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Needed Research: Linguistic Atlases of the US and Canada

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In his report on "Linguistic Geography" for the 1983 Needed Research session (McDavid 1984), Raven McDavid began with an uncharacteristically pessimistic view of the condition of the American Linguistic Atlas projects in American academic life, in brief that they were underappreciated and insecurely housed. He then, more characteristically, admitted that some progress had been made in the previous twenty years, and he described accurately and with some optimism the problems and prospects of each of the major regional projects. Finally, McDavid made recommendations for the future: 1) provision of safe and secure quarters for the field records; 2) microfilm copies of the field records; 3) improved processing of the field materials; 4) completion of the initial regional surveys; and 5) follow-up operations. It is possible to report, now twenty years later, that we are well-advanced towards every one of McDavid's recommendations, though not without risk and loss along the way.

1984 was the year that many of the American Linguistic Atlas projects were nearly lost. When Raven McDavid suddenly died late in that year, less than twelve months after delivering the assessment just described, the University of Chicago made it known that the collections that McDavid had assembled were no longer welcome there. The Chicago decision threatened the materials from the linguistic atlases of the Middle and South Atlantic States (LAMSAS), the North-Central States (LANCS), and New England (LANE), as well as many smaller collections like Lowman's records from Southern England, Turner's Gullah interviews, and materials from disparate places like Oklahoma and the Maritime Provinces. Of course some regional projects would have survived, certainly Lee Pederson's Gulf States (LAGS) project which was then in the midst of vigorous editorial work, but the archival center of the American Atlas effort could

literally have ended up in the dumpster. Lest this be thought mere hyperbole, McDavid 1984 described the loss at Harvard in the 1940s of the American Dialect Society's (ADS) early materials for preparation of a dialect dictionary, and the accidental disposal of some of the original LAMSAS records at Chicago in the early 1980s. David Carlson had to rescue what he could from the Linguistic Atlas of the Pacific Northwest (LAPNW), on short notice before its disposal, following the death of Carroll Reed. Harold Allen, another pillar of the Atlas effort, in the mid-1980s was fighting cancer in Minnesota and himself looking for a home for the Upper Midwest materials (originals are now in the Newberry Library in Chicago). David Reed and Allan Metcalf were also looking for a home for the Pacific Coast materials. It would have been easy in 1984 and shortly thereafter for the product of so much labor in the American Linguistic Atlas movement to lapse from real existence into memory.

But it did not. Through the good offices of John Algeo, the University of Georgia came forward to receive the Chicago collections (and the new editor-in-chief as well), the only institution among the many that were contacted that expressed its interest in becoming the new archival and editorial site. The collections could more easily be moved because Raven McDavid had set in motion the administrative means for continuing maintenance of the Linguistic Atlas Projects (LAP), and the financial means for baseline editorial expenses for LAMSAS (as described in the Appendix). The agreement with Georgia falls into two parts. First, Georgia and the ADS have an agreement that creates a Linguistic Atlas Project archive, under which Georgia provides adequate space and the ADS retains title to the materials. Arrangements for the Atlas editorial operation are part of the agreement to hire the editor-in-chief, and thus tied to the person and not to the project. By the end of the 1980s the Chicago Linguistic Atlas Projects collection had been augmented by the LAPC materials, copies of the surviving materials from the LAPNW, and large quantities of material on both paper and tape (copies of original audio field records) from LAGS. In later years the collections grew slowly, notably with addition of materials from Michael Miller's Savannah River study (Miller 1999), tape recordings from Roger Shuy's northern Illinois project whose interviews were included in LANCS, and recordings and other

materials from Lee Pederson's Rocky Mountain project. All of these materials follow Atlas protocols. The Georgia site has also occasionally received supporting materials, such as the aluminum platters from early dialect recordings after the Library of Congress had finished recovering their sound, and Howard Dunlap's important collection of recordings of Atlanta school children from the 1960s (Dunlap 1977). We continue to maintain an unpublished finding aid for the collections, originally prepared by Ellen Johnson (1997). Thus, by the fall of 1986, McDavid's first recommendation for the future of the Linguistic Atlas Projects had been achieved, safe and secure quarters, and McDavid's administrative and financial planning has permitted formation of an Atlas archive at Georgia of national scope.

McDavid's second recommendation had been substantially accomplished for the materials in his collection before they left Chicago. LAMSAS, LANCS, and some smaller collections were microfilmed in 1983 and 1984 by Regenstein Library of the University of Chicago (McDavid et al. 1982-86). This set of microfilms may no longer be available (the Regenstein Photoduplication Department has not been easy to contact regarding the Atlas series), but a number of copies were purchased and now exist in libraries around the country. The LAPC collection was also microfilmed at the same period, at Bancroft Library of the University of California. Best of all, not just basic materials but a concordance for LAGS was created by University Microfilms (Pederson 1981, 1986). These microfilms protect against accidents in the archives, and do provide some means (though expensive and limited) of distribution for the materials.

