

NOMINATION FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION

ANNA OLSSON HOUSE

3912 Eighth Avenue
Rock Island, Illinois

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

The East Half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the following described premises situated in the West Eighty-one (81) rods of the Southwest Quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) (North of the Indian Boundary Line as surveyed by Flack and Bean) of Section Thirty-one (31) in Township Eighteen (18) North, in Range One (1) West of the Fourth (4th) Principal Meridian described as follows:

Beginning at the said Indian Boundary Line at a point which is Four Hundred Fifty-five (455) feet East of the line between Ranges One (1) and Two (2) West of said Fourth (4th) Principal Meridian; Township Eighteen (18) North; thence Easterly along said Indian Boundary Line, One Hundred Eighteen (118) feet; thence North parallel with said Range line Three Hundred Sixty-two and Forty-one One hundredths (362.41) feet to the intersection of the South line of Eighth (8th) Avenue in Brooks Fourth (4th) Addition to the City of Rock Island; thence West along the South line of said avenue One Hundred Eighteen (118) feet; thence South Three Hundred Sixty-six and Thirty-one One Hundredths (366.31) feet to the place of beginning, situated in the City of Rock Island, County of Rock Island and State of Illinois.

NOMINATION CRITERIA

Associated with an important person or event in national state or local history.

Representative of the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type inherently valuable for the study of a period, style, craftsmanship, method of construction and use of indigenous materials and which retains a high degree of integrity.

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CRITERIA 2)

Anna Olsson was not merely a Swedish emigrant author whose works were only read in the United States. In her native land, the popularity of her children's stories ranked with those by Mark Twain and Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Figures available for the number of copies printed of each title are scarce or completely unavailable because one is limited to the Olsson Family Papers saved and given to Special Collections, Augustana Library. On the lists of Published Manuscripts and Selection of Published Magazine Articles, all known figures have been supplied.

The earliest verified printed work of Anna's was dated 1903 in the newspaper Hemlandet when she was 27 years old. The latest were solicitations for accepting one of her writings sent out in 1940 and 1941 just six and five years before her death in 1946 at age 79. One sent to Reader's Digest was I'm Scairt. The next year she inquired from Jean Hersholt ("Dr. Christian" - a radio show) where a story idea should be sent. Another solicitation went to "Information Please", also a radio program.

Anna was paid for her published works, both books and articles. In comparison to the eight cents Reverend Olsson received as a royalty for each copy of Till Rom och hem igen sold, Anna received half of the retail price for each book sold. For articles, she was paid by the column inch. Thus, it appears, that although a lady author, her work commanded a higher royalty.

Her status as a Rock Island author is punctuated by one book alone, En Prarieunges funderingar. Five different versions were printed. The first version, in Swedish, by Augustana Book Concern in 1917. The latest version was published in Sweden in 1984 as a book for children.

Throughout her life, Anna maintained strong bonds with Augustana College, the Augustana Synod and Swedish-America locally and nationally.

CRITERIA (3)

The Anna Olsson House at 3912 Eighth Avenue can best be described as an unique, compacted and simplified example of the Shingle Style of architecture which was popular between 1880 and 1915.

This particular style is composed of elements from the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Richardsonian Romanesque architectural styles. The subject structure has components from the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and, of course, the Shingle style. It has used from the Queen Anne forms double hung windows, projected bays and steep roofs. Colonial Revival details are the classical porch supports and plain balusters on the porch railings. Some features of the Shingle style are no corner posts, cross gables, porches under the main roof line and shingles used as decorative elements.

This structure has retained, except for a few changes, its integrity for ninety-six years. It also is veritabily one-of-a-kind in Rock Island.

HISTORY OF LAND

5 May 836

The Receiver's Office in Galena, Illinois received the sum of One Hundred Thirty-five Dollars and Fifteen and a half Cents, from Benjamin Goble of Rock Island County, Illinois, being in full payment for the Southwest Fractional Quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of Section Thirty-one (31) in Township Eighteen (18) North of the base line of Range One(1) West of the Fourth (4th) Principal Meridian, containing One Hundred and Eight (108) Acres and $\frac{12}{100}$ of an Acre, at the rate of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents per acre.

BENJAMIN C. GOBLE

Benjamin Goble was a pioneer of Rock Island County as well as a native son of Illinois. He was born 17 October 1813 at Fort Compton in Wabash County. The first crop of wheat in the state was raised by his maternal grandfather, Stephen A. Arnold. After Mr. Goble's birth he moved with his parents to Clay County. In 1826 they moved to American Bottom. The next year they moved to the vicinity of St. Louis, Missouri. Finally they moved to Rock Island County, arriving 26 May 1829. At first he worked at whatever he could find to do and received a pay of fifty cents per day. He was hired by Colonel George Davenport and worked on the future site of the city of Davenport. He also helped hew the logs and erect the log house on Arsenal Island for Colonel Davenport in 1832. His marriage 22 August 1833 to Barbara Vandruff was the second marriage held in Rock Island County. He served in the Black Hawk War. As the oldest living resident of the county he was chosen to lay the cornerstone of the new court house in Rock Island 10 February 1895.

9 May 836

Benjamin Goble (X his mark) and Barbara Goble (X her mark), his wife gave a Warranty Deed to William Brooks for consideration of \$135.50 for the Southwest Fractional Quarter of Section 31 in Township 18 North of the base line of Range 1 West of the Fourth Principal Meridian, and containing One Hundred Eight Acres.

WILLIAM BROOKS

Mr. Brooks was born in Boston, Massachusetts 3 December 1783. Both he and his wife, Harriet Eames Brooks, were natives of New England. Their children, William E., George and Jeanette, accompanied them to Rock Island in 1835. The tract of land he purchased, then outside the city limits, was located between the present 38th and 46th Streets and 7th and 9th Avenues. William Brooks "was successful in his agricultural pursuits until his death 22 April 1864."

History of Land (continued)

The first provision of the will stated, "All that part of the home place on which I reside, included in and described as the Southwest Quarter (North of Indian Boundary) of Section 31, in Township 18 North, Range 1 West of the 4th Principal Meridian, and containing inclusive of the road, 108 Acres, I give and devise to my children, William E. Brooks, George Brooks and Jeanette McMaster to be divided among them ..

"1st: That a strip 30 rods in width (4950 feet) East and West and running back the length of said tract lying next to and adjoining the West line of said tract (and in which is included $13\frac{1}{2}$ acres already conveyed by me to my son, William E. Brooks)....."

"2nd: That a strip 70 rods in width (11,550 feet) East and West and running back the length of said tract lying next to and adjoining the parcel last above described, be and is hereby set off and allotted to my son, George Brooks"

"3rd: That a strip 15 rods in width (2475 feet) East and West and running back the length of said tract lying next to and adjoining the parcel last above described, be and is hereby set off and allotted to my daughter, Jeanette, now wife of Sylvester W. McMaster, of Galena, Illinois"

"4th: That a strip 45 rods in width (7425 feet) East and West lying next to and adjoining the parcel last above described (and being the remainder of the tract above mentioned) be and is hereby set off and allotted to my son, William E. Brooks"

27 June

A Petition for Letters of Administration filed by William E. Brooks sets out that George Brooks died 15 December 1863 with no widow or children surviving.

28 June

Letters of Administration were issued to William E. Brooks.

30 January 869

The estate of William Brooks was losed

3 May 867

S. W. McMaster and Jeanette McMaster, his wife, gave a Quit Claim Deed to William E. Brooks for consideration of \$50.00 for the following described piece of land: commencing on the half section line 20 chains and 25 links (1518 feet) East of the Northwest Corner of said Southwest Quarter of Section 31, in Township 18 North, Range 1 West of the 4th Principal Meridian and running thence South, variation 7.53 parallel with the West boundary of said Section 31, 26.70 chains

History of Land (continued)

(1762.20 feet) to the Indian Boundary Line, thence East on said boundary line, variation 8.53, 13.14 chains (867.24 feet) thence North 26.58 chains (1754.28 feet) to the half section line, variation 8½, 13.14 chains to the place of beginning, containing "35_".

