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A History of the Augustana Library, 1860-1990: an international treasure

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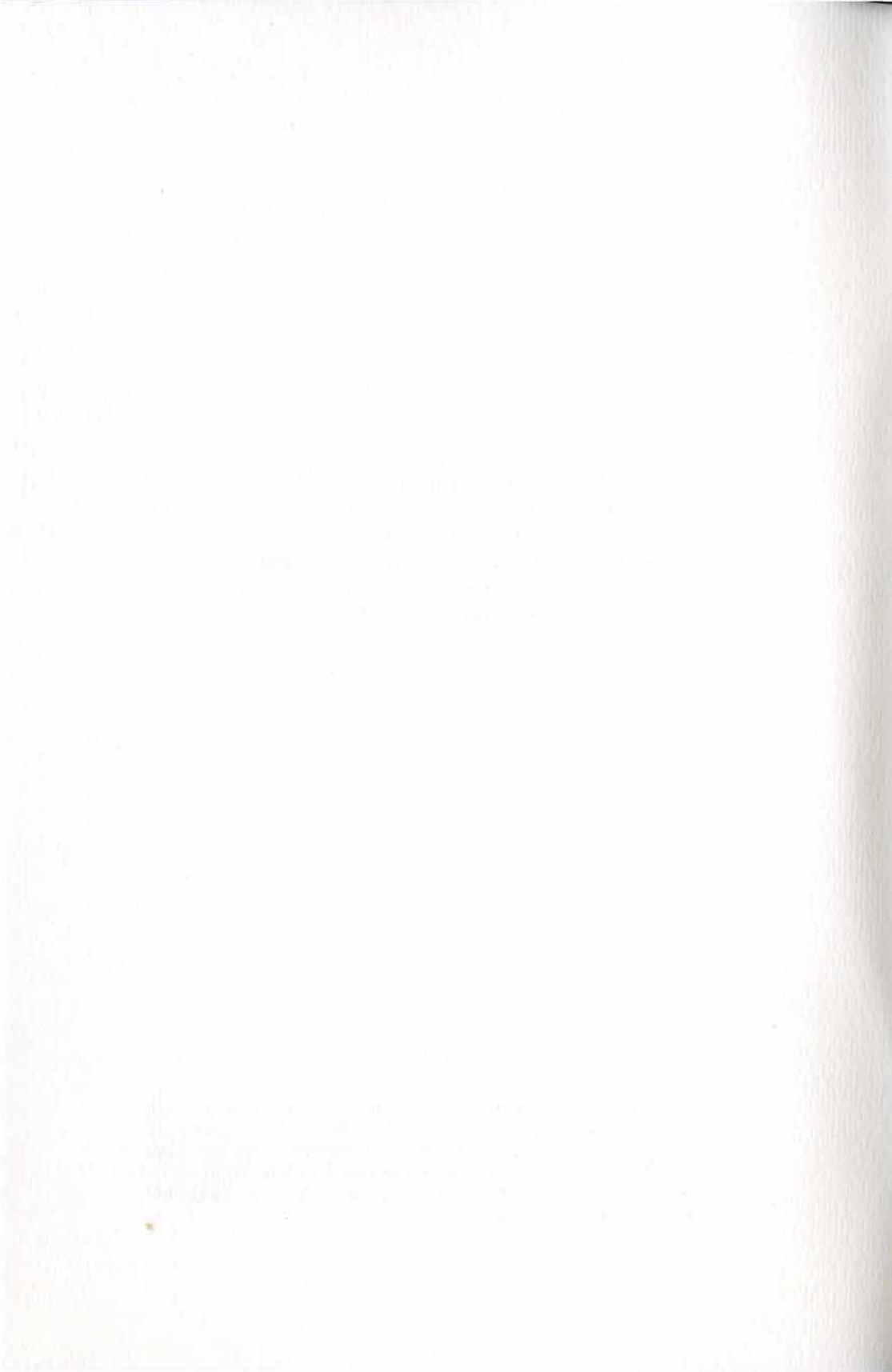


Conrad Bergendoff



To the
able and devoted members of the
staff, present and past, who have
given to the Library its
place of honor in the annals of Augustana
this volume is
gratefully dedicated.

On the cover is an adaptation of the official bookplate, ca. 1912. In the upper circle the Augustana seal, adopted in 1890, shows an open book with the words *Scriptura Sacra* (Sacred Scriptures), and *Sola Fide* (by faith alone), surmounted by a triangle (symbol of the Triune God) with an all-seeing eye (God's omniscience) and rays emanating from the Grace and Glory of God.



**A History of
The Augustana Library
1860-1990**

**An
International Treasure**

**by
Conrad Bergendoff**

**Augustana Historical Society
Rock Island, Illinois
1990**

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Conrad Bergendoff

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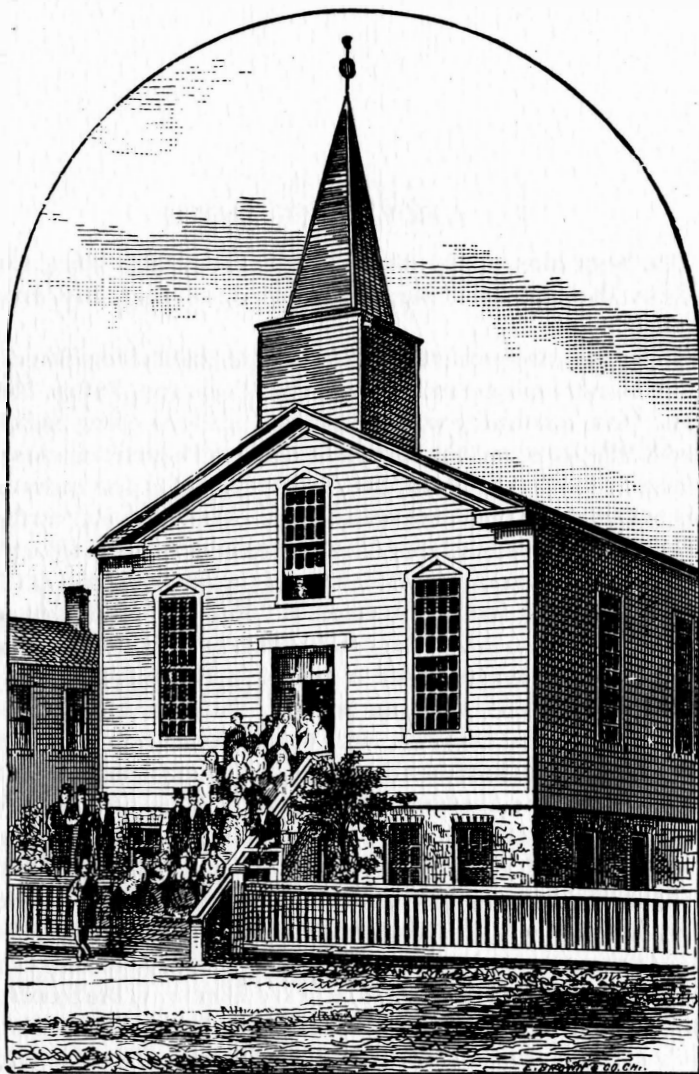
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I. A ROYAL BEGINNING

The beginning of the library is almost a fairy story. Few college libraries have such an auspicious start in a royal palace.

In the decade before the Civil War immigrants from Sweden came in increasing numbers into the Mississippi Valley. They came from a country with religious traditions going back to the Middle Ages and the Reformation. The Church was closely connected with the State, the clergy trained in the universities of Uppsala and Lund, which were older than Harvard or Yale. The spiritual leaders of the immigrants — L.P. Esbjorn in 1849, T. N. Hasselquist in 1852, Erland Carlsson in 1853, O.C.T. Andren in 1856, Jonas Swensson in 1856 — immediately set about training men for the congregations here. At first they associated themselves with a school in Springfield, Illinois founded by earlier German pastors. But, unhappy in this arrangement, the Swedish, with some Norwegian congregations, organized their own Synod, called Augustana (Latin for Augsburg of the Augsburg Confession). This was in 1860. Thus was born Augustana College and Theological Seminary.

When Erland Carlsson wrote to an influential leader in Sweden, the Dean of the Gothenburg Cathedral, Peter Wieselgren, he told of the need for a collection of books for Augustana, promising that the first book in the library here would be Wieselgren's gift to him of the *History of the Swedish Settlement on the Delaware (1638-1821)*. The result of Carlsson's contact was astonishing. King Charles XV of Sweden invited an Augustana representative to pick out 5,000 volumes from his library as a gift to the new school. O.C.T. Andren came and secured the books. At the same time he pleaded the cause of the school. Among the responses were cash collections of \$10,000 and, from a ladies' group in Uppsala, a valuable 104-volume series of Migne's *Greek*



DEN GAMLA KYRKAN PÅ SUPERIOR ST.

The Charles XV collection was set up in the basement of the Immanuel Church, Chicago, 1862-1863.

Fathers. Andren stayed in Sweden, but the gifts were shipped via the Swedish minister in Washington.

