On Jubilees and Anniversaries ...

The celebration of the 150th anniversary of the beginnings of Swedish mass immigration to North America, which will take place in 1996, is one more example of Swedish-American anniversaries and jubilees, which often provide good opportunities for reflection, both on the past and into the future. One of the earliest such celebrations took place in September 1888, when the 250th anniversary of the establishment of the New Sweden colony on the Delaware River, which Sweden maintained between 1638-1655, was celebrated in Minneapolis.

Ever since that date, the New Sweden colony has been an important focus for Swedish-American jubilees. The 300th anniversary was celebrated in 1938 on a grand scale, and in 1988 the 350th anniversary was marked. It would not be surprising to see a 400th anniversary celebration take place in 2038.

Following the 1888 New Sweden celebration, Swedish-American days, began to be observed throughout Swedish America. "Our Forefathers’ Day" was celebrated a few times, but never became the national Swedish-American day that many hoped for. In 1901, at Augustana College in Rock Island, Illinois, students petitioned the school that "a Swedish day" be celebrated, which they said would only "be fair" since the college already observed Washington’s birthday in February. Eventually, a "Founders Day" celebration was established at the end of April, which focused on the history of the college and the Augustana Synod, as well as on Swedish America in general.

After the turn of the century, midsummer celebrations seem to have become popular days for Swedish-American celebrations. In Worcester, Massachusetts, for example, a Swedish national celebration took place on June 22, 1912, which involved several thousand persons and in which an American flag was hoisted on the midsummer pole.

Another example is that of Svenskarnas Dag in Minneapolis, which since 1933 has attracted thousands of Swedish Americans to Minnehaha Park.

The mass movement of Swedes to the United States began in the 1840s, and over the course of almost a century some 1.3 million Swedes made their way to the New World. This mass migration had a significant impact on Swedish society, as it has been estimated that perhaps every fourth Swede lived in America at the turn of the century. In the New World, the Swedish immigrants became one of the many immigrant groups that helped shape American society.

As the centennial of the beginnings of the Swedish mass immigration to the U.S. approached, groups in both Sweden and the United States began to make plans for a celebration. No exact year marks the beginning of the mass migration. Instead, there were a number of pioneering groups of immigrants which were important in starting the migration process, including the group led by Gustav Unonius in 1841 to Wisconsin, the Peter Cassell settlement in southeastern Iowa in 1845, the Texas colonies inspired by S.M. Swenson in the mid-1840s, the Bishop Hill, Illinois colony from 1846, and the settlements in Andover, Illinois from 1849.

Partly due to World War II, the centennial celebrations were delayed until 1948, when the so-called Swedish Pioneer Centennial was observed throughout Swedish America, including many activities in Swedish-American communities throughout the Midwest, a visit from a Swedish delegation headed by Prince Bertil, and a major rally in Chicago with an address by President Truman. One lasting effect of the Pioneer Centennial in 1948 was the founding of the Swedish Pioneer Historical Society and the establishment of the journal Swedish Pioneer Historical Quarterly (today known as the Swedish-American Historical Society) study and may be taken for credit granted
and Swedish-American Historical Quarterly, respectively).

And now it is time again for yet another jubilee. In 1996 the 150th anniversary of the beginnings of the great Swedish mass migration will be celebrated. Although the year chosen highlights the Bishop Hill Colony from 1846, the 1996 anniversary will focus attention on the entire scope of Swedish migration to the United States, from the early 1840s to the present.

Many activities are planned for 1996, both in the United States and Sweden. Some have already taken place, such as the gathering in New Sweden, Iowa in October 1995, which commemorated the 1845 arrival of the Peter Cassell group. One Minnesota-based activity will be a conference in October in St. Paul, Minnesota focusing on the history of the Swedish-American community in the Twin Cities, arranged by the Swedish-American Historical Society in cooperation with the Minnesota Historical Society and the American Swedish Institute in Minneapolis.

The Swenson Center will contribute to the 1996 celebrations by hosting a conference on April 26-28, which will focus on various aspects of the early phase of Swedish immigration to the U.S. (See the article in this issue of Swenson Center News and conference brochure.)

The fact that we are yet again commemorating an anniversary of Swedish immigration to the U.S. suggests how long-lasting the effects of the great migration have been.

