The Archives of Folk and Primitive Music was founded by George Herzog at Columbia University in 1936. It was modeled to some extent upon the Phonogram-Archive of the Psychological Institute of the University of Berlin where Herzog had acted as Erich von Hornbostel's assistant during the years 1922-24. With Herzog's appointment as Professor of Anthropology at Indiana University in 1948 the Archives was transferred to that institution. Upon the establishment of the Indiana University Research Center in Anthropology, Folklore, and Linguistics, the Archives was transferred from the Department of Anthropology to the Research Center. The present Director of the Archives, George List, was appointed in 1954.

The Archives of Folk and Primitive Music is a repository of recordings of traditional music—folk music, tribal music, music of the Orient, and certain types of popular music which contain traditional elements. The Archives also has on deposit recordings of verbal folklore—tales, children's rhymes, etc. In recent years some musical instruments, photographs relating to the recordings on deposit, and musical manuscripts have also been accessioned.

The Archives' largest holdings are in the areas of American Indian music and of folk music of European origin, the latter being about equally divided between materials collected in Europe and in the United States. Holdings from the Orient are growing rapidly. There are, in particular, large collections from Afghanistan and Thailand. In addition to the above, there is some representation of the major portion of the cultural areas of the world.

The recordings now in the Archives are found on 5827 cylinders, 2312 discs, 27 wire reels, and 2626 tape rolls. Omitting duplications, these recordings represent between 25,000 and 30,000 individual items—songs, instrumental compositions, tales, etc. The basis of operation is magnetic plastic recording tape. The Archives recording laboratory is equipped to transfer onto tape materials originally recorded on any media in present or past common use in the recording industry. These materials are transferred in a systematic manner to numbered rolls of magnetic tape. These tape copies form the Archives' Tape Library. The original recordings are preserved and are played again only under special circumstances.

The present basis of cataloguing and indexing is the collection, i.e., a group of recordings of any size received at one time from the same source. Each collection is dubbed on adjacently numbered rolls of tape, usually in the same order as the items are found on the original recordings. Thus the provenance of each item remains clear. The archival assistant effecting the transfer in the recording laboratory prepares a concordance of the original and the Archives' numbering systems as he works. He also prepares work notes. In these the acoustical quality of the recording, errors found in the original catalogue, etc., are noted.

A new system of indexing has recently been developed. All new accessions are indexed by this method and materials previously on deposit will gradually be re-indexed as time permits. This indexing system has a dual basis: 1) the comprehensive Outline of World Cultures prepared for the Human Relations Area Files by George Murdock, and 2) an equally comprehensive index of the languages of the world which was developed in the Archives from Les Langues du Monde (1952 edition) by A. Meillet and Marcel Cohen. Each collection is thus classified as follows:

1. Cultural area according to Murdock.
2. Language according to the Archives linguistic index.

(Continued on third page)
ARCHIVES OF FOLK AND PRIMITIVE MUSIC (cont.)

In addition each collection is provided with two finding numbers:

1. Collection number, which in itself indicates whether the collection consists of field recordings, commercial pressings, etc.
2. Tape numbers, the numbers of the rolls of tape copies in the Archives Tape Library.

The following is an example of these entries as they would be found on an index card.

324-325
Line Islands, Hendricks, 1950.
F-95
OV6—Line Islands, OCEANIA, American Polynesia
034 11 00—Caroline Islands, OCEANIA, Malayo-Polynesian

This field collection, No. F-95, is found on tape rolls 324-325. The collector’s name is Hendricks, the collection date 1950. The cultural area key is OV6, the linguistic key, 034 11 000. In both the cultural area and linguistic entries, the first entry, i.e., “Line Islands” or “Caroline,” represents the lowest level of classification available in each system. The following name, in capital letters, represents the highest level in the classification system. Other levels in the system follow in descending order.

The full system for public use consists of five card indexes:

1. Cultural area file according to classification system.
2. Language file according to classification system.
3. Archives Tape Library in numerical order of tape rolls.
4. File of collectors, editors, transcribers, commercial recording companies, sponsoring institutions, and expeditions. Alphabetically arranged within divisions.
5. General alphabetical index.

Index 3 contains fuller information than the other indexes and a series of cards are used for each collection if necessary to include all pertinent information. All information found on any of the cards relating to this collection in the other four indexes will be included here. In addition there will be entered the full name of the collector, more specific data as to the date of collection, separate listings of cultural areas and languages covering all items in the collection, and some data as to the genres found in the collection.

Index 5 contains the entries found in both indexes 1 and 2 but in alphabetical order. Cards containing entries for alternative tribal, linguistic, and geographical names or spellings are also inserted. When the cultural area or language classifications do not include a local tribal group, island, or dialect in their breakdown, a cross-reference card covering this information is inserted in Index 5. For example, Collection F-95 listed above was recorded on the island of Palau in the Western Carolines. Some informants were visitors from the neighboring island of Ulithi. Part of the recordings are in the modern Palauan language, part in Old Palauan. All this information is found on the cards in Index 3 and is cross-referenced in Index 5. The following cultural area designations: Caroline Islands, Western Caroline Islands, Palau, and Ulithi are cross-referenced: See: Line-Islands—OV6. The following language designations: Palauan, and Old Palauan, are cross-referenced: See: Carolines—034 11 000.

(Against to be continued in the next issue)

FOLKLORE MATERIALS IN THE LIBRARY AND
ARCHIVE OF THE INDIANA UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE FOR SEX RESEARCH

Frank A. Hoffmann and Ellen Stekert

A little known collection of folklore materials is contained in the extensive holdings of the Institute for Sex Research, at Indiana University. These materials range from bawdy to pornographic in nature, and, as almost all field collectors know, form a substantial part of oral tradition.

It is impossible to give an accurate accounting of the number of folklore items in the Institute’s collection, since no catalog or index has as yet been made for them. However, a conservative estimate would be about five thousand specific items.

The core of the collection is Vance Randolph’s remarkable compilation of “unprintable” folklore from the Ozarks, comprising six bound manuscript volumes, or 1615 pages. Over two hundred songs and one hundred tales are represented, as well as numerous other items of folklore. Such extensive unpublished manuscripts as Randolph’s collection, and Gary’s little known dictionary of slang usage which rivals Farmer and Henley’s, are bound and placed with published materials in the Institute library, and are easily located through a card file. The library contains a large collection of anthropological materials, including much of value to those doing research in the folklore of primitive cultures. Many of these works are German, French, or other foreign publications which have had very limited distribution in the United States. In addition, an adjacent section of the library houses an equally rare collection of material from the Orient.

In other parts of the library may be found collections of more specific materials, such as the semi-traditional erotic poetry and song of seventeenth and eighteenth century England, and the bawdy limerick.

(Continued on fourth page)