As mentioned, the king who donated the first books was King Charles XV. Sweden had been involved in European politics with the result that a general of Napoleon, Jean Baptiste Bernadotte, became the Swedish ruler, as Charles XIV. His son, Oscar I, is represented in the collection, many of whose books bear the royal monogram O. Charles XV succeeded to the throne in 1859.

Since the family of the king was French, a large number of the titles in this donation are French and cover all aspects of French life, history, politics, and culture. But since Andren personally chose books, there are volumes in Swedish, German, and Norwegian, on the history, religion, and culture of Scandinavia.

The collection arrived in Chicago in 1862, and was set up in the meager quarters of the school, provided by the Immanuel congregation. Esbjorn, himself well educated in many subjects, was instructed to catalog the books. But his return to Sweden in 1863 probably prevented this, and a complete list has never been found.

II. FROM CHICAGO TO PAXTON

That year the school itself moved to Paxton, Illinois, a move that was not very fortunate, since the immigrant stream moved toward states north and west. But for the library the move was providential. Had it remained in Chicago, it would have been reduced to ashes in the Great Fire of 1871 along with the church that housed it.

In 1870, the library lost some materials when the Norwegian part of the institution separated to become independent schools, and an unrecorded number of items from the library was allotted to them.

One is tempted to romanticize on this cultural treasure, first in a wild Chicago of Civil War days, 30 years before the founding of the University of Chicago, and on the prairies of Illinois long before the University of Illinois was founded not



This building contained the library at Paxton, 1863-1875.

far from Paxton. We need not fool ourselves into believing that the few students, mostly from Sweden, used the collection extensively. But we should not forget either that the presence of these books produced an incentive to higher education. From the beginning the treasure was a challenge to and a symbol for the kind of education these university graduates cherished and which they hoped their new institution could ultimately provide.

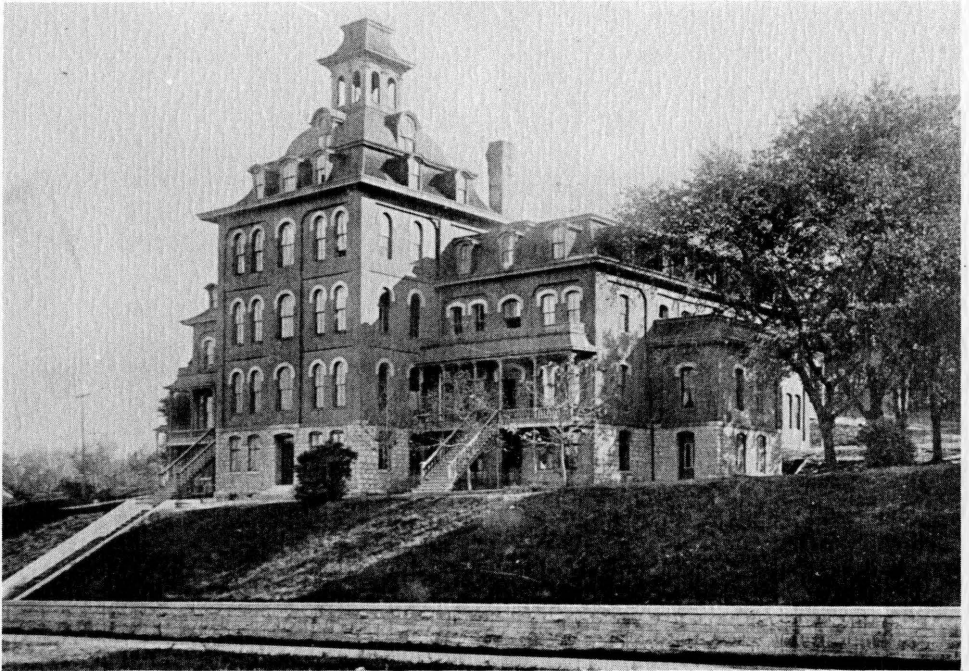
III. THE TOWER IN ROCK ISLAND

After 13 years the school and the library came to rest in Rock Island. When the first "Old Main" was dedicated in 1875 the books were given a place of honor in the central building — the structure that joined the two "wings" together.

Clearly, the needs of instruction called for more "down to earth" books than the royal gift provided. The college *Catalogue* in 1876-7 reported a library of 6,000 volumes. Each year thereafter the number increased by one or two thousand volumes. The building of the present Old Main by 1888 supplied space large enough for 15,000 bound books and pamphlets (unbound pieces) on the third floor.

The character of the library had changed by this time, and English books prevailed. But as the story moves on it is interesting to note the unceasing interest of Swedish friends in church, state, and universities. As we review this story, we discover large gifts from church men. Members of Parliament gave deluxe volumes. The universities continually sent their publications. Professors and religious organizations and societies sent donations. Gifts of books and art pieces were left by visiting church leaders or members of the royal family. The latest evidence of such interest was the promise of a complete set of the new Swedish encyclopedia by the visiting Queen Silvia in 1988.

Consequently it is probably safe to assert that no library in this country has seen a more representative exhibit of Sweden's literature and culture. Some of its treasures go back to the 16th century and are unique: for instance, the 1696



The library was on the third floor of the central section in this original building in Rock Island, 1875-1888.

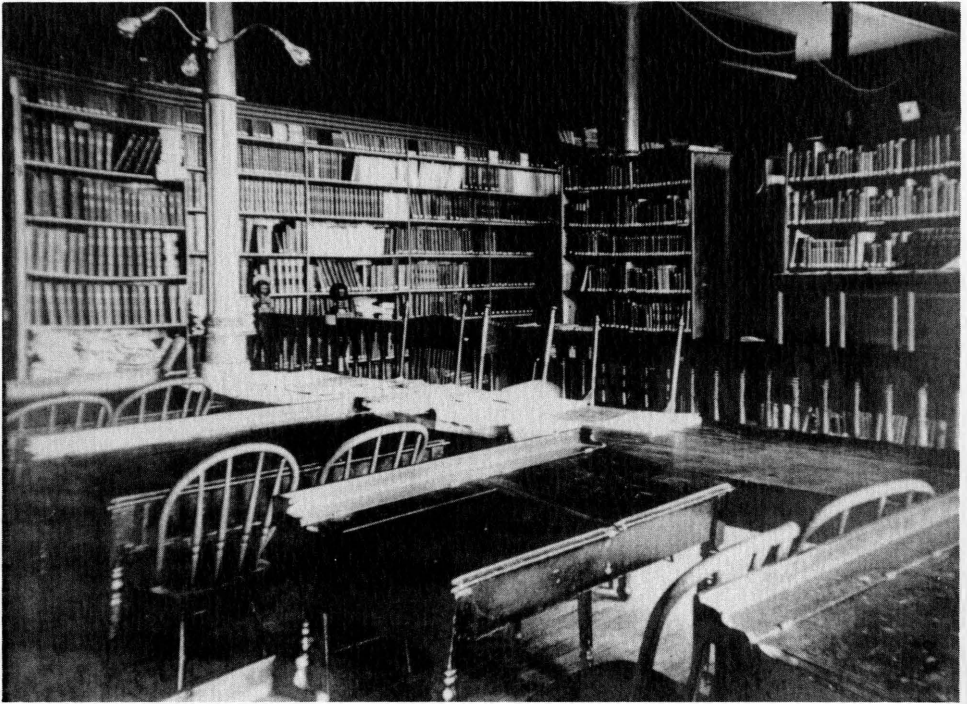
copy of Campanius' translation of Luther's Catechism into the language of the Delaware Indians, and a copy of the first Swedish Bible, 1541.

IV. IN OLD MAIN

In the new Old Main, the library had moved into "commodious new quarters" (*Catalogue*, 1888). It was only open six hours a week, however a reading room was open at all times. There were 50 newspapers and periodicals, "including leading literary reviews in English, Swedish, French and German" (*Catalogue*, 1890). Donors had given a wide variety of books during the first year — among the titles were the *Acts and Publications of the Royal Swedish Academy of Science*.

In the new building as well as in the old, the library divided its space with a museum, a connection which would continue until the next move. The combination most likely had its explanation in the person of Professor Josua Lindahl, who had a doctorate from the University of Lund. He had participated in the expeditions both of the Swedish Society and the Royal Society of London, to the Atlantic, Mediterranean, and Greenland and Swedish waters. In 1876 he was secretary to the Swedish Commission at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition. In 1878 he became professor of mathematics and natural science at Augustana, and in the *Catalogue* of 1879-80 he appears also as librarian and curator of the museum. Lindahl left enduring results in the sciences at Augustana, and the contents of the museum indicate the breadth of his interests. He was succeeded as curator by another recognized scientist, J.A. Udden. A couple of paragraphs from the *Catalogue of 1911-12* acquaint us with the development of the museum while it was housed in Old Main.

All of the various departments of Natural History are quite well represented. Especially is this true of the geological department with its thousands of fossils and mineralogical specimens, and the zoological department containing hundreds of well-known preserved specimens of mammals, birds, reptiles, and fish.



A corner of the library and reading room on the third floor on the south side of Old Main.

The Museum also contains valuable ethnographical collections from many parts of the world, a numismatic collection of over 1200 representative coins and medals besides a large number of rare and valuable notes and paper money, an excellent stamp collection, and a collection of rare and interesting books and manuscripts (*Catalogue*, 1911-12).