5 December 870

William E. Brooks and Eliza M. Brooks, his wife, gave a Warranty Deed to Edward D. Sweeney and William Jackson for consideration of \$3,375.00 for the following described tract of land: commencing at the Southwest corner of the Southwest Quarter (North of Indian Boundary Line) of Section 31, Township Eighteen North of Range 1 West of the Fourth Principal Meridian; thence running North on Range Eleven and 17/100 chains (737.22 feet) to the South side of New Avenue, sometimes called Brooks Avenue; thence East along the South side of said avenue, Four and 05/100 chains (267.30 feet), thence South Eleven and 04/100 chains (728.64 feet) to the said Indian Boundary Line; thence West on said Indian Boundary Line Four and 05/100 chains to the place of beginning, containing 4½ acres.

WILLIAM JACKSON AND EDWARD D. SWEENEY

Mr. Jackson was a native of Liverpool, England and born 14 August 1834. After obtaining his education, he apprenticed to a grocer for five years. However, having only two more years of service remaining, he left for New York in 1851, stayed there briefly, and moved on arriving in Moline the same year. He began studying law and was admitted to the bar in 1860. For two years he was in partnership with James Chapman. He then moved to Rock Island to practice alone. It was 1 January 1864 that he became a partner with Edward D. Sweeney. The firm rose in prominence and continued to hold a leading position in the field until 1883 when Mr. Jackson retired from active practice.

Edward Dennell Sweeney was born 13 August 1833 in Delaware. Before coming to Rock Island in 1857, he attended Allegheny College in Pennsylvania and taught school in Kane, Illinois. Mr. Sweeney was admitted to the bar in 1860 and four years later the partnership of Sweeney and Jackson was formed. When he died 14 September 1910, he was the longest sitting member on the Rock Island Bar, having practiced law for some fifty years.

6 November 872

An Ordinance and Plat of Territory for "The Northwest Quarter of Section 6 in Township 17 North of Range 1 West of the 4th Principal Meridian and the West fractional half (south of slough) of Section Number 31 in Township 18 North of Range 1 West of the 4th Principal Meridian" was annexed to the City of Rock Island and constituted a part of the Fourth Ward of the said City of Rock Island.

History of Land (continued)

7 June 880

William E. Brooks and Eliza M. Brooks, his wife, gave a Warranty Deed to the Board of Education of Rock Island School District, a body corporate of said city and county for consideration of \$1.00 for the following described tract of land: commencing at the Quarter section corner on the West side of Section 31, in Township 18 North of Range 1 West of the 4th Principal Meridian and running thence South (variation 6°35') on the range line and 1057 feet to the South side of Seventh Avenue (formerly New Avenue) thence East (variation 5 3/4°) 1306½ feet to a post which is the place of beginning and the Northeast corner of the tract hereby conveyed and running thence South 270 feet thence West 150 feet thence North 270 feet to the south line of said Seventh Avenue thence East 150 feet to the place of beginning.

Also transferred, for consideration of \$250.00, was a tract of land commencing at the Northeast corner of the tract above described and conveyed; thence running East on the South side of Seventh Avenue 30 feet, thence South 270 feet, thence West 30 feet, thence North 270 feet to the place of beginning. "... for the only and exclusive use and purpose of a public street of said city to be used in common by the inhabitants of said city and the adjoining owners of said tract..

8 January 886

The Proof filed by Eliza M. Brooks sets out that William E. Brooks departed this life on or about 29 December 1885, leaving no last will and testament to the best of affiant's knowledge and belief. Eliza M Brooks, his widow, relinquished her right to administer the estate and petitioned that William Brooks, eldest son and child, be granted Letters of Administration. The oath was taken and filed, the bond filed and approved and the letters were issued to William Brooks. The other children surviving were Charles E. Brooks, Harry G. Brooks, Mattie Brooks and Josh R. Brooks.

An inventory, filed and approved, set out the following with other real estate: two (2) two storey frame houses and barns in the following tract and one is rented for \$15.00 per month. Both were valued at approximately \$3,500.00. The West 81 rods (1336.5 feet) of the Southwest quarter North of Indian Boundary of Section 31, Township 18 North of Range 1 West of 4th Principal Meridian. Except for 4½ acres in the Southwest corner, the public roads, a school lot and Brooks' 3rd Addition, containing besides the said exceptions 42 and 44/100 acres. The value was given as \$20,000.00.

The East 36½ rods (602.25 feet) of the Southwest quarter North of Indian Boundary Line of Section 31, Township 18, North of Range 1 West of the 4th Principal Meridian except the land taken from there by public roads, railroads and by William E. Borrks' First and Second Additions, containing besides said exceptions 9 and 9/100 acres which were valued at \$4,560.00.

History of Land (continued)

24 April 89

The estate of William E. Brooks was closed.

7 April 893

Eliza M. Brooks, a widow, William Brooks, Charles E. Brooks, Mattie Brooks, Josh R. Brooks, all unmarried, Harry G. Brooks and Phoebe Brooks, his wife, gave a Warranty Deed to Andrew G. Anderson for consideration of \$802.50 for the following described piece of land: situated in the West 81 rods (1337 feet) of the Southwest Quarter North of the Indian Boundary Line of Section 31, in Township 18 North in Range 1 West of the Fourth Principal Meridian in the City and County of Rock Island, State of Illinois, beginning on the Indian Boundary Line at a point which is 455 feet East of the line between Ranges 1 and 2 West of the Fourth Principal Meridian, Township 18 North, thence Easterly along said Indian Boundary Line, 118 feet, thence North parallel with said Range Line 362 and 41/100 feet to the intersection of the South Line of Eighth Avenue in Brooks' Fourth Addition to the City of Rock Island, thence West along the South line of said avenue 118 feet, thence South 366 and 31/100 feet to the place of beginning.

ANDREW G. ANDERSON

Mr. Anderson was born 4 December 1857 in Sweden and came with his parents to Red Wing, Minnesota in 1870. His entire business career consisted of printing and publishing. Miss Hilda L. Lindstrom was married to Andrew Anderson 26 October 1880. They had two sons and three daughters. The listing in the city directory of 1885/88 gives his occupation as foreman of Augustana Book Concern. By the 1891/92 issue, he is listed as the manager and treasurer of The Lutheran Augustana Book Concern. One source stated he was the General Manager of the book concern from 1889 through 1927. The book concern published works of authority for the Swedish Lutheran Church, Augustana the weekly official of the Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod (in Swedish), the Augustana Journal (in English) and many other papers and books in Swedish and English. The printing and binding were reported to be "in the highest style of the art." The company was "regarded as one of the most important concerns in Rock Island."

2 October 1897

Eliza M. Brooks, a widow, William Brooks, Charles E. Brooks, Mattie Brooks, Josh R. Brooks, all unmarried, Harry G. Brooks, and Phoebe Brooks, his wife, gave a Warranty Deed to Olof Olsson for consideration of \$525.00 for the following described land: situated in the West 81 rods (1336.5 feet) of the Southwest Quarter North of the Indian Boundary Line of Section 31, in Township 18 North in Range 1 and 2 West of said Fourth Principal Meridian, Township 18 North, thence

History of Land (continued)

easterly along said Indian Boundary Line, 118 feet, thence North parallel with said Range Line, 362 and 44/100 feet to the intersection of the South line of Eighth Avenue in Brooks' Fourth Addition to the City of Rock Island, thence West along the South line of said avenue, 118 feet, thence South 366 and 31/100 feet to the place of beginning.

22 May

Proof of Death filed by Anna Olsson stated that Olof Olsson, late of the town of Rock Island, Rock Island County, Illinois, departed this life at Rock Island, on or about 12 May 1900, leaving a last will and testament to the best of affiant's knowledge and belief. Anna Olsson also filed a petition to probate the will, with the following named heirs-at-law and legatees of Olof Olsson: Anna Olsson, Maria Olsson, and Lydia Olsson, daughters, and Johannes Olsson, son.