There is much to report about processing of Atlas materials and completion of the regional surveys. The locus of development in the 1980s was Pederson's LAGS project (Pederson 1986-93). Michael Montgomery's review article on LAGS (1993) asserts, conservatively in my view, that "LAGS constitutes one of the half-dozen most important scholarly achievements in American English linguistics in the twentieth century" (264). LAGS is much larger than any other regional Atlas except the still-incomplete LAMSAS, and much more complex. It is the first American survey to balance region, social characteristics, and

population in a true quota sample. It is the first American survey fully to embrace technological advances, such as the portable Uher tape recorder for field work in the late 1960s and early 1970s, and then computer assistance for editorial work in the 1980s and thereafter, the mainframe early and later PCs. It is the first American survey to integrate descriptive maps with full presentation of the data, and to make descriptive quantitative assessments of the data. Finally, LAGS is the first American survey to publish its data as digital files, along with programs to aid in the visualization and analysis of the data, as the Automatic Atlas in Microform (AAM, see McDaniel 1989; AAM files are now available from the LAP web site, <http://us.english.uga.edu>). Pederson not only finished his Atlas, a claim that only Hans Kurath and Harold Allen could share in America, but revolutionized and thoroughly modernized the practice linguistic geography along the way, all the while maintaining comparability with earlier Atlas research. That practically nobody, whether in the ADS or outside it, appeared to notice this remarkable achievement (as Montgomery points out) has much to do with the changing currents of academic politics. Good work will out, and we can trust that Pederson will receive the recognition that he deserves from users of LAGS over many decades to come.

Montgomery's review article provides a valuable overview of the seven volumes of LAGS, plus microfilm and computer materials, and so no repetition is needed here.¹ Montgomery has

¹Montgomery's review comments on the "limitations of LAGS," chief among which was Montgomery's judgment of the potential difficulty of its use by readers. Pederson achieved, and many times over through different innovative methods, the central goal of the American Atlases of full and fair presentation of the data, and that objectivity of description is what gives LAGS its enduring value. If Montgomery thought that potential users would find LAGS data to be inaccessible, one must wonder what he had in mind as an alternative to the most meticulously indexed, thoroughly described, and comprehensively presented body of data of which I am aware anywhere. It is a basic error to expect a descriptive atlas to be self-interpreting, because the act of interpretation might be thought to undercut the objectivity of the presentation of data. An atlas is simply not the same thing as a summary, and, as Pederson himself has noted (1995), it is unfair for users to assume that dialects will emerge naturally from the data. Kurath created interpretive summaries separately from the LANE and his plans for LAMSAS (Kurath 1949, Kurath and McDavid 1961, Atwood 1953). Subsequent to Montgomery's review, Pederson has written an article which may serve as a guide for new users (1993). Essays like Bailey and Tillery 1999 or Bailey, Wikle and Tillery 1997 provide a more objective assessment of how LAGS methods compare to some other possible data-collection practices.

materially assisted LAGS users in other parts of his review, and especially in his description of the LAGS electronic materials (offered for downloading on the LAP web site with the LAGS electronic files), and so it would be inappropriate to take him too much to task. The point to take home about LAGS is that it retained comparability of its data with the data collected for other American atlases, which by necessity meant the continuation of many traditional practices, and at the same time greatly advanced the methods of collection and presentation of the data. Its only real limitations are those of any very large and well-accomplished project: it is what it is, which is perhaps not what every user might want it to be, and it takes time and effort to become familiar with LAGS and to use it well.

The LAMSAS project had to wait until the late 1980s, while the Georgia archive was being established and while the editor-in-chief developed computer methods, to resume active editorial work. The first two fascicles of LAMSAS data were edited by McDavid and O'Cain and published by University of Chicago Press (McDavid and O'Cain 1980), and another fascicle was completed with the same production methods but was supposed to remain unpublished until steady production could be resumed with new computer methods (it did not and will not now appear). Thus, unlike Pederson's computer innovations for LAGS which did not have to address any pre-existing format, mine for LAMSAS had to be focused on resumption of publication of the fascicle series. This required a means to manipulate detailed Atlas phonetic transcriptions on computer, and these tools were in hand by the late 1980s, after assistance from NSF, after three years of work on computer type founding (Kretzschmar 1987, 1989) and programming for a suitable database (Kretzschmar and Konopka 1996). Unfortunately, shortly after the tools were ready, the University of Chicago Press cancelled the fascicle series. The Press did, however, agree to publish the LAMSAS handbook, which was printed from camera-ready copy prepared with the typographic systems intended for the fascicle series (Kretzschmar et al. 1993). The typographic and database systems supported work with NEH funding for two years in the early 1990s to begin to keyboard LAMSAS data for the fascicle series, and so a significant quantity of LAMSAS data was converted to digital form. When it came time to reapply for funding the