A herbarium started in 1893 did not thrive, and circumstances later led to the sale and discontinuance of the coin and stamp collections, despite the enthusiasm and generosity of alumni and friends who had started them. Happier consequences attended the ethnographic, geological, and manuscript treasures.

The office of librarian had neither fixed term nor required professional training. For the next 10 years one of the faculty was induced to add the honor to his regular duties. Lindahl stayed on as curator but Professor A. Bersell, who taught Greek, is listed as librarian off and on several times during the decade. In 1885, Professor R. F. Weidner of the Theological Seminary took charge of the theological books which were considered separate after 1882. When the move to Old Main was made in 1888 the Seminary had over 3,000 volumes, the College 13,000 volumes and pamphlets. Professor C. L. Esbjorn of the modern language department was librarian from 1887-1892, and Professor V. O. Peterson of the chemistry department held the position from 1892-1898, assisted several years by Lydia Olsson. Professor C. O. Granere left the Latin chair to serve as librarian from 1898-1911.

V. C. O. GRANERE

Conditions in the church and the economic world made the 1890's a difficult time despite the increased facilities of the new building. For several years the library holdings grew mostly by donations. Several times no new purchases were reported. But the decade also saw growth in a couple of different directions. The Museum had included literary items and manuscripts in its collections. One of these goes back to the earlier years. T. N. Hasselquist, who had started the paper

Hemlandet in 1855 shortly after his coming to Galesburg, had agreed to send Swedish-American newspapers and periodicals to the Royal Library in Stockholm for exchange with Swedish publications. Thus was begun an arrangement which gave Augustana the most complete collection of what appeared in Swedish-America. Professor C. W. Foss of the history department assumed the task of collecting and cataloguing the material. In 1907 he notes 300 different papers; by 1920 there were over 600 files of American Lutheran and Scandinavian-American literature in English, German, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Finnish, and Icelandic languages.

A second fertile planting dates from 1898. Despite limited resources the Board authorized the publication of a treatise by Professor J. A. Udden, entitled *The Mechanical Composition of Wind Deposits*. Immediately it met with favorable response from libraries and individuals. When a second volume by Udden, *An Old Indian Village*, appeared in 1900, the library reported having received 480 books or pamphlets "from all over the world" in exchange (*Catalogue*, 1900). Subsequent volumes appeared irregularly, but exchange copies kept coming and in some years were the major source of acquisitions. Udden's series had the added value of attracting attention to the faculty and resources of the College.

VI. THE DENKMANN GIFT

1910 was a Jubilee year — it marked the 50th anniversary of the founding of Augustana Church and its educational institution. The year brought large numbers of church and academic people together. Jules Mauritzson, professor of Swedish, used this event to help found the Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Studies. A special reason for celebration was the announcement of the gift of a new library building. The heirs of Mr. and Mrs. F.C.A. Denkmann had decided to honor their parents by erecting the Denkmann Memorial Library on the campus.

The need for the structure had long been felt. The Librar-

ian, Granere, confessed his fear of two catastrophes — fire and collapse. The third story floor, he said, was never intended to support 30,000 volumes. When the wind got intense he feared the “cracking joints would snap.” (*Augustana Bulletin*, 1912) By May 11, 1911 the new majestic building was ready and faculty and students moved the books from Old Main.

The building was designed in Renaissance style, beautiful and impressive. Architects were Patton and Miller of Chicago. The cost was reported at \$208,000. The main reading room could accommodate 200 readers. Reference shelves held over 300 volumes. The Dewey Decimal System was followed in classifying the volumes. The rear of the building held half a dozen stories of stacks. The Museum was on the top floor, over the reading room.



Denkman Memorial Library, 1911-1989.

VII. MARCUS SKARSTEDT

The Board had realized the magnitude of the task in reorganizing the library, and had engaged a trained librarian, Marcus Skarstedt, an alumnus who had gone on to earn a master's degree and a Bachelor of Library Science degree at the University of Illinois. The collection now stood at 15,300 volumes and 14,200 pamphlets, supplemented by 200 current periodicals. The Library Publications had reached No. 7. A gift of \$25,000 from Consul C. A. Smith, Minneapolis, helped improve the holdings.

The new library offered expanded hours for use, daily from 7:45 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. and five days until 9:00 p.m. — a far cry from the limited schedule in Old Main. There, the facility had been open from 8:00 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. school days, from 10:00 to 12:00 on Saturday mornings. In part, this reflected the changing character of college teaching. Instead of being confined to a few textbooks, the student was encouraged to read collateral material. The old idea of a locked room of books gave way to a choice of many books, and slowly the stacks were opened for student browsing and discovery.

Skarstedt was a respected director, and book acquisitions increased steadily. Local citizens' names appeared yearly as donors. The Students' Foreign Missionary Society contributed books on various countries where Augustana alumni were working as missionaries, and the Museum's ethnographic artifacts benefited by this interest. In 1915 Skarstedt stated that most of the 18,800 pamphlets had been received in exchange for the Library Publications. In 1917 he left to become director of the Evanston, Illinois city library, and later was named professor of mathematics at Whittier College in California. Professor Udden had left in 1911 to assume a high position at the University of Texas. These changes were reflected in developments in the Museum.

While ample room was provided for the Museum in Denkmann, interest in its use waned. As the various sciences grew in number of faculty and courses, each branch preferred material closer at hand in lecture rooms and laboratory. Udden had recommended that geology have its own collection. In 1928 Professor Fritiof Fryxell, the initiator of the

geology department, moved the geology contents to Cable Hall, which was divided into lecture room and museum until Wallberg Hall was completed in 1934. The museum in Denkmann then consisted of artifacts from the early immigrant period and the missionary gifts. The Charles XV collection also found its home on this floor of Denkmann, along with archives and manuscripts.

As a legacy of his seven productive years as librarian, Skarstedt left the publication *Books in the Library of Augustana College and Theological Seminary*. It is not a complete list, for much was still uncatalogued. It contains all the titles in the card catalogue, but not the over 5,000 items of uncatalogued material, nor 21,927 unbound volumes and pamphlets. The total, 41,217, "exceeds by 6,007 volumes and 8,127 pamphlets" what he found when he came in 1911 (*Books in the Library*, 1917). The card index by subjects is significant. General works — 1,597, philosophy — 354, religion — 5,198, sociology — 2,326, philology — 695, natural science — 2,397, useful arts — 877, fine arts — 376, literature — 2,876, and history — 2,594. The reading room offered 3,000 volumes of bound periodicals, general reference books, 309 current periodicals, and 11 daily newspapers.

Skarstedt expressed in a few sentences what he thought a college library should be.

It is true that first editions and other books rarities are still eagerly sought after and fondly cherished by librarians, who keep them in apologetic corners and display them upon exclusive request or upon state occasions, but the basic idea of a college library is nowadays no doubt the work-shop idea, and the success of the library is in large measure proportional to the percentage of students who systematically and with the aid of proper guidance exploit the contents of its books (*Books in the Library*, 1917).

He thought it a good sign that within four years the number of books taken out by students increased five-fold. "We may say that the enrollment of the college has increased 22%, attendance in the reading room 52%, books charged out 357%, and the books in the library 45%" (*Books in the Library*, 1917).

The students who entered in 1912 had luxurious library facilities. In the college the enrollment wavered for several years around 200. War and financial problems prevented any rapid growth, the increases were in music and commercial subjects. Even by 1935 the enrollment hardly reached 500. That year the school and Church celebrated their 75th anniversary. The library could report that its holdings now exceeded the 100,000 mark, including uncatalogued items.



Reading room, Denkmann Library, 1911-1989.

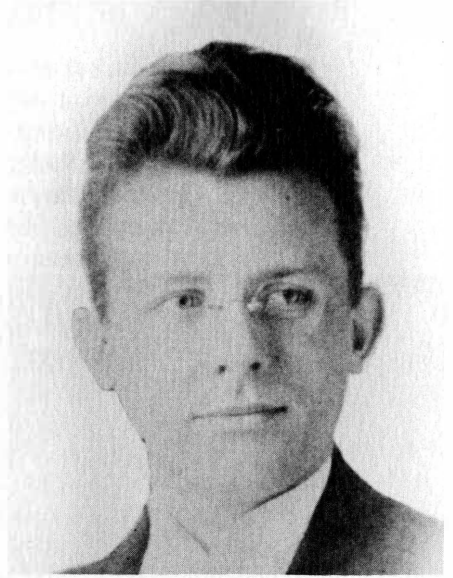
VIII. IRA O. NOTHSTEIN

Ira. O. Nothstein, a graduate of Muhlenberg College and the Philadelphia Lutheran Seminary, a learned and conscientious scholar, had succeeded Skarstedt in 1918. He was assisted by Jeannette Kempe, Lydia Olsson, Drusilla Erickson, and Ruth Carlson. There were now three professionally trained staff members. Nothstein interested himself in the archives, catalogued manuscripts, and translated a valuable Latin text. The list of donors in these lean years is impressive. It includes Axel Josephson of the Newberry Library; von Scheele, a Swedish bishop who bequeathed his library of over 5,000 pieces; the Universities of Uppsala and Lund, which supplied some of their publications; Nathan Soderblom, archbishop of Sweden (31 items); several former professors, notably Nils Forsander of the Theological faculty, who gave his collection of 5,000 volumes; Crown Prince Gustav Adolf who presented 20 volumes. More useful to students was the donation of John and Mary Telleen — John, an alumnus, was professor of English at Western Reserve, Cleveland, Ohio.

