350 YEARS AFTER DELAWARE

By Dag Blanck

350 years ago, a group of Swedish and Finnish settlers landed on the Delaware River and formed the colony of New Sweden. Although this Swedish colonial venture eventually failed and its subsequent impact on American colonial history was limited, the anniversary of this Swedish settlement in 1988 is still an occasion to celebrate the Swedish presence in America and to inform Americans about Sweden. In fact, celebrating this colony has always played an important role in Swedish-America, dating back to the 250th anniversary in Minneapolis in 1888 and the tercentenary in 1938.

During this past year, the Swenson Center and Augustana College have been a part of the 1988 celebration. On April 20, Queen Silvia of Sweden visited Rock Island. Her visit included a public convocation on the campus of Augustana College, where a 1,500 person audience greeted the Queen, as well as a tour of the Swenson Center.

On the program were speeches by three members of the Swenson Center’s Advisory Committee: Dr. Thomas Tredway, President of Augustana College; Dr. Conrad Bergendoff, President Emeritus of Augustana; and Dr. Nils Hasselmo, Provost of the University of Arizona, a graduate of and former Swedish professor at Augustana. Hasselmo gave the keynote address on the topic of “Swedish Educational Contributions to America.”

Following the convocation, the Queen and her entourage, including Countess Ulla Wachtmeister, the wife of the Swedish ambassador to Washington, and Peter Wallenberg, the chairman of the Swedish planning committee for the New Sweden celebration, visited the Swenson Center. At the Center, the Queen was informed of its work, and she examined some of our collections. An immigrant to Sweden herself, the Queen was keenly interested in learning more about the lives of Swedish immigrants in America, and actually spent more than her allotted time at the Swenson Center.

Other activities connected with New Sweden ’88 during the year have included the new exhibit, “Sweden and America 1638-1988: A History Celebrated,” which was on display in Rock Island during April and May. This excellent exhibit, which depicts most aspects of Swedish-American relations, from the arrival of the New Sweden colonists through the mass immigration of the nineteenth century to the present-day phenomena of Absolut Vodka and Volvo, was put together by Professor Byron Nordstrom of Gustavus Adolphus College (another member of our Advisory Committee) and financed by the Swedish Council of America.

Another Swedish-American exhibit will be in Rock Island during September and October. It deals with the life and work of the Swedish engineer John Ericsson, the inventor of the screw propeller and the designer of the ship Monitor, which fought on the Union side at the Battle of Hampton Roads during the Civil War. The John Ericsson exhibit is sponsored by one of the Swenson Center’s sister organizations in Sweden, the Emigrant Register in Karlstad in Värmland.

A visit to the Swenson Center was a high point of Queen Silvia’s visit to Augustana College. Pictured in the left foreground are Lyal and Birger Swenson, whose generous contributions established the Center and helped fund its work. In the background from left to right are Dag Blanck; Swenson Center Director; Victoria Oliver, Swenson Center Researcher/Secretary; Kermit Westerberg, Swenson Center Archivist/Librarian; Queen Silvia of Sweden; Glen Brolander, Swenson Center Board Member, and Dr. Thomas Tredway, President, Augustana College.

Please turn to page 3.
Collection Update

To keep you informed about the kinds of materials we have at the Swenson Center, archivist Kermit Westerberg continues his survey of various archival holdings. In this issue, he presents the microfilmed records of Swedish-American and Swedish-Canadian organizations.

Some of the most fascinating records are those of smaller, more local organizations from around the country that were targeted by the Center's 1982-1984 microfilming project or that resulted from earlier field surveys. The list is long, and the contents varied, but the following categories are represented:

- **Athletics and sports**: 6 organizations
- **Banking**: 3 organizations
- **Choral, singing, and general music**: 12 organizations
- **Historical, cultural, patriotic, literary**: 27 organizations
- **Immigrant settlements**: 1 organization
- **Insurance, benevolent, sick-benefit, hospitals, immigrant, and social welfare**: 30 organizations
- **Manufacturing and industry**: 5 organizations
- **Masonic and other orders**: 4 organizations
- **Occupational groups, associations, and trade unions**: 8 organizations
- **Political clubs**: 1 organization
- **Provincial clubs and societies**: 14 organizations
- **Publishing firms**: 1 organization
- **Real estate and land companies**: 4 organizations
- **Religious and temperance interests**: 4 organizations
- **Women's interests**: 3 organizations.