application was not approved, and neither were many subsequent NEH applications in the following years. NEH has also declined to fund proposals to digitize LANE and LANCS data from the Georgia archive. However, NSF did fund the keyboarding of all of the data collected from African Americans interviewed for LAMSAS, plus the Gullah data collected by Lorenzo Turner with the Atlas questionnaire. Today, therefore, nearly 25% of overall LAMSAS data has been keyboarded, all of it for the African American speakers and a smaller portion for the rest of the informants. All of the data in digital form contains responses in standard orthography; all of the files keyboarded during the original NEH grant also contain phonetic transcriptions; files for African American speakers contain phonetic transcriptions for only about eighty items deemed valuable for phonological analysis and comparisons; and files for all LAMSAS speakers which we have continued to keyboard as limited funding has been available contain only orthographic, not phonetic, renderings of responses.

When the University of Chicago Press cancelled the fascicle series, and no other publisher could be convinced to take it up, we began to investigate electronic means of publication. As early as 1993 we were experimenting with electronic file transfer methods, notably "gopher," working especially to make access to the data interactive and user friendly. The first LAP system administrator, Rafal Konopka, one day commented on a new technology, the World Wide Web. We immediately began work to implement a web site, and by 1995 Konopka had built the first version of a comprehensive LAP web site. Not only did the site make it possible for users to get information about different regional projects, it enabled complete interactive access to LAMSAS (for a brief description in print, see Kretzschmar 1999). Users could browse and search the database of speakers and all the digitized files of data. Moreover, users could make maps interactively which plotted the occurrence of a linguistic feature in the survey area, plus where some other variant was found or where no data was elicited for the feature (for the development of interactive mapping techniques, see Kretzschmar 1992, Kirk and Kretzschmar 1992). The site, <http://us.english.uga.edu>, has been maintained and enhanced ever since, including a major revision in 1998. Another major revision is in the works

(see <http://us.english.ga.edu/new>). We may still offer electronic access only to data that we hold in electronic form, which consists of some LAMSAS data, the LAGS electronic files and programs, and electronic versions of the LAPNW data prepared by David Carlson. We would be happy to offer electronic data from LANE, LANCS, LAPC, and other projects as soon as it becomes available in digital form (we have been in contact with Beverly Flanigan at Ohio University about possible digitization of some LANCS material, following the recent donation of copies of the LANCS materials there). The LAP web site offers the framework for, though not as yet the substance of, Hans Kurath's dream of an American Atlas that covers the entire country.

After the completion of LAGS field work, Lee Pederson turned to the Rocky Mountain region and continued to send field workers there as editorial work on LAGS proceeded (Pederson and Madsen 1989). During the next decade Pederson oversaw the collection of interviews according to a grid plan (Pederson 1996a); the planned number of interviews were completed in Wyoming and Utah, and substantial progress was made in Colorado. These interviews were conducted with a modified set of worksheets designed to create a three-hour interview, as opposed to the six hour or longer interviews with the traditional questionnaire (Pederson 1996b). The approximately 300 targets of Western worksheets carried over much from the 800+ items investigated in the East, but the changing times demanded a shorter interview. Recently, as Georgia students have shown an interest in carrying on Western field work, Pederson and I have agreed to work together towards a Linguistic Atlas of the Western States. At this writing, additional Western States interviews have been conducted in West Texas (El Paso), Colorado (with assistance from NSF), and California. It is our view that it is worthwhile trying to complete national coverage with Atlas methods as resources permit, even though these Western States interviews will have been conducted at a substantially later time than the first interviews on the East Coast; the difference in time will look small to posterity.

While we are still interested in completion of primary national coverage, secondary studies are beginning to be made. Perhaps first among them is Ellen Johnson's return in 1990 to communities first visited by Guy Lowman in the 1930s (Johnson 1996). Johnson elicited

responses for 150 lexical items from speakers with the same social characteristics as those that Lowman had interviewed. Contrary to what many consider common sense, Johnson found that the vocabulary in the region is richer now than it was in the 1930s. She also found that fewer responses from the contemporary data could be correlated with regional and social variables than from the 1930s data.² A dissertation and article by Burkette (2001a, 2001b) and an MA thesis by Hoover (2001) both compare Atlas results with new contemporary field work. We may expect many more such studies, both full-scale comparisons and use of LAP data as historical evidence in more focused studies (such as Thomas 2003, which inspects LAMSAS data in an otherwise acoustical-phonetic analysis of change in Southern vowel glides), since earlier Atlas interviews offer fine opportunities for investigation of linguistic change in real-time.