A new source of material appeared in 1930, with the organization of the Augustana Historical Society in which Nothstein played an important part. The Society aimed to utilize the vast material that Professor Foss had assembled in the archives during the 50 years of his tenure as professor of history. The *Library Publications* had now reached 18. In time, the number of volumes published by the Historical Society would exceed this series. In a very few instances a volume may appear in both series. The first publication was Professor Fritiof Ander's *T. N. Hasselquist*. This collection of about 40 volumes has had an important influence on the course of historical work on Swedish immigration.



C. O. Granere



Marcus Skarstedt



Ira O. Nothstein



William Baehr

IX. WILLIAM BAEHR

William Baehr, a graduate of Concordia Seminary in St. Louis, with advanced degrees from the University of Illinois, succeeded Nothstein on his retirement, who continued active in the archives. Baehr's decade of service was an active one. The Denkmann family had continued their interest — in 1926 they had given \$5,000 for decoration of the reading room. In 1940, through the interest of John Hauberg (whose wife was a daughter of the Denkmanns) the unfinished basement under the building was turned into space for 50,000 volumes. A Swedish-American editor in Chicago, Oliver A. Linder, donated 500 books and a collection of 6,000 pieces made up of obituary notices and clippings from periodicals, articles that covered every aspect of the life and activities of the immigrants. A second major gift of a similar nature was the library of G. N. Swan, of Sioux City. A former student, Swan had made it his purpose to gather every piece of literature that focused on the history of Swedish and American relations. The 10,000 pieces, in the words of the librarian, were "thought to be the largest private collection of Swedish history and literature in the United States." Other important gifts included the Weimar Edition of Luther's Works, donated by G. Juhlin of Sweden, and a selected list of 266 books on political science, foreign relations, and modern Russian, by George H. Ryden, an alumnus, professor at the University of Delaware. Nothstein continued work in the archives, bound over 1,000 volumes, and made an index of manuscripts. The federal Works Progress Administration (WPA) spent many hours cataloguing the archives. In his reports Baehr stressed the need for discarding useless materials.

An enterprise that involved the library was the organization in 1940 of the Swedish Institute. Under the leadership of Dean Arthur Wald, the local group established important relationships with cultural leaders and agencies in Sweden, which resulted in scholarships, international studies, and increased college and archive collections. A series of reference books on Sweden and Swedish-American activities, *The American Swedish Handbook*, was begun in 1943 and ran through eight volumes, until 1973. The ninth volume was published in 1982 by the Swedish Council of America, to

which the project was transferred when the Institute merged with the Augustana Historical Society.

A spur to careful analysis of the contents of the library was the aim of the College to achieve accreditation by national educational associations. In 1916 Augustana had been a constituent member of the North Central Association. Since then the College has acquired accreditations in sciences, music, theology, teacher education, social work, and in the American Association of University Women. In each case the process has required a detailed examination of the library — its staff, use, relevance, and financial basis. In the 1940's the local Phi Beta Kappa faculty members applied for a charter in the national association. This was granted in 1948 and Augustana joined this bastion of education in the humanities, one of then 250 colleges and universities in the nation that had Phi Beta Kappa chapters. Obviously this action bespoke the adequacy and significance of the college library.

An interesting letter from the U.S. Geological Survey in December 1944 recorded that during the war over 531 items in Japanese and Russian languages had been turned over by the Augustana library, chiefly in geology, botany, and meteorology. The letter continued, "You at Augustana should be proud of your contributions to the War. A truly amazing number of your boys played a very active part in making geology a useful war tool."

X. DONALD ROD

In 1943 William Baehr moved to the library of Kansas State A&M University. He was succeeded by Donald Rod. His period witnessed the culmination of a movement to separate college and seminary. When the theological school received its own complex of buildings in 1923, provision was made for a separate theological library. This section was of major importance, for since 1860 many large gifts had been directed to the seminary.

When finally in 1948 the Augustana Church voted to end the long unity of the institution, the Seminary received its own portion of the campus, its own Board and funds. Mergers

of church groups were much in vogue and the unification of several Lutheran seminaries was proposed. Awaiting further developments, the Seminary remained in Rock Island as an independent institution, with Elinor Johnson as librarian. Though the seminary books were a separate collection as early as 1882, they remained a part of the general library until the building of the seminary complex. In 1929 it numbered 7,000 volumes, which grew to 25,000 volumes at the time of separation. When the Seminary moved in 1967 to the Lutheran School of Theology, adjacent to the University of Chicago, it brought with it 47,000 volumes. It is interesting to recall that some of these volumes had been in the original collection in Chicago over 100 years before. On the removal of the Seminary library from Rock Island, its space now became the home of the oft-moving geology museum, which bears the name of the Fryxell Geology Museum.

For the years 1944-54 Donald Rod presided over an accelerating expansion and widening of the college library. Rod, a graduate of Luther College, received his doctoral degree at the University of Chicago. He was concerned not only about the number of books but about how students were using these books. The card catalogue was improved so that they could find what they needed. Careful count was made and it was found that each month over 1,500 books were checked out. A course was instituted for freshmen which introduced students to the use of the collections. At first seniors were allowed to enter the stacks freely, then the privilege was extended to juniors. In 1948 Rod could report that in one semester over 12,000 books had been checked out.

Important gains were being made in resources. By 1948 catalogued items had grown to 96,308, a 50% growth over twelve years. Some items were of special interest — a 47-volume reprint of Bach's *Complete Works*; an invaluable 53-volume set of Beilstein's *Handbuch der organischen chemie*, a 32 volume translation of the *Babylonian Talmud*, all by purchase. The Librarian's Report in 1949-50 recounted that "the finest gift of books during the past 10 years" came from a Chicago attorney and Augustana alumnus, J. Bernhard Anderson. The collection was one suitable for general use. A gift from the National Research Council of 50,000 maps and items and a 47 volume *Geographie Universalle* signaled the

developments in geology and geography. In 1948 the geography department was separated from geology and had as its first head Dr. Edward Hamming.

The college enrollment approached 1,000, and the librarian was able to persuade the Board to meet the standard expenditure of "10 dollars per student enrolled". New needs began to appear. In 1948 audio-visual materials were placed under library supervision and the number of film-strips was increased. This meant added work for the staff who now had to manage the showings. Dr. Rod was generous in his praise for the dedicated workers, some of over twenty years' service, as Drusilla Erickson in circulation and Ruth Carlson and Dorothy Lundeen in cataloguing. Miss Carlson on occasion served as acting librarian. The "best single addition during my tenure," he stated, was Julin de Voelker, who went on to the Army Library services in Europe. (*Librarian's Report*, 1951-52). Dr. Nothstein had now retired. His work in the archives was of lasting benefit.

The activity of the staff is well documented in the 1951-2 report. 3,652 new volumes were catalogued, and 548 items recatalogued. New titles were varied. Four volumes of the Breitkopf-Hartel series of *Mozart's Werke*, 13 volumes of Frazer's *Golden Bough*, and Hasting's *Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics* were added. Five hundred volumes were withdrawn from the Swan Collection and made the nucleus of the Scandinavian department section. The collection of doctoral theses was discontinued — those on shelves were made a part of the Midwest Center in Chicago.

An unusual acquisition was the Spencer Collection. A Rock Island resident, Jesse Spencer, had assembled a library of 3,500 volumes between 1910 and 1930. Though some estimated that the collection would cost \$25,000, the college secured the volumes for \$15,000. Besides standard material of English, French and German authors and works on art, literature and history, the library was exceptional in first editions of Milton, Tennyson, Longfellow, Dickens, Holmes, and Thoreau; John Smith's *History of Virginia*, 1624; and a number of editions of Izaak Walton's *Compleat Angler*. Impressive, too, were six incunabula (works printed prior to 1501), a page of the Gutenberg Bible, and luxurious bindings of famous printers — Aldine, Elsevir, Plantin.

Needs urged by Rod included microfilm readers, and the removal of the students' post office and the Augustana Choir practice room from the library. The latter were not effected. When Denkmann was occupied in 1911 other departments clamored for space. On the first floor the administration installed an office for the President, the Treasurer, and the Business Office. The lecture room served as rehearsal room for Henry Veld's Augustana Choir. On this floor, too, were all the mail boxes of the student body. No wonder librarians reminded the Board that this was their building. "A new library is our most urgent need," Rod declared in his report of 1947. The Fine Arts Building and later the Student Union would give the library more of its own property, but it took a Seminary removal and a church merger to transfer administrative offices elsewhere. And it would be 45 years for a new building! In 1954 Rod left to become librarian at Northern Iowa University.

