five years old he passed his *Abitur* and enrolled as a student at the University of Munich, where he began the study of Germanic philology. Among other lectures given by Schmeller, the 35-year-old heard Gothic, comparative grammar, and modern German dialects, which were the groundwork for his later study of the dialects of the Palatinate.

In 1858 Schandein wrote: "Ohne Aussicht auf irgend entsprechenden Lohn arbeite ich eifrigst daran [*Pfälzer Sprachschatz*], und werde das Buch, sobald es gelungen and Schmellers Werk ergänzend sich entschliessen kann, irgendeiner Bibliothek also Vermächtniss überlassen."

Even though Schandein was unable to complete his *Pfälzer Sprachschatz,* much of Schandein's corpus was included in the *Pfälzisches Wörterbuch.* In 1899 Georg Autenrieth published his *Pfälzisches Idiotikon.* In the magazine *Pfälzisches Museum/ Pfälzische Heimatkunde,* Ernst Christmann, teacher in Kaiserslautern, published in 1925 "Beiträge zur Mundartgeographie der Pfalz." Included was a language map of the Palatinate. For the first time the most important dialect borders between the eastern (Vorderpfalz) and the western (Westpfalz) as well as internal dialect borders were recorded based on Christmann's field work. In 1926 the *Pfälzische Wörterbuchkanzlei* was established. By 1927 in 740 villages with school informants, 600 informants (*Sammler*) had been contacted and 100,000 word cards had been collected. In 1931

Christmann's *Sprachbewegungen in der Pfalz* presented the most important results of the collection and research of the Palatine lexicon. In 1936 Ernst Christmann was called to the position of Professor of Volkskunde at the university in Saarbrücken. Christmann continued to be in charge of the *Pfälzisches Wörterbuch*.

Since 1928-29 connections with Galicia, Bukovina, Batschka and Banat as well as with the Pennsylvania Germans had been established, where Palatine dialects were still spoken. Albert Franklin Buffington, who had written a Harvard Ph.D. dissertation in 1937 on the Palatine dialect of his native area (Machantongo) in Pennsylvania, spent six weeks in research in Kaiserslautern, as had Julius Krämer from Bielitz in Poland.

On the suggestion of Ernst Christmann in August 1954, Julius Krämer was appointed director of the *Pfälzisches Wörterbuch*. Krämer considered his chief task the lexicons of Palatines living abroad. In addition to the speech of the Palatines living in the Danube Valley, in Galicia, in Bucovina as well as Russia, Krämer included the Pennsylvania German dictionaries of Horne, Danner and Lambert and literary works written in Pennsylvania German, which had been made available by Fritz Braun.

At the end of October 1962, the typescript that included the introduction *(Vorwort)* and the articles from "A" to "amüsieren" was delivered to the Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur in Mainz for publication. By the end of March 1964 the remainder of the "A's" were ready to he printed.

In 1997 with the publication of volume 6 (SE - Z) of the *Pfälzisches Wörterbuch*, 85 years after its establishment by the Royal Bavarian Academy in Munich in 1912, the dialect dictionary of the Palatinate was completed. The *Pfälzisches Wörterbuch* includes 420 linguistic maps which clarify problems of pronunciation, morphology or lexicon. The *Pfälzisches Wörterbuch* appeared in 50 fascicles *(Lieferungen)* (1965-97). Since the retirement of Julius Krämer, Rudolf Post and Sigrid Bingenheimer were responsible for the completion of the project.

1925ff.

Südhessisches Wörterbuch (begründet von Friedrich Maurer nach den Vorarbeiten von Friedrich Maurer, Friedrich Stroh und Rudolf Mulch, bearbeitet vonRudolf Mulch, Band 1, A-D [1965-68]). Mention should be made of the fact that at one time the *Pfälzisches Wörterbuch* and the *Südhessisches Wörterbuch* constituted parallel efforts employing the same questionnaires *(Fragebogen)*.

1927ff.

Hessen-Nassauisches Volkswörterbuch (von Ferdinand Wrede angelegten und verwalteten Sammlungen ausgewählt und bearbeitet von Luise Berthold fortgesetzt von Hans Friebertshäuser und Heinrich J. Dingeldein). The history of this dictionary from the beginnings (1911) until the year 1927, in which the first fascicle *(Lieferung)* of the *Volkswörterbuch* appeared in print, was depicted by Wrede in his *Vorbemerkung* to this fascicle. The *Hessen-Nassauisches Volkswörterbuch* took its initial form under the same

roof as the *Sprachatlas des Deutschen Reichs* as is evidenced by the numerous maps and sketches which have been included.

One hundred years earlier, in 1827, the first volume of Schmeller's *Bayerisches Wörterbuch* had begun to appear. For the first twenty-three years, from 1911 to 1934, Wrede was responsible for the *Hessen-Nassauisches Volkswörterbuch*. Then he turned the editorship over to his former student Luise Berthold. From the very beginning it was decided to present the words in their geographic distribution.

During my 1949-50 year of study in Marburg I was introduced to *Mittelhochdeutsch* by Professor Berthold. I was one of four American students in Marburg that year. It is also interesting to note, that more than sixty years after my study in Marburg, my assistant at the Center for Pennsylvania German Studies (Millersville, Pennsylvania), Joshua R. Brown, completed an internship at the *Hessen-Nassauisches Volkswörterbuch* (2002-4). Under the direction of Heinrich J. Dingeldein, Brown first completed a dialect map for *Geiss* and *Ziege*, followed by working through word cards from *Ziegel* to *Zunder*, formulating rough dictionary entries. His tenure in this division of the *Deutscher Sprachatlas* spanned nearly one and half years.

Of special interest in this context are the maps or sketches of: *Lade (Sarg)* [coffin], *Langwiede* (PG *Langwitt*) [coupling pole of farm wagon], *Latwerge* (PG *Lattwarick*) [apple butter], *Laube (Speicher des Hauses)* (PG *Schpeicher*) [second floor of farmer's house], *Leier (Ackerwagenbremse)* [sketch of braking apparatus on farmer's wagon], *Metzelsuppe (das Essen am Ende des Schlachttags)*(PG *Metzelzupp*) (meats after butchering shared with helpers and neighbors), *Nachtessen (die letzte Tagesmahlzeit)*(PG *Nachtesse*) [supper], *Peitsche (Geissel)*(PG *Geeschel*) [whip], *pfetzen (kneifen)*(PG *petze*) [to pinch], *Rechen (zum Zusammenraffen von welkem Laub, Gras)*(PG *Reche*) [rake].

1979

Unser Sprachschatz: Wörterbuch der galizischen Pfälzer und Schwaben (Julius Krämer, Herausgegeben vom Hilfskomitee der Galiziendeutschen Stuttgart-Bad Cannstatt).

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A Survey of Pennsylvania German Word Lists and Dictionaries

An attempt to organize even chronologically all the Pennsylvania German (PG) word lists and dictionaries which have been compiled these past 140—post-Civil War years—can be a rewarding, yet frustrating undertaking. The published lists are located in our personal library as well as in university libraries. The unpublished collections are sometimes difficult to procure and copy. There may well be other compilations which have yet to surface—however, we doubt it.

1870

The earliest published list of PG words known to us at this time [2004] are those PG terms which Benjamin Bausman appended to *Harbaugh's Harfe,* which he edited and published in 1870. The purpose of Bausman's list was to enable the American and the German reader to better understand Harbaugh's poems. The list consists of 245 words (of which 123 English loans were appended).

1872

S. S. Haldeman, *Pennsylvania Dutch: A Dialect of South German with an Infusion of English.* As early as chapter 1 ("People—History—Location—Condition," 5-61), Haldeman (professor of comparative philology at the University of Pennsylvania) begins a discussion of the vocabulary of the eighteenth-century Germans in Pennsylvania. Haldeman lists the homelands of the Pennsylvania Germans in southwestern Germany and declares the language to be south German and points out that Lancaster County was the source of the materials for his essay (1). Haldeman expresses considerable interest in the family names of the PGs. Haldeman was also familiar with the fact that "several thousand Germans had entered Pennsylvania before the year 1689, when a steady stream of emigration set in."

Haldeman also observes that "foreign Germans who go into the interior usually fall into the local dialect in about a year, and one remarked that he did so that he might not be misunderstood. Some of these, after a residence of fifteen or twenty years, speak scarcely a sentence of English, and an itinerant piano-tuner, whose business has during many years taken him over the country, says that he has not found a knowledge of English necessary"(3).

The *Deutsch-Amerikanisches Konversation Lexikon* then in the course of publication gives the following account of Lehigh County:

The German element is strongly and properly represented in Allentown, and in Lehigh County generally, where the German language has retained its greatest purity, and so strong is this element, that in the city itself there are but a few persons who speak English exclusively. An evidence of this is found in the fact that in seventy of the eighty Christian congregations in the county, some of which are over one hundred years old, Divine service is conducted in the German language. Allentown has seven German churches: (two Lutheran, one Reformed, two Methodist, one United Brethren, and one Catholic): and nine German journals, of which are published weekly — *Der Unabhängige Republikaner* (fifty-nine years old), *Der Friedensbote* (fifty-seven years old), *Der Lecha County Patriot* (forty-three years old), *Der Weltbote* (fifteen years old, with 12,000 subscribers), and *Die Lutherische Zeitschrift,* the *Stadt- and Land-Bote* is a daily, the *Jugendfreund* semi-monthly, with twenty thousand subscribers: and Pastor Brobst's *Theologische Monatshefte* is monthly. Since the beginning of the year 1869, the German language has

been taught in the public schools. The Reading *Adler* is in its seventy-fourth, and the Lancaster *Volksfreund* in its sixty-second year.—Dec. 1869. (3)

Chapter 3 ("Vocabulary") presents a discussion of over 50 common PG terms, beginning with *Blatz* (place) and ending with *die rode Wei* (the red wines).

Rauch's humorous letters entitled *Pennsylvanisch Deitsh: Da Campain Breefa vum Pit Schweffelbrenner un de Bevvy, sei alty, gepublished ally woch in "Father Abraham"* had already been shared by Haldeman with Alex. J. Ellis, who introduced Haldeman's treatise and had read it to the Philological Society of London on 3 June 1870.

1873

Edward H. Rauch, *The Pennsylvania Dutchman.* In January 1873, the first installment of the author's Pennsylvania-German Dictionary appeared:

> Below we commence our regular translation of words, or, the beginning of our dictionary. . . . as fully one-fifth of all the words used in Pennsylvania Dutch are English, or of English origin, we will endeavor to give all such English words, under the proper head, as Pennsylvania Dutch. For the present, no notice will be taken of words that are precisely the same in German and Pennsylvania, but only such as materially differ.

Rauch begins this list with "Aback," which he translates as *Hinnersich*, continues with "Abandon" (*Uftsugevva*), "Abase" (*Senka*), "Abasement" (*Oblussa*), "Abash" (*Nochlussa*), includes "Adieu" (*Farrywell*), "Adjust" (*Uffixa, fixa*), "Admittance" (*Admission*), "Agricultural" (*Gebauer*), and concludes with "Almanac" (*Kalender*).

Of interest is the observation that it "will be the publication of the Dictionary by Professors Learned and Fogel, who are using a good phonetic alphabet . . . " (83). However, this dictionary was never published.

1875

A. R.Horne, *Pennsylvania German Manual: How Pennsylvania German is Spoken and Written For Pronouncing, Speaking and Writing English ('M Horn sei Pennsylfawnisch Deitsch Buch).*

Part 3. Pennsylvania German Dictionary. "Part third is the PG dictionary. Here are given not only the words employed in part second, with their English equivalents, but also all the words in use in the PG language. By means of this vocabulary, PGs can learn to speak and write English properly."

Part 4. English Vocabulary. "Part fourth is a special addition to the present [second edition] volume. It contains English words with their PG equivalents. This will be convenient for those who desire to know what the PG of an English expression is."

"It is the hope that this Manual may serve as a guide to the study of English, and that it may facilitate the acquisition of the language, a thorough knowledge of which

is indispensable to every Pennsylvanian. It is submitted to the public, for use in schools and families" (Allentown, PA, 1895).

1879

Edward Henry Rauch, *Pennsylvania Dutch Handbook: A Book for Instruction.* In 1879, E. H. Rauch (1820-1902), newspaper publisher and editor, printed *Rauch's Pennsylvania Dutch Handbook,* with an estimated [his] 4,000 PG words and 1,000 more from English. Rauch was the first to write newspaper columns in PG. He began in Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1868 and later continued them in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He promoted an orthography based on English orthography. Rauch "started the *Father Abraham* at Reading, PA—a militant campaign sheet in a county of doubtful loyalty . . . in 1868 we find him once more in Lancaster, a second time founding *a Father Abraham"* (Reichard, 75).

"Already in his first *Father Abraham* there appeared an occasional short selection in dialect. . . . but later in 1868, with the advent of the second *Father Abraham,* contributions in the dialect over the signature of "Pit Schweffelbrenner vum Schliffeltown" became a regular feature" (76).

