

Montgomery, Lebanon, Lancaster, York, Dauphin, Schuylkill, Northumberland, Snyder, Union, Columbia, Centre, and other counties, ultimately extending even into Maryland, West Virginia, and Ohio. They came from Rhenish Bavaria, Baden, Alsace, Württemberg, Switzerland, and Darmstadt.

The names of many of the townships of Lehigh are evidences of the fact that the early settlers of this section of the country were Germans, who named them in honor of their native places, or that their English neighbors gave names to these localities to designate thereby from what countries the German settlers had come. Such are the names Hanover, Salzburg, Weissenberg, and Heidelberg. The early German settlers were farmers, and while lands were cheap they purchased extensive tracts, always selecting the best. To this day it is a well-known fact that all the best lands in the eastern part of the State are owned by the Germans and their descendants, and that frequently the English settlers are displaced by the steady encroachment of the Germans upon them. Thus, entire townships which originally were English, as their names indicated and their early history substantiated, have become entirely Germanized under the progressive and aggressive encroachment of the Germans. Illustrations of this are afforded in the names of Lowhill, Whitehall, Milford, and Lynn, names of undoubted English origin, but which are now townships so intensely German that English sounds are only heard exceptionally in families within their limits.

Their Language.—It is sometimes taken for granted by ignorant persons that the Pennsylvania Germans have no language of their own, that they speak a *patois*, that their language is an admixture of English, or that it is *Dutch*. Hence it may not be out of place to give the origin of the language.

Martin Luther, in the early part of the sixteenth century, by his Bible translations, hymns, and extensive writings in High German, caused that dialect to become the standard language of German literature. Hence to this day the High German is employed in literary productions as well as in discourse. But there were also other dialects spoken through all the centuries in different parts of Germany. In the southern portion—whence the greater part of the Germans who settled in Pennsylvania came—a dialect akin to that which prevails in the German counties of Pennsylvania was spoken, and has continued to be used to a certain extent to this day. This is the origin of the Pennsylvania German. It is as old as the High German, possibly older, and frequently more expressive. It has never been extensively used in print, because the High German was adopted for this end. As a spoken language, however, it has prevailed from time immemorial in the South German dialects. The ancestors of many of the Pennsylvania Germans came from the Palatinate or *Pfalz*, now included in Baden, Bavaria, and Darmstadt, where a

language resembling that of the Pennsylvania German very closely, is still spoken. It also has a number of Swiss and Alsatian characteristics.

Many of the Pennsylvania German words can be traced back to older roots, and they are often more expressive than their High German synonyms. *Goul*, the Pennsylvania German word for “horse,” is older and more purely German than *Pferd*, the High German, which is derived from the Latin *veredus*; *Hutsch*, “colt,” and *Hutschli*, “little colt,” from the Suabian *hutschel*, *hutschele*, Westervald *husz*, Lusatian *huszche*. is more purely German and more expressive than *Füllen*, the High German, which is derived from the Greek and the Latin. *Hutschli* and *hutschla* is an imitation of the sound made by young colts, and, therefore, as that large class of words which are the oldest in all languages, it must come down from the historic age when the names of objects were first invented.

Homeli, “little calf,” can be traced back through the Swiss *ammeli* and *mammeli* to the language of nature, which gives us *mamma*, the labial sound made in imitation of the mother, when the child observes her lips move in talking to it while she is bending over the cradle,—a word common to all languages.

The Pennsylvania German for pig, *sou*, with its *hus sou* and *wuts*, are striking illustrations of the antiquity of this language, when it is remembered that these words are derived from the sound made in imitation of the pig, words belonging to the common language of nature, from which the Latin *sus*, the Greek *is* (*hus*), the English *sow*, the Dutch *soe*, etc., are derived. *Schwein*, the High German, is of much more recent origin, it being a derivative of *sou*, from the Saxon *sein* and *su*. The Pennsylvania German *grum-beer*, potato, is much more expressive and original, meaning a crooked pear, or *grundbeer*, ground pear, than the High German *kartoffel*, derived from *Erd-appel*, an artichoke.

The Pennsylvania German *krop*, crow, *schpel*, pin, *schtreel*, comb, *schtrurlich*, stroobly, *pänhaws*, scrabble, *büwi*, a young chicken, *mullakup*, tadpole, *blech*, tin-cup, *bötser*, a tailless chicken, *butzich*, stumpy, are vastly more expressive and original than their English or High German equivalents.

It may be added also that the Pennsylvania Germans use the language in their conversation with considerable accuracy. They make but very few mistakes in gender, case, or syntax; and this is the more remarkable from the fact that their language, like the High German, has all the inflections of number, gender, and case, which make it so difficult to construct sentences properly. The definite article *the*, for example, has the same form in all cases and genders, while the Pennsylvania German equivalent has at least eight different forms, thus:

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	der,	de,	des.
Gen.	dem sei,	dara er,	dem sei.
Dat.	dem,	dara,	dem.
Acc.	den,	de,	des.

All these difficult inflections and agreements are given substantially correct by the Pennsylvania Germans in their conversational language, though there is no grammar of the language, and it is not taught in families or schools.

Their Sayings and Songs.—The proverbs, adages, songs, and sayings of a people are, to a great extent, an index of their character. The proverbs of the Pennsylvania Germans, which are handed down from generation to generation, are very expressive and original. The following, among many others, are proverbs so common among them that, by their frequent repetition, they have made impressions upon them sufficiently strong to influence life and character. They are the household sayings of every family, familiar to young and old.

Kumt mer iwer der hund so kumt mer iwer der Schwanz. "If one can climb over the dog, he can also get over the tail." By this is meant that when the most difficult part of an undertaking can be managed, the less difficult can be easily accomplished.

Wie mers mücht so hut mers. "As one makes it, so he has it." That is, a person must expect results in accordance with his actions or deportment.

Der äbbel fällt net weit föm schtömm. "The apple does not fall far from the stem of the tree." Usually applied to children when they have the faults of their parents.

Wer net haert muss fiehlt. "Who will not hear must feel." A person who will not listen to good advice must suffer the consequences.

Wer lauert an der wönd, haert sei egne schönt. "He that listens by the wall hears his own disgrace." Eavesdroppers hear their own faults descanted on.

Der luter is so schlecht wie der schtehler. "The concealer is as bad as the stealer."

Uf en gruwwar block g'hert en gruwwar keidel. "A rough wedge is required for a rough block." A rough, boorish fellow must be handled without gloves.

De kinner un dei nörre sawga die wohret. "Children and fools tell the truth."

Wer awhalt g'winnt. "He that perseveres will gain the victory."

Erish gewogt is halwer g'wunna. "That which is zealously entered upon is half achieved."

Mer muss sich nach der deck schtrecka. "Stretch yourself according to the cover." That is, venture out only as far as your means will allow; do not venture too far out.

Was mer net im kup hut, hut mer in da fees. "What one has not in the head he has in the feet." If your thoughts are not collected, you must make up for it in extra labor. Frequently applied when anything is forgotten, and a person is obliged to return for it.