XI. LUCIEN WHITE

Lucien White's tenure as librarian was brief, extraordinary and fruitful. White, an alumnus, had gone on for his doctorate in French at the University of Illinois, and became professor of French at his alma mater. After 15 years he took a degree in library science, and served Augustana for four years. In September 1958 he was elected Director of Personnel and Departmental Libraries at the University of Illinois, and in 1971 was made director of this great university library. His emphasis is evident in the records of his few years at Augustana. In his second year the reserve book and periodicals had 25,000 checkouts. A collection was started of paper-bound books. Exchanges were established with 50 other libraries. The director of the University of Iowa libraries was brought in to conduct a survey of the facilities.

A review of catalogued books since 1888 — the first year in Old Main — showed the growth. 1888 — 7310; 1917 — 19,290; 1934 — 58,627; 1946 — 92,100; 1947 — 94,426; 1948 — 98,597; 1949 — 101,223; 1950 — on the separation of the Seminary

library and a new count — 77,253; 1951 — 79,801; 1952 — 82,614; 1953 — 85,013; 1954 — 85,604; 1955 — 88,787; 1956 — 90,681. Not only had the total gained rapidly after the loss of the Seminary section but a policy of withdrawal of less useful material had led in one year to weeding out over 2,000 volumes. The film showings had increased and a phonograph records collection had been started and proved popular.

Among new acquisitions were Jacobson's *Encyclopedia of Chemical Reactions*; Elsevier's *Encyclopedia of Organic Chemistry*, and an update of *Chemical Abstracts*. These were on reserve in Denkmann though there was a tendency to build up departmental collections. Thus the map cases were transferred to the geography and geology rooms. Professor O. Fritiof Ander's volume, No. 27 in the *Library Series* had received wide acceptance and was now sold out. From the library of Iowa State came a 120-volume bound collection of the rag paper edition of *The New York Times*.

In 1956 the library initiated another series of publications called "Occasional Papers." The first was by a widely known alumnus, J.E.W. Wallin of Miami University. Dr. Wallin had distinguished himself in the field of child psychology and a gift from him endowed a series of lectures in this field. Some of the papers are lectures on this fund. Other authors who visited the campus include Louis Gottschalk, Mark van Doren, and Reuben Gustavson.

White rejoiced in a staff of six professionally trained members. He was intent on the use of the library by students. What had formerly been a reading room on the first floor of the stacks was now finished with stacks that provided room for 30,000 more volumes. All students were given free access to the stacks and the 28 study carrels placed among them. Before White left he could report significant increases in a semester's circulation (to 27,000), stacks (to 29,000), reference books (to 40,000), and an increase in the use of films, some departments now having their own. The catalogued volumes in 1958 stood at 95,284.

XII. ERNEST ESPELIE

White's successor was Ernest Espelie — like Rod a graduate of Luther College, with Bachelor and Master of Library Science degrees from the University of Michigan. He came to Augustana after 20 years of service as librarian at the United States Coast Guard Academy in New London, Conn. Under his leadership the library underwent radical changes. He had been here only three years when the Augustana Church merged with several other Lutheran bodies in 1962 to form the Lutheran Church in America.

In negotiations with the new church the college acquired the Seminary complex. This made possible the moving of the President's and Treasurer's offices from the first floor of Denkmann — where they had been since 1911. The President's Office and other administrative quarters now were settled in the former Seminary property which was given the name of Founders' Hall. The merger had also enabled the College to acquire the former Augustana Book Concern, since the LCA transferred its publication house to Philadelphia. On the second floor of this large and useful building the financial offices were now located. Thus, after half a century, the Denkmann Library was able to reclaim its original purpose. One of Espelie's first acts was to place a library exhibit case in the main lobby, underneath the memorial tablet of the Denkmann family.

The closing of the Augustana Book Concern brought an end to a long association with the library. For almost a century college and publication house were next-door neighbors. The Book Concern was a center of Swedish-American publications, and a copy of every piece went to the library. Even more important were the personal contacts of the two enterprises in setting cultural standards, and of immeasurable value was the readiness of the publication house to print works of college people.

Despite the larger quarters, the library was cramped. Experts counselled extensive remodeling. In order to retain the exterior intact, in 1967 an underground space was added to the south side of the building for stack space, while the previous stacks in the basement were replaced by a large reading room. Thus the capacity of the library was increased

to 240,000 volumes. Meanwhile a thorough renovation in the main reading room changed the seating and gave greater space to current periodicals. Total cost for these changes exceeded \$800,000. Space was provided for the archives and special collections on the top floor, to which access was gained by a passenger elevator. These changes resulted in providing seating for over 500 persons.

Mrs. MaryBelle Espelie was also a trained librarian. For many years she assisted in the archives, which steadily accumulated from both church and other sources. Manuscripts were organized and presidential files completed. Archives were designated as Special Collections. An important addition was the Hauberg collection of 3,100 items on Indian, local and Upper Mississippi Valley history.

The new stacks gradually filled. The growth of the library during the Espelie period shows in the budget figures. In fifteen years it grew from less than \$50,000 annually to \$250,000. These amounts reflect a growth of enrollment, and the addition of new departments, for example in 1965 the Department of Business Administration. Later, a computer center was established and a planetarium built.

Another significant development in the period resulted in a new enterprise within the library. The Swedish-American newspaper collection, grown to formidable numbers, presented a problem of deteriorating pages. In 1955 Lucien White had asked the Royal Library if it were interested in filming their collection. The answer was in the affirmative, but funds were lacking. The Augustana Historical Society, however, started and went ahead on its own. Some state libraries became interested in papers with subjects in their own territory. The Wallenberg Foundation in Sweden made a grant of 20,000 crowns, and Augustana College, through the interest of Glen Brolander, Treasurer, and the librarian, John Caldwell, who succeeded Espelie as librarian in 1975, gave substantial help. Lilly Setterdahl was in charge of the project. By 1979 the result was 1,539 rolls of film, covering 236 papers in the U.S. and Canada.

A similar undertaking embraced the records of the Swedish-American churches and fraternal societies. The Emigrant Institute at Växjö, Sweden was enabled to begin this by a subsidy from the Wallenberg Foundation. Ulf Bejbom of Växjö

directed the task which was carried through by Lennart Setterdahl. It meant visiting 1,400 churches and more than 100 societies, securing their records and making film copies. Since these were confidential records, permission to copy them was necessary. The support of the Lutheran Church in America was essential to this project.

From these cooperative ventures and the resources of the Augustana collections arose the Swenson Swedish Immigration Research Center. On December 31, 1980 Birger and Lyal Swenson provided an endowment for establishing a center of research in the records of Swedish immigrants to America, and the Center came into being in 1981. A national board advises on the operation of the Center, while the resources of materials and equipment are owned by the College which provides quarters for the Center in Denkmann Library. It has become the major research institute for the study of the total impact of Swedish immigrants on American life and culture. One of the first projects of the Center was the completion of the microfilming of church and society records begun by the Emigrant Institute, a project lasting two years and costing over \$112,000.

The Center now has some 12,000 volumes in its various collections — Swan, Linder, and Immigration. It subscribes to 30 periodicals, and holds more than 4,000 reels of microfilm material. There are large collections of manuscripts, personal papers, organizational and institutional records, maps, and photographs. The director is Dag Blanck, an Augustana graduate with professional studies at the University of Uppsala. Kermit Westerberg, an Oberlin graduate with experience in the Uppsala Library, is archivist.



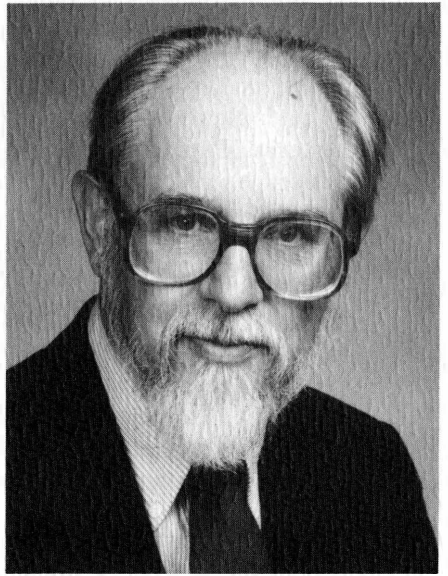
Donald O. Rod



Lucien White



Ernest Espelie



John Caldwell

XIII. JOHN CALDWELL

Deeply involved in the determination of the relationship between the library and the new Swenson Immigration Research Center was the librarian, John Caldwell. Caldwell received his B.S. degree at St. Vincent College, Latrobe, Pa., his M.A. in American Studies at the University of Pennsylvania, and his M.S. in Library Science at Drexel University. He held library positions at Drew University, California Lutheran College, and California State College, Stanislaus, before coming to Augustana.

The extensive addition of stack space under Espelie made room for the rapid expansion presided over by Caldwell. Indeed the increase in the next 14 years was almost exactly the 90,000 volumes newly provided for by the Espelie expansion. This was a time when cost of books rose dramatically (if not tragically). The support of the administration is vouched for in the corresponding rise of the library budget, which in 1975 was about \$250,000. Under Caldwell it had almost reached the million dollar mark.