Upsala College Archives Reach the Swenson Center

In May 1995, Upsala College in East Orange, New Jersey held its final commencement exercises and graduated its last class. Founded at the end of the 19th century, Upsala College was one of the institutions of higher learning started by Swedish immigrants in the United States. It soon became a highly respected private liberal arts college on the East Coast, attracting students from all walks of life and backgrounds.

When it became inevitable that the college would close, the Upsala Board of Directors decided that the archives of the college would be donated to the Swenson Center. Two representatives of the Center traveled to East Orange in May and spent several days working with Upsala College librarian Elizabeth Rumics and Dean Warren Funk, going through the school’s archival holdings. Eventually several hundred boxes of material were transferred to Rock Island, where it is now safely stored and where it will be ordered, cataloged, and made available to anyone interested in the history of Upsala College.

The Swenson Center is honored that we were chosen to become the home of the Upsala College records, and although the school is gone, we will help preserve its memory and history. To give our readers a fuller understanding of this

Thousands of links across the Atlantic still connect Sweden and the United States, and the commemorations in 1996 will provide us with another opportunity to reflect on the significance of the migration for both countries.

Let us also take this opportunity to realize that the migration of Swedes to North America which began 150 years ago is one example of many movements of population, both past and present. By re-examining the Swedish-American experience we may be able to learn something not only about this specific group, but also increase our understanding of other immigrant and ethnic groups in both the United States and Sweden.

—DA G BLANCK

Upsala College, 1904.

major new collection, a presentation of Upsala College follows.

In 1893, the Augustana Synod held its annual meeting in Rock Island, Illinois. One of the many decisions dealt with the educational needs among Swedish immigrants in America. Several schools already existed, including Augustana, Gustavus Adolphus, and Bethany College. In addition, there were academies and fairly extensive summer school programs, organized by individual churches and focusing on the instruction of Swedish and Christianity.

All of these schools, however, were located in the Midwest, which for several decades following 1850 had received the bulk of Swedish immigration to America. However, by the 1890s it was becoming increasingly clear that more and more Swedes were settling on the East Coast in New York and in New England. This was also reflected in the Augustana Synod: in 1870, ten years after the Synod’s founding, only five percent of its membership was found in the East, a figure that had increased to 13 percent in 1890 and to 20 percent in 1910. For these eastern Swedes, the Midwest was far away, and thus the need for a school of their own grew.

The idea had already been discussed in the late 1880s, when a committee of the New York Conference of the Augustana Synod was set up to discuss the matter. The final decision to start an eastern school was made at the Synod meeting in Rock Island in 1893. It was decided that the new school would be called Upsala College, that instruction was to begin in October, 1893, and that the school would temporarily be located in the basement of the Bethlehem Lutheran Church in Brooklyn, N.Y. (The first school started by Swedish immigrants in America, Augustana College and Theological Seminary, also got its start in a church in 1860, the Immanuel Lutheran Church on Chicago’s north side).
How to reach the Swenson Center

The Swenson Center is located on the main floor of Denkmann Memorial Hall, 3520-7th Avenue, on the campus of Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois.

Office hours are 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday, except for holidays. Hours may be limited during college vacation periods.

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

SWENSON CENTER STAFF

DAG BLANCK / director
CHRISTINA JOHANSSON / head of genealogical services
VICKY OLIVER / head of library services
JILL SEHOLM / researcher

Direct all correspondence to:
Swenson Center
Augustana College
639-38th Street
Rock Island, Illinois 61201-2273
Telephone: (309) 794-7204
Telefax: (309) 794-7443

The school was named Upsala College because at the Augustana Synod meeting in 1893, the 300th anniversary of a meeting in Uppsala was celebrated when the Swedish Parliament confirmed the Swedish Reformation of the 1520s, finally quelling any chance of a Catholic counter-reformation. It thus seemed appropriate to give the new school the name Upsala, which of course also carried associations with Uppsala University, 'Scandinavia's oldest.'

(A note on the spelling of Upsala might be in order: in 1893 the standard spelling of the city's name included only one "p"; today, however, the name is spelled with two "p"s.)

Upsala College opened its doors on October 3, 1893. Thirty-six freshman enrolled that first year, and in 1905, Upsala College graduated its first class.