The second provision of the will, dated 5 February 1900, states: "I give and bequeath unto each of my children, viz: Anna Olsson, born 19 August 1866; Maria Olsson, born 15 September 1869; Lydia Olsson born 14 April 1874; and Johannes Olsson, born 4 July 1877, one fourth part of all my assets after all debts and claims against the estate shall have been paid. Provided, first, that such fourth part shall not be paid to either of the above named children until their respective marriages; and secondly, that it is my express will that the net assets shall be used for securing and maintaining a common home for the above named children in either Rock Island, Illinois or Lindsborg, Kansas until each party shall claim his or her share, as above provided." Mr. John A. Swenson of the First National Bank of Lindsborg, Kansas was named as the executor of Mr. Olsson's will.

26 May

A petition for Letters of Administration was filed by the children stating that Mr. Swenson was a non-resident and was therefore disqualified to act as the executor. The request that Mr. Claude W. Foss be appointed as the administrator of the estate was granted by the court. Mr. Foss held three major positions between 1913 and 1929 according to the city directories of those years. He was a professor at Augustana College, a vice president of Augustana Book Concern and then its president. His residence was at 3808 Eighth Avenue.

22 October 1902

The administrator of Olof Olsson's estate filed a report stating that on land owned by Olof Olsson and described as the East Half of the following described premises, situated in the West Eighty-one rods (1336.5 feet) of the Southwest Quarter (North of Indian Boundary Line) of Section 31, in Township 18 North, in Range 1 West of the Fourth Principal Meridian described as:

History of Land (continued)

"Beginning on the Indian Boundary Line at a point which is Four Hundred Fifty-five (455) feet East of the line between Ranges One and Two West of the Fourth Principal Meridian, Township 18 North; thence easterly along said Indian Boundary Line One Hundred Eighteen (118 feet), thence North parallel with said Range line, Three Hundred Sixty-two and $41/100$ ($366 \frac{41}{100}$) feet to the intersection of the South line of Eighth Avenue, in Brooks' Fourth Addition to the City of Rock Island, thence South, Three Hundred Sixty-six and $31/100$ feet to the place of the beginning, at a cost of \$3,271.02; that said four children are living happily together in said home; that none of said children are married"

1 November 1902

Anna Olsson received \$2,924.25 from Claude W. Foss, the estate administrator.

7 February 1917

A report presented to the court by Anna Olsson, trustee of the estate, stated that amount of money was used "for securing and maintaining a common home for Anna Olsson, Maria Olsson, Lydia Olsson and Johannes Olsson, as provided for in the last will and testament of Olof Olsson."

28 February 1917

The court decreed that Anna Olsson was discharged from any further obligations, duties or responsibilities as trustee.

3 May 1934

Maria Olsson died at the Lutheran Hospital in Moline at 64 years of age. She was buried at Riverside Cemetery on 5 May 1934.

15 February 1946

Anna Olsson died at the age of 79 years at the Lutheran Hospital in Moline. She was buried at Riverside Cemetery on 18 February 1946.

2 November 1954

Lydia Olsson, single and never married, and Johannes Samuel Olsson, single and never married, gave a Warranty Deed to First Evangelical Lutheran Church of Moline, Illinois for consideration of \$1.00. The grantors reserved to themselves and the survivor of them a life estate in and to the conveyed premises.

This Lutheran Church adopted as its corporate name The Swedish

History of Land (continued)

Evangelical Lutheran Church of Moline, Illinois 3 January 1882. There was another change of name 17 April 1919 to First Evangelical Lutheran Church.

2 January 1964

First Evangelical Church of Moline, Illinois, an Illinois Religious Corporation, gave a Warranty Deed to William W. Fields and Dortha Esther Fields.

Filed and Recorded

5th September 1861.

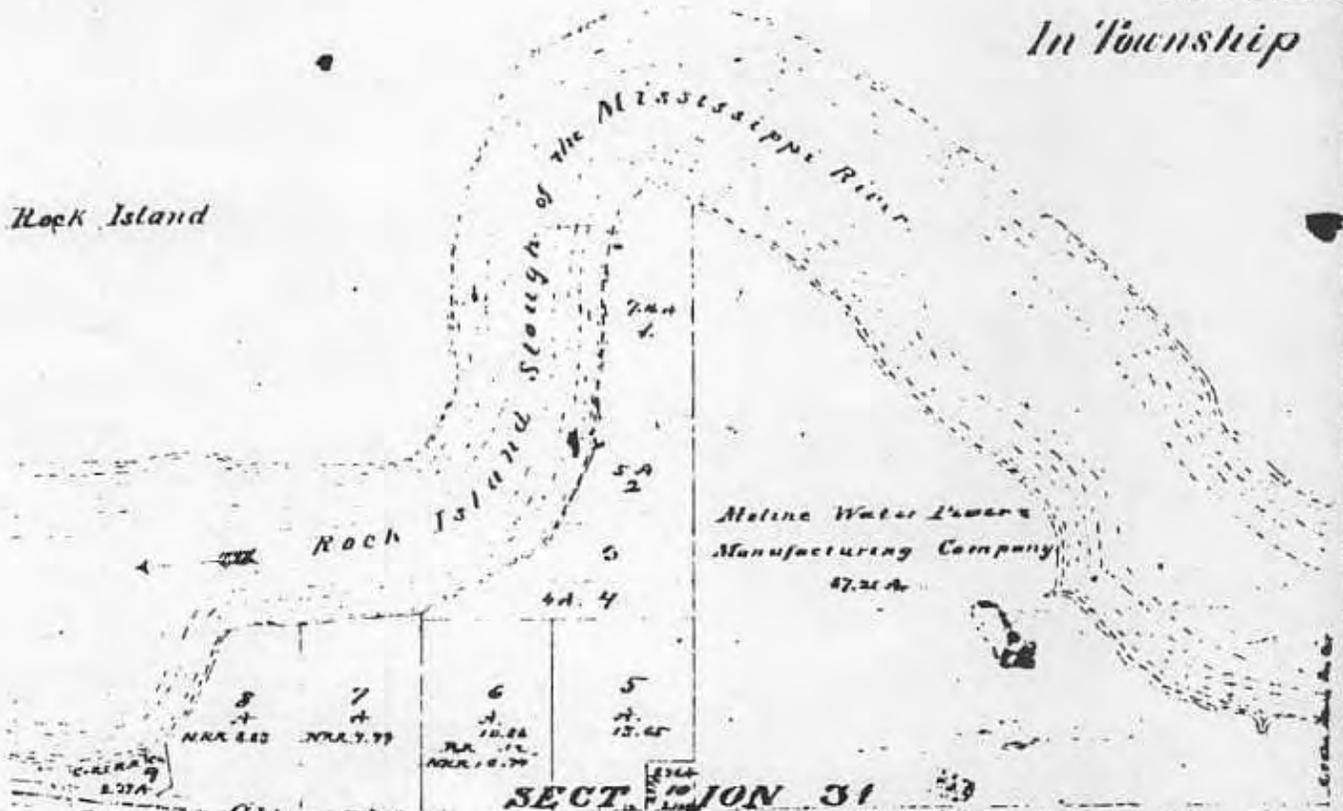
F. H. Howman

Recorder.

ASSES

In Township

Rock Island



SECTION 31

Chicago - Rock Island Railroad

10	11	12	13	14
2.57 A				
10	11	12	13	14

W^m Brooks
181.12 A.



Casa - Root
25.60

W^m Brooks

W^m Brooks

W^m Brooks



BROOKS' LANDS
FILED & RECORDED 1861

OLOF OLSSON

Olof Olsson was born in the parish of Karlskoga, Värmland Province, Sweden on 31 March 1841. He was a son of Olof and Britta Johnson Olsson. From the very first, Olof and his brother Carl, were brought up "in the fear of God and of their father, who was as harsh as their mother was kind." For some twelve years, Olof knew only reading and became a fluent and avid reader. His mother was responsible for the home teaching (she was said to have questioned the piety of the parish schoolteacher), using the few books they owned: the primer, Luther's Catechism, the Swedish Psalmbook and the Bible; as the textbooks. In 1854, at age 13, he was sent to Anders Fredrik Sedström in Västergötland. He spent a year at the 125 student school. While there he learned to sing and play the church organ. But most importantly, Mr. Sedström told him "that you are cut out for a higher calling than that of schoolmaster and organist. You must study for the ministry."