In the same year H. L. Fisher of York published his *Alt Marick-Haus Mitten in D'r Schtadt* and *Die Alte Zeite.* Fisher's beautifully illustrated book appends 2,180 PG (key) words which appear in his poems, but they are not all in the appended word list.

1882.

Henry Lee Fisher, *Kurzweil un Zeitfertreib Odder Pennsylvania Deutsche Folks-Lieder,* included a 31-page PG-English "glossary."

1887

James C. Lins, *Common Sense Pennsylvania German Dictionary.* Lins's 1887 *Common Sense Pennsylvania German Dictionary* which contained in Lins's words "nearly all the Pennsylvania German words in common use," was augmented and republished in 1895. At that time he added many more English words and modified his spelling somewhat. Lins reports in his two-page "Preface" that the revised edition was an "outgrowth of many years and a great experience and careful study of the PG language, and will he found far superior and much more simplified than the first edition." It was Lins's hope that his revised dictionary might "facilitate the acquisition of the English language."

1888

W. J. Hoffman published "A list of more than 5,000 words from the PG dialect" in volume 26 of the *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* in Philadelphia. Marcus Bachman Lambert (see below), and others have observed that Hoffman's list

is largely a reproduction of the first edition of Horne's 1875 word list. Hoffman, however, added some additional words.

1896

In Horne's second edition of his *PG Manual* he added an English to PG dictionary with some changes in the PG-English section. A slimmed down version was republished in 1905 and again in 1910.

1899

Marion Dexter Learned, *Pennsylvania German Dialect.* This was begun as early as 1884. In 1885 he went to the *Rheinpfalz* and "acquainted himself with the speech of the old home of the Palatines." Learned studied the glossaries which had been published prior to his study. He counted the words in Horne, Rauch, Fisher and Harbaugh. Learned also compared the number of PG and English words in poems by Harbaugh, Fisher, Zimmerman, Eli Keller, Henninger, and prose pieces by Rauch, Horne, Gehring and several taken from the Harrisburg (PA) *Staatszeitung* and the Lancaster *Volksfreund and Beobachter*:

"Our Dictionary"

In the first edition of *Horne's Pennsylvania German Manual* he reports that: "There are two approximately complete dictionaries of the P.G. dialect, both published since Prof. Haldeman wrote his 'Essay on Pennsylvania Dutch,' Of these two lexicons, that compiled by E. H. Rauch and published in his *Pennsylvania Dutch Handbook* [PG-NE and NE-PG] contains, to quote his own words, 'Schir fir dausend werdte, biseids e dausend mener as aus em englisch genumme sinn,' thus making an aggregate of about 5,000 words. The second of the above-mentioned dictionaries is that published by Prof. A. R. Horne in his book entitled *Em Horne sei Pennsvlfawnisch Deitsch Buch* [PG-NE, NHG]. This is by far the most complete and scientific lexicon of the PG speech, and contains 5,522 words. In addition to these two dictionaries there are three other incomplete glossaries, one appended by H. L. Fisher to his *Es Alt Maerikhaus mitten in der Schtadt,* the second to his *Kurzweil unn Zeitfertreib,* the third published by Bausman, as a *Wortverzeichniss* to Harbaugh's *Harfe.*

A word-by-word examination of these glossaries gives the following results:

	PG	English
Em Horn sei Buch	5,522	176
Rauch's *Handbook,* ca.	5,000	1,000
Fisher's *Es Alt Maerikhaus*	2,181	63
Kurzweil unn Zeitfertreib	1,983	21
Wortverzeichniss to H.'s *Harfe*	245	176

Learned also interviewed native speakers in stores and on trains. He concluded his study with "Causes and Laws underlying Speech Mixture" (5).

1903

Daniel Miller, *Pennsylvania German: A Collection of Pennsylvania German Productions in Poetry and Prose.* Miller (of Reading, PA) declared that "a leading purpose was to present the PG dialect" in what Miller conceived to be "its proper form." In a second volume published in 1911 Miller had collected "much additional material" (cf. 1911, Daniel Miller).

1909

H. M. Hays, "The German Dialect in the Valley of Virginia," *The Pennsylvania-German: A Monthly Magazine of Biography, History, Genealogy, Folklore, Literature, Etc.* 10, 10 (October). Hays's article was reprinted from *Dialect Notes* 3,4 (1908) and had been prepared under the direction of Professor James A. Harrison of the University of Virginia.

In his preface, Hays opines that PG "has suffered much of late years by dropping out of German words and the substitution of English words in their stead"(510). For the material in his paper Hays was indebted to his mother, Mrs. D. Hays, who was born and spent most of her life in the Forestville neighborhood of Shenandoah County, Virginia. PG was her mother tongue. Hays's paper is divided into three parts: 1) pronunciation, 2) inflections, and 3) a vocabulary of common words.

Part 3 "Vocabulary": A few expressions and rhymes have been inserted to illustrate the use of words. Among the 195 key words Hays lists: *as* (used for *als, dass* and the general relative *was*: *Owedrot, morge frieh, nix as drucke Brod,* usw., *Aagewasser* (tears), *Baesel, f* (aunt), *Bendel, n* (string), *Biere, pl* (pears): *Bauer schickt des Yockli naus Biere schiddle, Yockli will net Biere schiddle un Biere welle net falle.* [So begins the Valley Dutch version of "the house that Jack built."], *brode* (to fry), *Brieh, f* (broth) *Fress as Brocke, net yuscht Brieh* (as the child told the snake in the folk tale). The PG term *Brieh* was passed over into English among the uneducated in some sections of the Valley. *brille,* pp. *gebrillt* (to cry, bawl of children and animals) [*brille* has also crept into English]. *Deich* (hollow, depression between hills), *dreckich* (muddy; *schmutzich* is used in the sense of greasy, soiled), *futsch* (undone, "done for," very commonly used in English), *Gang,* m., pl. *Geng* (passageway in house), *Graut,* n., pl. *Greider* (cabbage;

herbs; weeds), *Hemmaermel* (shirt sleeve), *Hinkeli*, n. (chick), *Schmierkaes*, m. (common cheese in the Valley). *Ketzli*, n. (kitten), *Gnopp*, m., pl. *Gnepp* (bud; dumpling; button; *Schnitz un Gnepp* is a common Valley dish), *Landschaft*, f. (landscape), *Leid*, n (sorrow, trouble) [*Es dutt mir so Leid.* I feel so had about it.], *Liegner*, m. (liar: *Wann der Deifel all die Liegner en Heemet gewwe muss, schmeisst er sich selwert aus der Heemet* (If the devil has to give all the liars a home, he has to throw himself out of the home), *Maad*, f. (maid: *Die Maad holt Wei, Herr schenk aus*), *Mann*, m., pl. *Menner/Mannsleit* (diminutive: *des Mennli* used of an old withered man, as in the incantation to cure burns: *Es alt Mennli schpringt iwwer's Land; es Feier muss net brenne; es Wasser muss net lesche.* [folk saying]), *Middaagesse*, n (dinner), *Morge-esse*, n. (breakfast), *Nachtesse*, n. (supper), *Awendmahl*, n. (the Lord's Supper), *gwelle*, pp. *gegwellt* (to bubble: *Es Wasser gwellt ruff so schee*), *Schloss*, n., pl. *Schlesser* (lock), *schliesse*, pp. *gschtosse* (to lock), *Schlissel*, m. (key), *Schnitz*, pl. (cut-apples; used commonly in English both as noun and verb), *schwetze* (to talk; *schpreche* not used except in *verschpreche*), *Schpeck un Bohne* is a common dish, *Iwwerschpeicher*, m (garret), *Schpring dapper!* (Run quickly!), *schtosse*, pp. *gschtosse* (to hook [*sic*], *Die Kieh schtosse mit ihre Hanner* (also of elbow)), *Schtrummbendel* (garter), *versammle*, pp. *versammelt* (to assemble: *Mir hen uns versammelt*), *Wald*, m. (wood; used by older people; *der Busch* is not in use), *weckgeh* (to go away: *Geh weck do! Pack dich!* (Go away!), *winke*, pp. *gwunke* (to wink, beckon), *Wittfraa* = *Wittweib* (widow), *wiescht* (ugly), *hesslich* (hateful), *Zaahweh* (toothache), *zerschpringe* (to split, fly in pieces), *ziehe*, pp. *gezoge* (to pull; to move).

This "vocabulary of common words" has been enriched by the addition of many PG family names, such as: Branner [*Brenner*], Fatig [*faddich*], Funk [*Funk*], Garber [*Gaerwer*], Kline/Cline [*glee*], Click [*Glick*], etc.

1911

D. Miller, *Pennsylvania German: A Collection of Pennsylvania German Productions in Poetry and Prose*, Volume 2. "This second volume contains some features not included in the first. One of these is a vocabulary of over 1,200 words, which are given in three languages—English, Pennsylvania German and German. This is intended as a help to those who are not familiar with the dialect. Another new feature is a collection of Pennsylvania German proverbs, and still another is a presentation of variations in the dialect in different sections" (Preface, iii-iv).

Vocabulary: "We present herewith a collection of 1,212 words in English, Pennsylvania German and German. The list might have been increased largely but for the lack of space. It will perhaps be sufficient in size to be helpful to persons who wish to acquire a knowledge of the dialect. The careful reader will be impressed by the similarity of very many words in the several languages. Many are spelled and pronounced in the same way, whilst many others differ only slightly in spelling and pronunciation. This makes the acquisition of the dialect all the more easy.

abdomen	bauch	unterleib
about	about	ungefähr
accident	uhglick	unglück
account	rechling	rechnung
accuse	ahklage	anklagen
advertise	advertise	anzeigen
. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
yell	greische	schreien
yellow	gehl	gelb
yes	jo	ja
yesterday	gester	gestern
yoke	joch	joch
young	jung	jung
youth	jingling	jüngling

Variations: "There are numerous variations of words in the Pennsylvania German dialect as spoken in different sections of Pennsylvania. There is a marked difference in this respect between Lebanon and Berks counties. Below we enumerate some of these variations (2-47):

Schautel—Schib
Erble—Erbeere
Beere—Biere
Eemer—Küwel
Garb—Schäb
Zitterli— Gallerich
Fett—Schmalz
Weg—Schtross
. . . . .
Oewerst Speicher—Gärrett
Füll—Hutsch
Kalb—Hammeli
Schäfli—Schibbeli
Weedfeld—Baschtert
. . . . .
Halfter—Koppstell
Lein—Leitseel
Hupse—Jumpe
Wu gehst hi?—We gehst nah?

Wilbur L. King, *Pennsylvania German Plant Names.* In 1911 Wilbur L. King published "Pennsylvania German Plant Names," in *The Pennsylvania-German: A Monthly Magazine* 12, 2 (February). King tells us that these "names have been gathered principally in Lehigh and Northampton counties and from the mouths of numerous persons. Dr. A. R. Horne's *Pennsylvania German Manual* was also consulted." This six-page article consists of a list of 265 PG names of plants and their corresponding English and botanical names. As early as 1911 King reports that "some of the old PG names are now seldom heard as the younger generations are using the English names." He observes that some of the names "perpetuate tradition and a number indicate the human ailments they were supposed to cure."

King's list begins with *Harschzung* (Hart's tongue, *Scolopendruim* (L) *Karst*), includes *Weisszeder* (Abor vitae, *Thujz occidentalis* L.). Among the tree names, *Katzeschwanz* or *Lichtkolwe* (Broad-leaved cat-tail, *Typha latifolia* L.) was given in two forms. *Demadi* (Timothy, *Phleum pratense* L.), the most common grass is listed: *Oxegraas* (Slender cyperus) is *Cyperus filieuimis Vahl).* Among the more colorful plant names are: *Bisskatzegraut* (Skunk cabbage, *Spathyema foetida* (L.) Raf.), *Schwaertli* (Larger blue flag, *Iris versicolor* L.), *Holzfaaron* (Sweet fern, *Comptonia peregina* (L.) Coult.), *Brennesel* (Stinging nettle, *Urtica diocia* L.), and *Gleene Schlangewatzel* (Virginia snakeroot, *Aristolochia Serpentaria* L.).

A fascinating name for bleeding hearts is *Schpecktabille (Dicentra spectabilis* DC). The common bean is identified as *Bohne* (pl.) (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.), although we know that the forms *Buhne* and *Baahne* also exist. *Rummedissgraut* is identified as "spotted wintergreen" *(Chimaphila maculata* (L.) Pursh). The beautiful morning glory appears as *Drechderblumm (Ipomoea purpurea* (L.) Roth). Interesting that the humble honey suckle is known as *Hunnichsuckel (Dipsacus sylvestris* Huds).

1922

Harry Hower, *Pennsylvania German - English Dictionary.* Harry Hower (1870-1939) was a Dutch poet and columnist for the Hegins and Lebanon Valleys (cf. *The Pennsylvania Dutchman* 111, 13 (1951): 1, 5-7).