As was common among colleges at the time, Upsala moved a few times during its early history. The quarters in Brooklyn had always been seen as temporary, and in 1898 the school left New York State, moving across the Hudson River to Kenilworth, N.J. The move seems to have been precipitated largely by an offer of land by the New Orange Industrial Association.

Conditions in Kenilworth did not meet initial expectations, and a search for yet another location began. A favorable location was eventually found in East Orange, N.J., to where the school permanently located in 1924.

The move to East Orange proved successful, and enrollments grew rapidly. By the late 1920s enrollment stood at 300, the school's capacity at that time. At the same time the college was accredited by the Middle States Association, giving it a recognized academic status. In the 1930s, new buildings were erected, which allowed for more student growth, a trend which continued during the post World War II decades, when the enrollment was around 2,000 students.

However, the enrollment figures began to decline in the mid-1980s and the school's financial situation grew more and more precarious. Eventually, it was decided to discontinue the school, and Upsala College closed its doors for good in May 1995.

The first president of Upsala College was Lars Herman Beck, an Augustana minister and Yale Ph.D. Beck was born in Alingsås outside of Göteborg in Sweden and came to the U.S. in 1868. He attended both Gustavus Adolphus and Augustana Colleges, and was ordained in the Augustana Synod. In 1892 he received a Ph.D. from Yale University.

Beck was called to the presidency of Upsala immediately after its establishment, and served as president until 1910. He played a crucial role in establishing the school, shaping a curriculum, and overseeing the first move to New Jersey. President Beck's influence during the institution's first decade and a half as teacher and administrator was great, and he was often fondly referred to by both students and faculty as Father Beck.

Dr. Evald Lawson was the first American-born president of Upsala; his twenty-seven year tenure lasted from 1938 to 1965, covering such different periods as the war years, the fifties and the first half of the sixties. Throughout the Lawson presidency the college grew in many ways. Academic programs were strengthened, new buildings were erected, and student enrollments grew.

With the passing of generations, all the Swedish-American colleges underwent changes. Originally set up to provide educational opportunities for Swedish immigrants and their children, the colleges faced a new situation with the cessation of Swedish immigration and the gradual integration of Swedish Americans into American society. The nature and composition of the student bodies changed as the schools widened their recruitment bases. Obviously, the areas in which the schools were located also played an important role in shaping the institutions' future as well.

Upsala College also changed during the past decades. The number of minority students increased significantly, and the college became a truly multicultural community, with many innovative educational programs. In the same way that Upsala had served the educational needs of Swedish immigrants and their children during the decades around the turn of the century, in recent years it provided educational opportunities to new immigrants and their children as well as to members of minority groups.

O Pioneers!
Swedes on the American Frontier

The Swenson Center will make its major contribution to the 1996 jubilee year by hosting a symposium, O Pioneers! Swedes on the American Frontier. Since we at Augustana College are in the heartland of the western Illinois/eastern Iowa region which were the first destinations of those early Swedish pioneers in the 1840s and 1850s, we think it is appropriate to focus our conference on the early, pioneer phase of Swedish immigration to the U.S.

The symposium will highlight different aspects of the early immigration to Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas,
Minnesota, Texas, and Wisconsin, and speakers will come from both sides of the Atlantic. Topics will, among others, focus on the building of different Swedish-American communities, the role of railroads in the westward expansion, and the role of religion among Swedish pioneers. We are also glad that some areas of Swedish settlements that are not so frequently discussed, such as Idaho and Texas, will be included.

As noted in the brochure in this issue of the Newsletter, the symposium will be held April 26-28, 1996. Beginning in the evening of April 26 with a keynote address, it will continue with lectures all day April 27 on the Augsutana College campus. The event will conclude with a field-trip on April 28 to Andover and Bishop Hill, Illinois.

Given the interesting speakers who have agreed to participate in the O Pioneers! symposium, we are looking forward to several stimulating days in late April. We extend a hearty welcome to all interested in Swedish-American history to attend. To register, just return the coupon in the enclosed brochure to us.

Immediately preceding O Pioneers! the Swedish Council of America will host its biennial Conference of Swedish America across the Mississippi River from us in Davenport, Iowa on April 25-26. Participants in the O Pioneers! symposium are also invited to attend.