Advanced studies for Olof began in 1858 in Stockholm, followed by a year in Leipzig, Germany. He entered the University of Uppsala in the fall of 1860 and graduated on 22 January 1861. After graduation, he began the study of theology and was ordained 15 December 1863 in the Cathedral of Uppsala. For the next five years he served as an assistant pastor, a superintendent of a common school, a pastor of the largest mining district in Sweden and then a pastorate in Värmland. From the very beginning of his ministry, Reverend Olsson was at odds with the official attitude of the church because he held services out of doors, in homes, parish houses, schools and churches and he preached among the pietists and the devotionalists in the parish.

On 22 December 1864, Miss Anna Lisa Jonsson, a coal miner's daughter from Agen, was married to Olof Olsson. In Olof Olsson's Värmland, her maiden name is given as Jonsdotter and on her penmanship exercises she used Jons dotter. They had four children who survived to adulthood Anna, Maria (Mia), Lydia and Johannes (Hannes) Samuel.

The bishop, Anton Niklas Sundberg (later archbishop of Sweden) visited the area where Olof was pastor. Olof had the view "that religious matters were superseded by a juridical outlook." He and the bishop had a serious argument on religious issues. Olof later remembered, "Never did I get worse abuse from anyone than I got from the archbishop of Sweden for preaching the Word of God on weekdays here and in the villages."

Residence in the United States began in 1869 when a vanguard of some 250 men and women left Värmland for colonization of an area near Lindsborg, Kansas. Their purpose was "to match endurance with faith in fashioning fresh patterns for their civic and spiritual lives." These emigrants had sought and secured the ready consent of Pastor Olsson to join them. Two months later, accompanied by his parents, his wife and their daughter Anna and his brother Carl, he arrived at the new colony. He founded and was pastor of Bethany Evangelical Church in Lindsborg on 19 August 1869. Reverend Olsson served

Olof Olsson (continued)

McPherson County as their state legislator for two terms along with his duties as pastor and missionary. The reverend's father, Olof Olsson, continued his agricultural interest in the state until his death at 83 years of age in 1878. His mother, Britta died in 1893 at the age of 87.

Reverend Olsson was elected to a professorship at Augustana College and Theological Seminary at the 1875 annual meeting of the Augustana Synod. Initially he declined the position, but when a second offer was made the next year he accepted and moved to Rock Island.

During 1879 he made a five month tour of England, Germany and what was then, Bohemia. Olof's wife, Anna Lisa, died 18 March 1887. In 1888, he resigned his position at Augustana College and served at Bethany College in Kansas. From the spring of 1889 to the summer of 1890, he again traveled in Europe, this time accompanied by Anna, Mia, Lydia and Hannes. The latter three remained in Zurich and Anna was her father's companion on his visit to Italy in the spring of 1890. Upon his return from Europe, he served as pastor for the congregation in Woodhull, Illinois.

Olof Olsson accepted on 18 March the request of the board of directors of Augustana College that he assume the presidency of the college until the next synod. On 17 June 1891 he was unanimously elected to succeed Dr. T. N. Hasselquist as the third president of Augustana College and Theological Seminary. In addition, he was the chair of catechetics (pertains to teaching by question and answer), homiletics (art of preaching) and pastoral theology. At that time, the annual enrollment at the college exceeded five hundred students.

The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon President Olsson in 1892, and in 1893, the University of Uppsala made him an honorary doctor of philosophy. His literary ventures, in German, Swedish and English, were extensive - from pamphlets to volumes. The works were published both here and abroad and, if necessary, translated into the appropriate language. Among his works were: "Vid Korset" (At the Cross), "Halsningar från Fjarran" (Greetings from Afar), "Det Kristna Hoppet" (The Christian Hope) and "Till Rom och Hem Igen" (To Rome and Home Again).

Olof Olsson died 12 May 1900. His funeral was held on 16 May, followed by interment in the family plot which he had purchased 29 November 1887 at Riverside Cemetery in Moline.

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W

Att waka, och bedja;
 dermed Bereder sig men
 niskan ewigt väl Chris-
 ten bör du vara, mer än
 till namnet. Dagen är
 kommen Efter natten
 är framfaren.

1857

Anna Lisa Jons dotter i Ågen.

3
A. O. 10. Abba
Boya Lamon Pik-
tan Ojst Fjerde
Cryckla Hjerta
Krott jagga Kansa
la Lestig Mjölka
A L Jons Datter

Guds fruktbar är vishetens begynnelse. Hvilem är
huf i skuggan af en lager. Ingen ros utan för-
ne. Kraft utan fromhet tär bort sig själf. Län-
ga är få gälda, hvad stunden brutit. Mildt sin-
ne pryder Klungen, som blommar sköldern.

Myckfullt lynne är du svages lott. Olyckan ska-
pas mest af inbillningen. Prisa dagen först när
bergad sol sig gömt. Quinnan är hjertat i sin
päraste form. Räck först din hand till forsoning.

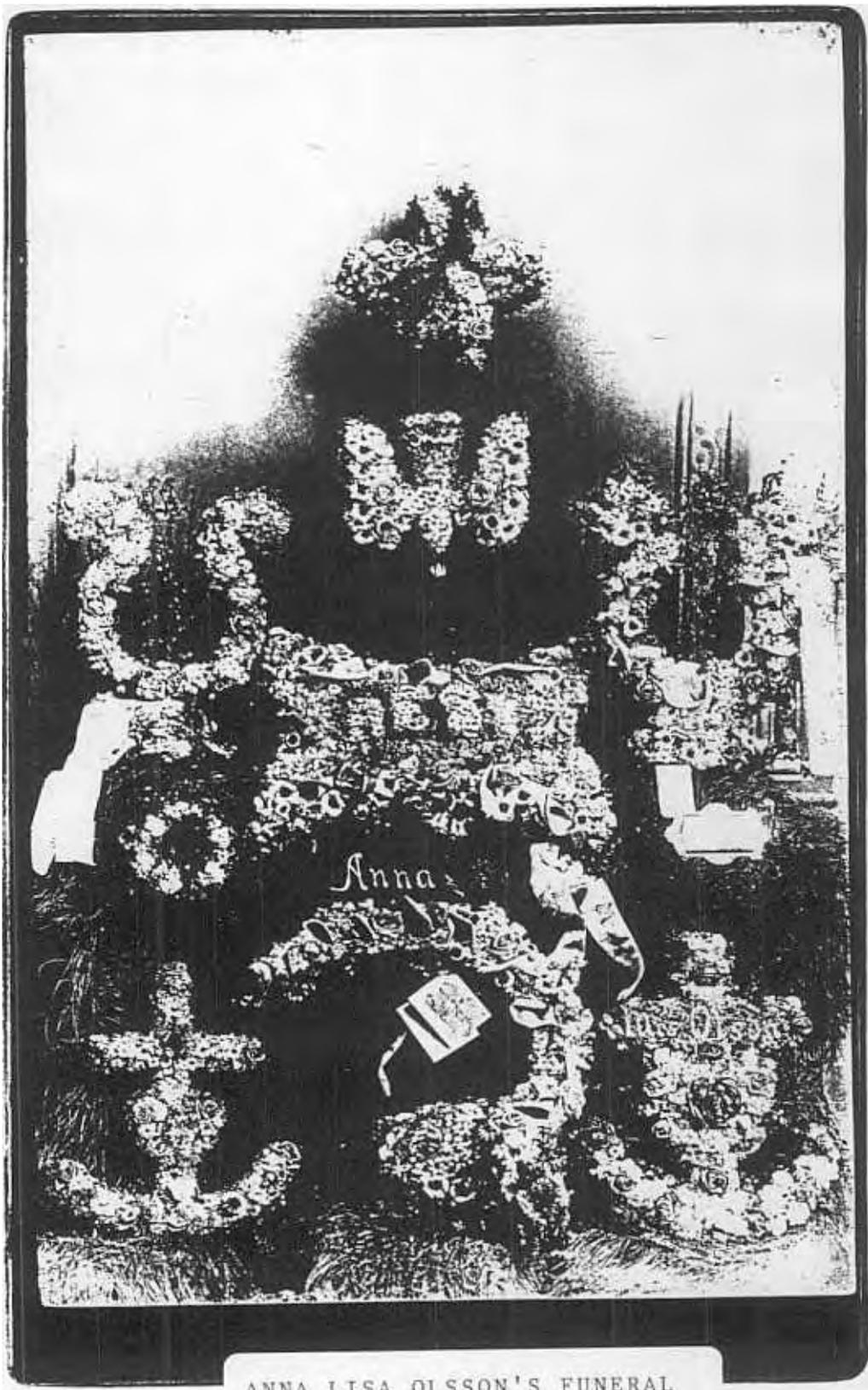
Sanning är ypperste budet i lagen. Tröstlätthet
skadar dig aldrig. Underordnades skyldig-
het är lydnad. Välj ick till förströgan, hvem
hälst som vill. Xenophoro varm lagras brude
som hylte och lärde. Ufs ej af fädrens cirer, en hvar
har dock sin. Lefören waggade den späda blom-
man. Källmo den 7 April 1859. Anna Jonsson.