A significant budget item was the cost of current periodicals — the number approached 1,500. The professionally trained staff was now seven. The computer became the means of changing from the Dewey to the Library of Congress classification. Increased numbers of students and growth in circulation brought a concern for loss of books and for security. This meant stricter examination at the exit, and detailed, constant reports on use of books. Despite every precaution losses occurred.

Great changes were taking place in the world of communications — many were reflected in the library. Copiers had appeared, followed by more mysterious names — phonodiscs, microfiche, microfilm, microcard, cassettes, A-V kits. The scholarly tables endured film-readers and the palatial reading room of Denkmann took on aspects of a tool-room. The College had established a computer center, and computers invaded the library. At the circulation desk the inked stamp gave way to a computer check-out system. The computer center was responsible for terminals installed for student use, but the librarian introduced the computer for library operation, cataloging, bibliographic control, circulation, interli-

brary loan, periodical control, and on-line searching for bibliographic record.

Yet with all these changes in the inner operation of the library, John Caldwell looked back with most satisfaction

on the formation of Bi-State Academic Libraries and our participation in the automation program of the Quad-Cities libraries [which] enhances our image and provides increased resources for our students. In 1977 we joined the national bibliographic utility OCLC; our initial participation was financed by a grant from the Kellogg Foundation. These cooperative efforts have greatly increased our interlibrary loan efforts both as a borrower and as a lender (letter to the author).



The museum, so closely related to the library in early years, found its home at the former Seminary Library when the Seminary moved to Chicago in 1967.

XIV. A LIVING LIBRARY

The Augustana Library is a living, growing institution. Far from being a collection of books it is like a tree, starting as a precious seed, which as it rises branches in different directions. Library and Museum diverge and the Museum concentrates on the geological collection and gets its house in the Fryxell Geology Museum. At first a common property of the College and Seminary, when the two separate a large portion of the collection goes to the Lutheran School of Theology in Chicago. The Swedish character of its beginning persists all through its history and finally expresses itself in a separate division — the Swenson Center for Swedish Immigration Research. As certain categories — such as ethnographic, numismatic, stamps — are discontinued the Museum concerns itself with college and regional items.

The term Archives has now become Special Collections, which includes rare books, manuscripts and college history. The main collections are: Rare Books, Faculty, Alumni, Charles XV, Gustav VI, Augustana Institutions, and Mississippi Valley. Among the rare books are some of the Spencer Collection, Bibles, Reformation imprints, illustrated children's books, Linnaeus, first editions (Milton, Izaak Walton, Carl Sandburg), and Indian collections. Special Collections now number about 8,000 catalogued volumes, 1,000 linear feet of manuscripts, and 2,000 uncatalogued volumes.

For many years a special chemistry library was housed with the chemistry department in Wallberg Hall. Now plans call for these materials to be returned to the main collection. The newly organized Geography department found room for its collection of maps in what had been a part of the Seminary Library. This large asset, known as the David M. Loring Map Library, now has over 80,000 maps, and has moved to the new library.

Through the years we notice the term "catalogued". This implies that not all the various collections have been brought together in a comprehensive scheme. The "uncatalogued" are most often unbound volumes and pamphlets and parts of large collections. An attempt is now being made to record all holdings on the computer system. Since the Espelies' retirement the special collections have been the province first of

Marjorie Miller and then of Judy Belan.

A complete history of the library should consider the holdings of the Music and Art departments, which exceed the items in the catalogued volumes. Such chapters should be written by authors competent in those fields. Over the years Denkmann has afforded an opportunity to exhibit on its walls some of the treasures of the art collection.

However interesting and valuable the Special Collections, the bulk of the library consists of material used by students in over 30 departments of the curriculum. Librarian and teachers consult on acquisitions. So explosive have been the advances in fields such as physics, chemistry, astronomy, and biology that books can hardly keep up to date. The newer discoveries first appear in journals and films, which explain the presence in the library of 1,500 current periodicals. But a constant stream of new literature appears as well in social science, philosophy, religion, and literary criticism. The global horizon appears in new emphasis on geography, political science, foreign language, environment, and economics.

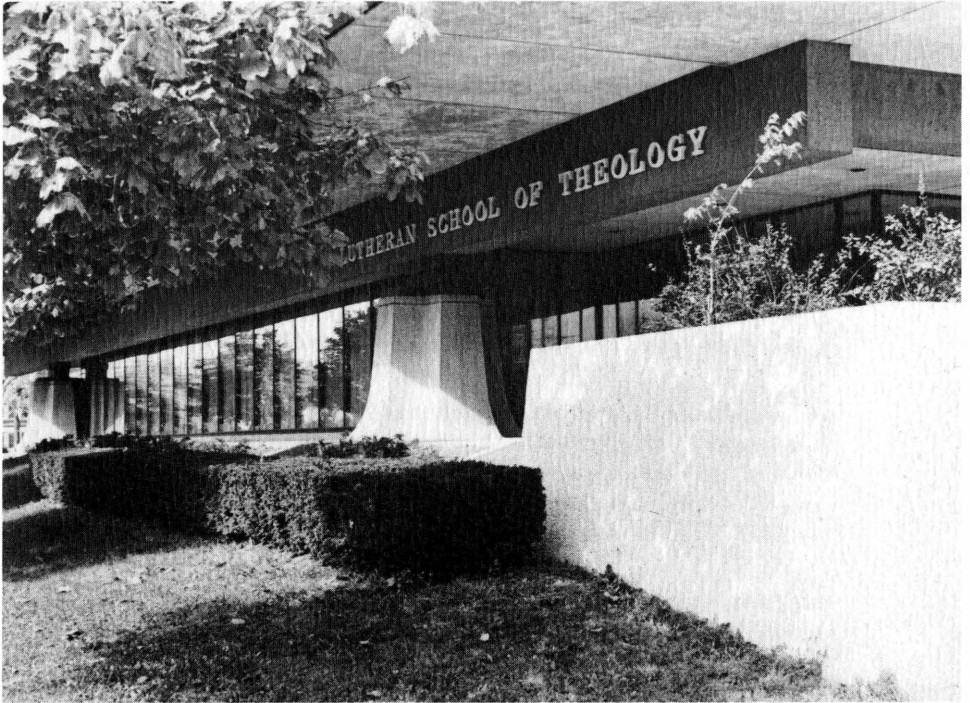
At the same time a veritable revolution is taking place in the art and science of communication dominated by the computer and audio-visual aids. How aware the college is of the forces making the modern world may be revealed by the library. Insofar as all the arteries of the academic body flow in and out of the library it is the heart of the institution, and on its health the whole depends.

This review is incomplete, for it cannot record the love of the thousands of Augustana people for the library — people who through all its history have looked on it as the symbol of the institution. Singly or in groups they have added to its treasures. They rejoiced in it even in its earlier homes. They became enthusiastic as it moved into Denkmann. They have expressed the hopes they have for a coming generation as they show gratitude for what the library meant in their own careers. That it was more than a transient emotion is proved by the excitement which marks all friends of Augustana as preparations are made for a move to a larger home.

A serious omission too is our inability to name all the dedicated staff members who have labored, often thanklessly and in obscurity, to make the library what their vision told them it might be. Before 1912 the faculty added the care of

the library to their regular duties. Since then the line of head librarians is made up of trained and experienced persons, many of national reputation in the library world. Again and again they tell in their reports of the kind of assistants who make their position remarkable. The foregoing pages include the names of those who gave much of their time to the institution — a complete list is not now possible. But to have had part in the library was an experience to treasure in memory.

The following appendices constitute the titles of various publications sponsored by the library and the Augustana Historical Society. For almost one hundred years, these publications and the activity of those closely involved with the collections has added to the knowledge of Augustana far and wide, in this country and abroad. As the library is moved and the Denkmann building is used for new purposes, as some 300,000 items are transferred to the new building under the direction of newly-appointed librarian Barbara Doyle-Wilch (A.B. Butler University, M.A. Butler University, M.L.S. University of Denver), the 130-year-old Augustana Library begins to write a new chapter.



Over 40,000 volumes of the Augustana collection became a major part of the new merged seminary library in Chicago — many of the books had been in the original collection in Chicago a century earlier.

XV. LIBRARIANS

President T. N. Hasselquist in charge of library 1860-79

Josua Lindahl 1879-80, 1883-1887

Anders Bersell 1880-83

C.L.E. Esbjorn 1887-1892

V. O. Peterson 1892-98 Lydia Olsson 1896-98

C. O. Granere (first full time librarian) 1898-1912

Marcus Skarstedt 1912-17

Ira Nothstein 1917-35

William Baehr 1936-44

Donald Rod 1944-53

Lucien White 1954-58

Ernest Espelie 1959-75

John Caldwell 1975-89

Barbara Doyle-Wilch 1989

APPENDIX I

AUGUSTANA COLLEGE LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS AUGUSTANA COLLEGE LIBRARY ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS 61201

The Augustana Library Publications began in 1899. They are mainly the works of professors and alumni who have been enabled to publish the results of their research.