Förs denka könn em niemand henka. "No one can be hanged for his thoughts." A person is allowed to think as he pleases.

Laushdich wer nach ledlig is, droulich wer ferschrucka is. "Jolly who is single, sad who is engaged."

Frequently used by persons who have no prospect of getting married.

Wös greuwar is wie dreck, geht selwer weck. "What is coarser than dirt removes itself." Applied by persons while sweeping when any one is in their way.

Wer net kummt zu rechter zeit muss nehme was iwerich bleibt. "He that does not come in season must take what is left." Used when persons are belated in coming to meals.

Gros gekrisch un wennig woll. "A big noise and little wool." Applied where a great ado is made about anything which is of little importance.

Gut g'wetst is halwer g'meht. "Well whetted is half mowed." Keep your tools in good condition if you would work with ease, especially applicable to mowing with the German scythe, which had to be well hammered and frequently whetted.

Wös en dönn warra will schpitzt sich in der zeit. "The thorn prepares in season to sharpen its point." That is, it is early noticeable when a youth is preparing for a bad ending.

Ek ehr is die önnner werth. "One honor is worth another." Signifying that one favor deserves another.

De mad wo peifa un de hinkel wo graah mus mer bei zeit der höls rum dreha. "Girls who whistle and hens that crow must have their necks wrung in good time." It is as much out of place for women to whistle as it is unusual for hens to crow.

Es kummt net af die graes awk, sunscht kennt en kuh en haws fonga. "It does not depend on the size, otherwise a cow could catch a rabbit." A small person can often accomplish as much as a large one.

Körtsa hor sin glei geberscht. "Short hairs are soon brushed." This is applied to doing a small job, traveling a short distance, seeing a small place, etc.

Wer em önnnera en grub graubt fällt schwer nei. "Whosoever digs a pit for another falls into it himself."

Wer awhalt gewinnt. "Whoever perseveres succeeds."

Wer en buck schteht is ken schof dieb. "Whoever steals a ram is no sheep-thief." That is, a person may be accused of a deed of which he is not guilty, when he has committed another of a similar character.

Mer mus ken kötz im söck kauwa. "Do not buy a cat in a bag."

Wön mer der esel nennt kumt er garennt. "When the ass is named he comes trotting along." When a person is named in conversation he often comes.

Wer sich nehra will mit fisha und yawga mus feris-sena hussa drawga. "He that would live by fishing and hunting must wear torn breeches." Fishing and hunting are poor occupations.

Mer hut nix unne druwel. "Nothing without trouble."

Wönn mer der hund dreft blöft er. "The dog barks when he is hit." When a person is guilty, he speaks out when allusion is made to him.

Sourkrout un schpeck dreibt ölle sorga weck. "Sour-

crout and bacon drive care away." A good, substantial meal is a corrective of dull care.

Wann de meis sött sin, is es mehl bitter. "When the mice are done eating, the meal is bitter." When any one has a surfeit, he does not relish his victuals any longer.

De mörga schtund hut gold im mund. "The morning hour has its mouth filled with gold." "Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy and wealthy and wise." "The early bird catches the worm."

Besser en lous im kroul ös gawr ken fleesch. "A louse in the cabbage is better than no meat." It is better to have a little of a good thing, even if not extra good, than to dispense with it entirely.

Mörga roth möcht böcka roth, omet roth bringt drucka brod. "Morning red makes red cheeks, evening red brings dry bread." Early rising is promotive of health, while deferring work till evening produces poverty.

Neia besem kehra gut. "New brooms sweep clean." A new employé makes a good beginning.

Züb ön deiner egua naws. "Pull your own nose." Attend to your own faults.

Yedar mus sei egue hout zum gerwer drawga. "Every one must carry his own hide to the tanner." Every one is responsible, amenable for his own actions.

Nüch em essa en peif duwöck, un dös schteht in der biwel. "After a meal a pipe of tobacco, and this is found in the Bible." A pun on "this," which word is found in the Bible.

En blinde säw findt aw ölsamohl en ecchel. "A blind hog finds an acorn sometimes." An unsophisticated person may sometimes make a happy hit.

Em g'schenkte goul gukt mer net ins moul. "The mouth of a horse received for a present is not examined." Be not supercilious about a gift. "Beggars must not be choosers."

Mit schpeck fängt mer die meis. "Mice are caught with bait." Enticements are held out to dupes.

Besser en wenig geleiert ös gänz g'feiert. "Better to do a little of something than nothing."

Mer muss lewa und lewa lussa. "Live and let live."

Zu wenig und zu viel verderbt ölle schpiel. "Too little and too much spoils everything."

Zu schörf schneit net, und zu schpitsich schlecht net. "Too sharp does not cut, and too pointed does not stick." It will not do to be too exacting. Extremes spoil everything.

Do sitzt der haws im peffer. "There the rabbit sits in the pepper." There lies the secret. There is where the catch is.

Glena grutta hen aw gift. "Little toads have poison too." Applied to small persons, asserting that they too can accomplish great deeds.

Many of their simple rhymes have been repeated by parents and grandparents to children and children's children while sitting in their laps, so that there is hardly a person to be found who is not able to repeat them. They are the "Mother Goose," "Mary had a Little Lamb," "Mother Hubbard," "Sing a

Song o' Sixpence," the "House that Jack Built," etc., of the Pennsylvania German nursery and household. Such are:

"Aw, be, zee,

De köts lukt im schnee,
Der schnee geht weck,
Die köts leit im dreck."

"Bölla wie sölz,
Butter we schmölz,
Peffer geht uf,
Wer fängt schmeist druf."

"Hönsel fön Böch,
Hut lauter gut söch,
Hut schtiwwel un schpora,
Hut ölles ferlora," etc.

"Die sun scheint,
Es fegli greint,
Es luekt uf em lawda,
Un schpint en länger fawda," etc.

"So schikt der bauer es hundli nous,
Es soll der Yuckli beisa,
Hundli will net Yuckli beisa,
Yuckli will net biera schittla,
Biera wolla net fölla," etc.

Who the authors of these rhymes were is not known, as they have come down from times to which "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary."

There are, however, more recent compositions, and of a higher literary character, which have already gained a firm foothold in the memory of the people, and which promise to become standard pastorals,—elegiacs, such as the "Cotter's Saturday Night" and "Gray's Elegy" are in English. Among these may be named the poems of the sainted Dr. Henry Harbaugh, than which no better poetry can be found in any language. His "'S Alt Schulhaus an der Krick" and "'S Haemweh" are productions the reading of which strikes a responsive chord in every heart. The following lines from the "Haemweh," descriptive of the sweet rest of heaven, are an example of the touching pathos of his beautiful stanzas:

O, wann's net vor der Himmel wär,
Mit seiner schönen Ruh,
Dann wär m'r's de schun lang verleeht
Ich wüß net, was ze thu.
Doch Hoffnung leitet meinen Weg
Der ew'gen Seemet zu.