a bekantskap med honom var på hans ge-
e till Kansas; han hade en liten tid att stan-
e föra honom mot Kansas; bud utgick till
e höra den märkvärdige koloniprästen från
de genast komma till kyrkan. Han predi-
öfver Dav. 23:dje psalm, att de som då hörde
t den predikan; han har ock här varit ej
e utan ock deltagit med både ord och gär-
et, hvadan församlingen känner en djup
ade vännens och värderade lärarens bort-
sson, med hvilken han var förenad i ett 23-
ap, utbars härifrån till sitt sista hvilorum i
dag sitta de efterlämnade döttrarna: Anna,
en Johannes vid en älskad faders bår. Fyra
gått före föräldrarna in i den eviga vilan.
tidne november ha dr Olssons krafter stän-
k då veta, att sjukdomen var af betänklig
sorgeflor öfver vår skola och vårt folk.
h kraft, hvarmed han skötte sina många
iva ett längre lif; men så voro ej Guds vä-
icke, att sjukdomen möjligen skulle med-
n städse yttrade den förmodan, att han
ställd. Under hela sjukdomstiden har han
d stort tålamod och aldrig fällt ett enda
het. Intill det sista hade han sin sans
Under sjukdomstiden har man naturligt-
öjligt varit, oroa och uttrötta honom med
ksamhet har han dock mottagit sådana
bibelspråk, som upprepats för honom.

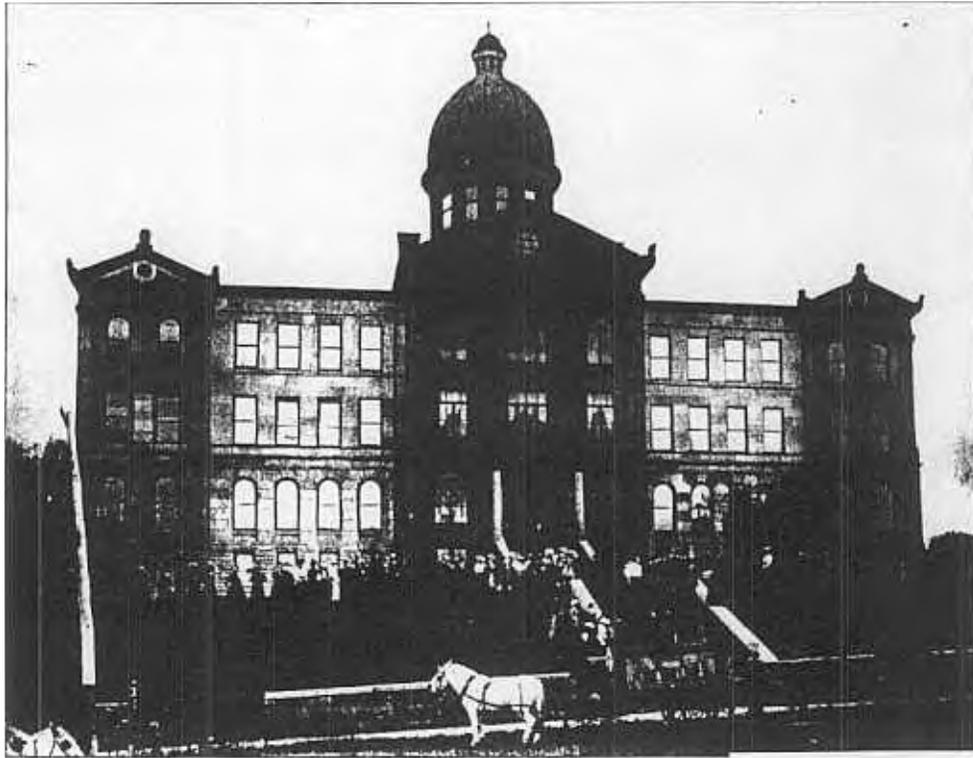


Dr Olssons hem i Kansas.