For more information about the Conference of Swedish America, please contact Swedish Council of America, 2600 Park Avenue, Minneapolis, MN 55407.

**Augstana Summer School in Sweden—1996**

For those with a genuine curiosity to learn more about Sweden and the Swedes, Swedish culture, or one's Swedish roots, a knowledge of Swedish is essential. Augsutana College in Rock Island, Illinois announces its twelfth Summer School in Sweden, which provides an excellent opportunity to learn Swedish in Sweden. Now entering its second decade, this six-week program offers five weeks of intensive college-level Swedish language study at the folkhögskola (folk high school) in beautiful Grebbestad on the Swedish west coast, and one week in Stockholm, the Swedish capital. The program runs from June 1 to July 13, 1996.

- The program is designed for anyone from 16 years of age to 90 who is interested in intensive study of Swedish. Three levels of language instruction—beginning, intermediate, and advanced—will be offered. Each level corresponds to one year of college or university-level study and may be taken for credit granted through Augustana College. Each course meets separately from 8:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. daily, and small groups, conversation drills, and lectures on Swedish cultural history complement the basic classroom materials.

The first five weeks will be held at the folkhögskola in Grebbestad, a small, idyllic fishing village and popular summer resort in northern Bohuslän on the Swedish west coast, located midway between Göteborg (Gothenburg) and Oslo. There will be weekend excursions to Oslo and Göteborg, field trips, visits to areas of local color, as well as opportunities to meet with Swedish families. Following the five weeks in Grebbestad, the group will travel to Stockholm, where one week will be spent exploring the capital and surrounding areas.

The cost of the program is set at $3,150 (with reservation for major exchange rate fluctuations). This price covers all books, ground transportation, meals, and lodging in Grebbestad and room and breakfast for the week in Stockholm. Arrangements are being made for a special air fare from Chicago.

For further information and application forms, please contact Dr. Larry E. Scott, Department of Scandinavian, Denkmann Hall 110, Augustana College, 639 38th Street, Rock Island, IL 61201. Phone: (309) 794-7329; fax: (309) 794-7443; e-mail: scscott@augustana.edu.

**Publications**

In the spring of 1995, the book *Scandinavian Immigrants and Education in North America* was published. Based on the conference of the same name arranged by the Swenson Center in 1992, the book includes 13 chapters on the role of education among the Scandinavian ethnic communities in the United States and Canada. Both the educational endeavors within the immigrant communities as well as the role of public education are dealt with in contributions on Danes, Finns, Icelanders, Norwegians, and Swedes. The book can be ordered through its publisher, the Swedish-American Historical Society, 5125 N. Spaulding Avenue, Chicago, IL 60625.
Swedish Immigrants in the Civil War

by Roger Kvist
Umeå University, Sweden

Only a few years after the first large waves of Swedish immigrants had landed on American shores, their newly adopted homeland found itself in a major crisis, in which a large part of the not-yet-century-old nation left the American Union. In many ways, the ensuing Civil War became a turning point in American history and left a legacy that shaped the nation for many years.

For Swedish immigrants in America, the war meant that they had to become involved in the affairs of their new homeland in a way that most of them probably had not anticipated when they had decided to emigrate. In 1860 the great majority of Swedish immigrants lived in the North, primarily in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. All available evidence suggests that these Swedish immigrants were strong backers of the Union, and Swedish support for Lincoln in the 1860 presidential election was very strong.

As the war began, many immigrants volunteered for the Union army. About a fourth of the Union soldiers were foreign-born. The largest immigrant groups were the Irish and the Germans, and they contributed the largest number of immigrant recruits to the Union army.

The number of Swedes was smaller, but still significant. Indeed, although there were only about 18,500 Swedish-born immigrants in the United States in 1860, 2,500 of them enlisted in the Union army. Several rose to high ranks, the most senior of whom was Brigadier General Carl Johan Stohlbrand. He started his military career as a non-commissioned officer in the Swedish artillery, but resenting the privileges of the well-born, resigned and emigrated to America.

A number of Swedish officers on leave from the Swedish Army served the Union’s case. The outline of the career of the best-known of them, Brevet Brigadier General Ernst von Vegesack, can be found in my recent article in Swedish American Genealogist (June 1995).