Dort is 'n iker', ider' Waterhaus,
Dort geht m'r nimmeh fort;
Es weint tee' gati Mammi meh'
In sellem Freizeert.
See' Dady sich meh' fer 'n Grab,
Wo, was er lieb hat, liegt!
Soll is tee' Gendwelt wie die,
Wo alle Pücht betriegt;
Dort hat das Vewe ewiglich
Awer der Dert gefiegt.

Dort sind m'r, was m'r de verliert,
Un v'balts in Ewigkeit;
Dort lene un're Doble all'
In Licht un ew'ger Freid!
Wie oft, wann ich in Trümel bin,
Denk ich an jelli Ruh,
Un ween, wann's ner Gott's Wille wär,
Ich ging ihr schneller zu;
Doch wart ich bis mei' Schindie schlägt,
Nur's sag ich — Welt, adieu!

The Pennsylvania German with English Admixture.—Where the Germans have intercourse with the English, their language has become somewhat contaminated by the introduction of English words. This is but the history of all languages. The fact is that the English language is entirely composed of words from other languages, the greater part of which are Saxon, and, hence, when the German uses an occasional English word or phrase, he but receives the return of what was borrowed from his language. We introduce several examples from the compositions of writers who use the Pennsylvania German with the English admixture, illustrating the kind of Pennsylvania German spoken in localities where the people come in contact with the English. The first specimen is a poem, entitled "S' Fawrä in d'r Train" ("Riding on the Train"), written for Horne's "Pennsylvania German Manual" by the present senator from Lehigh County, Hon. M. C. Henninger:

S' FAWRÄ IN D'R TRAIN.

'S is öles händich eigèricht
In uns'rä gootä zeit,
'S brouch sich nemönd blogä ma,
'Unlès 'r is nèt g'sheit.
D'r shtem doot öles für de leit,
Söl is yusht wös ich main;
Un wön m'r ärgèts he wil ga,
Dön fawrt m'r in d'r train.

'S wawr nèt so goot in ölt'r zeit,
Söl was ich förnä nous;
Dës mücht f'leicht dal öltä bas,
Düch sawg ich's frei herous.
Se sin gëlufä öi d'r wag
Fün fünf bis fufzich meil,
'N pawr, de epös reich'r wawr'n,
Siu gönga uf de geil.

So wawr d'r shteil in ölt'r zeit,
'S lawfä wawr ka shönd;
Wös is m'r öls dohe gadrult,
Söl is eich goot bükönt.
'S is nima so in uns'rä zeit,
'S fawrt yad'r wön 'r kōn,
Un war gawr nima lawfä dnt,
Dar is d'r chēnd'lmon.

Nou fawrt m'r mit d'r inshein-kawrs—
Dës is 'n eis'n'r goul,
Där shnouft un höchst wo ön'r fe,
Düch sicht m'r gawr ka moul;
Där wärd nèt med un wön 'r shpringt
N' hun'rt dous'nd meil;
Do hüt 'r shoer d'r forzug weit
Für öi de ön'rä geil.

De train is im'r zimlich fül
Mit ölä sörtä leit,
'N dal de sin gawr hüslich dum,
Un ön'ra sin zoo gsheid.
'S hüt ufgebutstä chēnt'l-leit.
Dal shwürzä un dal weis,
Un ladis fün d'r rēchtä sört
Wös sin se düch so neis.

Do sitst 'n rask'l in dēm sits,
Un dōrt 'n gööt'r chrisht;

Glei kumt so 'n dum'i wun'naws
Un frogt dich wär doo bisht.
'N frötschöns sitst in sēl'm shtool,
Sei tikēt uf 'm hoot,
'R mant 'r war 's göns öi'a,
Wös felt 'r düch so goot.

'N pōrā sitst nèt weit awäg,
D'r möcht 'n löngs g'sicht,
Un driwä is so 'n rot'r kärl,
Där gukt ös we 'n licht,
Un weit'r drous is nūch 'n pawr,
Uf erēm hüchzich-trip
Se bleiwä nèt so, örich löng,
Dës wēt ich aw 'n fip.

Do sitst 'n weibsmēnsh mit er'm kind,
'S kreisht am dūl un dawb,
De kawrs gat märkiwärdig shtork,
Wös rast dës düch d'r shtawb.
M'r wärd fädrēkt fūn kūp zoo foos,
Mit kolā-ēsh un shmok;
Düch öi dës nēmt m'r gnädich 'aw
Er'n zimlich gootär chok.

De kars dunērt dörch bärg und dawb,
'En lewi löugi shdun,
Un wön se dörch 'n tūnel gat,
D'no sicht m'r gör ka'sun.
M'r mus aw im'r ängstich sei,
Se shpringt öb fūn der 'baw
'Od'r trēft f'leicht 'n rinshükfee,
Wös gēbt 's dōn d'no?

D'no gēbt's 'n wesht'r aksident,
'S is öles göns f'rkart,
De weibslait wärä ömēchtich,
De mōusleit sin f'rshart,
D'r insliner blost mār'd'rl ich,
De inshein gat druf los,
Nou shpringt se wēd'r'n ölti koo—
Wös gēbt'rä dës 'n shtos.

So 'n shtos d'r is m'r nèt g'want,
'R möcht 'm dawb un shtum,
'N dal de shlawgä bōrtsl'bawm,
Un kunnä nèt rēcht rum,
Un ön'rä shtan uf hēnd un fes
Se höltä fēsht öm flor
'En yadēr winsht, ör wär dahem,
Ous dārā grosä g'for.

So gut dës fawra uf d'r train,
Ich has ös örich sha,
M'r grikt kōn kōpwa fūn der hits,
Un aw ka' shtēfä ba,
M'r kawft sei tikēt förnä nous
D'no is mēr öi O. K.
Un wōns' hast "tickēts if you please,"
Dön racht m'r 'n ewä he.

We also append a vocabulary of such Pennsylvania German words as commence with the letter D, taken from Horne's "Pennsylvania German Dictionary," published in 1875, to further illustrate the words in use, and giving their English and High German equivalents, those commencing with D being selected as they constitute a fair average of the number of words in use under each letter of the alphabet. The words are spelled phonetically.