OLSSON RESIDENCE IN KANSAS

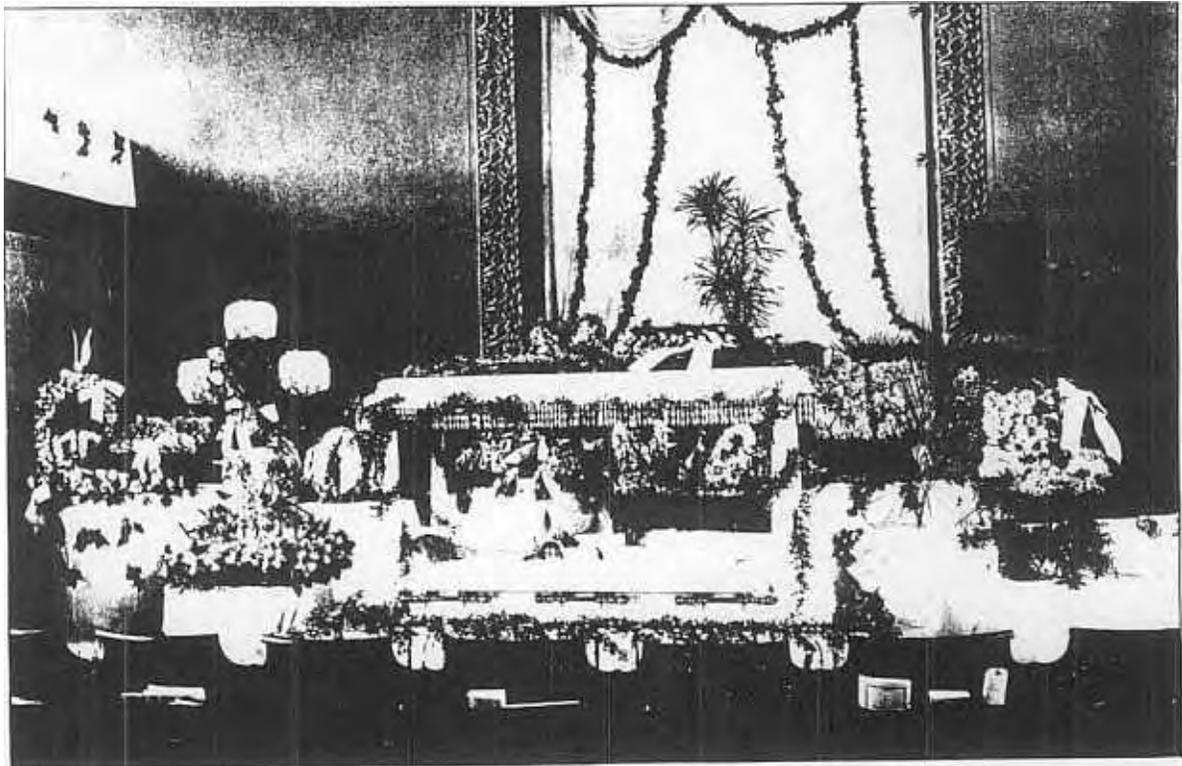


ANNA LISA OLSSON'S FUNERAL



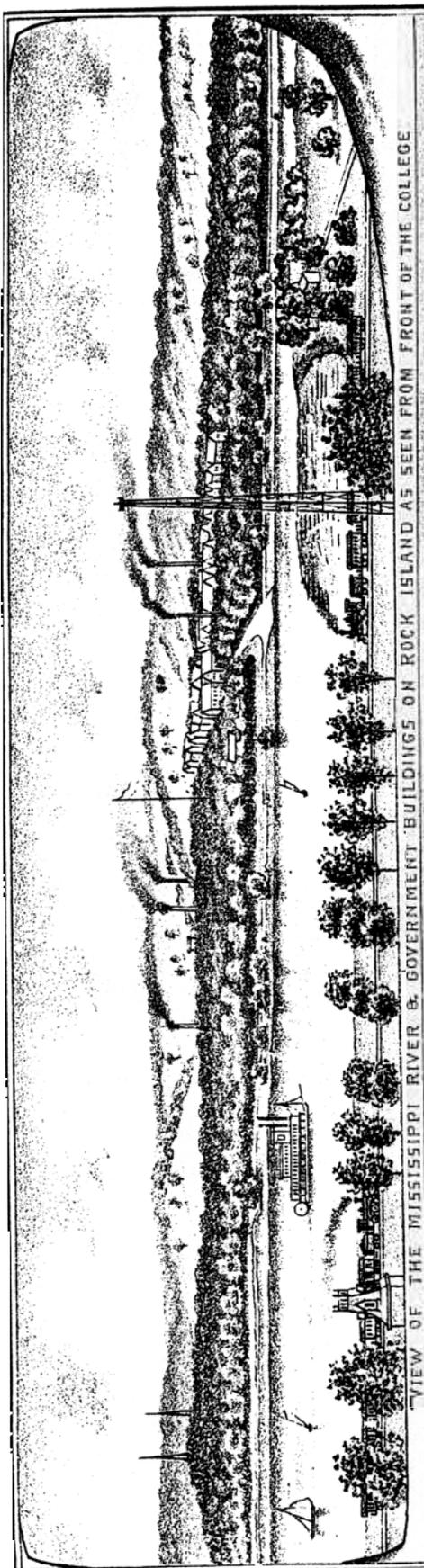
Efter likbegängelsens slut i läroverkskapellet.

DR. OLSSON'S FUNERAL
PROCESSION

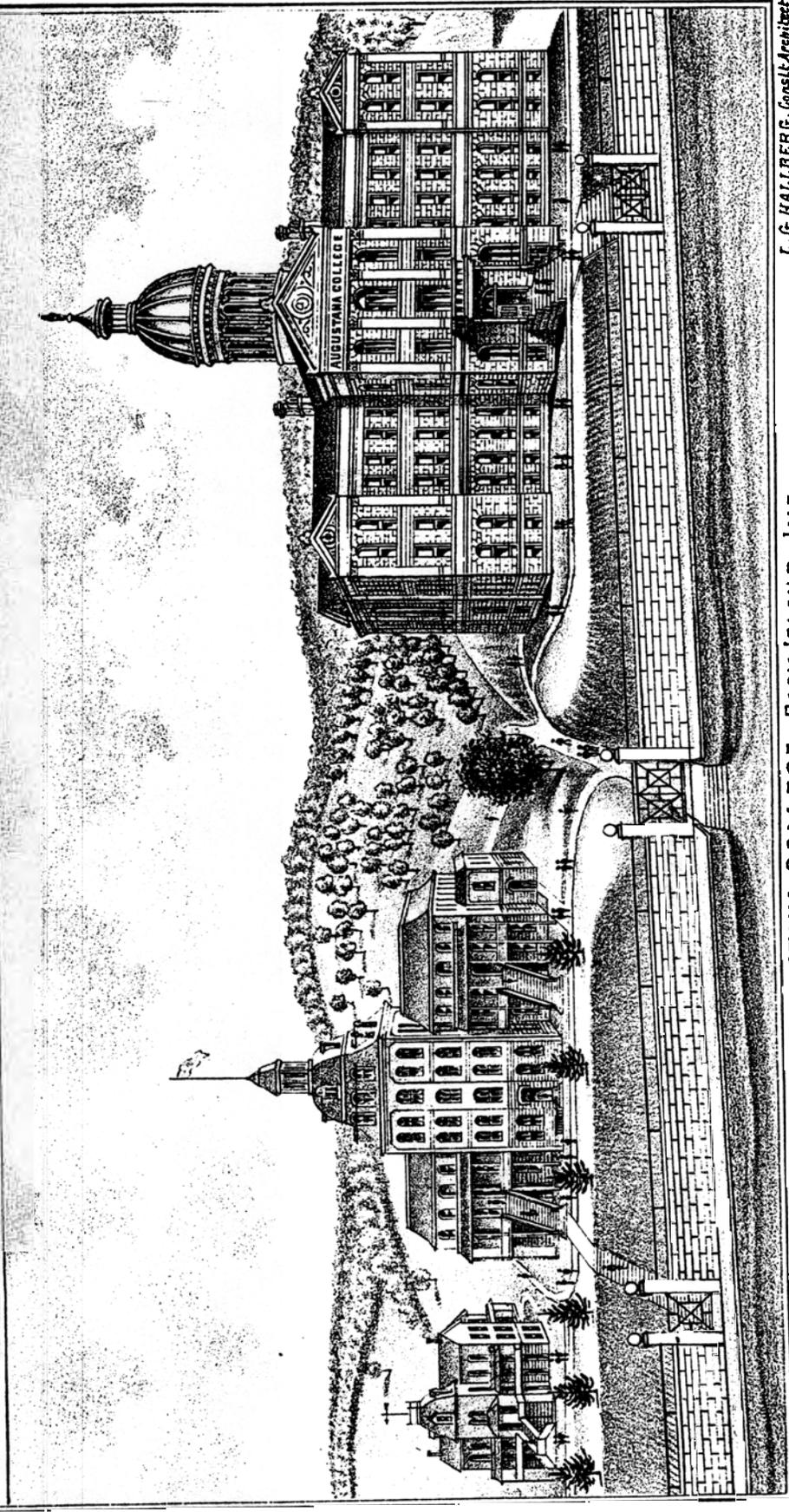


Vid likbegängelsen i läroverkskapellet.

DR. OLSSON'S FUNERAL
MAY 1900



VIEW OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER & GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS ON ROCK ISLAND AS SEEN FROM FRONT OF THE COLLEGE



B. S. HAMMILL, Architect.

AUGUSTANA COLLEGE, ROCK ISLAND, ILLS
Inc. A. P. BERG, Builder.

J. G. HALLBERG, Constt. Architect.

bokförlag i edert hem.
uppläsning skrif till
Oscar Berglund, Lindsborg,



stout and well." It's an unrivaled
saver in Consumption, Pneumonia,
Croup and Bronchitis; infallible for
Colds, Asthma, Hay Fever,
Whooping Cough. Guarant-
ee bottles 50c and \$1 00. Trial bot-
tle free at Oscar Berglund's drug

E treflig

A. BECKSTRO

r. W. D. Kirby:

Tandlakare.

Almän Bankrörelse.



MARIA (MIA) OLSSON

Maria Olsson, the second daughter of Anna Lisa and Olof Olsson, was born 15 September 1869. The Olsson family arrived in Lindsborg, Kansas in August 1869 so it may be assumed Lindsborg was her birthplace.

Her sister Anna's daybook, written during 1889 - 1890 while the family traveled throughout Europe, tells about them staying in Kornthal Germany from Mid-June 1889 through early November. Beginning the first part of October, Mia and Lydia began taking lessons in "Fancy work" three afternoons a week. "I have begun to take German only twice a week." The family planned to spend the winter in Zurich.

The Olsson family returned from Europe in late June 1890. In late September they settled in Woodhull, Illinois. During the ten months the family lived there, Mia and Anna were the housekeepers for their home.