Most Swedish immigrants served in non-ethnic military organizations, but five company-level units with a Swedish ethnic profile were mobilized. The first unit to be mustered into federal service was the Scandinavian Guards, raised in Red Wing, Minnesota by the young lawyer and politician Hans Mattson. The unit was mustered into the United States Volunteers on November 15, 1861 as Company D, 3rd Minnesota Infantry with the organizer as Captain. He later became Colonel of the regiment. In Galesburg, Illinois, the Swedes enrolled in the Galesburg Light Guards, who mustered into federal service on December 16, 1861 as Company C, 43rd Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Olof Edvall was Captain. After his death of wounds in 1862, he was followed by Carl Aroenius.

In Bishop Hill, Illinois, a military company called the Swedish Union Guards was raised during the fall of 1861, and mustered into service on December 26, 1861 as Company D, 57th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Erik Forse, a former Sergeant in the Swedish Army, and the company’s organizer, became Captain. He later rose to Major in the regiment. Another well known member of this company was Eric Johnson, the son of the founder of the Bishop Hill colony, Erik Jansson. Johnson became Captain in 1862, and Commander of the company for the period when Forse became Major.

The Swedish artillery officer Axel Silfversparre organized Silfversparre’s Battery with men from Altona, Princeton, Galesburg, Andover, and Moline, Illinois. The unit was mustered in as Company H, 1st Illinois Volunteer Light Artillery on February 20, 1862. Due to his unpopularity among the men, and trouble with his superiors—he was court-martialled and acquitted twice—Silfversparre had to resign in 1863. The Svea Guards was a unit raised to maintain law and order in Chicago in response to the New York draft riots in 1863. It was mustered into state service as Company E, 2nd Illinois Volunteer Militia on September 4, 1863. John A. Nelson, deputy sheriff of Cook County, was elected Captain.

With the exception of the Svea Guards—a home-guard organization—all the Swedish units saw active duty with

continued, next page >
their regiments in the Western theater of operations. In July 1862, the 3rd Minnesota Infantry, together with other units, ignominiously surrendered to an inferior Confederate force at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. In due course, the officers and men were paroled and sent home, with a promise not to fight until properly exchanged.

All the officers who voted for surrender were cashiered, but the men were put under new officers and sent to fight the Indians during the Sioux uprising. Captain Hans Mattson was lucky, as he was home on leave when the regiment surrendered and escaped censure, later rising to command the regiment. After being formally exchanged, the regiment was sent back to the front, and participated in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, Mississippi, in July 1863. Later that year, it participated in the capture of Little Rock, Arkansas, where it served as garrison for the rest of the war. Hans Mattson wrote a number of letters to the Swedish-American newspaper Hemlandet during the war, describing battles and events of the Swedish company.

The 43rd Illinois Infantry fought in the bloody battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, April 6-7 1862, where an Union army under Grant was surprised by rebel forces, but managed to hold its ground. In this battle, the regiment suffered no fewer than 45 killed and 131 wounded. After Shiloh, the regiment was used as an occupation force in western Tennessee, and garrisoned Bolivar, Tennessee from August 1862 to April 1863. Twenty Civil War letters from Hans Westerlund of this regiment to his brother Peter are preserved in the Special Collections in the Augustana College Library.

The 57th Illinois Infantry fought in the battle of Shiloh, too. It then contributed to the capture of Corinth, Mississippi, on May 30, 1862, where it stayed as a garrison until October 1863. After spending some time recuperating in Camp Fry outside Chicago, the regiment was sent to Athens, Alabama in March 1864. It then took part in Sherman's March through Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina, before mustering out in Louisville, Kentucky on July 7, 1865.

Silversparre's Battery also fought at Shiloh and participated in the capture of Corinth. After service in western Tennessee, Louisiana, and Alabama, the battery joined Sherman's army in the march through Georgia and the Carolinas. The battery figures prominently in the pages of Hemlandet, as the editor of newspaper took a stand against Captain Silversparre in his conflict with the men.

One of the long-lasting legacies of the Civil War for the Swedish-American community was the strong Swedish support for the Republican party. Lincoln's party continued to exercise great influence among the hundreds of thousands of Swedes who arrived during the decades after the Civil War. Not until the turn of the century was the Republican lock on the Swedes seriously and successfully challenged.