The future bodes well for LAP. The work of the last two decades has been described as a "resurgence" by Chambers and Trudgill (1998:20), an accurate name for intense activity in the LAP which is not yet complete, indeed still in process of radical redevelopment. Several publications in recent years have established new theoretical expectations for LAP (e.g. Pederson 1995, 1996b; Kretzschmar and Schneider 1996; Kretzschmar 1995, 1996, 1998, 2002; Kretzschmar and Tamasi forthcoming). Taking impetus from the work of Gilliéron, the new approach does not simply submerge Atlas work beneath the tide of sociolinguistics (as Chambers and Trudgill 1998 appears to suggest) but instead promotes it for its own special qualities and affiliates it with other empirical approaches to linguistics such as corpus linguistics (Kretzschmar 1999). Both Pederson and Kretzschmar (especially as a result of consultation with Edgar

²This does not necessarily mean that American English is more homogenous now, though Johnson's results do demand interpretation, especially when sociolinguistics has become as popular as it has in the last two decades. The size and particular location of the study probably have much to do with the result, since other evidence (notably Labov's Telsur study, http://www.ling.upenn.edu/phono_atlas/home.html) suggests that the earlier pattern of mountain, piedmont, and lowland varieties in the South may be in process of radical change. Johnson says (personal communication) that her "most striking finding was fewer correlations [of lexical items] with regions of the South due, I believe, to the fact that what was once a transitional area, with upland and lowland features mixed, has now become the focal area."

Schneider in the late 1980s) paid particular attention to modern ideas about sampling in survey research; the LAGS grid was established from the beginning as a valid quota sample, and Chapter 2 of Kretzschmar et al. 1993 describes LAMSAS methods in terms of modern survey practices and shows that, within limits, it may be interpreted as such a sample. Both in LAGS and now in the Western States, the interview style has become more conversational, more in line with interview practices in sociolinguistics, though of course the need to elicit particular targets will not allow for completely undirected conversation. Some of the best conversational passages in the Western States interviews, for instance, have been submitted for inclusion in the spoken language section of the American National Corpus.

The most recent work at the Georgia editorial site, in addition to maintenance of the archives and extension of the field work in the Western States, seeks to carry the Atlas effort even further in the next generation. For presentation of data, this means multimedia on the Internet, including transcripts, sound, and analytical information all linked together so that users can read and hear and make generalizations about interviews interactively. This will require substantial developmental work in text encoding and multimedia programming. We are, for instance, working towards a digital archive of Southern speech by converting LAGS audio tapes into digital sound files (we have over 60Gb of sound already on CDs). We are also testing, with NSF funding, a new one-hour interview format which collects many targets from the traditional and Western States questionnaires, but in addition includes fixed-format elicitation of the kind favored by speech scientists and perceptual data about local speech. The new format has been designed to provide data for many consumers of linguistic information, according to the

following goals:

- 1) Interviews must yield information that addresses the needs of speech science.
- 2) Interviews must yield information that addresses the needs of Natural Language Processing.
- 3) Interviews must be compatible, to the extent possible, with both previous Linguistic Atlas data and with contemporary sociolinguistic research.
- 4) Interviews must take advantage of contemporary practices in survey research, and must be planned in expectation of quantitative processing.
- 5) Interviews must be presented fully and fairly for analysis.
- 6) It must be possible to conduct the interviews, transcribe them, and publish them on the Web

with moderate funding and within a reasonable time.

These goals will be difficult to achieve, but not impossible. In the last two decades work on the LAP has successfully met the challenge of new technology, and its practitioners have shown that they are willing, while honoring and drawing value from the work of their predecessors, to change with the times. In a way, the times have caught up with the original goals of Atlas work, in that technology has now truly made it possible to store and process large enough quantities of real talk so that we can deal effectively with variation in language in use.

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Appendix: Report to the American Dialect Society Executive Council
on the Hans Kurath Fund and Linguistic Atlas Projects. Fall 2002

Bill Kretschmar
Editor-in-Chief, LAP

After questions were raised at the 2002 American Dialect Society (ADS) Executive Council meeting, I was asked to prepare a report on the origin and present status of the Hans Kurath Fund. This is that report. Because the Fund was established in support of the Linguistic Atlas Projects, I have taken the liberty of also reporting on the origin and current status of the Atlas.

Fund for Support of Linguistic Atlas Projects

Attachment I is a transcript of the founding document of the Hans Kurath Fund for the Linguistic Atlas (hereafter Kurath Fund), which was drafted and later approved by the ADS Executive Council. It clearly delineates the purposes and management of the Kurath Fund. There are two beneficiaries: first, "editing and publication of the Linguistic Atlas of the Middle and South Atlantic States" (LAMSAS), and secondarily "research for and publication of other works dealing with American linguistic geography." Administrative oversight is granted to the ADS, whose Executive Council approves the appointments of the Kurath Fund Trustees and whose Executive Secretary disburses the funds. The "ultimate authority over the fund" is vested in the Kurath Fund Trustees, whose instructions control the receipt, investment, and disbursement of funds. The other person with an official function in the founding document is the editor-in-chief of LAMSAS, who is empowered to nominate trustees in consultation with the current trustees, prior to the approval of the nomination by the ADS Executive Council.