The entries below from some of these categories suggest the variety of organizations and their types of historical records:

- **Swedish Independent Political Club** (1892), Thompson, Conn.: constitution and minutes (1892-1895).
- **New Sweden Colony** (1870), Maine: register of immigrant arrivals (July 1870-January 1874) with names, ages, occupations, places of origin, dates of arrivals, numbers of settlement lots, townships, and appended remarks.
- **Scandia Athletic Club** (1923), Hartford, Conn.: minutes and membership (1931-1939), resume of activities (1933-1955), financial records (1925-1927), and scrapbooks (1923-1948).
- **Swedish Typographical Union** (1893), #247 ITU, Chicago, Ill.: history (1893-1913), constitution (1902), by-laws (1926), minutes (1960-1965), membership register (1893-1956), membership applications (1946-1962), and miscellaneous.
- **Immanuel Deaconess Institute** (1887), Omaha, Nebr.: histories (1962), constitution (1892), minutes and records of proceedings (1891-1919), deaconess' registers (1891, 1907-1943), minutes of children's home (1910-1925), scrapbooks (1900-1902), and autobiographical material.

Basic descriptive data on all of these collections are now in the Center's computerized data base, which can be used to generate alphabetical listings by state, city, subject, and organizational title. These provide better and more convenient access for researchers than the conventional catalog card. A similar data base file has been developed for the Center's extensive holdings of congregational and church conference records from five major Swedish-American denominations.
Useful tools for family history research:

**Swedish-American Church Records**

Family history is an important part of the work at the Swenson Center. In this article, researcher Vicky Oliver presents one of the most important sources for family history at the Center, the Swedish-American church records.

**Overview of Church Records.**

The Swedish-American church records are the most frequently used source of information for family history research at the Swenson Center. As we reported in our first issue, the Swenson Center has church records of Swedish congregations from the following denominations: Augustana Lutheran, Mission Covenant, Evangelical Free, Swedish Methodist, and Swedish Baptist churches. More than 1,700 Swedish-American congregations in the United States and Canada have been microfilmed in two separate projects by the Emigrant Institute, Växjö, Sweden, and by the Swenson Center and are now on deposit at the Swenson Center.

The church records were generally microfilmed in three sections: minutes of church meetings, membership records, and records of ministerial acts. Ministerial acts list baptisms, confirmations, marriages, reception and dismissal of members, and funerals. Of these, the membership records and ministerial acts are the most help to family-history researchers.

Because church membership was not required in America as it was in Sweden, many Swedish immigrants chose not to join a church upon arrival in North America. However, even if immigrants were not church members, they were sometimes married in the church, or buried from the church, or had their children baptized by the local pastor. These activities will be listed in the ministerial acts with a notation that the person, or in the case of baptisms, the parents, were not church members.

**Using this resource.** To begin research in the Swedish-American church records, one must know where the immigrants settled in North America. In the case of a city with a large Swedish population, such as Chicago or Minneapolis, knowing the name of the specific church, a street address, or even the name of the neighborhood of residence is important, allowing one to quickly find the right source rather than having to search through all the records. Some membership books have indexes in the beginning. The indexes are of varying accuracy. In general, the older the book, the more likely the information about the parish in Sweden will be accurate. The newer the book, the more likely the book will be indexed, and that index accurate. It is important to look in all the membership books from a particular congregation since the books do not cover a set time period. As one book was filled up, a new one was started. Some books cover a period of five years, some twenty-five years, some even more.

The tradition of recording personal information about a church member was brought over by pastors from Sweden. However, no set guidelines were established as to what information was recorded. If the church books were completely and accurately kept, the following information can be gained from them: name; date and place of birth; date (and sometimes place) of baptism; date of confirmation; knowledge of the catechism; date of marriage; date received as a church member; last place of residence in Sweden and date of arrival in America; most recent place of residence before coming to the area where the church was located and date; place of removal and date; and remarks. Remarks will contain either personal remarks about a person (not always complimentary) or a date of death.