Part 1. After brief remarks on orthography and pronunciation, Hower goes on to point out that there are no J's, Q's or Z's in PG in this dictionary. Flower tells his reader that they will find some entirely new baptismal names for babies of either sex. "These names have been originated with a view to beauty of sound and novelty." Harry Hower's *Pennsylvania German-English Dictionary* contains approximately 8,212 key words.

Don Yoder's detailed report on the life and activities of Harry Hower, 1870-1939, are to be found on pages 1, 5-7 of volume 3, no. 13 of *The Pennsylvania Dutchman* (1951). Yoder quotes from the manuscript dictionary which Hower was never able to publish. He urges "the rank and file of Pennsylvania Germandom everywhere," to study his dictionary "as assiduously as their fathers did the almanac."

Hower's prose sketches were published under the pseudonym of *Hen Branhulce* in several newspapers. "Much of Harry Hower's seems to have been done in the period

immediately before 1922. In that year according to a manuscript title-page included among his papers, he projected publishing a volume entitled *Hower's Complete Dictionary of the Pennsylvania-German Language*" (7). Unfortunately, Hower was far in advance of his time. Today it would have been so easy to publish his dictionary using the desk-top processing.

In addition to listing the place name *Aschland* in Schuylkill County (PA) as his birthplace, he gives *aafangs* (of late) in the sentence: *Mei Fraa watt aafangs grittlich* (My wife has become quarrelsome of late). *Ich hab heft ken Aagschtaal* tells us: I have no enthusiasm for work today. After the verb *aaschtaale*, Hower informs us that *aaschtaale* means "to tip iron with steel, as cutting tools, etc. Formerly the manufacture of steel was very slow and laborious, as the iron had to be worked and reworked until it finally came out steel. For this reason, steel was scarce, and many tools, etc. now made entirely of steel, were then merely steel-tipped. Blacksmiths saved every little piece of steel they could; and a favorite diversion of the village wise-acre was to take up a tool, such as an ax and with nice minuteness trace the line of welding between the iron and the steel. And many a friendly argument on the matter took place in that humble but never-to-he forgotten temple of countryside gossip, the blacksmith shop." A glimpse into the past is provided with the words *Eemeryoch* or *Kiwwelyoch*. "This device consists of a board about four feet long by five inches wide with a crescent-shaped cutout in the centre to fit part way around the neck, on the shoulders. On each end of the board is fitted with a stout wire or thin iron rod, hooked to receive the handle of a pail or bucket. By means of this humble device two buckets or pails are about as easy to carry as one is without it." An example of alternate forms Hower gives as *bemmle/bammle* meaning to dangle. [Lambert's dictionary gives *bemble/bamble*.] Under the verb *be-ardiche* (to bury) Hower gives a cross-reference to *vergraawe*. An excellent article on *Barigtee* (mountain tea) explains that mountain tea is "the plant S. *Odora,* a fragrant variety of golden-rod, bearing small yellow /lowers, and much used for tea in North America, particularly by coal miners, as the tea tastes very good out of tin bottles or canteens carried by the miners. Gather this tea after the first fall frost and strip off the long, narrow leaves by pulling backward on the stems. Then cure preferably in the sun. The tea seems to grow most luxuriantly on comparatively level areas on mountain tops, particularly areas that have at some time or another been fire-swept." Flower preserves the ancient German word *Baahn* as in *Baahn mache* (to make a passageway, as through snow, etc.) Under *Biewel, die Schrift* (Bible) Hower presents an article almost a page in length. He concludes with the statement: "For myself, I want no recent translations of the Bible." *Behelfe* is not listed as a reflexive verb, but the illustrative sentence reads: *Ich muss mich behelfe mit re Schtor-Bax fer en Weschkareb* (I must make shift with a store box for a clothes basket). An example of a word not listed by Lambert is: *es Beikind* - a child born out of wedlock. An example of a word that is disappearing is: *Glock.* For a church hell the old German word *Glock* is sometimes used. This appears after: *die Bell* - a bell. The English word "to enjoy" seems to have replaced the old German term *beluschdiche*. Hower does not approve of the term *Biddere Zelaat* for dandelion. He calls it "punk"—incorrect. [Of course, the other term is *Pissebett*.] After *Bild* Hower also lists *Pickder*. He reports that a *Bild* is

also an image. The alternate terms *Bletsche* and *Schaelche* are given for saucer. [Neither are Lancaster Co. terms.] Hower reports that *blackich* means "covered with large spots," while *dippich* or *duppich* refers to small spots or dots. *Scheckich* is employed when one sees medium-sized dots.

1923

Lick and Brendle, *Plant Names and Plant Lore among the Pennsylvania Germans.*

1924

Marcus Bachman Lambert, *A Dictionary of the Non-English Words of the Pennsylvania German Dialect* (with an appendix, published by the Pennsylvania German Society). The major turning point in PG lexicography was the compilation and publication in 1924 of Marcus Bachman Lambert's 1924 *Dictionary of the Non-English Words of the Pennsylvania German Dialect.* It contains 16,438 entries. Even though Lambert did not always list noun plurals and the past participles of verbs, he collected lists of words from others—including the Rev. Thomas Royce Brendle, and gave parallel forms in Standard German as well as in dialect German. (This was at the time Ernst Christmann of Kaiserslautern was laying the initial groundwork for the *Pfälzisches Wörterbuch.)*

Marcus Bachman Lambert (1862-1942) declared in his preface that "The most remarkable facts about the dialect are (1) its persistence and (2) its homogeneity" (vi). Lambert makes it clear that this "is a dictionary of non-English words in the Pennsylvania-German dialect" and tells us it "contains 16,438 entries" (xxvi). He goes on to explain that there "is a language border line along which there is a considerable number of words which it is difficult to assign definitely to High German only, or to both High German and the dialect. This is particularly true of religious nomenclature" (xxvi).

Lambert does not hesitate to point out that PG "is fundamentally a German dialect, goes without saying that German orthography should be made the basis of spelling it" (x). He lists Horne as "the compiler of the oldest dictionary," *Pennsylvania German Manual* (1875). Rauch is listed as the author of his *Pennsylvania Dutch Hand Book* (1879) (x). Lins is the compiler of the third dictionary (1895) to precede Lambert's opus. "The next important contribution to the lexicography of the dialect is a list of over 5,000 words which was published in volume 26 *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* (1888) by Dr. W. J. Hoffman. It is largely a reproduction of the list in the first edition of Dr. Horne's work" (xi).

Lambert has included "compound words that are German in form, although they are a literal translation from the English and so are not used in German, e.g., *Riyyelweg, grossfiehlich.* For special reasons a few words evidently of English origin and a few more of doubtful origin have been included. The exclusion of words wholly or partly in English origin leaves some unsatisfactory gaps; thus, the common words *Bax, Fens, Insching, Schtiem, tschumpe* and their numerous compounds are missing" (xxvi). In a five-page appendix Lambert has included a "list of 517 words, wholly or

partly of English origin, compiled to illustrate (l) the retention of English sounds, (2) the changes which English sounds and words have undergone in the process of adoption, (3) the affixing of German prefixes, suffixes and endings to English words, (4) the formations of hybrid compounds" (191).

Lambert always gives the English definition and the German or dialectical German equivalent of the PG word. If the PG words have no equivalent in NHG, Lambert simply remarks that it is dialectical German, but specifies no particular German dialect. Nor does he endeavor to give the dialectical variations in the vocabulary as spoken in the various sections of the PG territory.

Lambert's reference books in the preparation of his dictionary were Muret-Sanders *Enzyklopädisches Englisch-Deutsches und Deutsch-Englisches Wörterbuch,* Heyne's *Deutsches Wörterbuch,* Paul's *Deutsches Wörterbuch,* Kluge's *Etymologisches Wörterbuch,* Autenrieth's *Pfälzisches Idiotikon,* Schmeller's *Bayerisches Wörterbuch,* Martin and Lienhart's *Wörterbuch der Elsässischen Mundarten,* Kaufmann's *Geschichte der Schwäbischen Mundart* and Weise's *Unsere Mundarten.* He had also "collected words, definitions and verifications of words and definitions from scores of individuals" (xxvii). The Rev. J. P. Bachman of Allentown "read the greater part of Autenrieth's *Pfälzisches Idiotikon"* with him and identified many words unknown to Lambert. Conrad Gehring of Kutztown placed at his disposal "files of newspapers containing his writings in the dialect." Lambert was able to utilize "the unpublished manuscript in the dialect of the late Edward Hermany." From W. L. King of Bethlehem he received many plant names. C. C. More of Camden, New Jersey, allowed Lambert to read "sufficient of his unpublished dialect manuscript" to enable Lambert "to acquire his vocabulary." Thomas R. Brendle permitted him "to copy words from a remarkable unfinished manuscript" containing "a list of Pennsylvania-German plant names" (xxvii). Lambert observed that this "mass of plant folk-lore [is] all the more valuable because the few who still know something about it are fast passing away." Lambert reports that he was "especially indebted to Rev. A. C. Wuchter, of Toledo, Ohio, for the permission "to examine a great part of his unpublished manuscript in the dialect." Because Wuchter had noted so many of the separable verbs, Lambert enlarged his plan to include all of them. Altogether Rev. Wuchter had contributed more than 1,000 words. All serious students of the PG lexicon have been wrestling with Lambert's dictionary ever since its appearance, e.g., Brendle, Rupp, Kulp.

1937

Albert Franklin Buffington, "A Grammatical and Linguistic Study of Pennsylvania German" (Harvard University Ph.D dissertation), vocabulary pp. 296-325. Buffington opens his chapter on the vocabulary of PG with the statement: "The vocabulary of the PG dialect . . . has received more attention than the other aspects of the dialect. But practical and pedagogical reasons rather than scientific interest prompted the publications of the various dictionaries and word lists." He discusses Horne's 1875 *Pennsylvania German Manual,* Rauch's 1879 *Pennsylvania Dutch Handbook,* Lins's 1887 *Common Sense Pennsylvania German Dictionary,* Hoffman's 1889 list which "is largely

a reproduction of the list of PG words in Hornes's *Manual*," the glossaries appended to H. L. Fischer's 1879 *'S Alt Marik-Haus Mittes in d'r Schtadt* and 1882 *Kurzweil unn Zeitfertreib,* Harbaugh's 1873 *Harfe,* Daniel Miller's 1911 two volumes of *Pennsylvania German,* and the most important contribution as of that date, Marcus Bachman Lambert's 1924 *Dictionary of the Non-English Words of the Pennsylvania-German Dialect* (with 16,438 words) "many of which belong to the literary language and are never used in PG speech" (298).

Buffington discovered the following "significant variations" in the vocabulary in the various sections where PG is spoken, which he gathered in his visits to the different PG counties.

1. In Leh(igh) county *Bungert* is the regular designation for the English *orchard.* In Leb(anon), Dau(phin), Schuy(kill), Cen(tre), Sny(der), and Northum(berland) counties *Baamgaarde* [NHG *Baumgarten*] is used.

2. In Leh the PG equivalent of NHG *fest machen* is *fascht mache.* In Dau, Leb, Schuy, Northum, Berks, Sny, and Cen counties *fescht mache* is the regular equivalent.

3. In Lan(caster), Leb, Berks, Dau, Schuy, Northum, Sny, Cen and Union counties, the PG equivalent of NHG *begraben* is *vergraawe.* In Leh county *begraawe* is the regular form.

4. In Leh county *Flawer* is the PG equivalent of the NHG *Mehl.* In Leb, Lan, Dau, Northum, Berks, Schuy, Sny, and Cen counties *Mehl* is regularly used.

5. In Dau, Northum, Schuy, Cen, and Sny counties *Dierli* is the regular equivalent for the diminutive of NHG *Tür.* In Leb and Lan counties *Daerli* is the regular form; and in Leh, *Geht* is used.

6. In Leh county *Kar* is the term used for English *car,* hut in Leh, Dau, Northum, Berks, Schuy, Cen, and Sny counties *Kaer* is the regular form.

7. In Leh county and in the Armstrong Valley in Dau county, I have heard the verb *schmacke* (NHG *schmecken*) used in the sense of English *smell.* Elsewhere *rieche* seems to be the regular form.

8. In Lan, Leb, Dau, Sny, Cen, Schuy, and Northum counties, *Seideschpeck* is the PG equivalent of NHG *Speckseite,* English *flitch of bacon,* but in Leh county *Seischpeck* is the regular form.

9. In Dau, Leh, Lan, Sny, Cen, Northum, and Schuy counties *wesche* is the PG designation for English *wash,* but in Leh county *wasche* is used.

10. In Leh county *Daer* is the term used for any kind of a *door,* large or small. In Leb, Dau, Cen, Sny, Schuy, and Northum counties *Dor* (NHG *Tür*) for all other *doors.*

11. In Leh *Grischtbaam* is the regular equivalent for NHG *Weihnachtsbaum,* but in all the other PG counties which Buffington visited *Grischtdaagsbaam* seems to the the regular form.