D', dā, the, (dat. pl. article,) den
 dachlich, daily, täglich.
 dach, dat, (pl. data), did, täten.
 dāfore, before, in favor of, dafür.
 dafūn, of it, therefrom, davon.
 dag, dough, Teig.
 dagagā, against, dagegen.
 dagich, doughy, teigig.
 dahanu, at home, zu Hause.
 dal, part, partly, Theil, zum Theil.
 dalā, to share, to deal, theilen, handeln mit.
 dalyā dahlia, Georgine.
 damedich, humble, meek, demüthigen.
 damōnd, diamond, Diamant.
 dānke, thank you, schönen Dank.
 dar, pl. derā, door, Thür.
 dar, the, der.
 dāra, to dry, to cure, dörren.
 darbāden, turpentine, Turpentin.
 daw, dew, Thau.
 Dawb, deaf, destitute of a kernel, tauf.
 dawdi, father, Vater.
 dāwēd'r, against, wider.
 dawfshēin, baptismal certificate, Tauffchein.
 dawg, day, Tag.
 dawgdeb, idle fellow, Tagelöh.
 dawgwērk, day's work, Tagewerk.
 dawlar, dollar, Dollar.
 dawl'rods, aster, Fächerroze.
 dawr, there, da, dort.
 dawtum, date, Datum.
 dāzoo, to that, also, too, dazu.
 dāzwishā, between, zwischen.
 de, the, die.
 deb, thief, Dieb.
 debich, quilt, bed-spread, Teppich.
 debshawl, theft, Diebstahl.
 derāsho, menagerie, Menagerie.
 derāshwel, door-sill, Thürschwelle.
 defenderā, to defend, verteidigen.
 deichlā, conduit pipes, Röhren.
 deiks', thill, wagon tongue, Reichel.
 deiks'lnōg'l, thill-pin, Nethnagel.
 deiks'lsnuol, pole-piece, Reichelstange.
 deitlich, plain, distinct, clear, deutlich.
 deit'r, pointer, Deuter.
 deitsh, German, deutsch.
 deutschlōnd, Germany, Deutschland.
 deitshlōn'r, one born in Germany, Deutscher.
 deitshlōn'rish, after the manner of Germany, deutschländerisch.
 deiw'l, devil, Teufel.
 deiw'lsdrēk, assafoetida, Teufelsdröck.
 dek, cover, Decke.
 dēkā, to thatch, to put a roof on, decken.
 dekbēd, coverlet, featherbed, Deckbett.
 dekl, lid, Deckel.
 dekl'glōs, tankard, Deckelglas.
 dekl'kōn, with a lid, Deckelanne.
 dekl'sl, adze, to cut with adze, Stummart.
 dēl'r, plate, Teller.
 dēm, to this, dem.
 Dēmādi, timothy, Liefgras.
 dēmograwt, democrat, Demokrat.
 dēmpā, to coddle, to boil, dämpfen.
 dēmārun, twilight, Dämmerung.
 dēnā, to those, denen.
 dēng'l, to hammer scythes, dengeln.
 dēng'lshtuk, a little anvil on which the edge of a scythe is hammered, Dengelstod.
 dēnk, to think, denken.
 dēnkzēt'l, reminder, Denksatz.
 dēnsār, dancer, Tänzer.
 dēsgleichā, also, too, desgleichen.
 dēsh'lgrou, shepherd's purse, Deckelfrau.
 dēsml, for this time, Diesmal.
 dēst, desk, Pult.
 dēzēmb'r, Dezember, Dejember.

dib'ldonich, diblych, spotted, gefleckt.
 dich, thee or you, dich.
 dieht'r, poet, Dichter.
 dids, teats, Zitzen.
 dik, thick, dick.
 dikbōklich, full cheeks, dickbackig.
 diksēklich, punch-bellied, dickbauchig.
 dīn, thin, dünn.
 dīndā, ink, Tinte.
 dīndāglōs, inkstand, Tintenfaß.
 dīng, dings g'mōcht, things, told stories, Ding.
 dīngā, to hire, bingen.
 dīnshdmad'l, servant girl, Dienstmagd.
 dīnshdōg, Tuesday, Dienstag.
 dish, table, Tisch.
 dishd'l, thistle, Distel.
 dishdich, table-cloth, Tischtuch.
 d'm, d'n, to the, the, dem, den.
 d'mo, d'mort, d'mo, after that, nachher.
 do, there, da.
 dōbā, paw, Pfote.
 dōbā, to grasp for, to tumble, greifen, fallen.
 dōbich, clumsy, ungeschickt.
 dōch, roof, Dach.
 dōchdrūt, eaves, Dachtraufe.
 dōchfensht'r, dormer window, Dachfenster.
 dōchfārsht, ridge pole, Dachstuhl.
 dōchkōnēl, rainspout, Dachstuhl.
 dōchlawda, hatchway, Dachstuhl.
 dōckrood, purlin or purline, Dachstuhl.
 dōchshul, ridge-head, Dachstuhl.
 dod, death, dead, Tod, todt.
 dodābawr, beer, Baire.
 dodāglād, shroud, Leichenwagen.
 dodāwōgā, hearse, Leichenwagen.
 dod gōngā, to die, todgegangen.
 dōfūn, dōfūn, of that, davon.
 dōg, day, Tag.
 dōgbuch, daybook, diary, Tagebuch.
 dōglōn'r, day laborer, Tagelöhner.
 dōgābruch, break of day, dawn, Tages-anbruch.
 dōks, raccoon, Mäus.
 dōksbanich, badger footed, dachsbändig.
 dol, millers' share, toll, Zoll.
 dōm, dam, Dam.
 dōmit, therewith, damit.
 dōmōls, at that time, damals.
 dōmp, vapor, Dampf.
 dōn, then, dann.
 dēnki, thanks, Dank.
 dōnkbawr, thankful, grateful, dankbar.
 dōnkbawrkad, thankfulness, gratitude, Dankbarkeit.
 dōns-ā, dance, to dance, Tanz.
 dōn un wōn, now and then, dann und wann.
 doo, thou or you, Du.
 doo, douā, doost, dood, to do, dost, do, thun, thu, thust.
 dōp'l, dōp's, a clumsy fellow, Döpel.
 dōr, tar, Therr.
 dōrch, through, durch.
 dōrchbrīngā, to squander, durchbringen.
 dōrchbrīngār, spendthrift, Verschwender.
 dōrchbrīwā, thorough, durchziehen.
 dōrchfōlā, fall through, durchfallen.
 dōrchgā, to run off, to escape, durchgehen, fortlaufen.
 dōrchg'shlīdēl, slit through, durchgeschliffen.
 dōrchg'wīdsh, escaped, entkommen.
 dōrchlawf, diarrhoea, Weibweh.
 dōrē'nōu'r, in confusion, mixed up, durcheinander.
 dōrchous, through, by all means, durchaus.
 dōrchous nēt, on no account, durchaus nicht.
 dōrchsānā, to look over (a book), durchsehen.
 dōrchseihā, to strain, to filter, durchsieben.
 dōrchshimārā, to be perceptible through, durchscheinern.
 dōrchshēinā, to shine through, durchscheinen.
 dōrchshēchā, to pierce, durchstechen.
 dōrchsichtīg, transparent, durchsichtig.
 dōrchsuchā, to search, to ransack, durchsuchen.