The Augustana Synod and Mission Covenant congregations have the best information about their members. They tended to follow the Swedish tradition of recording detailed personal information about their members. The other denominations tend to have less detailed personal information, in part because when they separated from the state church of Sweden, they also made a symbolic break by not recording personal information about the immigrants.

By far the most important information which can be gained from the church records is the parish of birth in Sweden. Often, the parish is misspelled, or it has an older spelling. The Swenson Center has resources, both from the nineteenth century and modern times, to confirm both the old and the new spelling of the parish names. Once one has the parish of birth, the Swenson Center can point you the appropriate Swedish archives to continue tracing the family in the Swedish parish records.

**350 YEARS AFTER DELAWARE**

Continued from page 1.

The three-hundred-odd colonists from Sweden and Finland who founded New Sweden were forerunners of the more than 1.2 million Swedes who later sought a better life on this side of the Atlantic. The 350th anniversary of this colony provides us with an opportunity to reflect on the history of Swedish immigration to America.

The Swenson Center plays an important role in preserving this history. To be a part of this important work, we invite you to become a Swenson Center Associate. For a tax-deductible annual contribution of $25, you will not only support the work of the Swenson Center, but also receive a reduced research fee of $10 per hour (the standard rate is $15). You will, of course, also continue to receive our newsletter, an important way for us to share with you what we are doing. To become an associate, just return the inserted card to us. We thank you in advance for your support of the Swenson Center.
Author Jakob Bonggren:

Anna Williams is a doctoral candidate in literature at Uppsala University, Sweden. She spent three months at the Swenson Center this spring, doing research for her dissertation on the Swedish-American author and journalist, Jakob Bonggren. She is also one of the members of a recently started research project on Swedish-American literature at Uppsala University. (See pp. 6-7 for a discussion of this project.) In this article, she presents some of the results from her research into Swedish-American literature.

As Swedish-American communities emerged towards the end of the nineteenth century, cultural and religious leaders played an important role in establishing what constituted a Swedish-American culture. In the literary field, journalists held leading positions, having two main roles. Often, they wrote fiction themselves, pursuing newspaper careers as a way to make money. Secondly, they acted as gatekeepers, deciding what kind of literature should be allowed in the Swedish-American newspapers and magazines. This second role should not be underestimated, since a large portion of Swedish-American fiction was published in the press.

One of the better known and popular writers of Swedish-America was Jakob Bonggren (1854-1940). An editor at one of the major Swedish-language newspapers in Chicago, Svenska Amerikanaren, for almost 45 years, as well as a literary critic and a poet, he held an influential position in Swedish-American cultural life. Not only did he contribute to the creation of a Swedish-American literature by writing poetry, short stories, and occasional light articles, but he also sought to familiarize his fellow Swedish-Americans and the Swedes back in Sweden with Swedish-American literature through articles and book reviews. In addition, he wrote about Swedish literature and history.

Jakob Bonggren, a son of a soldier, was born in the province of Dalsland in western Sweden in 1854. After attending läröverk (senior high school) in Vänersborg for four years, he moved to Mora in Dalarna in central Sweden, where he worked for the post office. Towards the end of the 1870's and during the beginning of the 1880's, he contributed poems, local news, and general articles to several Swedish newspapers and magazines. He was especially involved in condemning the so-called läsare, the religious pietists who opposed the established Swedish state church. As an advocate of reason and science (although not an atheist), Bonggren found the pietists' fundamentalist interpretation of the Bible inconsistent and misleading.

Bonggren's writings clearly show that he, unlike most of the other Swedish-American authors, tried to make a literary career in Sweden before his emigration. He corresponded with some of the more significant Scandinavian authors of the time, including Georg Brandes in Denmark, Björnstjerne Björnson in Norway, and Viktor Rydberg and August Strindberg in Sweden. In 1882, he also succeeded in getting Förstilingar (First Works), a collection of poems, published at the prestigious publishing house Bonniers in Stockholm.

The reviews of this book could not, however, have encouraged Bonggren to pursue a literary career in Sweden. Most of them pointed to an immature form and found the book poorly written, although the intent seemed honest. By the time the reviews came out, however, Jakob Bonggren and his family had already arrived in America. He emigrated in June, 1882, after having made contacts with the editor of Svenska Amerikanaren in Chicago. He found work as the newspaper's correspondent in Moline, Illinois, for a few months before settling down in Chicago and assuming his tasks at the newspaper's editorial office.