12. In Leb, Lan, Dau, Sny, Cen, Northum, and Schuy counties *Schpae* is the regular PG equivalent for NHG *Späne,* English *shavings,* but in Leh county *Schpaa* is used.

13. In Lan and Leb counties *Barig* (NHG *Berg*) is the word used for English *hill*, but elsewhere, as in many other Middle and South German dialects, *Hiwwel* (MHG *hübel*) seems to be the regular PG form.

14. In Lan and Leb counties *Schaufel* (NHG *Schaufel*) is the term generally used for English *shovel*, but in Leh, Dau, Northum, and Schuy counties *Schipp* (NHG *Schippe*) is the more common form.

15. In Leb county the regular designation for English *bucket* is *Kiwwel* (NHG *Kübel*), but in Leh, Dau, Schuy, Northum, Sny, and Cen counties *Eemer* (NHG *Eimer*) is generally used.

16. In Leb county *allefatt* (NHG *allesfort, alsfort*) is regularly used in the sense of English *always*, but in Leh, Dau, Cen, Sny, Schuy, and Northum counties *allfatt* is the common form.

17. In Schuy county one hears the term *Muck* (NHG *Mücke, Mucke*) used for English *fly*, but elsewhere *Mick* is the more common form.

18. In Dau, Leh, Leb, Sny, Cen, York, Northum, and Schuy counties the verb *hocke* (MHG *hocken, hucken*, NHG *hocken*) regularly replaces NHG *setzen* and *sitzen* used as a transitive verb in the sense of NHG *setzen*.

After discussing eighteen "significant variations" Buffington lists and discusses a selected number [172] of characteristic dialect terms, "particularly those words whose origin seems most obscure." Buffington states that "all of these words are known to me through the oral language and are used in my home county (Dauphin) and in all of the other PG-speaking-counties which I have visited" (302). We present some of the most interesting terms and Buffington's remarks:

abrapple - Lambert 4, English "to rattle off," StG *ab+rappeln*. This PG word is apparently a literal rendering of English "rattle off." The Rheinpfälzisch equivalent of this word is *runne rabble* (cf. *Pfälzisches Wörterbuch*).

altfrenckisch - Lambert 12, English "old-fashioned," StG *altfränkisch (Deutsches Wörterbuch* 1: 271). This word is also very common in the Rhenish Palatinate and Swabian dialects (see *Pfälzisches Worteruch* and *Schwäbisches Wörterbuch* 1:161).

Amschel - Lins 51, Horne vocab. 47. Etymologically, this PG word is connected with modern German *Amsel*. We have here the broadening of the *s* after *m*, a feature peculiar to South German dialects. However, PG *Amschel* is used only to designate the American "robin." The fact that the German settlers in PA selected a German word to designate the American "robin" is extremely interesting. The form *Amschel* also occurs in the Rhenish Palatine dialects, but always in this sense of a modern German *Amsel*. [It is worthwhile to note that many Old Order Amish speakers of the dialect no longer use the PG term *Amschel* when speaking PG and use only the American term "robin."]

badde - Lambert 22, English "to do good, help, give relief." *badde* is a common verb in the Swabian dialects, and occurs also in the Alemannic dialects of Hebel (see *Schwäbisches Wörterbuch* 1:681; *Deutsches Wörterbuch* 1:1158). In the Rhenish

Palatinate it is used only by very old people and has died out completely among the younger generation.

balwiere - Lambert 21, English "to shave," StG *barbieren*. The form *balwiere*, which also occurs in the Rhenish Palatinate dialects, is an illustration of partial dissimilation. [This verb was very much a part of the vocabulary of Os Behm, my paternal grandfather, for he shaved himself the old-fashioned way and used the terms *balwiere*, pp. *balwiert*.]

Bell, f. - Lambert 26, English "bell." This form does not occur in any of the Middle or South German dialects, and must therefore be from the English. [Note the PG use of *die Glock* for the large church bell.]

Bisskatz, f. - Lins 7, Lambert 27, English "skunk." "The skunk is not a German animal, and therefore this word does not occur in any of the German dialects. It seems to be a literal translation of the vulgar English term 'pisscat' (i.e., StG *pissen + Katze*), which I have heard used not only in PG districts, but also in the non-PG sections of PA."

brundse - Horne vocab. 10, English "to urinate," Middle High German and New High German brunzen, Rhenish Palatinate *bründse, seche, seeche* Lambert 148 (New High German *seichen* and *pisse* Lambert 119 (New High German *pissen*) are also commonly used in PG in the same sense.

Butzemann, m. - Lins 11, Lambert 36, English "scarecrow," Middle High German butze, New High German *Butze + Mann. Butzemann* is also the most common form throughout the northern and northeastern Pfalz, but elsewhere in the Pfalz a great variety of forms occur.

Deiwelsdreck, m. - Horne vocab. 12, Lambert 39, New English "assafoetida," New High German *Teufelsdreck*. This word does not occur in the Rhenish Palatinate.

Elbedritschel/Elbedritschelche, n. - Lambert 51, *Elbedritschelcher* Lins 16, Elbedritsche Horne vocab. 16, New English "a mythical bird or animal," New High German *Elbentrösch* (see *Deutsches Wörterbuch* 3:402). *Elbedritsche fange* is the term used to designate the playing of a practical joke on a simple or gullible person who is persuaded to hold a bag at some lonesome spot in order to catch this supposed animal, while the rest of the party pretend to be chasing the animal out of the bushes and driving it towards the bag. According to Christmann, the word *Elbedritschelche* and the search for the mythological animal is very common throughout the entire Pfalz. Originally *Elbentrösch* meant "a spirit" of "a demonical being," but in the Rhenish Palatinate and in PG it is always used to designate a "mythical bird or beast."

1939

John William Frey, "A Morphological and Syntactical Study of the Pennsylvania-German Dialect of Pumpernickle Bill" (M.A. Thesis, University of Illinois). Frey begins his thesis with the statement: "Although folklorists and historians have been studying the Pennsylvania-German traditions and language for a number of years, it has been only in the past few years that a keen interest has been aroused in the individual dialect writers and the mechanics of the language" (i). Frey goes on to state that he is

"endeavoring . . . to analyze the Pennsylvania-German Dialect written by Pumpernickle Bill in his daily column which appears in the *Allentown Morning Call*. To date no work of this kind is existing with respect to this particular writer, who is so singular in his writings and who plays such an important role in the entire Pennsylvania-German make-up of the region surrounding him" (ii). Later Frey thanks "Dr. Herbert Penzl for having suggested the subject of this thesis and for his constant help and guidance in its preparation."

The table of contents of Frey's M.A. thesis does not include a chapter on vocabulary. Fortunately, Frey subsequently prepared a "Supplement" to his original "Thesis." This supplement was written, amongst other reasons, "to add some new material concerning the vocabulary of PG, with special emphasis on loan-words and dialect words not found in Lambert's Dictionary" and "other regalia which I feel are necessary to obtain a clearer picture of the man, his life, his work, and his contribution to the whole of Pa.German folklore." Since Frey's original thesis was submitted, the Harvard University dissertation, "Pennsylvania German—A Grammatical and Linguistic Study of the Dialect," by Albert F. Buffington, and Ruth Bender's [M.A. thesis] "Study of the Pennsylvania-German Dialect as Spoken in Johnson County, Iowa" had become available. Frey also reports that the "chief section" of Alfred L. Shoemaker's University of Illinois Ph.D. dissertation "will concern vocabulary not found in Lambert, totaling about 500 words or expressions." Part six (vocabulary) of the supplement presents seven additional pages consisting of "General Remarks," "Expressions and Idioms in PG influenced by American-English," "Miscellaneous Expressions," and "Dialect Vocabulary not given in Lambert's Dictionary."

1940

Alfred Lewis Shoemaker, "Studies on the Pennsylvania-German Dialect of the Amish Community in Arthur, Illinois" (Ph.D. dissertation, University of Illinois). Shoemaker's slim Ph.D dissertation consists of 107 pages. That portion of special interest to this survey is included in Part 3: Word Lists. He divided word lists into five parts: Vocabulary Connected with Amish Church Life; Taboo Words; Designations for Certain Objects and Creatures; Variations in Vocabulary between ArAm [Arthur Amish] and my Lehigh Co. Dialect; and a List of 529 Pennsylvania German Words of the ArAm Dialect not recorded in Lambert's Pennsylvania German Dictionary.

At the time that Alfred Shoemaker did the research for his dissertation the Amish settlement was 75 years old, having begun with four families from the Amish community at Summit Mills, Somerset County (PA); "an offshoot of the Lancaster County, PA settlement founded by German and Swiss emigrants early in the 18th century" (i). In 1940 there were "about 275 families located partly in Moultrie, Douglas and Coles counties."

Shoemaker describes his native dialect as "Lehigh County Pennsylvania German." The main thrust of his dissertation was to point out the dissimilarities between the dialect Shoemaker spoke and Arthur Amish. During the several months devoted to

his field work, Shoemaker was able to note 529 words which are not recorded in Lambert's fairly comprehensive Pennsylvania German dictionary.

During the period that I edited the *Historic Schaefferstown Record* (1971-88) we were able to publish for the first time Shoemaker's list of Lehigh/ArAm words. The annotations we were able to include were presented by an Old Order Amish friend, Miss Sarah E. Fisher, who currently lives in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Sarah illustrated the words with which she was familiar. To ArAm term *bullich* Fisher added *in die Hitz*. To Shoemaker's *Diener* (preacher) Sarah Fisher added *Aarmer Diener* (deacon), *Diener zum Buch* (minister) and *Vellicher Diener* (bishop). Fisher explained that Shoemaker's *Fascht-un-Beeddaag* are observed twice yearly, on Good Friday and on October 11. For *keilich* (short of breath) Fisher supplied *katzoodemich*. Sarah recognized neither *Kussel* nor *Kutzel* for an 'untidy woman.' *Scheelmesserli* (paring knife) is a universal term. To *Schnawwel* (beak) Sarah adds *Was is iwwer dei - gegraddelt?* (What amuses you?). Fisher did not recognize *Sillfeschder* (the member of the family who gets up last on New Year's).

1941

John William Frey, "The German Dialect of Eastern York County, Pennsylvania" (Ph.D. dissertation). By way of comparison between Frey's M.A. thesis and his Ph.D. dissertation, the latter contains a 142-page "Glossary of Common Words" listing approximately 3,500 words.

All of the words are arranged alphabetically; the nouns are given in the singular and plural together with the gender. The most common English translation appears first, followed by others. The MHG and StG correspondences are given and divided by a stroke. Idioms, rhymes, and bits of folklore are given under the key word involved. Eastern York County words are marked EYC.

A word preceded by E is wholly taken from English. -E means the second member is from English, the first member is dialect. E- means the first member only is from English.

Carroll Edward Reed and Lester Wilhelm Julius Seifert, "The Pennsylvania German Dialect Spoke in the Counties of Lehigh and Berks" (Ph.D. joint dissertation, Brown University). Part 4: Vocabulary. The purpose of Seifert's Brown University dissertation was 1) to investigate how much PG varies between western Lehigh County and western Berks counties (PA) from age group to age group and person to person, and 2) to investigate the European sources of PG. Parts 1-3 were prepared by Carroll Edward Reed on the phonology and morphology.

Seifert assures us that the main stock of our vocabulary is German. According to Seifert "a fairly large number of German words" included in his questionnaire are current in all dialects of German and are used by all our informants. "All the other words had to be checked against the dictionaries, word-lists, and monographs dealing with the dialects of southwestern Germany" (2). At the time Seifert was working with the *Rheinisches Wörterbuch*, the *Badisches Wörterbuch* and the *Hessen-Nassauisches*

Volkswörterbuch, which were as yet incomplete. [The *Pfälzisches Wörterbuch,* 1965-97, had not begun to publish, although investigations had begun decades earlier by Christmann and others.]

Seifert's and Reed's field records were made in Berks and Lehigh counties during the summer of 1940. Seifert established that "the dialects of the eastern Palatinate made the greatest contribution to the PG vocabulary and an almost equal number has been contributed by the dialects of the western Palatinate." Seifert established nine chief types of regional distribution between Berks and Lehigh. In order to develop his initial check list Seifert made a separate chart of each item in his record, which indicated any variation whatsoever.

In listing his research results, Seifert first listed the PG term. Where there were varying phonemic structure, the spelling which indicated the most common Lehigh pronunciation was used. Words used predominantly in Lehigh County were marked with an "L"; words used predominantly in Berks were marked "B." Seifert established that the causes of these nine different types of regional distribution are to be found in the settlement history of the Berks and Lehigh. In the section entitled "Sources of the Pennsylvania German Vocabulary," Seifert discusses 631 terms.