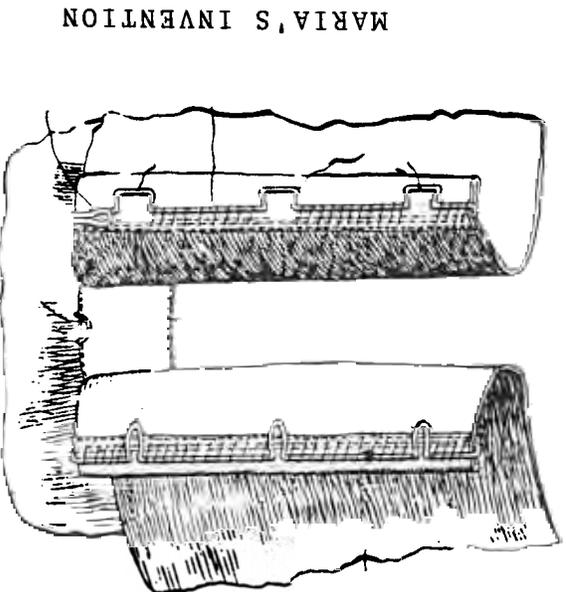
According to the Augustana College Catalog, Mia attended classes at the Conservatory of Music, studying piano in the 1895-1896 school year. She was enrolled in Elocution and Physical Culture for the 1886-1897 year.

In all the Rock Island City Directories from 1892/1893 through 1933, there is no occupation given for Mia. On either 22 March 1904 or 1905, Maria invented and patented a "Combination Collar Fastener" which could be used for collars or belts. The invention took the place of whalebone and of hooks and eyes. Several of these fasteners still in their wrapping, are in the Olsson Family Papers in Special Collections at the Augustana Library. It certainly would have been a time saver for dressmakers.

Maria died 3 May 1934 at the age of 64, with interment in family plot at Riverside Cemetery, Moline.

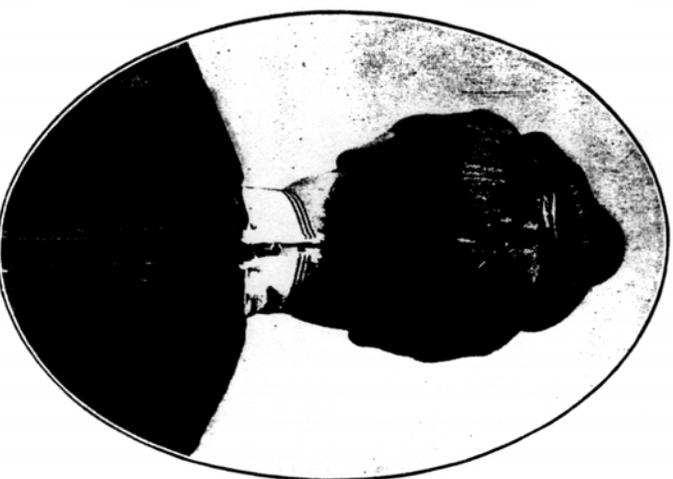
COMBINATION COLLAR FASTENER.

PATENTED MARCH 22, 1904

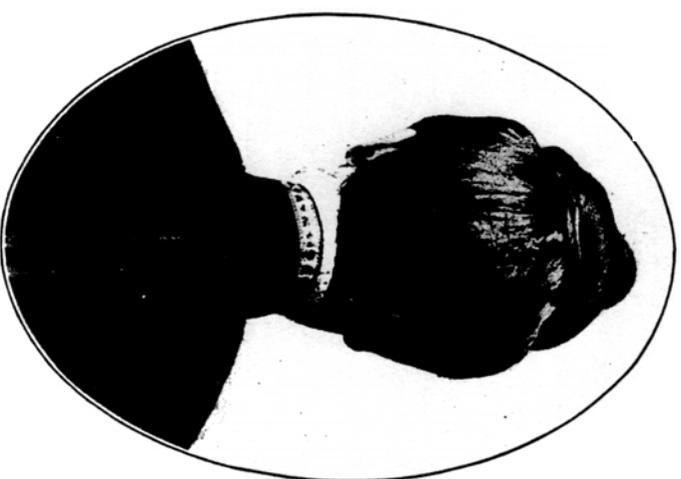


Made in Black and White.

Three sizes



THE OLD WAY



THE NEW WAY

PRACTICAL! Because it Saves Time and does away with the Tedious Work of sewing in whalebone, hooks and eyes.

COMFORTABLE! Because it does not scratch the neck. Absolutely rust-proof. Keeps the collar from gaping or slipping up. Used on plain or crush collars and all kinds of belts.

LYDIA OLSSON

Lydia Olsson, the third daughter of Anna Lisa and Olof Olsson, was born 14 April 1874 in Lindsborg, Kansas.

She traveled with her father and siblings in Europe from the spring of 1889 to the summer of 1890. While her sister, Anna, accompanied their father to Italy in the spring of 1890, Lydia remained with Maria and Johannes in Zurich, Switzerland.

According to the Augustana College Catalog, she was enrolled in Phonography and Typewriting during the 1892/93 school year. In 1894/95 she was enrolled in Chorus and at the School of Art. This same year she was appointed Library Attendant with the hours of 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. on weekdays. During the 1895/96 year she was at the Conservatory of Music taking voice and chorus and again enrolled at the School of Art. In an article about the college library, The Augustana Historical Society Newsletter, Spring-Summer 1989 issue, noted she was Assistant Librarian for the year but she was no longer a student. She worked the hours of 8:00 a.m. to noon and 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. on weekdays and on Saturdays from 10:00 a.m. to noon.

During the 1896/97 school year she went to the conservatory only for chorus. Though Lydia was designated as Librarian for 1897/98, she is not listed as faculty and was registered as an art student. Her hours at the library were extended to 9:00 a.m. to noon and from 2:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. during the week and Saturdays were 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. She again enrolled in the Art Department and took Elocution and Physical Culture for the 1898/1899 school year.

The Rock Island City Directory issues of 1901/02, 1905/06 and 1907 through 1912 list her occupation as bookkeeper. In 1915, she is listed as assistant librarian at Augustana College. For several years Lydia was a clerk in the Tractor Department at Moline Plow Company. Once again, in 1922 she served as assistant librarian at Denkmann Memorial Library. She continued in this position until 1945, when no occupation is listed in the succeeding city directories.

Lydia died on March 1958 at the age of 83. She is interred in the family plot at Riverside Cemetery, Moline.



LYDIA OLSSON, TAKEN IN
DAVENPORT, CIRCA 1898

JOHANNES (HANNES) SAMUEL OLSSON

Johannes Olsson, the only son of Anna Lisa and Olof Olsson, was born on 4 July 1877 in Moline or Rock Island. His family arrived in Rock Island County from Lindsborg, Kansas the previous year.

He celebrated his twelfth birthday in Stuttgart, Germany during his family's grand tour of Europe in 1889-1890. His sister Anna's daybook for that period mentioned that she was the one to hear his lessons and that Hannes was interested in "carpenter-work." When his father and Anna went to Italy, he stayed with his sisters, Maria and Lydia, in Zurich, Switzerland.

Another item from Anna's daybook, dated on his birthday in 1890, was "Only I feel like crying every time I look at Hannes and think of how I should fix up his little room, if he had one."

After they returned from Europe in late June 1890, the Olssons spent some time in Chicago and Rock Island before moving to Woodhull in September. During the ten months while the family lived there, Hannes attended school and played the violin. In his "spare time" he was given two boxes of Reverend Olsson's book "Till Rom och Hem Igen" (To Rome and Home Again) to sell. His sister, Lydia, was also given some to sell in Galesburg.

On New Year's Eve of 1890 Anna wrote she wished Hannes would attend college, "and besides have carpentry work and chickens to take care of." The same day, while mending a pair of stockings for Hannes, she wrote "The thought then struck me: I wish that if ever I get married, I will not live further away from home but what I can mend their stockings."

Hannes attended Augustana College for several years. In the Rock Island City Directories of 1897/98 and 1899/1900, he is listed as a student there. An Augustana tuition receipt dated 27 April 1898 shows charges of \$13.80 for conservatory piano classes and \$1.20 for organ classes. The college catalog lists him as enrolled at the Conservatory of Music for the 1899/1900 school year and enrolled at the Business College for the 1900/1901 year.