Bonggren shared some of the reasons for emigrating that motivated other Swedish-American authors: dissatisfaction with the Swedish political system (Bonggren severely criticized the class hierarchy of Swedish society and the general contempt of the upper classes for the workers) and an urge to find better opportunities in "the promised land." But having started a writing career in the old country, he was also disappointed that he had not been given enough credit there as an author, a fact that he partly blamed on the Swedish literary establishment. To get ahead as an author in Sweden, he argued, you had to know the right people, live in the right place (i.e. Stockholm), and be willing to sacrifice truth and honor in flattering the literary critics. He brought this personal disillusionment with him to America, and took many opportunities to express it in the Swedish-American press.

In Swedish-America, Bonggren became successful as a newspaper editor and a poet. He contributed to many newspapers and magazines, and gave lectures to different Swedish-American
New Literature, New Identity

societies and associations. He received an honorary doctor's degree from Bethany College in Lindsborg, Kansas, in 1900, as well as the Vasa Order from Sweden in 1933. Thus, he managed to achieve a position in Swedish-America that he probably would not have reached in Sweden, a situation true for Swedish-American authors in general.

The literary scene in Swedish-America had its own unique characteristics: the writers did not have to compete with either established American or Swedish writers. Swedish-American authors created their own culture, within the limits of which they had a good chance to become successful despite their comparatively lesser talents.

The better opportunities and his successful career in America apparently contributed to a gradual change of Jakob Bonggren's attitude towards Sweden. In his 1882 collection Förstlingar, he espoused a decidedly negative view of Sweden and advocated radical politics. Bonggren violently criticized Sweden's inability to provide its citizens with food and work, and pointed to its rigid class system as a contributing cause. He saw the free and republican America as superior. By the time of his collection Sänger och Sagor (Songs and Tales), published in Rock Island in 1902, his anger and criticism had faded, and now he tended to celebrate his home country as something worth looking back to. Bonggren stressed Sweden's glorious past, its beautiful landscape, and the bravery of its people. In several poems he paid tribute to Swedish authors, famous persons, and monarchs. The introductory poem in the collection "Fosterlandssång" ("Song of the Fatherland") is an unabashed tribute to Sweden that illustrates Bonggren's new attitude. (See poem below.)

This change of attitude toward his native land is personal; however, he was also representative of contemporary Swedish-America, which tended to avoid severe social criticism that did not fit into the prevailing positive image of Sweden that had been created by the Swedish-American leadership.

Studying the development of one Swedish-American writer provides insight into interesting questions connected with Swedish-American literature in general, including the creation of a Swedish-American ethnicity and culture and the role of literature in the assimilation process. The press was important in the immigrants' assimilation into American society, and in his newspaper, Jakob Bonggren shared the view of most immigrants that Swedes in America should be good and loyal citizens in their new country, while at the same time recognizing and treasuring their Swedish heritage and language.

Possibilities in the study of Swedish-American literature are many, and much remains to be done in this field. By studying Swedish-American literature we will not only learn something about the literature itself but also about Swedish-American society as a whole.

Fosterlandssång (Song of the Fatherland)

Jakob Bonggren

Sverige! Mitt Sverige! Du kära, fagra, förtjusande rike i nord!
Hälderna tälja din ära
bära ditt rykte kring jord.
Fräjdad är du så i fred som i krig
svensk är det hedrande namn,
du mig
lycklige, gaf att bära.
Sverige! Mitt Sverige! Mitt land!

Sweden! My Sweden! Beloved fair and beautiful kingdom of the north
All over the world your honor is known through your history.
Brave are you, in peace and in war
Sweden is the honored name you gave to me and I am proud and happy.
Sweden! My Sweden! My land!

Swedish-American journalist Jakob Bonggren (1854-1940). (Photo from Swenson Center Collection)
First O. Fritiof Ander Lecture

On May 7, the Swenson Center sponsored the first annual O. Fritiof Ander lecture in immigration history. Professor John Bodnar of Indiana University spoke on the topic of "The Origin and Function of Memory in Ethnic Communities" in the Library Lecture Hall at Augustana College, which was filled to capacity.