Lester J. W. Seifert, "Dialect Differences between and within Western Berks and Western Lehigh Counties, Pa., " "'S Pennsylfawnisch Deitsch Eck," *Allentown Morning Call*, March 15, 22, and 29.

Lester J. W. Seifert, "Causes of the Dialect Differences between and within Western Berks and Western Lehigh Counties, Pa., " "'S Pennsylfawnisch Deitsch Eck," *Allentown Morning Call* (July 26 August 2).

1946

Lester Wilhelm Julius Seifert, "Lexical Differences between Four Pennsylvania German Regions," *Pennsylvania German Folklore Society* 11.

1948

Howard Snader, *Glossary of 6,167 Words and Expressions and their Pennsylvania Dutch Equivalents* (Printed by Reading Eagle Press, Reading, PA). Howard Snader's paternal ancestors settled near Center Church, south of Bowmansville in northern Lancaster County in the early 1700s. On his mother's side the ancestors settled near Hain's Church in the vicinity of Wernersville in Berks County. Snader became concerned about the loss of the dialect "for lack of use from day to day" and hoped that his glossary would make "a desirable and valuable contribution toward the preservation of the Dialect." "It is hoped that in the perusal of this work you may often locate the pronunciation."

Howard Snader's *Glossary* is a beautiful illustration of how not to write an English-PG dictionary. We gather that Snader took up some English language dictionary,

selected 6,167 key words, and then appended the PG word which came to mind—whether it matched the English key word or not. Snader's first word *abandon* is translated as "fer LUSS." LUSS indicates that this is the accented syllable. Assuming that *abandon* in English is a verb form, the PG term should read *verlösse*. An *abbatoir* is a "SCHLACHT hows"; *abdomen* is *bauch*; *ability* is *kann*; *kunsht*—neither of which properly translate *ability*. *Abjure* was most likely not in Snader's English vocabulary; he translates it as "OB g'sawd"—which is the past participle of *absaage*, translated by Lambert as "to refuse, decline, reject, revoke." *Abort* is given as "OB g'schaft," which has several senses in PG, but not one of them to *abort*. *About* and *above* are roughly on target, but *abrasion* is not the equivalent of "fer GROTZ'D," which is the past participle of *vergratze* (to damage by scratching).

It is possible that 10% of Snader's "equivalents" are correct. Most of his entries are misleading (One of the most striking is: *Ash Wednesday ~ ESCH a POOD el* [Cinderella], which Lambert translates as "drudge, person in a family who rises last on Shrove Tuesday.") On the other hand Snader lists *aphid* [a plant louse that sucks the juice of plants] as "SOOK el KEFF er," *Suckelkeffer*, a literal translation, which is otherwise not listed in our many PG word lists.

By 1968 Snader's dictionary had been purchased by the Culinary Arts Press of Reading, Pennsylvania, which included a new preface informing us that we PGs were "known first as *Pennsylvania Deutsch,* mis-translated later as *Pennsylvania Dutch,* they refer to themselves in their Dialect as *Pennsylvani Deitsch.*" We were also instructed that we PGs "speak a mixed-up kind of English that *passeth all understanding* by other Americans." The Culinary Arts Press saw fit to intersperse throughout Snader's corpus "short, authoritative essays on the local scene and culture, profusely illustrated with drawings and photographs." Unfortunately, the creator of the many charming black and white line sketches of plain folks was not identified.

After 1978, they moved their offices to Chicago, whereupon I suggested to the Culinary Arts Press that I revise and correct Snader's text at no cost to them. The Culinary Arts Press responded by sending me a dozen free copies of the 1978 printing and no response to my generous offer.

1949

A Pennsylvania Dutch Dictionary, Pennsylvania Dutch Words Translated into English (Meredith Publishing Company, Quakertown, PA). "The first 69 pages were devoted to an alphabetized word list containing approximately 5,000 words" (Rosenberger, 376; approx. 5,799 PG words with an English equivalent). It is clearly a copy of Horne's vocabulary, from *a* (one) to *zweif'lhoft* (doubtful).

1951

Edwin R. Danner, *Pennsylvania Dutch Dictionary and Handbook.* In 1951, Edwin Danner offered the PG world his own dictionary "with special emphasis on the dialect that was, and is, spoken in York County, Pennsylvania" (iii). Danner's opus begins

with the customary acknowledgments, followed by general explanations, a pronunciation/spelling guide, and an abbreviations list. Already in the pronunciation guide, critique is mustered as one read the following: *sch* [representative vowels and consonants]; *schwetz* (talk) [PG]; *ben<u>ch</u>* [English equivalents] (ix). His English equivalent is misleading and assumes a pronunciation like "tschwetz."

The publication moves underway with his 178-page English-Pennsylvania Dutch Dictionary. We assume the amount of English words in his work to be ca. 13,000 (assuming about 72 per page). How did he manage to fit such a large quantity of words on one page? Simply by deleting most integral parts of a good dictionary. Danner has left us (it seems) with only an English word, its part of speech (if necessary), and a translation (flavored only here and there with a sentence). His entries lack a well-rounded foundation, e.g., *accept - nemm*. When one compares this with the entry by Kyger [cf. Kyger, 1986, below], one is made aware of the extreme differences between the two. His lack of a proper English word and reducing it to only the basics, leaves much to be desired, e.g., *accustomed (I am - to that) - Ich bin sell gegwaynt*; the original word would have been more helpful and effective to a student of PG had he made the key word "to be accustomed to." In addition, plurals of nouns are often listed as separate entries and the genders of nouns are not included—a must for every serious student of PG. In all, his dictionary, with its many English loan words, leaves much to be desired.

1966

Werner A. Bausenhart, "The Terminology of Agronomy of the Pennsylvania German Dialect of Waterloo County, Ontario" (University of Waterloo Thesis). Three informants have supplied the information for this study. They had been selected by Bausenhart out of the 50 interviewed during the summer of 1965, according to their suitability to provide information about the old and modern methods of farming. All three were full-time farmers and bilingual. For the composition of Bausenhart's questionnaire he made use of Rudolf Hotzenköcherle's *Fragebuch* in *Einführung in den Sprachatlas der deutschen Schweiz* (Bern: Francke, 1962).

The response given to each question is underlined, defined as to gender, number, etc., transcribed into phonetic script, translated into StG, and then compared with the corresponding word given in Danner's York County dictionary, in the Lambert dictionary and with words given by the *Deutscher Wortatlas* by Walter Mitzka and Ludwig Erich Schmitt.

Bausenhart presents 815 terms in seven chapters entitled 1) the farm [133 terms], 2) tillage 1187 terms], 3) meadows and pastures [28 terms], 4) hay harvest [121 terms], 5) the grain crops [193 terms], 6) cultivated crops: potatoes [32 terms], corn [26 terms], vegetables [54 terms], and 7) landforms, soils [16], fences. [25] He employs 14 illustrations (ground-plan of a typical farmstead, ground-plan of a typical stable, a wheelbarrow, the plow, flat-rack wagon, hay fork, etc.), and four maps (Waterloo County, area of survey to determine the use of the PG dialect, church affiliation of farm owners, and location of the farms of the informants).

Of special interest is the fact that the youngest of the three informants, 24 years of age, showed the greatest English content—loan words and hybrid compounds, while the second informant, fifty years old, was more able to recall the non-English PG words for some methods and objects than the first informant, who had never had occasion to use these words. The following terms given by the second informant could be given only in English by informant number 1: *Secht* [coulter], *Landraad* [wheel (of plow) running on the unplowed land], *Farichraad* [wheel (of plow) running in the furrow], *neibluge* [to plow in a clockwise direction], *nausbluge* [to plow in a counter-clockwise direction], *Schwaet* [cutting blade of scythe], *Zippel* [point of scythe], *Schneid* [sharp side of scythe-blade], *Wettschtee* [stone for honing scythe], *Ambos* [anvil], *wenne* [to ted, turn hay], *verdillye* to exterminate (weeds)], *Dischdel* [thistle], *Schnur* [twine], *siewe* [to sift], *baschde* [to husk (corn)], *Grutze* [the core of corn] and *Schpaat* [spade]. The following words were known only to the third informant and not by the first two: *Scheierdenn* [thrashing floor], *Hawwerkaschde* [storage for oats], *Ouwerdenn* [upper floor (in hay loft)], *Messersecht* [knife-coulter (on plow)], *eisee-e* [to change a field into pasture] = *verseede*, *Schteeboot* [stone drag], *picke* [to pick up (stones) = *uff-lese* and *Dreschschlegel* [flail] [= *Dreschflegel*].

1970

Rev. Thomas R. Brendle, *The Thomas R. Brendle Collection of Pennsylvania German Folklore.* Thomas Royce Brendle (1889-1966) was born on a farm at Schaefferstown, Lebanon County, in 1889 and died in Allentown in 1966. After graduation from the Seminary of the Reformed Chuch in America in 1911, he took up his first pastorate in Abilene, Kansas. In 1913 he moved to Sumneytown Charge of the Reformed Church. Here he served for 13 years. The final 35 years of his ministry, he was pastor of the Egypt (Lehigh County) Charge of the Reformed Church. Due to his early start as a pastor, Brendle was able to serve the Reformed Church for 50 years.

In the year 1936, Brendle began to make notes on all the lore that he had heard from parishioners, fishing mates, pastoral associates and other contacts. Day by day he would make notes, as he heard matter which he "felt would be worthwhile in making a study of the PGs" ("Appreciation," *The Thomas R. Brendle Collection of P.G. Folklore,* 1:iv). He loosely followed the spelling of Lambert's dictionary. When the collection approached 10,000 items he began to type his notes. "The Brendle Collection proper consists of 93 loose-leaf notebooks. The entire collection contains approximately 55,000 numbered entries. Brendle's hand-written and typed notes are spread over approximately 24,000 pages. During the years of his retirement when the collection was with him in Hamburg, NY, he continued to work with the collection by making additions and corrections" (iii). Brendle was fairly faithful to his original numbering system in the first 61 volumes. These volumes contain material recorded between May 1936 (the month volume one was formally opened) and February 1961. The final 30 volumes contain few numbered entries. In Brendle's words: "Everything unless otherwise noted was heard by me. . . . Others may have heard things differently" (iv).

"Since Brendle had assisted Lambert in the compilation of his dictionary, it is not surprising that Brendle made copious notes on lexical items as he heard them or as they occurred to him. In the compilation of a comprehensive PG-English dictionary, we have made full use of Brendle's notes" (iv).

Brendle's notes were recorded when Pastor Brendle was in his most productive years and at a time when the generation born during the last quarter of the nineteenth century—a period when the PG culture was the dominant one in many of the rural sections of Southeastern Pennsylvania—was well represented amongst Brendle's informants. In this fact lies the uniqueness of the Brendle Collection. Brendle assembled his collection from a generation which knew the dialect and the older ways well. Brendle grew up in Schaefferstown, Lebanon County, which was thoroughly Pennsylvania Dutch during the period of his childhood and youth (A. S. Brendle). Brendle lived for almost 50 years in two areas, which were at the time he served them as pastor, 1913-61, heavily PG and in part, rural (vii-viii). In the opinion of three authorities, Dorson, Klees and Yoder, the Brendle Collection "stands alone as a record of German-American folklife" (ix).

There are many vocabulary notes still to be extracted from the Brendle collection, which is preserved on microfilm in the archives of the Millersville University (MU) Library. Here are a few examples of PG place names: *die Kaffischtadt* (a hamlet in Lehigh Co.), *Moyerschteddel* (Moyerstown), *Wollewwerschteddel* (Mt. Aetna), *Schtumbeschteddel* (Fredericksburg), *Mannem* (Manheim), *Leng-geschder* (Lancaster), *Rehrerschteddel* (Rehrersburg), *Grappeschteddel* (a hamlet in Lehigh Co.), *Haahneschteddel* (Hahnstown), *Hinkelschteddel* (Hinkletown) and *Effredaa* (Ephrata in Lancaster Co.).

Brendle's additions to Lambert were printed later in the *Historic Schaefferstown Record,* edited by this writer. Brendle's farm background enabled him to record many agricultural terms, such as:

> *Ausblugsfarich* (the double furrow left when plowing is completed, the furrows being thrown one to the right and one to the left. At the next plowing the initial furrows are turned into the *Ausblugsfarich* and this is called the *Grod.*

In Brendle's day the terms for mowing were well known, for instance: *aamaehe* or *los-maehe.* A swath was mowed around the field with the cradle, *es Reif,* so that the reaper or binder, *der Beinder,* could be driven around the field without pressing down the grain. In Lebanon County this process is known as *losmaehe.*

Brendle, the fisherman, made an effort to record fishing terms, such as: *Fischgaarn* (fishing net), *Schmeissgaarn* (throw net), *Ohle bappe* (to bobb eels), *Stecheise fische* (to fish with a spear), and *der Keenich* (an exceptionally large fish worm).