This elegantly simple document has served well over the years. In practice, the Trustees have from the beginning delegated the creation of the annual report and budget mentioned in the founding document to the editor-in-chief of LAMSAS (see below), but have reserved their right to comment on and approve the report. Neither the Trustees nor the editor-in-chief of LAMSAS

has taken an active role in the investment of the capital of the Kurath Fund, which has largely been monitored by the ADS Executive Secretary. Because the ADS has an IRS 501c3 tax-exempt ruling, the Kurath Fund is officially a part of ADS rather than a separate entity, which would have required a separate ruling. Trustees have been nominated and approved each year as provided in the founding document; the current Trustees are Ellen Johnson, Mike Linn, and Lee Pederson. In addition to the formally-approved trustees, Virginia McDavid has always been included in consultation and reporting associated with the Kurath Fund.

The funds disbursed each year have consistently been provided to the editor-in-chief of LAMSAS through the agency of a subcontract agreement with the University of Georgia (UGA). Each year the Executive Secretary writes a letter to UGA to establish the spending limit for the year (\$8000/year in the late 1980s, \$10000/year in the early 1990s, more recently \$12000/year). UGA handles the day-to-day accounting for actual expenditures without any charge for indirect costs, and bills the Executive Secretary periodically for money actually spent. The cumulative total expenditure from the subcontract between July 1989 and September 30, 2002, is as follows:

Salaries	\$110,645.64
Operating Expenses	\$ 22,230.57
Equipment	\$ 1157.24
Other	\$ 2092.43
Total	\$136,125.88

Over the years the vast majority of expenditures have paid salaries for student workers. Most of the expenses were in support of editing and publication of LAMSAS, although other major efforts have included copying LAGS audio tapes, and receiving and archiving Linguistic Atlas collections from other parts of the country such as the Pacific Coast and Pacific Northwest. Allocation of funds to projects other than LAMSAS has occurred by mutual agreement between the editor-in-chief of LAMSAS and the editor of the other project, within the scope of the annual budget approved by the Trustees. A much smaller portion of expenses over the years has provided matching funds for an NEH grant (\$20,000 not routed through the subcontract), bought

or provided matching funds for software and equipment, and provided equipment maintenance and repair, copying services, shipping costs, and supplies ("operating expenses"). Currently, the largest part of the annual budget pays for one-half of a graduate assistantship used for system administration of the computer server on which the Linguistic Atlas projects web site and ADS web site are maintained; the lion's share of the remainder pays for student assistants who continue to digitize LAMSAS data and maintain the archive of Atlas materials (notably through creation of digital audio files in recent years). Formal annual reports and budgets have not been generated in every fiscal year by the editor-in-chief of LAMSAS because the pattern of expenditure has been essentially similar every year for nearly ten years, but the editor-in-chief has provided periodic comprehensive accounting to the Trustees and sought their approval for any divergence from the normal pattern.

During the years since the inception of the Kurath Fund, LAMSAS and Linguistic Atlas Projects archive have relied on the Fund for a baseline of dependable support. However, the editor-in-chief has consistently sought additional funding. Since 1986 UGA has provided office and archival space, office supplies and services, travel and occasional supplemental funding, grant matching funds, and the salary of a part-time secretary and the editor-in-chief. Federal agencies such as NEH and NSF have awarded several grants for Linguistic Atlas Projects research during the same period; such grant funding has provided essentially all of the computers and other equipment in use for LAP. While UGA and grant funding have provided many times the dollar contribution of the Kurath Fund to LAP, it is certainly true that the Kurath Fund has provided the key funding that has made possible the effective use of other resources. It would not be possible to operate the current UGA editorial and archival site without the support of the Kurath Fund, at or near the levels of expenditure currently in place.

Linguistic Atlas Projects and the ADS

In 1984, the year after the creation of the Kurath Fund and the same year in which we later suffered the sudden and premature death of Raven McDavid, the relationship between the

Linguistic Atlas Projects and ADS was finally made official. The founding document for the relationship is provided as Appendix II. It too is elegantly simple.