dörschwék, throughout, on average, durchweg.
 dörschwéks, boneset, Durchwacks.
 dörschwengä, to force through, durchzwengen.
 dörd'ldoub, turtle dove, Turttaube.
 dörm, gut, intestine, Darm.
 dörm'l, giddiness, Tummel.
 dörmlich, giddy, nelt.
 dörmzal, gut string, cat gut, Darmseife.
 dörn, thorn, Dorn.
 dörnich, thorny, dornig.
 dörschd, thirst, Durst.
 dörschdig, thirsty, durstig.
 döś, that, than, daß, als.
 döś, a dose of medicine, Doff.
 döub, pigeon, dove, Taube.
 douwä, staves (of a barrel), Faßdauben.
 döumling, thumstall, Däumling.
 döu'r, duration, Dauer.
 döu'rhöft, lasting, durable, strong, dauerhaft.
 döusendyarich reich, Millennium, tausendjähriges Reich.
 dönsendgildagrou, gentian, Tausendgüldenfraut.
 d'r, the, der.
 dra, turn, curve, crank, Drehe.
 draa, to turn, to twist, drehen.
 draa, (bud'r), to churn, Buttern.
 draa, to threaten, drohen.
 drahouk, turning lathe, Drechselbank.
 drau'r, treadle, Treter.
 draupouar, tread power, Tret-Maschine.
 drahend'l, winch, Drehe.
 drawm, dream, Traum.
 drawgä, to carry, to wear, tragen.
 dreh, dim, cloudy, impure, trüb.
 drehawl, tribulation, Trübsal.
 drehch'r, funnel, Trichter.
 drehch'rblum, morning glory, Trichterblume.
 drehch'rkuachä, funnel cake, Trichterfuchen.
 drefä, to hit, treffen.
 drefts, tares, cheat, Trefze.
 drei, three, drei.
 dreibletrich, threefoil, dreiblättrig.
 dreidradich, having three stands, three-ply, dreidrähtig.
 dreieck, dreishpits, triangle, Dreieck.
 dreieckig, triangular, dreieckig.
 dreiong'l, triangle (musical instrument,) Dreiangel.
 dreiswä, to drive, treiben.
 dreiswä, coachman, drover, Dreiber, Kutscher, Viehhändler.
 dreiswärich, three years old, dreijährig.
 dreck, dirt, Dreck.
 dreckich, dirty, soiled, kaffig, schmutzig.
 dreh, stairs, Treppe.
 drepstä, to dribble, fall in small drops, tröpfeln.
 dreshä, to thrash, dreschen.
 dreshlän, thrashing floor, Schenkerflur.
 dreshu'r, pomace, Drester.
 dreshleg'l, flail, Dreschflegel.
 dreshmashen, thrashing machine, Dreschmaschine.
 dretor, for it, dafür.
 dretan, of it, from it, davon.
 dretla, to move with small drops, to patter, trippeln.
 did'l, third part, widow's dower, Drittel.
 drickä, to press, to squeeze, drücken.
 drikaling, drouth, Dürre.
 drilä, to drill, drillen.
 drilsak, hacksaw, Drill-Säge.
 drin, in it, inside, darin, inwendig.
 driwä, over, on the other side; brücken, über.
 driw'r, over, darüber.
 d'mawä, by the side of, at the same time, daneben.
 dröch, dragon, Drache.
 dröchällich, cave, Höhle.
 drod, wire, wax ends, (shoemaker) Draht.
 drodshdumbä, shoemakers' ends, wax ends, Drahtenden.
 drodgörn, shoemakers' thread, Drahtgarn.
 drodzöng, pliers, Drahtzange.
 drog, trough, Trog.
 drön, lishoil, Thran.

dröd, trot, traß.
 drouä, to mourn, trauern.
 drouä, to marry, copuliren.
 drouärlait, mourners, Leichenbegleiter.
 droub, grape, Weintrauben.
 drounich, sad, afflicted, traurig.
 droun, out, outside, daraus, draußen.
 drowä, on the top, darauf, oben.
 drub, drove, Truppe.
 drüba, drop, Tropfen.
 drübsä, full in drops, tröpfeln.
 druf, upon it, darauf.
 drufg'shuopt, died, gestorben.
 druka, dry, Trocken.
 drukä, to print, drucken.
 drukädé'r, dandruff, Grind.
 drukarei, printing office, Druckerei.
 druk'r, printer, Drucker.
 drül, troll, a short gallop, trecken.
 drum, drum, Trommel.
 drumbad, clarion, Trompete.
 drumsak, cross-cut saw, große Säge.
 drunä, among, below, darunter, unten.
 drünk, trunk, Koffer.
 drüs'l, trestle, Staffel.
 d's, that, daß.
 dübdä, to double, doppelte.
 dübd'l, double, doppelte.
 duch, handkerchief, broad cloth, Tuch.
 düchd'r, daughter, Tochter.
 dudsand, dozen, Duzent.
 dud'sök, bagpipe, Turlifad.
 dükd'r, doctor, physician, Arzt.
 düktära, to take medicine, to be attended by a physician, einen Arzt haben.
 düktära, to adulterate, verfälschen.
 dukneisich, sneaking, tuchstäusch.
 dülabawa, tulip, Tulpe.
 dülmetsch'r, interpreter, Dolmetscher.
 dum, ignorant, stupid, dumm.
 dümbadä, blunders, frivolities, Dummheiten.
 dümblich, hot, close, (air) dumpfig.
 dunküp, blockhead, Dummkopf.
 dün, ton, Tonne.
 dum'l, to hurry, to hasten.
 dümarä, to thunder, donnern.
 dümarwed'r, thunderstorm, Donnerwetter, Gewitter.
 dunkes, gravy, sauce, Brühe.
 dunk'l, dark, dunkel.
 dunsht, vapor, Dunst.
 puplich, spotted, fleckig, geädelt.
 dushd'r, dusk, twilight, Halbdunkel.
 duwök, tobacco, Tabak.

The next specimen consists of several extracts from Rauch's "Pennsylvania Dutch Hand-Book," and exemplifies the manner in which E. H. Rauch, Esq., the editor of the *Carbon Democrat* ("Pit Schweffelbrenner"), writes Pennsylvania Dutch, as he terms it.

THE DOCTOR.—DER DUCKTER.

Doctor in sick-room.—Well, what seems to be the matter with Annie?

Duckter in der kronka shooob.—Well, wass is letz mit der Annie?

Mother at bedside.—Indeed, I don't know what is the matter. She was ailing all of yesterday and last night, with severe headache and feverish, and it seems to me also that she has a swelling of the neck.

Mooter om side fum bet.—Bei ich wais g'wiss net wo's failed. Se hut gachaug'd geshter der gons dawg un aw de letsht naucht, hut kupwä un fever, un es coomd mer aw fore era hols wäer g'shwulla.

D. (Feeling pulse.) Yes, she seems to be a little feverish. Annie, just let me see your tongue. Yes, that's it. Has Annie been eating anything this morning?

D. (Feeld der pools.) Yaw, se sheind a wennich feverish tzu si. Annie, weis mer amohi di tzoong. Yaw, so is 's. Hut de Annie ebbas g'essa den morya?

M. No, not a mouthful except two soft boiled eggs, a piece of toast

well buttered, and a piece of steak about half as big as my hand. She drank two cups of coffee, however.

M. Nay, net a mowful except tzwa waich gakuchty oyer, a shtick toast goot gabooterd un a shtick flaish net holb so gross os my hond. Se hut aw tzwa cuplin coffee gadroonka.