The O. Fritiof Ander Lecture Series in Immigration History has been established in memory of Dr. O. Fritiof Ander, who was professor of history at Augustana for nearly four decades, between 1930 and 1968. Dr. Ander, one of the pioneers in the field of immigration history, published widely on the history of Swedish immigration to America. He also played a very important role in the work that was carried out by Augustana College and its Library for many years to collect and preserve sources for the history of Swedish immigration to America. These collections today serve as the backbone of the Swenson Center holdings.

A leading historian of American immigration history today, Dr. Bodnar recently published the highly acclaimed book The Transplanted: A History of Immigrants in Urban America (Bloomington, Indiana, 1985). This book is a comprehensive and provocative overview of American immigration history, and is highly recommended for anyone interested in learning more about immigration to this country.

Professor Bodnar's talk dealt with the role that celebrations of different kinds play for ethnic groups, and included a very stimulating analysis of what aspects of its heritage an immigrant group brings out when it wants to celebrate its history. Given the fact that we are celebrating the 350th anniversary of the New Sweden colony this year, the topic of Professor Bodnar's address was appropriate. The Swenson Center hopes to be able to publish this address in the near future.

Swedish-American Literary Research at the Swenson Center

Swedish immigrants who came to America have often been described as having had a "writer's itch." It seems as if almost every immigrant at some time or another decided to put pen to paper and write.

The best known immigrant writing was, of course, the "letter back home" (or Amerikabrev as they became known in Sweden) telling about the immigrants' new lives in America. Over the years, thousands upon thousands of such letters went back across the Atlantic, often playing a very important role in encouraging further emigration.

But Swedish immigrants did not only write letters. Many of them became authors, writing short stories, poems, serials for newspapers, and even novels. There were Swedish-American publishing houses, printing offices, and bookstores for the production and marketing of this body of literature, written in Swedish and published in the United States by and for the Swedish immigrant community.

Until recently, literary scholars have paid very little attention to this literature. It is, for example, not mentioned in any standard history of Swedish literature. Now, however, several scholars at the Department of Literature at Uppsala University under the leadership of Professor Lars Furulund have started a research project to examine the Swedish-American literature.

The types of questions that will be asked include: Who were the Swedish-American authors? What kind of literature was written in Swedish-America? How were publishing and marketing done? Who were the readers of the Swedish-American literature?

Two members of this Uppsala project spent considerable time at the Swenson Center during the spring: Dr. Eric Johannesson, Associate Professor of Literature, and Anna Williams, a doctoral candidate in literature. For anyone interested in this topic, the Swenson Center is a goldmine. Our collections of books, pamphlets, newspapers, journals, and magazines containing or dealing with Swedish-American literature are very extensive. In addition, the collections of G.N. Swan and Oliver A. Linder, two key figures in Swedish-American cultural circles, contain letters, manuscripts, and newspaper clippings of great value.

Dr. Eric Johannesson and Anna Williams have consulted Swenson Center holdings extensively in their research on Swedish-American literature and authors.
Both Eric Johannesson and Anna Williams made extensive use of the various collections at the Center. Eric did work on a dictionary of Swedish-American authors and spent time tracking down different authors and gathering information about their lives in America. Anna researched the life and writings of the Swedish-American journalist and author Jakob Bonggren. (See her article about Bonggren on pp. 4-5.)

As Eric and Anna left, they both emphasized the unique character of the source materials at the Swenson Center. We are looking forward to assisting them more in the future as well as reading the results of their research in Rock Island.

New Staff at the Center
In September, the Swenson Center welcomed two new staff members. Vicky Oliver has left to pursue graduate studies, and Stephanie Lawrence joins us as our new researcher/secretary. Stephanie is a graduate of Gustavus Adolphus College in St. Peter, Minnesota, where she majored in Scandinavian Studies. She has spent a year at the University of Karlstad in Sweden and has also worked at the Emigrant Register in Karlstad, one of the Swenson Center’s sister organizations in Sweden.

The second new staff person is Christina Johansson, who is working at the Center as assistant researcher. A native of Sweden, Christina came to America on an exchange program and graduated from Augustana College in 1988.