By the early 1980s, many of the autonomous regional projects which made up the Linguistic Atlas Projects (LAP) had come under the care of Raven McDavid at the University of Chicago, this without any formal agreement about title or management of the records or any provision for their maintenance. By executing the document of relationship, McDavid vested title for "all materials belonging to the project" in the ADS, and also created a management structure for "the project" consisting of an editor-in-chief, advised by an Advisory Committee, whose members were to be nominated by the editor-in-chief and confirmed in office by the ADS Executive Council. While heretofore every Atlas project had been autonomous, the document of relationship created a central entity with an editor-in-chief, under which the different regional atlases could be maintained. Clearly, any regional project which was still independently managed at the time of the document of relationship, such as the Upper Midwest and Gulf States Atlases, were not bound by it. However, the new entity called "Linguistic Atlas Projects" provided a mechanism under which additional collections of atlas materials besides LAMSAS and the North-Central materials (the core of McDavid's collections) could later be maintained.

While ADS holds title to materials in the LAP, the editor-in-chief is empowered to determine "practices and policies." Unlike the Trustees of the Kurath Fund, the members of the LAP Advisory Board were given only an advisory role, not "ultimate authority." The process for appointments to Advisory Board memberships and to editorships is similar to the process for Trustee appointments: the editor-in-chief is empowered to nominate, in consultation with the Advisory Board, before ratification by the ADS Executive Council. However, if a new editor-in-chief should be needed, the Advisory Board is empowered to make the nomination before ratification by the ADS Executive Council.

There is a special clause in the agreement on budget and financial matters, which are "the responsibility of the editor-in-chief," subject only to the condition that the Advisory Board should be consulted for "major changes." This clause mentions the Kurath Fund as having been

"established to support LAMSAS and other Linguistic Atlas projects." This clause could potentially be seen to create a conflict between the Trustees of the Kurath Fund and the editor-in-chief, who are granted "authority" and "responsibility," respectively. However, the "authority" of the Trustees specifically governs investment and disbursement of the money in the Kurath Fund, while the "responsibility" of the editor-in-chief governs the planning and execution of expenditures for LAMSAS and other parts of the LAP. Thus the evolution of the current practice for use of the Kurath Fund: the editor-in-chief creates a budget based on practices and policies, and the Trustees consider and approve funding for disbursements.

Over the years additional Atlas collections have joined the LAP, including the Pacific Coast, copies of the Pacific Northwest materials, copies of the Gulf States materials, Western States materials, Miller's Augusta materials, and others. Still other materials from the Upper Midwest and Iron Range will eventually join the archive. In every case where an editor for a project remains active and interested in project materials, the editor-in-chief has arranged for maintenance of the collection jointly with the project editor, while also accepting responsibility for the collection's safekeeping under the LAP structure.

The editor-in-chief has not been as diligent about the maintenance of the Advisory Board. Many of those who were originally named as editors or as members of the Advisory Committee are now retired from active participation in the field, or deceased. However, the following people have at one point been ratified as Atlas editors or members of the Advisory Committee and remain active in linguistic geography and the ADS: besides Bill Kretzschmar (currently editor-in-chief), Virginia McDavid, Ron Butters, Allan Metcalf, Michael Linn, Lee Pederson, David Carlson, and Ellen Johnson. These people de facto constitute the standing LAP Advisory Committee, and should be acknowledged as such by the ADS Executive Council.

The simple and elegant structure established in 1984 has worked well over the years because of the collegial relations between practitioners and ADS members interested in the field. LAP continues as an active venture of the ADS in large part because we all cooperate, not because authority has been vested in one or another person. We can hope that such a heritage of

cooperation continues into the future. At the same time, it is also a good thing for us, while we are cooperating, to have a central structure like LAP around which we can rally and develop new ventures. This in fact has always been the common practice among Atlas editors, first in association with Hans Kurath at Brown and Michigan and later in association with Raven McDavid at Chicago, even before the formal creation of the LAP structure in 1984.

Linguistic Atlas Projects and UGA

After the death of Raven McDavid in 1984, the University of Chicago made it clear that it would not continue to provide space for LAP. I immediately began to make inquiries about a new home for the project. Through the good offices of John Algeo and others at Georgia, LAP was able to be relocated at UGA. Attachment III shows the agreement that was reached. ADS retains title to all materials, in line with the creation of the LAP structure. The agreement with UGA makes no mention of any provision for active work on the materials, only archival space under suitable conditions. UGA's substantial support for LAP has occurred under the auspices of my faculty employment agreement, which specified a location for editorial work in the English Department's building, and made provision for a part-time secretary and for LAP access to the normal office supplies and services of the department. Thus, the archival agreement between UGA and ADS for LAP materials can survive my tenure as a faculty member, but, unless additional arrangements are made, the working editorial operation of LAP will not.

