The wish to record the passing sound of language or music is very old. It is illustrated by the legendary box of the old Chinese which preserved commands, or by the machine of Gargapiades mentioned by Xenophon. Some approach to developing a recording method can be found in the 17th and 18th centuries; first particulars on a recording apparatus came from the physician and scientist Thomas Young, who described his "Time-keeper" in 1807. Others followed: W. E. Weber (1827), Duhamel (about 1840), Leon Scott (1857); Charles Gros and Thomas Alva Edison, working separately, invented phonographs (1877); and about ten years later Emil Berliner constructed his Gramophone. Walter Fewkes first used the phonograph, on his exploring expedition in 1889 to the Passamaquoddy Indians, and in Europe, for example, Béla Vikár recorded folksongs and dialects in Hungary with the aid of the phonograph in 1892. Since in the early days the phonograph aroused suspicion, the recordings made on it were also somewhat distrusted.

But farsighted men anticipated the importance of recordings for research. On April 27, 1899, the Austrian Academy of Science decided to establish a special institute, the Phonogrammarchiv, for making and collecting recordings in linguistics and music, and also for archiving the voices of prominent persons. Recordings of the sounds of animals, and so forth, were also made, as early as 1902. The Phonogrammarchiv-Kommission was founded on April 27, 1899 (its first session was June 24, 1899); its first director was the famous physiologist Sigmund von Exner, one of the proposers of the archive.

The technical directions stipulated that the recordings be of lasting quality so that they could be kept in the archive, and allow copies to be made at any time and in any quantity. Since the same apparatus was to be used on expeditions, too, a special phonograph, the Archivphonograph, was constructed by Fritz Hauser and L. Castagna, using the Edison stylus arrangement, but on wax discs instead of wax cylinders. Matrices could be made by the galvanoplastic method.

Soon other countries established phonogram archives, for example, the Musée Phonographique of the Société d'Anthropologie de Paris in 1900, England in 1901, Germany in 1902, and so on. The full-time activity of the Phonogrammarchiv began in 1901: recordings of dialects, music, and the voices of prominent persons were made. R. von Wettstein recorded in South America, among the Guaranis. Such activity continued undiminished until the First World War. But even during the war recordings of Russian prisoners were made. The first catalogue was published in 1922, containing Nos. 1 - 2000. But the collection had about 3000 numbers even at that time. It contained languages and music not only of Austria and Europe, but nearly all the continents, for instance New Guinea (Rudolf Pöch, 1904-06), India (Felix Exner, 1904-05), Greenland (Rudolf Trebitsch, 1906), Kalahari (Rudolf Pöch, 1908), New Britannia (P. Josef Winthuis, 1908), Northern Africa (O. C. Artbauer, 1909), Caucasus (A. Dirr, 1909), Mongolia (G. J. Ramstedt, 1909 and P. Joseph van Oost, 1909), Arabic and Hebrew recordings (R. A. Péter and A. Idelsohn, 1911 and 1912), Nubia, Arabia, Kurdistan, Syria (H. Junker and G. Klameth, 1911-12), and so on. Prominent persons recorded include Franz Josef I, Albert Einstein, L. Boltzmann, H. von Hofmannsthal, G. Puccini, A. Schnitzler, E. Sievers, and E. Süss.
FOLKLORE INSTITUTE AT INDIANA UNIVERSITY

The sixth Folklore Institute of America will be held at Indiana University from June 13 to August 10, 1962. Distinguished visiting folklorists include MacEdward Leach, president of the American Folklore Society; Archer Taylor, past president of the Modern Language Association; Toichi Mabuchi of Tokyo, Japan; and Robert Wildhaber of Basel, Switzerland.

Courses will be offered on European folklore and folk art; the folklore of southeast Asia; the folklore of the Celts; the proverb and the riddle; and the traditional ballad.

In addition there will be workshop courses on folklore archiving, the folk museum, and fieldwork. A certificate will be given to participants satisfactorily completing six or more credits. Courses carry regular credit in the Summer Session.

A summer meeting of the American Folklore Society will be held in conjunction with the Folklore Institute on July 27 and 28. Fellows of the Society will lead panel discussions. A forum on folk literature of Asia will be held on June 21 as one session of the Third Conference on Oriental-Western Literary and Cultural Relations.

For further information about the Folklore Institute, write to Richard M. Dorson, Chairman, Folklore Program, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

THE PHONOGRAMMARCHIV
DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN AKADEMIE
DER WISSENSCHAFTEN IN VIENNA (cont.)

The Phonogrammarchiv first was located in the Physics Institute, and then in the Physiology Institute of the University; in 1927 it received its own quarters in the Universitäts-Institutsgebäude (Liebiggasse 5). There are rooms for archiving, for transcription and analysis, a large studio, a library, a lecture room, and a chemical and electrical workroom. 18

The technical equipment was kept up to date. The studio, for instance, was already using the gramophone and microphones in the twenties, and a phonetics laboratory was established. 19 Before the Second World War the collections contained more than 4000 numbers. During the war the recordings were consumed by fire, and only 90 - 95 percent of the matrices remained. To restore the collection would require one person to work for ten years.

The reconstruction of the Phonogrammarchiv was finished in 1950. Since then it has used tape recorders; it also has some battery-operated machines for expeditions. The program has not been modified: it is organized especially to handle Austrian material (dialects, folklore, folksongs, and folk music) and Austrian research (exploring expeditions, research work in institutes, and so on). The yearly increase in recordings is now about 1200 - 1400 numbers. The length of each number is about 10 - 15 minutes, but there are also longer ones (one hour or more). Last year a single expedition (P. Dr. Anton Vorbichler) brought back more than 90 hours of recordings made in the Congo and the Ituri hinterland.

The Phonogrammarchiv works together with many institutes and institutions in Austria, for example the Office for the Preparation of an Austro-Bavarian Dictionary, Austrian Academy of Sciences, the Österreichisches Volksliedwerk, Federal Ministry of Education, the Museum of Cultural Anthropology, the Institute for Ethnology, University of Vienna, the Musical Scientific Institute, University of Vienna, RAVAC, the Austrian Broadcasting System, and many others. It exchanges recordings with archives of other countries; these recordings are archived in a separate collection. This collection now contains about 2000 numbers; the collection of recordings made by or for the Phonogrammarchiv now contains about 10,000 numbers. A catalogue containing the tape recordings B 1 - B 3000 was published in 1960; a supplementary catalogue will be prepared.

For transcription and analysis there are an oscillograph which registers photographically and an apparatus which shows pitch; the acquisition of a sonagraph is under consideration.

There exists also a series of publications: Mitteilungen der Phonogrammarchivs-Kommission der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, with 81 volumes since 1900.

As for financial support, the Phonogrammarchiv is one of the institutes of the Academy of Science, which receives its support from the Austrian government. The staff of the Phonogrammarchiv are paid directly by the government.

The director of the Phonogrammarchivs-Kommission is now Univ. Prof. Dr. Friedrich Wild (full member of the Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften); the staff includes Univ. Doz. Dr. Walter Graf, director of the archives, Dr. Elfriede Hermann, and Helmut Maczek (technical engineer). The address is: Vienna I., Liebiggasse 5.


(Continued on next page)


17. About half of these recordings are music; the other half are linguistic, the voices of prominent persons, and so forth.