D. Oh, then her case may not necessarily be a serious one. At all events, I think we'll soon get her over this attack.

D. Oh, don is era case doch net g'fairlich. Anyhow, ich denk mer warra se bol ivver den attack bringa.

M. I hope so, for I don't know what I'd do if Annie would die—it would set me crazy.

M. Ich will so huffa, for ich wais net wass ich du dait wanu de Annie shtarwa set—es dait mer narrich maucha.

D. Don't be uneasy, she'll be all right in a day or two: no danger at all.

D. Si net unruish, se coomd oll recht in a dawg odder tzwa: gor kae g'fore.

M. What is it that's the matter with her—it isn't what they call congestion of the brain, is it?

M. Wass is es os era failed—is 's net wass se de congestian fum gaharn haisa?

D. No indeed—nothing of that kind—it's only a case of overtasking the stomach and a slight cold, causing some nervous agitation, with a little mental prostration.

D. Nay, nay, nix fun der awrt—es is yoosht an ivverlawdung fum mawga un a wennich kalt os an narfshe uuru feroorsaucht mit a wennich gameets fershwecherung.

M. But doctor, Annie is very sick—seriously sick, and I'm sure she needs medicine.

M. Awer duckter, de Annie is orrick kronk—g'fairlich kronk, un ich bin sure os se meditzeeen hawa moos.

D. Well yes, of course, it's as I say—she's sick, but what I mean is, she is not in that sort of condition as to cause the least alarm.

D. Well yaw, of course, es is we ich sawg, se is kronk, awer wass ich mane is, os se net in so a condition is os enniche unru feroor saucha set.

M. May be it's what they call diphtheria? Oh; I do hope she'll get over it.

M. Ferleicht is 's wass se diphtheria haisa? Oh! ich du buffa se coomd drivver.

D. No diphtheria at all, and in fact nothing serious of any kind. Fact is, I can't name any particular complaint, because there is none other than as I stated—slightly indisposed.

D. Gor kae diphtheria, un in fact gor nix g'fairlich fun enniche awrt. De fact is, ich con kae partienlarer nawma fun kronkheit gevva weil es kae realy kronkheit is, awer yoosht a wennich ung'soondichkeit.

M. Then you are not going to give her any medicine, are you? If you won't, I'll have to send for Doctor Smith, because I'm as certain as I live that Annie is seriously sick.

M. Demnoch wid era kae meditzeeen gevva; wanu net shick ich for der Duckter Shmit, for ich bin so sure os ich lab os de Annie g'fairlich kronk is.

D. Well, you may send for Doctor Smith if you will, and if you do, he will fully agree with me that there is nothing serious the matter with Annie.

D. Well, du mawgsht for der Duckter Shmit shicka wana du wit un wann du doosht, don wand ar aw fullens agreea mit mer os gor nix g'fairliches mit der Annie is.

M. Well I'll take your word for it, but, then I'm sure she needs some medicine.

M. Well, ich will don di wardt derfore nemma, awer, ich bin sure os se doch meditzeeen hawa mus.

D. Oh yes, of course she does, and I mean to give her just what she needs, and if you'll let me have a piece of paper I'll prepare some powders—the very thing that will bring her all right inside of twenty-four hours.

D. Oh yaw, of course, un ich will aw gevva yoosht wass se braucht, un wann du mer 'n shtick bobbeer gebsht will ich etlich pilferlin prepara for se; un selly bringa se rous in wennicher os feer un tzwonsich shtoond.

The doctor prepared the powders, and directed one to be taken in sugar every two hours, and as he left the room, Annie's mother began to suspect that after all she may have been needlessly alarmed.

Der Duckter hut de pilferlin prepared un g'orderd anes ei tzu gevva olly tzwa shtoond, un we ar tzu der shtoob nous is, hut der Annie era mooter suspect os om end hut se kae ursauch g'hot for unrooich tzu si.

DRY GOODS.

Clerk.—How do you do to-day, mam. Can I be of any service to you?

Clarick.—We mauchts heit. Con ich ebbas du for dich?

Lady.—I want to see some of your best black silks.

Lady.—Ich will amohl eier beshter shwartzs sids sana.

C. Yes 'm. Just please step this way. Here are the best goods ever produced—perfectly faultless. Here is a piece at a dollar; and here at one and a quarter; this at one dollar sixty, and here still better at one eighty.

C. Yaw. Si so goot un shiep den waig. Doh sin de beshty goods os yeamohls g'maucht sin warra, perfect un failer-fri. Doh is 'n shtick on a dawler; un doh on anes un a fattle; nu des doh a dawler un sechtzich, un doh ols noch besser for an dawler un auchtzich.

E. Sure that this is the best?

L. Sure os des 's besht is?

C. Rely on it, this is the very best that the leading houses of New York and Philadelphia can furnish. There is nothing anywhere to surpass these goods.

C. Ferlass dich draf, des is 's very besht os mer kawfa con in de leading heiser in Nei Yorrick odder Philadelphia. Es sin gor kae goods os de doh beata kenna.

L. It looks well—you are sure it's the best? Mrs. Jenkins has a dress that seemed to me unsurpassed, and I want none below that grade.

L. Es gookt shae—bisht sure os des 's besht is os tzu hawa is? De Mrs. Jenkins hut 'n dress os mer ivvertrefflich fore coomd un ich will nix os net uf coomd tzu eras.

C. Why Mrs. Jenkins' dress to which you refer is from this very piece, and you say truly, it is unsurpassed.

C. Ei der Mrs. Jenkins era dress is fun dem very same shtick, un du husht recht wanu du sawgsht 's is ivvertrefflich.

L. Then you have none to beat this, have you?

L. Demnoch husht nix os des beata con?

C. Well, let me see, here is a piece of figured goods, equal as to quality and as a matter of taste. I incline to think it is richer in consequence of the figure.

C. Well, luss nich sana—doh is 'n shtick os g'figgerd is un es is yoosht 'n froke fun taste eb 's shenner is; ich denk de figger gebt dem a shenners awsal.

L. What's the price of it?

L. Wass is der price fun dem?

C. Well, the price of this is two ten—just twenty-five cents per yard more.

C. Well, der price fun dem is tzwa dawler un tze cent—yusht fuf un tzwonsich cent de yord mainer.

L. It's higher priced, then, is it?

L. Don is des doh haicher in price?

C. Yes, twenty-five cents higher, and I think it worth fully that much more.

C. Yaw, fuf un tzwonsich cent haicher, un ich denk es is aw fullens so feel mai wart.

L. I don't know but that it is, and I think it looks yet richer than Mrs. Jenkins—don't you think so too?

L. Ich wase net eb 's net so is, un ich denk es gookt noch reicher os der Mrs. Jenkins eras—denksht net aw so?

C. Oh certainly, it's richer and better.

C. Yaw gawiss, es is reicher un besser.

L. Well, I'll take—let me see—eighteen yards—and you may fill the necessary trimmings, and send it up to No. 945 Quality Street. The bill you'll send to my husband, Mr. Swelling, at his office, No. 28 Finawe Avenue.

L. Well, ich nemm—luss mohl sana—auchtzain yard, un du mawgsht de trimmings adda, un shicks nuf tzu nummer nine hoonert un fuf un fertzich (945) Quality Shtrose. De bill shicksht tzu mein monn on siner office, nummer acht un tzwonsich (28) Finawe Avenue.