Ethnic Mosaic Photo Exhibit Completes Tour
The photo exhibit, “The Ethnic Mosaic of the Quad Cities: Past and Present Perspectives,” which was prepared in conjunction with the Ethnic Mosaic Conference at the Swenson Center in April, 1987, has now completed more than a year of touring. Swenson Center archivist Kermit Westerberg performed a yeoman task in assembling and directing the exhibit, and he reports that as of the end of this summer it has been shown at about a dozen public, college, and university libraries in the Eastern Iowa and Western Illinois region.

Barton Named Swedish-American of the Year
H. Arnold Barton, Professor of History at Southern Illinois University, editor of the Swedish-American Historical Quarterly and a member of the Swenson Center’s Advisory Committee, is 1988’s Swedish-American of the Year.

The award was bestowed by the Vasa Order of America and the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and was presented to Barton at a ceremony at the outdoor museum Skansen in Stockholm on August 7.

Arnold Barton is one of the leading historians of Swedish-America, as well as a specialist in eighteenth and early nineteenth-century history of Sweden and Scandinavia. His many publications on Swedish-American history include two books, Letters from the Promised Land: Swedes in America 1840-1915 and The Search For Ancestors: A Swedish-American Family Saga, as well as numerous articles.

It is very appropriate that such a prominent authority on Swedish-American history is the Swedish-American of this 350th anniversary year of the New Sweden colony, and the Swenson Center joins the rest of Swedish-America in congratulating Professor Barton.

Swedes in Chicago Conference
The Swenson Center is the co-sponsor of the conference “Swedish-American Life in Chicago, 1838-1988,” arranged by the Swedish-American Historical Society to commemorate the Society’s 40th anniversary. The conference will be held on the North Park College campus in Chicago, October 13-15, and the public is cordially invited.

Participants will include leading scholars from Sweden and the U.S., and the topics of discussion will explore Swedish-American life in Chicago. This conference promises to be of great interest to anyone interested in Swedish immigration to the U.S. For further information, contact Tim Johnson, Swedish-American Historical Society, 5125 N. Spaulding, Chicago, IL 60625, (312) 583-5722.
Support for the Swenson Center

We would like to express heartfelt thanks to those donors who have made significant contributions to the preservation of the history of Swedish immigrants in America.

While the Swenson Endowment provides a large part of the financial support for the Swenson Center, it does not cover all costs. Gifts from friends are extremely important to the Center as it works to preserve and interpret the records of Swedish immigration to North America. We welcome gifts of any size.

For an annual contribution of $25, you can become a Swenson Center Associate, which in addition to helping us in our future work will entitle you to a reduced research rate and all our mailings. (See inserted card.) We greatly appreciate the financial support of all who value Swedish heritage in America and the work being done by the Center.

Materials

If you have materials that you think could be of interest to the Center, we encourage you to contact our archivist Kermit Westerberg to discuss ways you can share these materials with us. We are especially interested in the following items:

- Personal papers of Swedish immigrants and their families:
  - letters, diaries, certificates, photographs, family histories, and genealogies.
  - Organizational papers from Swedish-American fraternal and labor associations, societies, and clubs.
  - Minutes, correspondence, and other records from business firms started by Swedish immigrants.
  - All types of printed and unpublished material related to Swedish immigration and Swedes in America.

GIFTS

The following major gifts received during the period of July 1, 1987, through June 30, 1988, are acknowledged with gratitude:

**$1,000 and over**
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- Dr. and Mrs. Birger Swenson

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- Dr. Milford Nelson
- Marie A. Peterson
  - In memory of Rudolph E. Peterson
- Arthur Swenson

How to Reach the Center

The Swenson Center is located on the third floor of Denkmann Memorial Library on the campus of Augustana College in Rock Island, Illinois.

Office hours are from 8:30 a.m. to noon and 1 to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except for holidays. Hours may also be restricted during college vacation periods.

If you plan on visiting the Center, we encourage you to make an appointment by calling or writing in advance.

Staff members of the Center are Dag Blanck, director; Kermit Westerberg, archivist/librarian; Stephanie Lawrence, researcher/secretary; and Christina Johansson, assistant researcher. Direct all correspondence to:

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