The Institute for Dialect and Folklore Research (Landmåls- och Folkminnesarkivet) at Uppsala is a Swedish state institute for systematic research into Swedish dialects and folk traditions. Its tasks include the collection of living material in the field, storage of these collections in archives for research purposes, and editing of the material. The geographical area covered by the Uppsala Institute includes the greater part of Sweden. There are similar institutes in Lund to cover the southernmost provinces and in Gothenburg to deal with the province of Bohuslän.

The Uppsala Institute was founded in 1914 and was based on existing collections which had been made by students' unions and committees of scholars at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries. The founder and leader until 1938 was Professor Herman Geijer. The archives of the Institute now contain about 2112 million index cards of dialect words and about one million pages of handwritten or typed manuscripts dealing with the material and spiritual aspects of folklore. In addition, there are about 12,000 drawings, 16,000 photographs, 3,000 pages of transcribed melodies, more than 9,000 acetate discs and more than 1,000 magnetic tapes (1,200 feet). Most of this material contains both linguistic and factual information at the same time. When the field worker describes an implement, a piece of work, a popular custom, or makes notes on folk beliefs and tales, he is careful in so doing to preserve all the pertinent dialect words and phrases. Most of the collections would be impossible to split up into two parts, one part for linguistic studies and one for folklore and ethnological studies. This intimate and continuous concurrence of linguistic and factual research has from the start been a fundamental aim in the work of the Institute.

From a linguistic point of view the archive collections are easily accessible, as the word collections of the various provinces are arranged in alphabetical order with one word on each index card. From a factual point of view, that is, as far as subject matter and motifs are concerned, the collections are catalogued according to a system of classification evolved by the Institute. The system is described in English by Seán Ó Síllaebháin in A Handbook of Irish Folklore (Dublin: 1942. xxii plus 699 pp.). The system has been revised since this book was written and now comprises more sub-groups than are mentioned there. At present the catalogue contains about 225,000 index cards.

The Institute is an independent organization directly responsible to the Swedish Ministry of Education, but it is also connected with the University at Uppsala through its Director, at present Professor Dag Strömback, who is also Professor of Scandinavian Folk Culture, especially Folklore, at the University. The staff of the Institute also participates in teaching at the University, and the Institute is the obvious center of work for all studies and research concerning dialects and folk culture. It is organized in four main departments: the Linguistic Department (headed by Dr. M. Eriksson), the Folklore Department (Dr. R. Brobert), the Recordings Department (Dr. F. Hedblom), and the Lappish Department (Prof. Björn Collinder). But there are no water-tight bulkheads between these departments. There is daily intimate collaboration.

The staff of the Institute includes an additional five scholars, almost all of whom are experts in different dialect areas. There are also four secretaries for cataloguing, typing, bookkeeping, and so on. All these twelve persons are civil servants on the permanent staff. Apart from these there are a number of assistant scholars and employees working full or part time.

The Institute receives an annual grant from the Swedish Parliament of about $68,000, of which about $53,500 goes in salaries to the officials of the permanent staff, about $3,000 covers petty expenses, and about $11,500 pays collectors, travel expenses, costs of the recording car, occasional assistants, and so on. At certain times, the Institute has received special grants from other sources, for instance, local government authorities, industrial companies or funds, for special studies on, say, the dialect and tradition of a certain area or province.

The main premises of the Institute and its archive collections, with the exception of the collection of
recordings, are in the University Library building and comprise six rooms, one of which is a large hall. The Recordings Department is situated in another building and consists of three specially equipped rooms, of which one is a storage room in which the temperature and humidity are kept invariable all the year round.

The collecting work has from the very beginning been carried out by two categories of field workers: A) The archive’s own staff and other university-trained assistants who have been sent out into their respective districts after university studies. The student often records in his own native parish or province and in many cases he is able to use his own relatives as informants. The dialect words are written down in phonetic script. B) Local representatives, that is, performers. The dialect words are written down in phono- 
etic script. The manuscripts are illustrated by explanatory drawings and photographs.

To aid field workers the Institute has compiled about 250 questionnaires which normally form very thorough monographs in question form on particular subjects, such as haymaking, dairy produce, mountain pastures, the firmament and the weather, country fiddlers and their traditions, the senses and sensations, light and darkness, happiness and sorrow, and so on. Apart from these there are special questionnaires used to chart certain words and traditions. The collector’s answers to the questionnaires often take the form of a detailed monographic essay.

These field workers’ manuscripts are examined in the various departments and are catalogued and put into the archive. The material is used for various works which are in the process of being edited, for example, editions of dialect dictionaries, grammatical surveys, linguistic charts, and folkloristic charts or monographic accounts.

A considerable proportion of the studies published by the Institute or its assistants is to be found in its journal, Svenska Landsmål / Archives des traditions populaires suédoises. The journal was founded in 1878 by J. A. Lundell, and its present editor is Dag Strömback. It has functioned both as a journal of the conventional type and as a publication series for debates and other monographs. Each one of the 78 annual issues with supple- 
ments has a title page and summaries in French. Certain larger works published in this series may be noted a dictionary of the dialect of the island of Gotland in the Baltic Sea, Gotländsk Ordbok (2 vols.), by Dr. H. Gustav- 
sen. The first fascicle of a large dictionary of the dialect of the Lule Lapp district, Lule-lapsk Ordbok / Lulelappisches Wörterbuch (with translations in German. 4 vols.), by Dr. H. Grundström. The late Dr. Grundström has also published the first fascicle of Lapeka Sänger / Lappische Lieder. I 1958. Ser. C: 2 [Lappish Songs. Texts and Melodies from Swedish Lapland. Phonograms recorded by the Institute of Dialect and Folklore Research of Uppsala. Musical transcription by A. O. Väisänen].

The Institute has recorded more than 1,000 Lappish melodies. Various folklore studies have been published in the journal Arv, Journal of Scandinavian Folklore, edited by Dag Strömback and sponsored by the Royal Gustav Adolphus Academy of Uppsala. Most of the articles of re- 
cent years in this journal are written in English or have English summaries. An account of the work of the Record- 
ings Department is published in English by F. Hedblom in the Swiss paper Phonetica (Basel.) Vol. III., nos. 2-3 (1959) 
pp. 95-106. Another work in English on the method and techni- 
que of sound recording, “The Tape Recording of Dialect for Linguistic Sound Archives,” by F. Hedblom, is in the press and will appear in the 1961 volume of Svenska Lands-
mål. Dag Strömback Archivesthe work of the Institute as a whole in his article "The Uppsala Institute for Philology and Folklore" in Arv, Vol. 8 (1952).

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