The following are some of the publications of the late Pastor Thomas R. Brendle: *Plant Names and Plant Lore Among the Pennsylvania Germans* [with David E. Lick], 1935; *Folk Medicine of the Pennsylvania Germans: The Non-Occult Cures* [with Claude W. Unger], 1935; *Pennsylvania German Folk Tales, Legends, Once-Upon-A-Time-Stories, and Sayings: Spoken in the dialect popularly known as Pennsylvania Dutch* [with William

S. Troxell], 1944; "Pennsylvania German Songs" in *Pennsylvania Songs and Legends* [with William S. Troxell], 1949; and *Moses Dissinger, Evangelist and Patriot*, 1959.

C. Richard Beam: *Pfälzer in der weiten Welt*, Veröffentlichungen der Heimatstelle Pfalz, Kaiserslautern, Folge 8: *Kleines Pennsylvaniadeutsches Wörterbuch*, Abridged Pennsylvania German Dictionary. The initial purpose in publishing this abridged dictionary was to give to our dictionary project co-workers a reward for their faithfulness. The secondary purpose was "to honor the work and the memory of the dean of PG folklorists, Pastor Thomas R. Brendle," whose collection of PG folklore supplied "most of the words and expressions presented" in the KPW. The corpus of the KPW "were collected by Pastor Brendle at Schaefferstown, Pennyslvania; in northern Montgomery County; or at Egypt, Lehigh County. They portray the PG dialect as spoken in these three counties roughly between 1925 and 1960."

The compilation of the KPW required an entire year with help of four students from the University of Marburg in Marburg, Germany. They spent hundreds of hours typing the file slips which we had prepared from xeroxed copies of some of the volumes of the Brendle Collection. (Almost 200 hours were required to type the typescript prior to reproduction by modern photo-graphic means.)

The 5,200 key words lifted from the Brendle Collection and presented in the KPW constitute an invaluable addition to Lambert's corpus of 16,438 key words. Prior to the publication of our KPW, W. E. "Pop" Farver of Beach City, Ohio, made a survey of Lambert's 1924 PG dictionary. Of the 16,438 key words presented by Lambert in the dictionary proper about 11,700 terms are or were in common use in that part of Holmes County, Ohio, where Farver grew up and lived. In Farver's estimation about 900 terms are rarely used. Roughly 4,000 words (25% of Lambert's vocabulary) are unknown to "Pop" Farver, who at that time was in his 84th year.

In the KPW, we were able to present a chapter on "Pennsylvania German Phonology and Orthography" by Heinrich Kelz of the Institute of Communication Research and Phonetics of the University of Bonn, Germany. This chapter forms the basis for the "BBB" (Buffington-Barba-Beam) spelling system which we have employed subsequently.

1976

Clarence G. Reitnauer, *Des is em Schdivvel Knecht sei Pennsilfawnish Deitsch Werdta Buch* (Seisholtzville, Berks County, PA). This 36-page booklet appeared as Pennsylvania Dutch Studies no.7 of the Institute for Pennsylvania Dutch Studies edited by William T. Parsons of Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pennsylvania.

The purpose of this dictionary was "to help friends and admirers of Clarence G. Reitnauer to read his column and to understand the dialect." With the expiration of Pastor William I. Rupp's weekly *Der Busch Knibbel* in the Pennsburg *Town and Country*, Clarence G. Reitnauer, *Der Schtiwwelgnecht*, took up the gauntlet and wrote his dialect column for many additional years. This dictionary is a compilation of dialect words

and their English meanings over a period of twenty years. It was printed directly from his manuscript notebook.

The editor reports that "we have made no editorial attempt to fully alphabetize throughout." Space was provided so the user might add more words and phrases, either from *Der Schtiwwelgnecht* columns or "by personal whim of the reader." A chart has been provided on page iv which illustrates the principal differences between the Buffington-Barba and the Rupp-Reitnaucr systems.

A few of Reitnauer's terms are as follows: *eebehnich* (one-legged), *Aerdbewing* (earthquake), *allegebott* (every once in a while), *aagenehmt* (well-liked), *aageblicklich* (in the wink of an eye), *Badschtubb* (bathroom), *Belsnickel* (PG Santa Claus), *Baschdart* (marshy wasteland for pasture), *Beintblech* (pint measure), *Bisskatz* (skunk), *der Blohbarig* (the Blue Mountains), *Blotzwagge* (heavy farm wagon), *brauchbaar* (useful), *Braut un Brautigam* (bride and groom), *Brendis* (apprentice), *Butzemann* (scarecrow), *Buweleis* (tickseed), *tschaae/kaue* (to chew), *Daerli* (small door), *Darrebedien* (turpentine), *Deixelnaggel* (thill-pin), *Dodeschreech* (tolling), *Dreschmaschien* (thrashing machine), *Dochdermann* (son-in-law), *Dullebaahne* (tulip), *Faasnacht* (Shrove Tuesday), *Fensemeis* (chipmonks), *verschwappt* (traded), *Feibaschdel* (a fellow with a high opinion of himself), *frogeswaert* (worth asking for), *Gemeensglieder* (members of a church), *Gedollische* (Roman Catholics), *Gotterbaremlich!* ("God have mercy!' - one of Pastor Rupp's expressions), *Grebsgang* (going in reverse, backwards), *Grischtkindlicher* (Christmas gifts), *Grendel* (beam on a plow), *Gwallefleesch* (dry beef), *hatzhafdich* (hearty), *Hanning* (February), *Harrnhuder* (Moravian), *Harrevoggel* (Blue Jay), *Hensching* (gloves), *Hochmutskischhel* (proud fool), *Hufe Karich* (Huff's Church), *Insche* (American Indians), *Glotzkopp* (block head), *Grutzeschtarem* (sudden storm with rain or snow), *Kolwe* (corn cob; gun stock; soldering iron), *Laademacher* (casketmaker/undertaker), *Langgwitt* (coupling pole in farm wagon), *missvergunnisch* (envious), *Mennischde* (Mennonites), *Owwerdenn* (floor above thrashing floor in bam), *parrebes* (on purpose), *bschlagge* (to cut timber with an ax; to shoe a horse), *Riggelweg* (railroad), *schnarixe* (to snore), *Schpaubax* (cuspidor), *Schtitz* (high hat), *Siwweuhrschlaefer* (one who is always late), *Sudliche Grieg* (Civil War), *der Yingscht Daag* (Day of Judgement), *Yuddekasche* (ground cherries), *Zimmermann* (carpenter who does framing), *Zollschtaab* (foot rule).

Page 35 presents a list of odd expressions, for instance, *Dreckhammel* (dirty filthy fellow), *Holzbutscher* (a poor carpenter), *Nachtwechder* (a night owl), *piensich* (said of an older, sickly person), *Schussel* (one prone to hurry through his chores), *Schlappschtiwwel* or *Schlappmaul* (a sloppy person), *Schtengelbauer* (a poor farmer), *Umwedder* (very unpleasant weather), and *weitlefdich* (from a distance, as a relative).

1977

Allan M. Buehler, *The Pennsylvania German Dialect and the Autobiography of an Old Order Mennonite* (Cambridge, Ontario). In his "later" years Allan H. Buehler has presented as member of the "old" generation the field of PA German Studies "as it was

spoken in our family when I was young." Buehler reports that "there are those who have given me much assistance, especially in the choice of words" (iv).

Concerning the variation within the dialect from "one district to another, and even between families . . . there is a variation in words used as well as in the pronunciation of certain words" (2). Buehler found that the Amish in his area "tend to use more German words." Buehler's *Pennsylvania German Dictionary* (pages 4-30) is presented in three columns: English, German and Pennsylvania German. It begins with the English word *Abandon* (German *Verlassen*, PG *Fah-luh-sah*), includes: *Acquaint* (German *Bekannt machin* [sic], PG *Bahcahnt mahehah*), *Attic* (German *Dachstube*, PG *Ehvah Shpie-chah* [sic]), *Hopelessness* (German *Hoffnungslos*, PG *Huhf-lohs*), *Into* (German *In*, PG *In-tsoo* [sic]), etc.

Especially valuable are the six pages with 1) short sentences in English and PG of things around the farm and house, 2) some short conversations, and 3) some proverbs and sayings in PG and English. There follows a few PG folk rhymes (and translations) and fifteen pages devoted to PG poetry.

1982

C. Richard Beam, *Pennsylvania German Dictionary: English to Pennsylvania Dutch*. This dictionary, Beam's second, had a rather tortured beginning. In the summer of 1978 Beam compiled a preliminary draft of this dictionary and submitted this draft to several old friends, all native speakers of the dialect. In the course of the development of this dictionary Beam acquired his first *Waddefresser* (word processor) and completed this dictionary. In those days the use of a word processor domestically was as yet uncommon. These native speakers added many words and illustrations. Frey's contribution was unique, for he presented to Beam Lambert's complete lexicon recorded on file cards from English to Dutch. The preliminary draft had been developed with the support of the Lancaster-Lebanon Intermediate Unit 13 BESL Center and the U.S.O.E. Office of Bilingual Education Title VII Funds and had been compiled during the months of June and July in 1978. The BESL Center of Intermediate Unit 13 was directed by Carolyn Ebel and located in New Holland, Pennsylvania. One of the languages it was supporting was Pennsylvania German. During the last year the BESL Center was in operation Ernest Waldo Bechtel (PG poet, columnist and playwright) was employed by the Center as a specialist for PG language and culture.

At the time Beam's Pennsylvania German Dictionary was first printed, Beam's "Pennsilfaanisch Deitsch Eck" was appearing weekly in four different newspapers. More recently it shrank to two weeklies.

The second printing appeared in 1985 and the third in 1989. When in 1991 a fourth printing became necessary, Julie Stauffer Martin's lovely illustrations were included. The preface to the third printing of the *Revised PG Dictionary* reports a total of six reprints of Beam's dictionary. To date approximate 20,000 copies of Beam's opus have been printed. The "Preface" also makes mention of William. J. Rupp's *Bird Names and Bird Lore among the Pennsylvania Germans* (1946). The word lists of Clayton P. Boyer and Raymond E. Kiebach, a careful student of PG, are mentioned. Also

mentioned is Alfred L Shoemaker's Pennsylvania German Folk Speech File in the Myrin Library of Ursinus College, an in-house compilation of the Center for PG Studies in October of 1998. In the acknowledgments Beam expresses the Center's indebtedness to the Max Kade Foundation for the $10,000.00 which "assisted in the preparation and publication of this dictionary and subsequent publications."

1983

Essen Delaware Amish Project Team, "List of PG-Words as Spoken by the Old Order Amish in Kent County, Delaware" (Universität Essen). This word list was "part of the results of the Essen-Delaware Amish Project Team (EDAPT) that since 1977 devoted its efforts to the description of the sociolinguistic system of the Old Order Amish in Kent County, Delaware." Werner Enninger of the University of Essen was the project coordinator.

Part 1. "Extant dictionaries of Pennsylvania German and the goals of the present word list" presents and discusses briefly Horne's *Pennsylvania German Manual* (1875), Rauch's *Pennsylvania Dutch Handbook* (1879), the 31-page word list from Fisher's *Kurzweil unn Zeitfertreib* (1882), and Lins's *Common Sense Pennsylvania German Dictionary* (1887). "The more academic philological studies of Marion Dexter Learned (1888, 1889) and Walter J. Hoffman (1888) also contain word lists but are not intended as reference words of the general public. In 1895 Lins's *Dictionary* appeared in an enlarged edition. In the same year the second edition of Abraham Reeser Horne's *Manual* appeared to which an English-Pennsylvania German word list was added as part 4. Further, posthumous editions followed in 1905 and 1910." The list continues with Daniel Miller's *Pennsylvania German, A Collection of Pennsylvania German Productions in Poetry and Prose* (1911), "contains a list of 1,212 PG words in German orthography," Lambert's 187-page *Dictionary of the Non-English Words of the Pennsylvania-German Dialect,* Howard Snader's *Glossary of 6,167 English Words and Expressions* (1948, with 1949, 1950 and 1965 reprints), an undated and anonymous *Pennsylvania-Dutch Dictionary, Pennsylvania Dutch Words Translated into English* published by the Meredith Publishing Company of Quakertown, PA, Danner's Pennsylvania *Dutch Dictionary and Handbook* (1951) "contains circa 18,000 English words and phrases with their PG equivalents," Beam's *Kleines Pennsylvaniadeutsches Wörterbuch* (1970) and Beam's *Pennsylvania German Dictionary* (1982).

Part 1.2. "Status and goal of the present word list" makes no claim to representativeness, completeness or exhaustiveness and is limited to the variant of PG as spoken by the Old Order Amish of Kent County, Delaware. "The present list represents an attempt at determining what lexemes of their repertoire the Old Order Amish of Kent County in general *perceive* as Pennsylvania German items, irrespective of their etymology."