Religion and Education.—Tacitus, the Latin historian, two thousand years ago, gave a description of the German character, which, at this day, as far as the virtues ascribed to them are concerned, is applicable to the Pennsylvania Germans. These bold pioneers in the settlement of Pennsylvania had brought with them from the fatherland their re-

ligion, love for education and liberty, their industry, economy, and indomitable perseverance. Equipped and adorned with these as their capital and accomplishments, they gained possession of the fertile valleys and of the hill-sides, even to the summits, which have been caused by their labors to blossom as the rose, to yield to them abundantly the fruits of the soil, and to gladden the eye of the observer as once did the fertilities of Goshen, the beauties of Sharon, the rich abundance of Canaan, and the enchantments of Paradise. Among the few treasures—very few indeed—which they had brought from their homes beyond the sea were a Bible, a Psalter, Starke's "Gebét Buch," and Arndt's "Wahres Christenthum." Not one of them was without religion and education, two precious legacies which they had brought from the Fatherland and transmitted to their posterity. Houses of worship were erected in every community, which, though but rude structures, afforded them places in which to worship the God of their fathers. It is worthy of mention, too, that these church edifices, hundreds of them in Eastern Pennsylvania, have been built and owned conjointly by different denominations, sometimes three of them using and owning the edifice, having services on alternate Sundays, or on different hours of the same day, by agreement, worshiping under the same roof for a century without a jar or discord. Where, in all this land, can another section of country be found in which brethren of different religious faiths have thus dwelt together in unity? It is doubtful, indeed, whether anywhere in Christendom a parallel case can be found, except, perhaps, in Germany, the native country of these people, where, in certain localities, Protestants and Catholics worship in the same churches,—the one body of Christians occupying the building in the forenoon, and the other in the afternoon, of the same day.

The children, when of proper age, are instructed in the principles of religion, and encouraged to become members of the church of their parents. So carefully and conscientiously were these duties discharged by parents, that fifty years ago it was difficult to find an adult who was without church-membership. It was looked upon as greatly to the discredit of any one who lived to the age of manhood without having made a profession of religion. When any of these sporadic cases were found, ministers of the gospel regarded it their duty to make a public example of them, and to hold them up as a warning to others on the day of their reception as members of the congregation.

Church discipline was also rigidly enforced, and though more or less laxity has crept into some of the churches of the present time, yet in most of them the careful practices of the fathers are preserved. Examinations of candidates for church membership are made, and such as do not come up to the requirement of intellectual and moral qualification are held

in abeyance till, after further instruction of mind and conscience, they attain to the proper standard. Members of congregations are subjected to an examination before they are admitted to the communion-table. If any are at variance with their neighbors, a reconciliation must be effected before they can come to the Lord's table. Those that live in outward and gross sins are prohibited from communing until they have given evidence of sincere repentance. Those who have been guilty of overt acts of transgression are required to do *Kerchabusz* until they give satisfactory evidence of a reformation of their hearts and lives. Suicides were formerly buried on the outside of the graveyard, or in a remote corner within, away from all others. The graveyard (*Gottes Acker*) is always hard by the church, and regular sermons are preached in the church on funeral occasions.

The educational interests of the young have always received special attention at the hands of the Germans. In the Fatherland every child is compelled to attend school from the age of seven to fourteen. To find a German who cannot read and write is as much of an impossibility as to find one of fourteen years and over who is not a confirmed member of the church.

In conformity with the custom and spirit of the Fatherland, a church and school-house were among the first buildings erected by the sons of their worthy sires as they reached America. In every German community of Pennsylvania, from the Delaware to Lake Erie, this custom was perpetuated. The old edifices, still standing at many places, though simple and primitive in their style of architecture, bear testimony to the high value which these people placed on education. Teachers too, not *land laefer* and ignoramuses, but regularly-trained instructors coming from the gymnasia and *schul-lehrer* seminaries of the old country, were employed whenever the early settlers could command the means for doing so. These teachers were not mere itinerants, who taught a term and then left, but they were permanently employed. Houses were furnished them, and farms, containing in some cases a hundred acres, were set apart for the use of the teacher, who at the same time was also the organist of the church and musical instructor. He was the *foresinger*,—not the chorister nor the leader of the singing, but everything that the word *foresinger* implies. The teacher was as indispensable in many respects as the preacher, and ranked only second to him. In many cases he took the preacher's place, especially so in conducting the services in the absence of the minister, in which case, though not permitted to enter the pulpit, as that belonged to the minister exclusively, in distinction of his office, he read a sermon at the altar. Frequently the minister, as is now the case in the sparsely-settled sections of the West and Southwest, was the school-teacher, being engaged six days of the week in teaching, and preaching to the congregation on Sunday, as well as holding *kinnerlehr*.

The Pennsylvania Germans a century, and even fifty years, ago, were almost without exception farmers, mechanics, and laborers. Their daily toil on the farm and their trades kept the children so busily engaged that they had but little time at their command for school or study. The consequence was that the education of many was sadly neglected; not because the parents disparaged education, but from almost inevitable circumstances.

They did not so readily adopt the public-school system in its earlier days as some of their English neighbors, but this was not because they were unfriendly to education and schools. Neither is their opposition to the public school system to be attributed to ignorance, as those not conversant with the facts sometimes think. There are two reasons for it. Coming from a land where religion is taught in the schools, they feared that in State schools their most precious heritage, religion and religious instruction, would be ignored, and the moral nature of their children left uncared for by a merely secular education. And, in the second place, with their intense love of liberty, and having come from a land where church and state are united, producing a most unhappy state of things, they sought to preserve that freedom which they enjoyed here, and feared that by the establishment of State schools a step might be taken looking towards a union of school, church, and state. As soon as they felt convinced that such a course was not contemplated, they became the ardent advocates of a free school system, and are now its warmest supporters.

Their Traits of Character.—The greater part of the Pennsylvania Germans are farmers, hardy and industrious tillers of the soil. They are robust, strong, healthy, and hard workers. In many of the rural districts women assist the men in farm-work. Though not seen following the plow, it is nevertheless a common sight to see them engaged in raking hay, binding grain, hoeing and husking corn, milking cows, and the like. If it be a failing, their failing is that they work too much. Oftimes we have seen young ladies whose parents were worth their thousands engaged as servants, waiting on tables at boarding-school where their brothers were attending as students. While these women may not be experts at the piano, and yet they sometimes are, they understand practically how to bake bread, fry beefsteak, and prepare a most sumptuous and tempting meal. Every mother educates her daughters in the art of housekeeping before they are permitted to leave the maternal roof. Solomon's description of a diligent wife could not have been more accurate than it is, if he had taken a Pennsylvania German girl for his model.