Roger Kvist recently spent a month in the Swenson Center researching Swedes in the Civil War.

**A Word About Finances**

The Swenson Center is financed completely by gifts from those who support its goals. These gifts have taken two forms—endowment gifts and annual support. Endowments are funds in which the principal is invested, and the interest income used annually for the purpose designated by the donor. Annual gifts are used during the year received.

Endowments have always been the Center's main source of income. The Center was founded with an endowment gift from Birger and Lyal Swenson. That generous gift was vital in getting the Center started, but it is not large enough to cover the costs of our present activities. Fortunately several other friends have since added endowments to provide continued support. Endowment income currently provides over half of the Center's income. An endowment, either as a bequest or a direct gift, is an excellent way to memorialize a loved one.

The other form of financial support is direct gifts. While gifts of any amount are recognized and appreciated, many have chose to become Swenson Center Associates and Scholars or members of the Swenson Center Circle. We welcome you to become a partner with us through a program of annual support.

**Gifts**

We acknowledge with gratitude the following gifts received between July 1, 1994 and September 30, 1995:

$1,000 and over
American Scandinavian Association at Augustana College
Augustana Historical Society
Earl R. Brolander
Lutheran Brotherhood Foundation
Lyal Swenson

$250 and over
Conrad Bergendoff
Betsey Brodahl
Glen E. and Elaine Brolander
Curtis L. Carlson
Arthur Dahl
J. Gabrielle DeVincenzo
Margaret E. Gustafson
Nils and Pat Hasselmo
Tore M. Hult
Glen R. Johnson
Philip A. Johnson
William H. Johnson
Albert and Elaine Estor
Wendell and Marian Lund
Gordon E. Nelson
Nils William and Dagmar Olsson
Ross and Avis Paulson
Gerald Simne
George C. Simpson
Harold and Charlene Sundelius
Carl E. Sundgren
Esther J. Swenson
Bertil G. Winstrom

$100 and over
Anne Osterstrom Allison
Glen V. Berg
Dr. and Mrs. E. Herbert Carlson
Nils P. Dahlstrand
Drott Lodge #168, Vasa Order of America
Paul and Bernice Exstrom
Merrily R. Kirchen
Duane R. Kullberg
Gertrude Lundholm
Herbert C. Madison
Charles M. Monell
Bernice Wilson Munsey
Byron J. Nordstrom
Grace B. Oakley
Walter Erik Olson
John L. Page
Mary J. Peterson
Robert S. Peterson
Roy C. Roba
Sheila Johnson Robbins
Ellen T. Rye
Sharon L. Skoglund
Mary S. Skold
William M. Smith
Bruce W. Stevens
Earl R. and Janice Swanson
Annual Support Groups

More than 500 persons have enrolled as Swenson Center Associates, each making an annual contribution of $25. In addition to supporting the work of the Swenson Center, Associates receive a discount on research fees, a reduced subscription rate to Swedish American Genealogist, and all mailings from the Center.

For an annual contribution of at least $100, donors are designated as Swenson Center Scholars. In addition to the benefits provided to Associates, Swenson Center Scholars receive Swedish American Genealogist free of charge.

A support group of major importance is the Swenson Center Circle. Members of this group support the work of the Center through an annual contribution of at least $250. In addition to the benefits provided to Associates and Scholars, members of the Swenson Center Circle receive an annual book in the field of Swedish-American studies.

We thank those who have become Associates, Scholars, and members of the Circle, and we encourage those not yet members to join. By participating as a donor you are in a very important way helping us realize our goals. A gift during 1996 can be especially meaningful as a way to recognize the 150th anniversary of the beginnings of Swedish mass immigration to North America, and to preserve its record for future generations.

Wallenberg Grant for Archival Program

The primary types of resources at the Swenson Center are its library and archives. During 1993 and 1994, grants were received from the Marcus och Amalia Wallenberg's Minnestodf, Stockholm, Sweden. These grants were designated for cataloging library materials and adding them to world-wide computerized bibliographic databases.

During 1995, a third grant was received from the same foundation, to be used in the archival area. The Center has over 300 individual archival collections, ranging from personal papers to institutional records. To use these resources better, many need further organizing, inventorying, and microfilming, purposes for which this grant's funds will be used.