1. *The Mechanical Composition of Wind Deposits* by Johan August Udden. 1898. 69 pp.
2. *An Old Indian Village* by Johan August Udden. 1900. 80 pp. (out of print)
3. *The Idyl in German Literature* by Gustav Albert Andreen. 1902. 96 pp.
4. *On the Cyclonic Distribution of Rainfall* by Johan August Udden. 1905. 21 pp.
5. *A Preliminary List of Fossil Mastodon and Mammoth Remains in Illinois and Iowa* by Netta C. Anderson. *On the Proboscidian Fossils of the Pleistocene Deposits in Illinois and Iowa* by Johan August Udden. 1905. 57 pp.
6. *Scandinavians Who Have Contributed to the Knowledge of the Flora of North America* by Per Axel Rydberg, Ph.D. *Report on a Geological Survey of the Lands Belonging to the New York and Texas Land Company, Ltd., in the Upper Rio Grande Embayment in Texas* by Johan August Udden. 1907. 107 pp. vii. (out of print)
7. *Genesis and Development of Sand Formations on Marine Coasts* by Pehr Olsson-Seffer, Ph.D. *The Sand Strand Flora of Marine Coasts* by Pehr Olsson-Seffer, Ph.D. 1910. 183 pp.
8. *Alternative Readings in the Hebrew of the Books of Samuel* by Otto H. Bostrom, Ph.D. 1918. 60 pp.
9. *On the Solutions of the Differential Equations of Motion of a Double Pendulum* by William E. Cederberg. 1923. 62 pp.
10. *The Danegeld in France* by Einar Joranson, Ph.D. 1923. 247 pp.
11. *Sedimentation in the Mississippi River between Davenport, Iowa and Cairo, Illinois* by Alvin L. Lugn, Ph.D. 1927. 104 pp.
12. *The Development of Commerce Between the United States and Sweden, 1870-1925* by Frederick Tilberg, Ph.D. 1929. 185 pp.

13. *Glacial Features of Jackson Hole, Wyoming* by Fritiof M. Fryxell. 1930. 129 pp. (out of print)
14. *T. N. Hasselquist* by Oscar Fritiof Ander. 1931. x, 260 pp. (out of print)
15. *The Relation of Swedish-American Newspaper to the Assimilation of Swedish Immigrants* by Albert Ferdinand Schersten. 1935. 102 pp.
16. *The Structural Geology and Physiography of the Teton Pass Area, Wyoming* by Leland Horberg. 1938. 86 pp.
17. *The Mexican Revolution of Ayutla, 1854-1855* by Richard A. Johnson. 1939. 125 pp.
18. *The Structural Geology of the Cache Creek Area, Gros Ventre Mountains, Wyoming* by Vincent E. Nelson. 1942. 46 pp.
19. *The Planting of the Swedish Church in America: Graduation Dissertation of Tobias Eric Biorck*. Translated and edited by Ira Oliver Nothstein, D.D. 1943. 39 pp.
20. *Regional Conflicts Around Geneva* by Adda Bruemmer Bozeman. 1949. 432 pp.
21. *Geology of the Northwest Flank of the Gros Ventre Mountains, Wyoming* by Frank Albert Swenson. 1949. 75 pp.
22. *The Swedish Theatre of Chicago, 1868-1950* by Henriette C. K. Naeseth. 1951. 390 pp.
23. *Structural Geology and Physiography of the Northern End of the Teton Range, Wyoming* by Rudolph William Edmund. 1951. 82 pp.
24. *The Resistance of the Air to Stone-dropping Meteors* by Harry E. Nelson. 1953. 37 pp.
25. *The Port of Milwaukee* by Edward Hamming. 1953. 162 pp.
26. *The John H. Hauberg Historical Essays* by O. Fritiof Ander, ed. 1954. 70 pp.
27. *The Cultural Heritage of the Swedish Immigrant — Selected References* — by O. Fritiof Ander. 1956. 191 pp. (out of print)
28. *The Building of Modern Sweden — The Reign of Gustav V, 1907-1950* — by O. Fritiof Ander. 1958. 271 pp. (out of print)
29. *Lincoln Images: Augustana College Centennial Essays* by O. Fritiof Ander, Ed. 1960. 161 pp.
30. *Nazi War Aims — The Plans for the Thousand Year Reich* — by John Robert Bengtson, Ph.D. 1962. 155 pp. (out of print)

31. *In the Trek of the Immigrants — Essays Presented to Carl Wittke* — by O. Fritiof Ander, ed. 1964. 325 pp. (out of print)
32. *Kierkegaard's Authorship: A Guide to the Writings of Kierkegaard* by George E. Arbaugh and George B. Arbaugh. 1967. 431 pp.
33. *Augustana — A Profession of Faith. A History of Augustana College, 1860-1935* by Conrad Bergendoff. 1969. 220 pp.
34. *The Masks of Comedy* by Ann Boaden, ed. 1980. 102 pp.
35. *Swedish-American Newspapers* compiled by Lilly Setterdahl. 1981. 36 pp.

APPENDIX II

AUGUSTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
PUBLICATIONS
C/O AUGUSTANA COLLEGE LIBRARY
ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS 61201

For over fifty years the Augustana Historical Society has been publishing scholarly works on the history of the College and the Church and their contributions to American culture.

1. *T. N. Hasselquist: The Career and Influence of a Swedish-American Clergyman, Journalist and Educator* by Oscar Fritiof Ander, Ph.D. 1931. x, 260 pp. (out of print)
2. *The Early Missionary Work of the Augustana Synod in New York City, 1865-1866* by Gustav Andreen.
The Iowa Synod's Attempt at Missionary Work Among the Indians, 1859-1869 by Henry F. Staack.
Thomas Moran's Journey to the Tetons in 1879 by Fritiof Fryxell. (out of print)
The Historical and Cultural Background of Swedish Immigrants of Importance to Their Assimilation in America by Albert F. Schersten. (out of print)
Swedish-American Newspapers and the Republican Party, 1855-1875 by O. Fritiof Ander. 1932. 89 pp. (out of print)
3. *Augustana Book Concern* by Ernest W. Olson.
Christina Nilsson's Visit to Brockton, Massachusetts in November, 1870 by Evald B. Lawson. 1934. 96 pp.
4. *Early Life of Eric Norelius (1833-1862): A Lutheran Pioneer* Translation by Rev. Emeroy Johnson.
A Guide to the Material on Swedish History in the Augustana College Library by O. F. Ander. 1934. 320 pp. (out of print)
5. *C. W. Foss; An Appreciation* by George M. Stephenson.
Diary Kept by L. P. Esbjorn, 1849
Reports to the American Home Missionary Society, 1849-1856.
The Sources of the Original Constitution of the Augustana Synod.
Early Letters to Erland Carlsson.
Sources on Revolutionary Europe by George Gordon Andrews. 1935. 160 pp.
The Augustana Historical Society by O. L. Nordstrom (out of print)

6. *Swedish-American Literary Periodicals* by G. N. Swan. 1936. 91 pp. (out of print)
7. *Letters Relating to Gustaf Unonius and the Early Swedish Settlers in Wisconsin* translated by George M. Stephenson. Assisted by Olga Wold Hansen. 1937. 91 pp. (out of print)
8. *The Problem of the Third Generation Immigrant* by M. L. Hansen. 1938. 24 pp. (out of print)
Olof Olsson: The Man, His Work, His Thought by Ernst Wilhelm Olson, L.H.D. 1941. 351 pp.
9. *The American Origin of the Augustana Synod From Contemporary Lutheran Periodicals, 1851-1860* by O. Fritiof Ander and Oscar L. Nordstrom. 1942. 192 pp.
10. *Selected Documents Dealing With the Organization of the First Congregations and the First Conferences of the Augustana Synod and Their Growth until 1860, Vol. 1*, translated and edited by I. O. Nothstein. 1944. 195 pp.
11. *Selected Documents Dealing with the Organization of the First Congregations and the First Conferences of the Augustana Synod and Their Growth until 1860, Vol. 2*, edited by I. O. Nothstein. 1946. 167 pp.
12. *The Swedish Theatre of Chicago, 1869-1950* by Henriette C. K. Naeseth. Published jointly with the Augustana College Library Publications. 1951. 390 pp.
13. *Smoky Valley People. A History of Lindsborg, Kansas* by Emory Kempton Lindquist. Published by Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kansas, but made a volume of the Augustana Historical Society Publications. 1953. x. 269 pp. (out of print)
14. *Olof Christian Telemak Andren, Ambassador of Good Will* by Oscar N. Olson. 1954. 103 pp.
15. *Sward and Johnson, Biographical Sketches of Augustana Leaders* by Oscar N. Olson. 1955. 80 pp.
16. *Anders Jonasson Lindstrom, Uppsala Student, Augustana Professor* by Oscar N. Olson. 1957. 47 pp.
17. *Two Primary Sources for a Study of the Life of Jonas Swensson* by Evald Benjamin Lawson. 1957. 39 pp.
18. *Prairie Grass Dividing* by James Iverne Dowie. 1959. xvi. 262 pp. (out of print)
19. *Pioneering Adventures of Johan Edvard Lilljeholm in America, 1846-1850* translated by Arthur Wald. 1962. xii. 53 pp.