As farmers, the Pennsylvania Germans have no superiors. Their good native judgment guides them in the selection of the farm, and they always have the best in the land. Many a worn-out farm, on which

the original possessor starved, has been purchased at sheriff's sale and the soil's fertility reclaimed by these people. In a few years the new possessor becomes enriched, and lives thereon, as their proverb has it, *wie en vogel in hönfsaem*. Nowhere, from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, can farms be found in as high a state of cultivation, stocked with as fine sheep, horses, and cattle, and as well improved with fine, large, convenient buildings, as in the German counties of Pennsylvania.

The large Schweitzer scheuer, Swiss barn, is a structure peculiar to this people. It is one of the first necessities of the farmer. Even when his house is indifferent in style, and cramped in the interior for room, the barn is commodious and supplied with all the modern conveniences. The heavy farm horses, which are always kept scrupulously clean and well fed, reflect great credit on their owners. They treat their beasts with great consideration, foregoing their own convenience rather than that their cattle and horses should suffer. The horse is stabled and fed before the owner looks after his own wants, thus fulfilling the scriptural precept that "the righteous man regardeth the life of his beast."

The Pennsylvania German farmer has all the improved tools and machinery. His grain is sown, harvested, threshed, and cleaned by means of the best machines. All the latest inventions, if proved good, are purchased, regardless of cost. His dairy has the modern improvements, and a creamery is found in almost every neighborhood. The improved breeds of cattle are procured for dairy purposes, hundreds of dollars being frequently paid for a choice heifer. Fruit-trees are found, not only in the immediate surroundings of the buildings, but entire orchards of choice varieties of apples, pears, peaches, plums, etc., are found on almost every farm. It is not uncommon to meet from twelve to twenty varieties of grapes on a farm. In many sections tobacco is raised and great profits derived therefrom. The fact is, the Pennsylvania German farmer is progressive, and when he finds that a new crop can be cultivated to advantage, he is not slow in introducing it. He may not have studied agricultural chemistry theoretically, but he knows experimentally how to adapt his crops to the soil, or the soil to the crops, how to rotate crops, and what ingredients it is necessary to supply to the soil. He has probably not studied higher arithmetic, algebra, or geometry, nor even book-keeping, but he knows how to balance his accounts so that from year to year his property is enhanced in value. He may not have studied political economy, but he has learned to economize practically, so that when the properties of his Yankee neighbors fall into the sheriff's hands he is enabled to purchase them.

In the midst of his busy life, the Pennsylvania German farmer is not indifferent to the cultivation of his æsthetical nature. His house and yard are often very tastefully fixed and arranged. Great taste is

displayed in his flower-garden. The housewife, with her good sense, provides unostentatious decorations for her rooms and parlors, while her beautiful flowers in pots adorn the windows, and often require a small conservatory for their preservation in winter, so that, transplanted in spring, in summer, and even till late fall, the tastefully laid out yard is fragrant with their odor, while their beautiful and varied colors please the eye.

Music is one of the fine arts very extensively cultivated among this people. An organ, and not unfrequently a piano, is found in almost every house. Around this musical instrument, which many a farmer's daughter can play, the young folks of the neighborhood gather of an evening or a Sunday afternoon, and fill the air with the sounds of their clear, almost stentorian, voices. The notes may not be quite as delicate as refined operatic music, yet they sing with such a heartiness and good cheer that the music seems to come from the inmost soul. It is an outburst of feeling, of emotion, strong and eloquent, which, though pronounced by the city belle as not delicately beautiful, nevertheless is beautifully sublime. Orpheus-like, the Pennsylvania German farmer's daughter, by hand and voice, has often caused, if not the tree-tops, yet the head of full many a city dude to bow at the magic charm of her music, and, Icarus-like, his wings melted, to be drawn by the resistless siren strains to the fatal coast of some Pennsylvania German homestead.

As neighbors, they are extremely kind and friendly. They frequently assist each other by loans of money. Before the modern innovations and customs were introduced, these loans were made without interest and without requiring instruments of writing. Even when notes were given, the holder sometimes handed the note to the borrower, with the remark, "I might lose the paper, and then when you return the money it would cause trouble if I could not find the note, so you best hold the note with the money, and when you return the money you can bring me the note."

In sickness and misfortune they assist one another to the extent of their ability, and never accept any compensation. When, before the days of insurance, buildings were destroyed by fire or property was lost by misfortune, they collected moneys, frequently sufficient to cover the amount of the loss. At funerals, even to this day, all the neighbors assist the afflicted family until the dead are buried, and it would be regarded almost as a mortal sin to accept any compensation, either for services rendered or money expended in performing these offices of love.

Their hospitality is proverbial. No one, not even the beggar, is permitted to depart from their gates at meal-times without having his hunger appeased. Their beneficence is sometimes abused by unscrupulous persons, who impose upon their kindness. Hence no section of country is so much infested by tramps as the German counties of Pennsylvania. No Pennsyl-

vania German farmer, even when himself in straitened circumstances, would think of accepting pay for meals and lodging from any one who temporarily enjoys his hospitality; in reality it would be regarded as an insult if any guest should offer to pay for his entertainment.

They are very sociable, and given to visiting; even distant relatives are not forgotten. Sunday afternoon is largely devoted to visiting, but frequently, too, several days are set apart, when the season of the year permits, for the purpose of making visits. In winter-time entire weeks are devoted to visiting. No visit is counted unless a meal is partaken of in connection therewith. These meals are most bounteous, such as the Pennsylvania German housewife understands so well to prepare. Several kinds of meats, vegetables of all kinds when in season, and pies and pastry of every conceivable kind are on the table. It is not at all unusual to have six to eight different kinds of pies, and frequently as many kinds of cakes.

These victuals are cooked, and baked, and dished up in the very best style, so as to tempt the appetite of the most fastidious. The good housewife and her daughters, who wait on the guests, insist that every one at table must at least taste every dish and baked article that is passed around. The more there is eaten thereof the better the host is pleased. With "*Helf dir durch selber, du escht yo schier guet nix, du bischt durch nuch net söt, ess dich durch recht söt*," and similar expressions, the guest is pressed to partake of the bountiful repast until his ability to do further justice to the meal is exhausted.

Sobriety, modesty, and honesty are distinguishing characteristics of this people. They are not, as a rule, total abstainers, but are not drinkers on the other hand. Their sociality sometimes leads to conviviality, but it seldom terminates in drunkenness. They are from principle opposed to sumptuary laws, but also from principle abhor drunkenness. Their modesty has restrained them from protruding themselves to the public gaze. Hence their ability has been underrated, and great injustice done them. If not unknown to fortune, they have been at least to fame in consequence. They have been averse from blowing their own trumpets. For the same reason they prefer to suffer denials, privations, and poverty, rather than to protrude themselves upon the charities of others. Tramps and beggars of other nationalities abound, but of the Pennsylvania Germans never. Hardly ever is a single case to be encountered. Their honesty has also become proverbial. Until spoiled by the philosophy of the world, it was regarded as a great disgrace for any of them to become involved in financial failure, or to neglect the payment of their honest debts. The principle that "a good name is to be chosen rather than great riches" influences them in their dealings with their fellow-men.

Customs, Habits, Peculiarities, etc.—*The Old-time Schools and Schoolmasters.*—The school-houses