Since many of the collections that will be included deal with the cultural dimensions of Swedish-American life, we are particularly happy that this project can begin during the special anniversary year of 1996. We are grateful to the Wallenberg Foundation for its continued support of the Swenson Center and its program.

How you can support the Swenson Center

Return this form to:

SWENSON SWEDISH IMMIGRATION RESEARCH CENTER
Augustana College
639 38th Street
Rock Island, IL 61201-2273

Please enroll me in the following category of support for the Swenson Swedish Immigration Research Center:

☐ SWENSON CENTER ASSOCIATE (annual contribution of $25 or $______)
☐ SWENSON CENTER ASSOCIATE with one-year subscription to Swedish American Genealogist (annual contribution of $35 or $______)
☐ SWENSON CENTER SCHOLAR (annual contribution of $100 or ______)
☐ SWENSON CENTER CIRCLE (annual contribution of $250 or ______)
☐ SWEDISH AMERICAN GENEALOGIST (one-year subscription for $20)
☐ Option: Other Amount $______

☐ Please send information on endowment possibilities.

Name ________________________________
Street ________________________________
City ____________________________ Zip _____________
State __________________ Telephone (____ ) ________

Publications available from the Swenson Center

- Offprints of the 6th annual O. Fritiof Ander Lecture by Nils William Olsson, April 1994; $2.00 per copy, postage included. The lecture, entitled "Naming Patterns Among Swedish-Americans" was published in the June 1994 issue of Swedish American Genealogist.
- Microfiche are available of our master index of the Swedish-American and Swedish-Canadian church records we have on deposit; $1.00 each, including postage. Please specify American or Canadian.
- A guide to the Swenson Center's microfilm holdings of Swedish-American Newspapers (and a few Swedish-Canadian papers); $1.50, including postage.
- Copies of Collective Memory and Ethnic Groups: The Case of Swedes, Mennonites, and Norwegians by John Bodnar and The Problem of the Third Generation Immigrant by Marcus Lee Hansen. These were published as a part of the Occasional Papers Series. Please send a check for $3.00 for Collective Memory and Ethnic Groups and $2.00 for The Problem of the Third Generation ($5.00 for both); postage included.

Please make all checks payable to "Swenson Center" and send payment to: Swenson Center, Augustana College, 639 38th St, Rock Island, IL 61201-2273.
Computers and Genealogy

E-mail and Web-sites are terms that are quickly gaining currency in our daily lives. For those interested in Swedish genealogy who have access to the Internet, both electronic mail and the World Wide Web can prove to be important sources of information.

There is a general genealogy e-mail mailing list called Roots-L, which is read by over 4,000 genealogists, professional and amateur, around the world. Many of them have handy access to vital records and are willing to do quick searches on request. If you have access to e-mail, to subscribe to the Roots-L list; send to the address: listserv@mail.eworld.com the message: sub roots-L (your first name) (your last name) Example: sub Roots-L Johan Johansson

Directions will then be forwarded to you by the list server. There is a very high volume of Roots-L e-mail sent to subscribers daily, so it is possible to have the messages “digested” or grouped into a few very large daily messages.

There is a general Swedish discussion list called Swede-L, for anyone “having any sort of interest in things Swedish.” To subscribe, send to the address: listproc@u.washington.edu the message: subscribe Swede-L (first name) (last name) Example: subscribe Swede-L Johanna Johansdotter

There is also a computer bulletin board usegroup called soc.genealogy.nordic, which is read by many helpful Nordic and Nordic-American genealogists, both professional and novice. Soc.culture.nordic is another pertinent usegroup.

The World Wide Web, which greatly simplifies navigating the Internet, is quickly gaining recognition as a useful source of genealogical records and as a way of locating and contacting other genealogists and archives.

Some interesting Web-sites pertaining to genealogy, Sweden, and Swedish genealogy include:

http://www.bahnhof.se/~floyd/scandgen/
http://www.rand.org/personal/genea/
http://www.ddb.umu.se/
http://www.mtn.org/mgs/branches/swedish.html
http://www.sunet.se/
http://www.webcom.com/sis

We at the Center anticipate having our own homepage active by February, which can be reached through:

http://www.augustana.edu