Two OOA informants were supplied with copies of Lambert's dictionary, two with copies of Beam's dictionary and two with a copy of the word list of 529 words compiled in 1940 by Alfred Shoemaker in the Amish community of Arthur, Illinois. These dictionaries and word lists were to serve as elicitation lists. The informants

responded on file-cards to the following questions: 1) I know the word and use it in the sense given in the dictionary/word list. 2) I know the word but do not use it in the sense given. 3) I know and use the word but use another word as well. 4) I know the word but would use the following English word . . . 5) I do not know the word. 6) This word is used only in sermons/hymns, etc. After the completed cards had been returned, further information was collected from two local former OOA, who provided the pronunciation for the lemmata. All of this information is now stored in coded form in a computer in Essen.

This list had been printed "first of all" to show gratitude of the Essen Team to the OOA informants in Delaware. The Essen Team offered to provide two copies "of the present list" to anyone who feels like volunteering more than shorter bits of information, "one to keep," and one to be returned with comments.

This 555-page compilation of the PG lexicon is indeed of great potential value as a research tool but of little use to the lay user. From our perspective it would have been of much greater interest to compare that active portion of the German vocabulary of the native OOA dialect speakers with the German portion still retained by the Old Order Mennonites—who seem to have retained a greater portion of their German linguistic heritage.

1986

M. Ellsworth Kyger, *An English-Pennsylvania German Dictionary: A Working Manuscript* (three volumes). Pastor Frederick S. Weiser who at the time was the editor of the publications of the Pennsylvania German Society [PGS], wrote in his "Introduction": "For 300 years this language has been spoken, altered, augmented and abused on the North American continent. Under the relentless pressure of English and the mass media, the dialect has lost ground and its usage has shrunk. Anyone who can understand it, however, would not trade the ability for even a piece of the moon fenced in; and whoever cannot speak it is entitled to some jealousy when overhearing two dialect speakers' exchange and the peals of laughter that invariably accompany it. No organization and surely no book can keep a dialect alive when sociological factors are writing its death certificate, however surprisingly slowly. But this dictionary forms a fantastic record of the words people have used to express themselves in Pennsylvania German."

In his preface Kyger reports that he was obliged to stick with his original working manuscript in order to shorten the typescript and thus reduce the cost of the publication. He explains in order to cut expenses that in the first half of the work "the helper verb (*sei*, or *hawwe*) and the past participle form" are given, but not in the second half. Also in the second half the components of compounds (especially of nouns) and separable prefixes of compound verbs were indicated. "Every available dictionary and word list was incorporated" into Kyger's opus. "Hundreds of pages of Pennsylvania German literature were combed; many native speakers were interviewed." Kyger also confesses that "we probably did not find every word in the dialect." Every PG lexicographer worth his salt has to admit to this fact of life.

At a February 1982 meeting held in the New Oxford home of Pastors Fred Weiser and Larry Neff, attended by Druckenbrod, Alan Keyser, Neff, Willard Martin and Beam, after a review of the Kyger manuscript, the suggestion was made that the "hybrid Dutch/English" loan words should remain, but that the English loan words, "by and large, should be deleted" (March 1, 1982, letter from Fred. S. Weiser). When the present writer received the three volumes from the PGS on December 10, 1986, it was evident that Kyger had not been able to eliminate the large percentage of English loan words. Later when Kyger granted Beam permission to incorporate the Kyger opus into Beam's comprehensive PG dictionary, Beam scanned the three volumes for English loan words and in the preparation of 138 PG-English questionnaires removed those loans which he subjectively viewed as not having established themselves universally. This scanning took place between April 2000 and July 2001. The Buffington-Barba [B-B] system of orthography was employed throughout.

Typical entries: *Accept* (vb, *aanemme*, (h) *(aagenumme)*, *abnemme*, (h) *(abgenumme)*, *aeksepte*, (h) *(aeksept)*, *nemme*, (h) *(genumme)*, *(uffnemme)*, (h)*(uffgenumme)*; to—a bid (in card-playing), *abschlagge*, (h) *(abgschlagge)*; to prevail on a person to—*aaschwetze*, (h) *(aagschwetzt)*, to urge a person to—, *nediche*, (h)*(geneedicht)*; to be accepted, *gelde*, (_)*(gegolde)*.

Account (n.), *Abreehlung* (f.)*(-e)*, *Ekaunt* (f.)*(-s)*, *Greid* (nt.,m.,f.)( ), *Rechenschaft* (f.) *(-e)*, *Rechling* (f.)*(-e)*, *Rechning* (f.)*(-e)*; on - of, *wege, weeich, weaich* (plus dt.); on - of this, *dessentwege*; on - of that, *deswege*; on - of it, *dewege*; on my -; *meinetwege, wege mir*; on no -, *beileiwe net, darichaus net*; on short -, *an katze Ekaunt*; on that -, *deswege*; on this -, *deretwege, dodewege; dessentwege*; of no -, *frees, gebotzt* (*sell is en gebotzt Ding*); to audit accounts, *aadite*, (h)*(geaadit)*: to cast up accounts, *ziffere*, (h)*(geziffert)*; to settle accounts, *ihre Ekaunts settle*; to square accounts, *(ihre Ekaunts) abrechte*, (h)*(abgerechelt)*.

Act (vb.), *sich aaschicke*, (h)*(aagschickt)*, *aekte*, (h)*(geaekt)* , *duh*, *(geduh)*, *fungiere*, (_) *(fungiert)*, *(verfaahre)*, (_)*(verfaahre)*, *(wandle)*, (h)*(gewandelt)*; to - accordingly, *sich danach richte*, (h)*(gericht)*; to - around, *rumaekte*, (h)*(rumgeaekt)*, to - as if, *sich aaschtelle*, (h) *(aagschtellt)*, to - a fool, *Schinnerschtreech aadreiwe*, (h)*(aagedriwwe)*, to - foolishly, *narre*, (h) *(genarrt)*; to - a clown, *hanswaschtle*, (h)*(gehanswaschtelt)*; to - like one's father, *sich vattere*, (h)*(gvattert)*; to - (as if one were) at home, *sich deheem mache*, (h)*(gemacht)*; to- horribly, *net arig glatt hergeh*, (s)*(hergange)*; to - the hypocrite, *heichle*, (h)*(gheichelt)*; to - indifferently, *sich allwannt aaschtelle*, (h)*(aagschtellt)*; to - a lady, *Leedi aekte*; to - as lawyer, *Laayer aekte*; to - mean, *mien aekte*; to - like one's mother, *sich muttere*, (h)*(gemuttert)*; to - a parasite, *sich aasuckle*, (h)*(aagsuckelt)*; to - peculiarly, *sich gschpassich aaschicke*; to - rebelliously, *sich schtraube*, (h)*(gschtraubt)*; to - rudely, *net arig glatt hergeh*; to - silly, *hanswaschtle*, (h)*(ghanswaschtelt)*; to - superciliously, *die Naas runzle*, (h)*(gerunzelt)*.

Allay (vb.), *lege*, (h)*(gelegt)*: *Wasser legt mei Dascht*.

Combinations like *able/eebel abolish/aballische, acme/Gippel, Schpitze, actual/ aekschual, adding/Aedde* (nt.); — *machine, Aeddmaschien*, (f.), *adherence/Aahang* (m.), air cleaner (in automobile motor)/*Aerkliener*, air conditioner/*Luftkaltmacher* (m.), *air force* (n.)/*Aerfoors* (E), airplane (n.)/*Aerpleenhenger*, alienist (n.)/*Narrekokter* (m.), *all-*

day sucker/All-dee-socker (m.), *allegiance/Alliegschenz, alphabetical* (adj.)/ *aelphabettikal, alternator* (part of automobile motor)/ *Aaltemeetor, Tschennereetor, ambler/Droller* (m.), *Amen corner/Eemenkaarner, die iwwerzwarriche Benk, die katze Benk, amendment/ Emendment, amnesty/Vergewwe* (nt.), *amply* (adv.)/*genunk, amulet/Emyulet, anent* (prep.)/ *weeich, animate* (vb.)/*geh mache,* (h)*(gemacht), anneal* (vb.)/*tempere, getempert, aphid* (n.)/ *Eefis, Laublaus, Suckelkeffer.*

1988

Helga Seel, *Lexicologische Studien zum Pennsylvaniadeutschen: Wortbildung des Pennsvlvaniadeutschen Sprachkontakterscheinungen im Wortschatz des Pennsylvaniadeutschen.* This study was accepted in 1987 as a doctoral dissertation by the Johannes Gutenberg University in Mainz, Germany. Helga Seel's primary sources were written: 1) Ernest Waldo Bechtel's "Buschgnippel" columns in the *Ephrata Review,* 2) Clarence C. Reitnauer's "Der Schtiwwelgnecht" columns in *Town and Counrry* and 3) Daniel B. Stauffer's column in *Die Botschaft* and three-hour oral interviews with 15 informants. Bechtel's columns appeared from 28 January1971 to 30 December1971, from 2 January1984 to 22 December1984, 7 March1985 and from 9 January1986 to 3 December1986. The Reitnauer columns were printed from 17 August1983 to 28 December1983, from 4 January1984 to 28 November1984, from 9 January1985 to 31 December1985, and from 8 January1986 to 9 July1986, and the Stauffer columns from 31 May1982, from 3 November 1983 to 26 December1984 and from 10 January1985 to 3 October1985.

1989

Kathryn Burridge, *A Localized Study of PG Dialect in Waterloo County, Ontario* (Canadian-German Folklore Society of Ontario, 11). In his "Editor's Postscript" Eldon D. Weber, the father-in-law of Burridge, reported that "Allen M. Buehler made a solo effort when he published his hook *The Pennsylvania German Dialect and the Life of an Old Order Mennonite* in 1977." In his most recent project Buehler was to produce an annotated *Word Book* for the Canadian-German Folklore Society of Ontario "by setting his words within short sentences along with English translations. He had produced a voluminous manuscript and started to alter and edit it when he was taken by an untimely death." Shortly thereafter Kate Burridge was visiting in the area and agreed to assist in the publication. In the 60-page appendix, Burridge lists her chosen vocabulary in two sections. The first is marked "English to Dialect" the second is marked "Dialect to English." The first list informs the user where each term appears in the vocabulary section, pages 18-54. Here the PG lexicon appears under 23 topics: *Wedder, Kalenner, Nummere, Uhr, Leit, Familie, Gsundheit, Lewe un der Dod, Zeitverdreib, Kaerber, Ess-sache, Relichion, uff die Bauerei, Land, Blanse, Schtadt, Poschtaffis, Mark, Heem, Gleeder, Faerwe, Schul* and *Gediere.* Burridge essentially employs the Buffington-Barba orthography. This practice makes her work much more useful.

The first section of the Appendix contains ca. 1,104 words, the second ca. 1,250. Although the first section of the Vocabulary is entitled "English to Dialect," the first column lists a dialect word, i.e., m *Bauch* followed by a page number and the English equivalent, i.e., *abdomen* (*s*). Part two marked "Dialect to English" first lists the dialect word: n *Aag* followed by the plural form, Buehler's spelling and [*hog*]—altogether confusing—and the English: *eye*(*s*), singular and plural. One has the impression that there were too many editors at work on the publication. In this case it was the scholar frustrated by an eccentric local.

1995

Michael Werner, *Lexikalische Sprachkontaktphänomene in schriftlichen Texten des Pennsylvaniadeutschen: Eine Studie zu synchroner Variation und diachroner Entwicklung des englischen Einflusses in der pennsylvaniadeutschen Literatur* (Inauguraldissertation zur Erlangung des akademischen Grades eines Doktors der Philosophie der Universität Mannheim.C. Dokumentationsteil 12. Frequenzwörterbuch der in pennsylvaniadeutschen Texten nachgewiesenen Lexeme mit englishem Einfluss [pages 220-370]).

In his no-less than 562-page opus with no-less than 697 footnotes, Michael Werner offers the PG world a study of English influence on Pennsylvania German literature. His vocabulary section contains words written phonetically, with their American English and StG meanings, frequency of use, as well as comments on the word's function.

His list is a very interesting read for scholars to learn more about the English language contact on Pennsylvania German. Some of the words:

/bɔi/ (a), /pai/ (5-7-7; II) AE: 'pie' StD [StG]: 'Pastete, Obstkuchen'
    Substantiv; Transfer: Lehnwort]
/bɔi/ (b) (1-1-1: IV) AE: 'boy' StD: 'Junge' [Substantiv; Transfer: Lehnwort]
/bɔide:g/ (1-1-1; II) AE: 'pie dough' StD: 'Pastetenteig' [Substantiv;
    Teilsubstitution: Hybrid]
/bɔiʃaŋk/ (1-1-2; B) ? 'pie' + 'Schank'; AE: 'cupboard, where pies are stored'
    StD: 'Schrank, in dem Pasteten gelagert werden' [Substantiv;
    Eigenbildung: Scheinentlehnung]
/bɔlidigs/ (5-5-6; I) AE: 'politics' StD: 'Politik' [Substantiv; Transfer:
    Lehnwort]

The numbers after the entries refer to their frequency. For example from the above-mentioned *Balledix* (5-5-6; I) means that the 5 authors used this lexeme in their literature, that this word appeared in 5 texts, that it appeared at most 6 times in a text and that this was done from 1861 to 1887.