Attachment I: Fund for Support of Linguistic Atlas Projects

Fund for Support of Linguistic Atlas Projects

(Approved October 17, 1983 by the ADS. Executive Council)

1. This fund is named the Hans Kurath Fund for the Linguistic Atlas, in honor of the initiator of the Linguistic Atlas of the United States and Canada.
1. It supports, first, the editing and publication of the Linguistic Atlas of the Middle and South Atlantic States (now under the editorship of Raven I. McDavid, Jr.),* and second, research for and publication of other works dealing with American linguistic geography.
1. It is administered by the American Dialect Society under the direction of three trustees, serving three-year staggered terms, eligible for reappointment.
1. The first trustees (nominated by McDavid) are Thomas Creswell, Michigan City, Indiana; A.M. Kinloch, University of New Brunswick; Glenn T. McDavid, Chicago. They will draw lots to determine who will have the one-year, two-year, and three-year terms.*
1. Subsequent appointments to the trustees will be made by nomination of the editor-in-chief of LAMSAS, in consultation with the current trustees, and with approval of the ADS Executive Council.
1. The trustees have ultimate authority over the fund. Following their instructions (usually in an annual report and budget), the ADS Executive Secretary will receive and invest contributions, royalties, and other sources of funds; and will disburse funds to the editor-in-chief of LAMSAS and others.
1. ADS general funds are not liable for support of the Kurath Fund, and the Kurath Fund is not liable for support of ADS operations. Administrative expenses for the Kurath Fund, such as bank service charges and brokerage fees, will be paid by the Kurath Fund.

*These provisions apply to circumstances at the time of establishment of the Kurath Fund.

Attachment II: Linguistic Atlas Projects and the American Dialect Society

July 17, 1984

Linguistic Atlas Projects and the American Dialect Society

When it was begun half a century ago, the Linguistic Atlas of the United States and Canada obtained the sponsorship of the American Council of Learned Societies, the national association of the chief learned societies in the humanities. The ACLS itself served as publisher of the first of the regional projects to be completed, the Linguistic Atlas of New England (Providence, 1939-43).

Originally the LAUSC was envisioned as a single continent-wide project under the direction of Hans Kurath. Practical limitations on resources available for the project (to survey the whole United States would have cost \$664,000 in 1930) made it necessary to proceed region by region. After starting with New England, Kurath entrusted the other regional projects to scholars in those regions who could obtain the necessary local support. Though coordinated with each other, the regional projects thus developed independently.

Kurath himself continued work on the atlas of the Middle and South Atlantic States, eventually entrusting the editorship to Raven I. McDavid, Jr. Meanwhile, Albert H. Marckwardt had undertaken the Linguistic Atlas of the North-Central States; after Marckwardt's untimely death, McDavid had to assume direction of that project too.

Safekeeping of these two projects, LAMSAS and LANCS, together with Kurath's original records for New England, the Maritimes, and southern England, has now been entrusted by McDavid to the American Dialect Society, which was admitted as a constituent society of ACLS in 1962.

This is the nature of the relationship for each of the projects:

1. The ADS retains title to all materials belonging to the project, unless otherwise specified.
2. The project is under the direction of an editor in chief (currently Raven I. McDavid, Jr.), who determines practices and policies.
3. The project has an Advisory Committee, which advises the editor in chief on practices and policies.
4. Members of the Advisory Committee are proposed by the editor in chief, approved by current members of the Advisory Committee, and confirmed in office by the ADS Executive Council.
5. Appointments to editorships are made by the editor in chief with approval by the Advisory Committee and ratification by the ADS Executive Council. Minor appointments (to assistantships, etc.) do not require approval.

6. Appointment of a new editor in chief is made on recommendation of the Advisory Committee with ratification by the ADS Executive Council.

7. Budget and finances are the responsibility of the editor in chief, who will consult with the Advisory Committee concerning major changes. ADS general funds do not support LAMSAS, and LAMSAS resources do not support ADS. The special Kurath Fund for the Linguistic Atlas has been established to support LAMSAS and other Linguistic Atlas projects.

8. Relocation of the archives, gifts of the materials, or changes in this agreement require the approval of the editor in chief, the Advisory Committee, and the ADS Executive Council.

9. A local advisory committee may be established to act as liaison with local authorities where the project is housed. Members of this committee are nominated by the editor in chief, with approval of the Advisory Committee and ratification by the ADS Executive Council. They are ex officio members of the Advisory Committee.

Current staffing and membership of LAMSAS:

Editor in chief, Raven I. McDavid, Jr.

Associate editor, Virginia G. McDavid

Assistant editor and designated successor as editor in chief, William A. Kretzschmar, Jr.

Advisory Committee: John Fisher, Eric Hamp, Archibald Hill, Robert Hogan, James McMillan, William Moulton

Local advisory committee (U. of South Carolina): Milledge Seigler, Kenneth Toombs, William Workman.

Current staffing of LANCS:

Editor in chief, Raven I. McDavid, Jr.

Pronunciation volume, Alva L. Davis

Grammatical volume, Virginia G. McDavid and Michael D. Linn.