20. *The Swedish Immigrant Community in Transition: Essays in Honor of Dr. Conrad Bergendoff* edited by J. Iverne Dowie and Ernest M. Espelie. 1963. x. 246 pp. (out of print)
21. *The Immigration of Ideas: Studies in the North Atlantic Community. Essays presented to O. Fritiof Ander* edited by J. Iverne Dowie and J. Thomas Tredway. 1968. ix. 214 pp. Second printing October 1970.
22. *Vision For a Valley: Olof Olsson and the Early History of Lindsborg* by Emory Lindquist. 1970. xiii. 138 pp. Fortieth Anniversary Publication. (out of print)
23. *An Immigrant's Two Worlds: A Biography of Hjalmar Edgren* by Emory Lindquist. 1972. x. 97 pp.
24. *An Immigrant's American Odyssey: A Biography of Ernst Skarsted* by Emory Lindquist. 1974. xi. 240 pp.
25. *The Americanization of Carl Aaron Swensson* by Daniel M. Pearson. 1977. xviii. 169 pp.
26. *Shepherd of an Immigrant People: The Story of Erland Carlsson* by Emory Lindquist. 1978. xi. 236 pp.
27. *Immigrant, Executive, Traveler: My Story* by Birger Swenson. 1979. xi. 250 pp.
28. *The Augustana Ministerium. A Study of the Careers of the 2,504 Pastors of the Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Synod/Church, 1850-1962* by Conrad Bergendoff. 1980. 246 pp.
29. *One Hundred Years of Oratorio at Augustana: A History of the Handel Oratorio Society, 1881-1980* by Conrad Bergendoff. 1981. 54 pp.
30. *Peter Fjellstedt: Missionary Mentor to Three Continents* by Emmet E. Eklund. 1983. xiv. 197 pp.
31. *The Pioneer Swedish Settlements and the Swedish Lutheran Churches in America in 1845-1860* by Eric Norelius, translated by Conrad Bergendoff. 1984. 419 pp.
32. *The Missionary Spirit in the Augustana Church* by George F. Hall. 1984. iix. 166 pp. (out of print)
33. *An Historical Survey of the Augustana College Campus* by Glen E. Brolander. 1985. viii. 102 pp. (out of print)
34. *Seven Sermons from the 125th Anniversary Year of Augustana College, Rock Island, Il.* edited by Phil Schroeder. 1986. 32 pp. Distributed by Augustana College Campus Ministry.

35. *Prophetic Voice for the Kingdom: The Impact of Alvin Daniel Mattson Upon the Social Consciousness of the Augustana Synod* by Gregory Lee Jackson. 1986. xvii. 239 pp. Distributed by Fortress Book Store, c/o Lutheran School of Theology, 1100 E. 55th St., Chicago, IL 60615.
36. *His Name Was Jonas: A Biography of Jonas Swensson* by Emmet E. Eklund. 1987. 176 pp.
37. *The Church of Sweden on the Delaware, 1638-1831* by Conrad Bergendoff. 1988. 38 pp.
38. *The Story of John Fryxell* by Fritiof M. Fryxell. 1990. 58 pp.

APPENDIX III

AUGUSTANA COLLEGE LIBRARY
OCCASIONAL PAPERS
AUGUSTANA COLLEGE LIBRARY
ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS 61201

Occasional Papers afforded an opportunity to record lectures by scholars visiting the campus, or writing on topics of current interest.

1. *Notable Advances in the Understanding and Treatment of Mentally Handicapped Children* by J. E. Wallace Wallin. 1957. (Wallin Lecture) 20 pp.
2. *One Hundred Years of British Colonial Policy* by Edgar L. Erickson. 1958. 19 pp.
3. *The United States and Lafayette* by Louis Gottschalk. 1958. 19 pp.
4. *Obligations of the Educated Man* by Charles H. Whitmore. 1958. 13 pp.
5. *Science and Liberal Education in the Space Age* by Glenn T. Seaborg. 1960. 15 pp.
6. *Humanity's Great Adventure* by Reuben G. Gustavson. 1960. 19 pp.
7. *Perspective in American Education* by Conrad Bergendoff. *Doctors and Masters* by Mark Van Doren. 1961. 20 pp.
8. *The Quest for Community* by O. H. Mowrer. 1962. (Wallin Lecture) 15 pp.
9. *Categories and Variables in Special Education* by Maynard C. Reynolds. 1968. (Wallin Lecture) 16 pp.
10. *Expatriates and Repatriates — A Neglected Chapter in United States History* by Theodore Saloutos. 1972. 21 pp. (out of print)
11. *Meteorites: The Poor Man's Space Probe* by Edward J. Olsen. 1973. 18 pp.
12. *Jenny Lind Chapel: Pioneer Church at Andover* by Erwin Weber. 1975. 31 pp.
13. *The Interdisciplinary Dilemma — A Case for Flexibility in Academic Thought* by Roald Fryxell. 1977. 16 pp.
14. *Race and Sex Effects in the Conformity Behavior of Children* by Gordon N. Cantor. 1978. 16 pp.

15. *A Pioneer Lutheran Ministry — L. P. Esbjorn and His Family in Andover, Illinois* by Lilly Setterdahl. 1986. 54 pp. Distributed by Jenny Lind Chapel Fund, Andover, IL 61233.
16. *The Problem of the Third Generation Immigrant* by Marcus Lee Hansen. A republication of the 1937 address with introductions by Peter Kivisto and Oscar Handlin. Distributed by Swenson Swedish Immigration Research Center, Augustana College
17. *Letters from Andover to Hogarp, Sweden: 1858-1898* edited and translated from Swedish by Conrad Bergendoff. 1988. 53 pp. Distributed by Jenny Lind Chapel Fund, Andover, IL 61233.
18. *The Parkander Papers* edited by Jane Telleen, Ann Boaden, and Roald Tweet. 1988. 60 pp. Distributed by East Hall Press, Augustana College, Rock Island, IL 61201.

APPENDIX IV

THE AMERICAN SWEDISH HANDBOOKS

For a number of years the Augustana Swedish Institute focused on relationships with cultural forces in Sweden and published a series of handbooks to facilitate these relationships. There were eight volumes published from the time when the handbooks were begun, 1943, until 1973, when the project was taken over by the Swedish Council in America, a national society.

SOURCES

The origin of the Charles XV gift is described in G. Westin *Emigranterna och Kyrkan*, 1932 and O.C.T. Andrén's report in *Ratta hemlandet och Augustana*, Oct. 1872. A partial list of the books is in George F. Andrews's article in Volume V of the *Augustana Historical Society Publications*, 1935. Professor Andrews was interested mostly in the French titles.

Beginning in 1876-77 the annual *Catalogue of Augustana College and Theological Seminary* included an item on the significance and status of the library, indicating its growth and major donations. "The Library Before Denkmann" is told by John Caldwell, *Augustana Historical Society Newsletter*, volume 4, no. 2, Spring-Summer 1989. *A History of the Library of Augustana College and Theological Seminary* in the *Catalogue* of 1909-10, was reported by the then-librarian C. O. Granere.

The Augustana Bulletin of March 1, 1912 is devoted to the dedication of the Denkmann Library building. President Gustav Andreen told of the donors, the family of Mr. and Mrs. F.C.A. Denkmann, and described the features of the impressive building. The Bulletin gives a number of illustrations. In *The Augustana Bulletin* of March 1, 1917 the librarian, Marcus Skarstedt, reviews the history of the library and lists the 19,290 books "that are entered in the card catalogue of the library. Uncatalogued material would raise the total of 41,217."

"Treasures in the Augustana Library" is an article by O. Fritiof Ander, in *After Seventy-Five Years*, Rock Island, 1935.

Rather full accounts were made by the librarians between 1935-62 in the annual departmental reports. In subsequent years the budget figures reflect the growth both of books and services. The extensive alterations in Denkmann, 1969, are described in Glen Brolander's *An Historical Survey of the Augustana College Campus*, 1985, p. 39. More recent details have been provided in staff reports, correspondence, and personal interviews.

The filming of the Swedish-American Newspaper Collection is explained in Lilly Setterdahl's article in *The Swedish-American Historical Quarterly*, Jan. 1984. A report by the Vaxjo Emigrant Institute summarizes the story of the filming of the Swedish-American church records, 1979. *Guide to Resources and Holdings* is a recent publication of the Swenson Swedish Immigration Research Center, Rock Island, Ill. 1990. The center publishes periodical newsletters.

The Museum was noted in the early catalogue but the move to

Denkmann gave occasion for a review of its history in the college *Catalogue*, 1911-12. In 1924 Fritiof Fryxell published *The Augustana Museum of Natural History* — a semi-centennial retrospect, 1874-1924, Augustana Book Concern, 1924. An illustrated booklet on *The Fryxell Geology Museum*, Jan. 1970, gives the story of this unusual teaching museum in its new home. *A History of the Theological Book Collection in the Library of Augustana College and Theological Seminary* is a master's thesis at the Graduate Library School, Chicago, 1957, by Elinor Johnson, who was director of the Seminary library before its removal to the Lutheran School of Theology, Chicago.