C. Richard Beam, ed., *The Thomas R. Brendle Collection of Pennsylvania German Folklore Volume 1* (Published by Historic Schaefferstown, Inc.).

1996

Eugene S. Stine, *Pennsylvania German Dictionary: Pennsylvania German-English. English-Pennsylvania German* (East Stroudsburg University, The Pennsylvania German Society, Birdsboro, PA). This is the first dictionary Pennsylvania German-English and English-Pennsylvania German. In 1990, "Dr. Stine published *the Pennsylvania German to English Dictionary* as a companion to the English to Pennsylvania German one produced by Prof. C. Richard Beam." ". . . this new, first-ever dual language dictionary, containing more than 21,000 Pennsylania German words and their English counterparts . . . in which the Lehigh-Northampton County variant of Pennsylvania German is the dominant version of the dialect." "The author has taken care, however, to include significant differences from other areas, such as Lancaster-York County and Schuylkill-Dauphin County regions."

Stine employs Buffington-Barba orthography and rearranges the spelling throughout accordingly. It is much easier to locate Stine's words than in Lambert. Even those of us who have been using Lambert for decades occasionally have difficulty in ascertaining whether or not Lambert has listed the word in question. However, Stine rarely lists words in a complete context. The Stine dictionary makes no mention of accentuation, also one of Lambert's weaknesses (Lambert, xxix). The signs within the square brackets [ ] after each word denote (1) the number of syllables in the word, (2) the quantity of the vowel or diphthong in each syllable, and abbreviation *dim* [diminutive], which at times appears as *dem*. It does not appear on page ix abbreviations. Some words which appear in Lambert's Appendix are included by Stine, others not. For instance, *Biggelbord* (ironing board) should be included, but is not.

1997

C. Richard Beam, ed., *Plant Names of the Pennsylvania Germans in PA Dutch - Latin – English* (Preliminary Edition) (Center for Pennsylvania German Studies Millersville University of Pennsylvania). This compilation is a result of a midsummer 1997 visit with Pastor and Mrs. Shumacher in their lonely home at Muddy Creek, Lancaster County. Pastor Shumacher shared with this editor a copy of *Folk Medicine Plants Used in the Pennsylvania Dutch Country* by the late Paul R. Wieand. After we had begun to add the Wieand plant names to our comprehensive PGD, we rediscovered the even more complete Lick/Brendle study of PG plant names and lore and immediately began scanning those ca. 300 pages for additional PG names.

After this 91-page list of PG names had been developed, the author turned his attention to the preparation of an index to all the Latin and English terms contained in this study. The Lick/Brendle, long since out of print, had no index. Although this study focuses its attention primarily on the PG forms of the plant names of Southeastern Pennsylvania, some of which are clearly Latin, Greek and even Arabic in origin, it was thought that such a study would be of value to the student of Pennsylvania German.

1999

Thomas Beachy, *Pennsylvania Deitsh Dictionary: Deitsh to English English to Deitsh* (For use with the Pennsylvania Deitsh New Testament), Carlisle Press, Walnut Creek, Sugarcreek, Ohio. The close of the twentieth century has brought with it the end of some long-range efforts and at least one notable new publication in the field of PG lexicography. This new dictionary reached this writer very early in 2000. Thomas Beachy's dictionary encompasses a corpus of 164 pages. Pages 1-85 list the Deitsh to English terms and pages 87-164 the English to Deitsh equivalents. The user is reminded that "The Dictionary, from Deitsh to English, is meant to accompany *Es Nei Teshtament* [ENT], and their definitions in English reflect the Holmes County, Ohio, usage. The spelling of the words is also the same as used in ENT and the primer: *Ich Kann Pennsylvania Deitsh Laysa* with some exceptions."

It is impossible to ascertain whether the 85 pages of "Deitsh" key words include all the "Deitsh" words used in the 912 pages of ENT. A random check on page 307 of ENT reveals that the word *ennichah* [*ennicher* = anyway] does appear in the dictionary. On the same page the word *zeiknis* [*Zeignis* =witness] is used in the query: *"Vas may ~ braucha miah?"* as a translation of "What need we any further witness?"

In view of the fact that the ENT contains its own English translation, i.e., the King James text, one might ask: what is the purpose of the Beachy dictionary? While the Beachy lexicon seems to be reasonably complete as far as the ENT is concerned and provides the genders and plurals of nouns as well as the past participles of all verbs, rarely are the remaining parts of speech indicated.

There is hardly a key word given in this dictionary which would not benefit from appearing in everyday context. Those who need to use the English to *Deitsh* section will be rather hard put to know where to turn to select the proper context in which to use, for example, *Fresserei*, f (gluttony). *dricke* (to press). *Siffer*, m (alcoholic). or *Zaahm*, m (bridle).

2001

Lester W. J. Seifert, *A Word Atlas of Pennsylvania German.* Edited by Mark L. Louden, Howard Martin and Joseph C. Salmons with assistance from the original cartography by the Forschungsinstitut für deutsche Sprache "Deutscher Sprachatlas: Marburg, Germany. Studies of the Max Kade Institute for German-American Studies University of Wisconsin-Madison. Seifert's *Word Atlas* appeared more than half a century after work on it was completed. "Smoky" Seifert began his career working on material included in this *Atlas* and he continued to work on the project until failing health prevented him from completing it. The Forschungsinstitut für deutsche Sprache: Deutscher Sprachatlas in Marburg, Germany, provided the heart of the *Atlas*, 144 maps, which had been produced by the cartographers in Marburg. All additional maps, reprinted from the Reed and Seifert *Linguistic Atlas,* were produced in the Cartography Lab at the University of Wisconsin.

2002.

Des is Wie Mer's Saagt in Deitsch (This is how we say it in Pennsylvania Dutch), Lee R. Thierwechters Responses to Dr. Ellsworth Kygers Word Lists (Center for Pennsylvania German Studies, Millersville University of Pennsylvania). This compilation of more than 4,000 PG words in context is an outgrowth of the repeated trips the Center for PA German Studies made to the campus of Susquehanna University in Selinsgrove, Snyder County (PA), beginning in the late 1980s when Susan Johnson was the head of the Department of Modern Languages. As a successor to the late Russell W. Gilbert, Johnson invited outstanding PG authorities to come to the campus and meet with a lively group of lovers of things Pennsylvania Dutch.

Among the group of PGs who addressed this assemblage was a gifted gentleman from Belleville (Mifflin County), Lee R. Thierwechter. Chapter by chapter Thierwechter read his *Leweslaaf* to the group. (It is anticipated that the PA German Society will publish Thierwechter's *Leweslaaf*.)

After Beam had prepared a series of word lists based on Kyger's three-volume English-PG dictionary, they were mailed to Thierwechter. Thierwechter was able to place over 4,000 of Kyger's dialect words into Lebanon County contexts. Thierwechter's thorough knowledge of PG and his StG skills greatly facilitated his ability to express and record in PG his childhood experiences, in written form, in and about Mt. Zion, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania.

2003

Ruth Bender, Sarah E. Fisher, Jean Miller Thomas, Thomas Miller and Leroy Miller, *The Kalona/Iowa Pennsylvania German Dialect.* This dictionary is a compilation of more than 4,000 PG words in an appropriate sentence on 207 pages. The original words were gathered about 1928 in and near the town of Kalona, Iowa, by the late Ruth Bender. Bender states in her preface that "the vocabulary is . . . far from complete, but it includes the majority of the words in common use, in their uncompounded font." The list first came to our attention through the early issues of *The Pennsylvania Dutchman,* published at Franklin and Marshall College by Frey, Shoemaker, and Yoder. In June 1929, Ruth Bender submitted "A Study of the Pennsylvania-German Dialect as Spoken in Johnson County, Iowa," an M.A. thesis in the Department of English of the State University of Iowa. Bender informs us that in 1846 the first Pennsylvania-German settlers arrived in Johnson County, settling in Washington township on Deer Creek. "In 1929 PG was spoken in the greater part of Green Township in Iowa County, Sharon and Washington townships in Johnson County, and the northern part of English River township in Washington County—an area of about 100 square miles. The population is approximately 3,000, or about 60% of the total population. This territory is a language island, completely surrounded by English influence."

Beam flew to Iowa in July 1973 and asked Thomas Herbert Miller (born on July 3, 1900, in Fayette County, IL) and his brother, Leroy, to check through Bender's dictionary. The Miller brothers of Kalona identified the words on the original Bender

list with which they were familiar and placed them into a Dutch context. Tom Miller's daughter, Jean Miller Thomas, while in residence in Lancaster County (PA) had also reviewed the original Bender list. Sarah E. Fisher, a member of the Old Order Amish community of Lancaster County had also checked through this list and indicated which terms were known to her.

The Miller brothers were raised in the Amish church but later joined a Mennonite church. Their father, always Old Order Amish, taught a Sunday School class for many years. For 13 years Tom taught a school in the winter time and farmed in summer. Since 1942, Tom has helped his neighbors prepare their income tax returns.

As we were going through the Ruth Bender terms, Tom would come up with rhymes like: "*Bischt du bees/Beisse mir Kaes. Mach en Schnut/No waedt's widder gut.*" - "*Eens, zwee, drei,/Hicke hacke hei. Wer must naus?/Ich adder du,/Adder 'm Peder Schmidt/ sei aldi Bellikuh?*" - "*Reide, reide uff em Raad. Fallt er runner is es schaad. Fallt er dief im Graben /Muss der Reider haben.*" - "*En luschdich Buh/Zerreist oft en paar Schuh.*" - A by-product here was a taped session in which dozens of rhymes and songs were recorded featuring the two Miller brothers and their wives.

C. Richard Beam, ed., *Pennsvlvania German Words in Context: Second Edition* (Center for Pennsylvania German Studies, Millersville University of Pennsylvania). The first edition of this dictionary arose out of special and unusual circumstances, which did not exist a generation or two ago. Beam's 461-page dictionary, his largest to date, resulted from the union of two of our outstanding PG personalities. In the fall of 1993, Allen G. Musser began the "Allen G. Musser Show" in the dialect for the Blue Ridge Cable Company of Ephrata, Lancaster County. From its inception Musser shared tapes of his shows with Beam. With the earliest appearances of Dorathy Fry on Musser's program her star began to shine. "Dot" Fry's splendid recall of her childhood in the Dutch country and the years teaching in rural grade schools enabled her to enthrall her listeners with tales of past years. Beam became fascinated early on due to the fact that "Dot" Fry's command of the dialect was very similar to that form he had learned from his grandparents (Beam and Slabach). Musser kept supplying Beam with the videotapes and Beam kept transcribing the vocabulary into dictionary form.

In fall 1996 Beam began to record all the words in their original context, which he thought would be most revealing in his comprehensive PGD. While we were engaged, other sources presented themselves. Die "*Wunnerfitz-Schtunn*" was broadcast over Radio Station WBYO (WBYN), Boyertown, Berks County (PA), every Thursday evening (9:10-10:00 p.m.), hosted by David Hendricks, then the owner of the station. Beam recorded the vocabulary of some of his outstanding callers, i.e., "*Will Warickelholz*" (William Betz of New Tripoli), and Sam Kriebel of Souderton, Montgomery County.

Beam's annual trips to Ontario, Canada, enabled him to include vocabulary from Henry Sauder, an Old Order Mennonite of St. Jacobs, who was born in 1901. Mathias Martin, born in 1906, contributed via his daughter, Nancy.

Printed sources taken from the writings of Victor C. Diffenbach, Ralph S. Funk, Frank G. Light, Raymond E. Kiebach and Bill Klouser were utilized. The last words

added to the original publication were contributed by the late "*Parre*" Richard Druckenbrod of Allentown.

The second edition has been singularly blessed by the contributions of several gentlemen of Old Order Amish (OOA) and Mennonite (OOM) background, i.e., Isaac R. Horst, Jonathan C Byler and David D. Schrock. Horst permitted Beam to extract many words in context from his book *Bei sich selwer un ungewehnlich* (*Separate and Peculiar*).

2004

Center for Pennsylvania German Studies, Millersville University, Millersville, Pennsylvania. In addition to various publications, field work and a quarterly *Journal*, the special dictionary projects at the Center for Pennsylvania German Studies continue to move steadily forward. At the moment, we are polishing an updated list of Shoemaker's "529 Words Not Included in Lambert's Dictionary." A number of informants have supplemented the work.

For many years the major effort of the Center has been a Comprehensive PG – English dictionary. We are happy to report that the "A" list is finished with 156 pages of entries. Currently we are completing combing through the many lists for "B's" and have been editing and sorting them. We hope to publish a letter-by-letter edition (first the "A's," then the "B's," etc.) of the comprehensiye dictionary in the near future. This will be the first installment of a grand project begun many years ago.

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