Vocabulary volume, William A. Kretzschmar, Jr.

Attachment III: Agreement between ADS and UGA regarding Linguistic Atlas Projects

Agreement

This agreement specifies the terms and conditions under which certain collections of materials for dialect research under control of the American Dialect Society (hereafter ADS) may be moved to and maintained at the University of Georgia Library (hereafter UGL).

ADS Goals

The ADS is interested to provide for the secure maintenance of dialect collections under its control, to promote active work on those collections, and to expand the coverage of its collections, all in order to move towards a more complete and comprehensive description of English dialects, in particular American English dialects. In furtherance of these goals, the ADS is willing to assist in the establishment of an active editorial site for dialect research at the University of Georgia, especially in conjunction with the hiring by the University of a faculty on-site editor who is associated with and acceptable to the ADS.

Nature of ADS Collections

The ADS holds title to the fieldrecords and associated materials of several of the autonomous regional divisions of the American Linguistic Atlas Project, as inaugurated by Hans Kurath in 1929. Collections to be moved to UGL at the time the faculty on-site editor assumes residence include:

1) Linguistic Atlas of the Middle and South Atlantic States [LAMSAS], and associated materials. c. 150,000 pp. Fieldrecords based upon a questionnaire of c. 105 pp. and informant sketches for 1216 informants from Ontario south to Florida in the region of American primary settlement. Associated materials include a) Southern England records by Guy Lowman (the only directly comparable evidence for the study of British and American English), b) Gullah records by Lorenzo Turner (the most extensive materials for the study of Sea Island speech), and c) Canadian Maritime records by Henry Alexander (evidence for eastern Canada directly comparable to American work).

2) Linguistic Atlas of the North-Central States [LANCS]. c. 50,000 pp. Fieldrecords based upon a questionnaire of c. 75 pp. and informant sketches for 564 informants from Ontario south to Kentucky and Ohio west to the Mississippi.

In addition to these two major collections, the ADS controls materials related to the Linguistic Atlas of New England [LANE] (fieldrecords, etc.) presently stored at the University of South Carolina; these materials will be located with the LAMSAS and LANCS materials.

Sometime after the establishment of the collections at UGL, possibly within a year, it will be possible to add the fieldrecords and informant sketches of the Linguistic Atlas of the Pacific Coast [LAPC], c. 50,000 pp. Copies of the taped fieldrecords (5200 hours) for the Linguistic Atlas of the Gulf States [LAGS] will also be made available by the Director of LAGS. These two collections should be located with the LAMSAS and LANCS collections. If other major research collections become available, the ADS will try to acquire them or copies of them to locate together with the existing archive at UGL. Official title for all collections and working materials thus acquired will be retained by ADS.

The condition of materials within the collections is variable: LAPC materials will generally be bound volumes; LAGS materials consist of reel-to-reel audio tapes; other materials exist as loose sheets of old, high-acid paper stored in file folders.

Title to the Materials

ADS will retain title to any material transferred to UGL. Materials should be considered on indefinite loan to UGL as long as such loan is mutually agreeable to UGL and ADS. ADS could consider making a permanent gift of the materials only if permanent support (such as a separate endowment) were realized.

Changes in Location of the Materials

Collections will be moved to UGL at times and under conditions mutually agreed upon by UGL and ADS. After the original transference of any collection to UGL, either UGL or ADS must provide one year's notice (unless a shorter period is mutually agreed upon) of intent to remove that collection from UGL.

Maintenance of Collections by UGL

Specific circumstances of storage and archiving by UGL will be mutually agreed upon by UGL and the faculty on-site editor, who will make himself available for whatever assistance he can offer for the cataloguing of collections. Generally speaking, the collections will be stored under conditions which will tend to prolong the life of fragile paper records, and in a manner which permits relatively rapid access by students and scholars wishing to use the collections (i.e. storage which would require significant advance notice for access would not be acceptable). ADS does not have the resources to provide continuing financial assistance for maintenance of the collections.

Access to the Collections

The collections will be available to students and scholars for use within the Special Collections Section (or other controlled, supervised working area) of UGL, under the usual terms and conditions for use of materials in Special Collections. Publication, reproduction, or photocopying of any materials from any collection will not be permitted except with the

permission of the faculty on-site editor, this in order to protect the privacy of informants. Since the faculty on-site editor will be directing active research on portions of the materials in working space outside UGL, the editor will have access to remove relevant materials from UGL to that working space, at his discretion, for as long as the materials are required for active study. When materials are so removed, it is the editor's responsibility to control access to them by outside students and scholars, and to provide what security he can for the materials.

Agreed and Signed, [1986]

David Bishop, Director, UGL
On behalf of UGL

William A. Kretschmar, Jr., Faculty On-Site Editor, and
Editor-in-Chief, LAMSAS and LANCS
On behalf of ADS