The 1901/02 city directory list his occupation as a clerk at Hartz & Co., a wholesale and retail drug business located at 226-230 Nineteenth Street. The 1905/06 directory gives his address as 3912 Eighth Avenue but lists no occupation. His name does not appear in the city directories again until 1929 when he is listed as a music teacher. His occupation changed to a band leader at Augustana in the 1931 issue and the next year once again as a music teacher and as a musician and returning to a music teacher in 1936. Both Hannes and his sister, Lydia, are listed at 3912 Eighth Avenue from the directories of 1947 through 1957. With Lydia's death in 1958, Hannes is the sole surviving child of Olof Olsson. He continues to be listed in the 1958, 1959 and 1961 directories. There is no listing for 3912 in the 1962 issue. Word of mouth has it that he was taken to a care home about that time.

Johannes (Hannes) Samuel Olsson (continued)

The 1963/64 directory lists the residence as vacant.

Two works by Hannes were "Fadervär" copyrighted 1909) and " illegnadt minnet af minfeder from lidne Dr. O. Olsson".

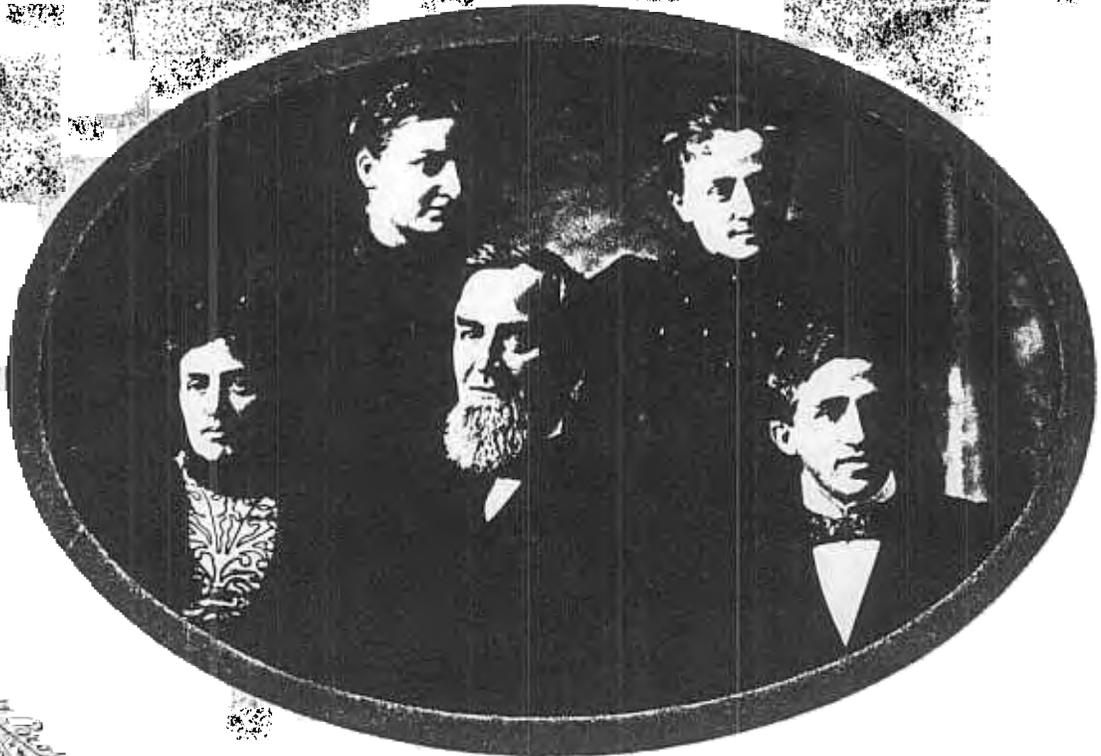
Johannes died 23 September 1967 at age 90. He was interred in the family plot at Riverside Cemetery in Moline



Winsor
20 MAIN ST.
GALESBURG, ILL.

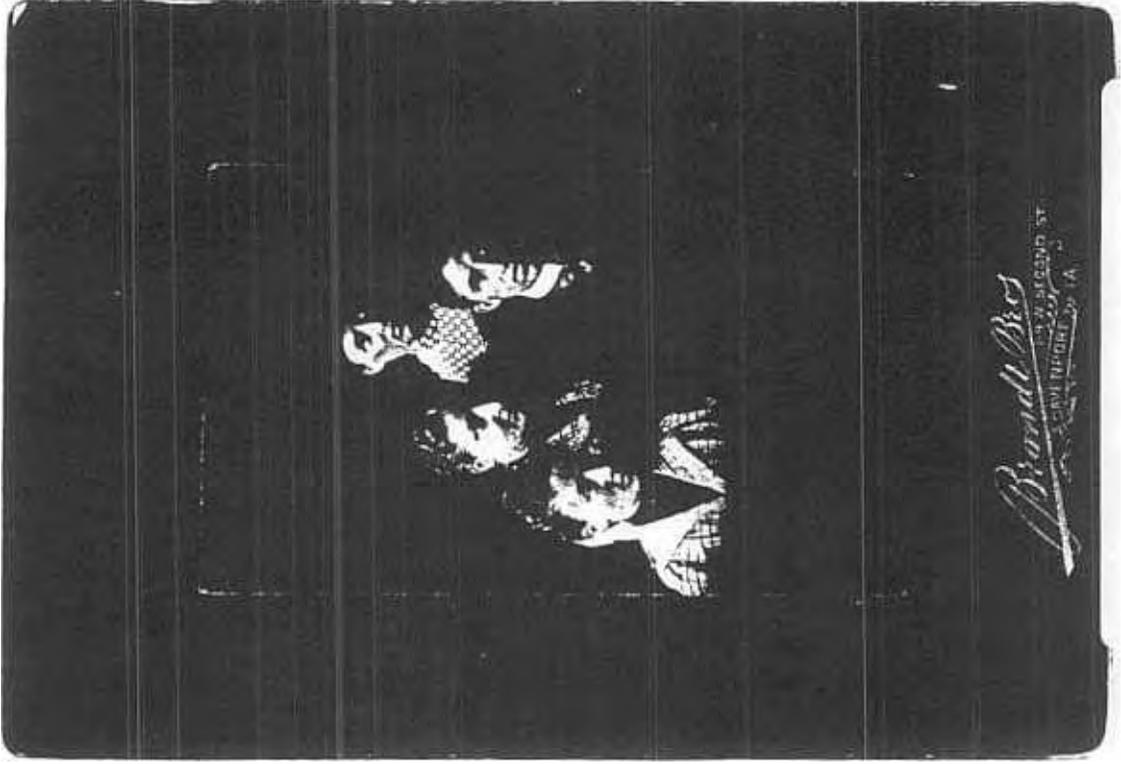


Cabinet & Portrait
LINDSBORG, ILLS.
Gronedal



FRONT ROW PRE 1900
ANNA OLSSON
OLOF OLSSON
JOHANNES (HANNES) OLSSON
BACK ROW
MARIA (MIA) OLSSON
LYDIA OLSSON





Brandt Bros
123 MARKET ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.



Brandt Bros

ANNA OLSSON

Anna Olsson, the first daughter of Anna Lisa and Olof Olsson, was born 19 August 1866 in the parish of Sunnemo, Värmland, Sweden. She was brought to this country by her parents in 1869 when her father accepted the position of pastor and missionary to approximately 250 colonists who settled near Lindsborg, Kansas.

The following are excerpts from I'm Scairt - Childhood Days on Prairie by Anna Olsson, published by Augustana Book Concern in 1907. Anna described the book as a little story "for the grownups who remember that they have once been children."

"Those Prairie days thos prairie days

"It was in those days that a company of Swedes left their beloved homeland in the far North and came to make a home for themselves and their children on the Kansas prairie. With these people came a young minister of the gospel, a man who served them not only as a spiritual advisor, but who also became their counselor in all things temporal."

"We went with Papa to the Legislature - Mamma and Gerda and me. The Legislature is in Topeka. And we rided on the train and it's s much fun."

"I wish I could go to the English School in Town! And then I could read in First Reader ... But Papa and Mamma won't let me go to English School ... Cause I will learn bad things if I go there."

"Now Papa and Mamma let me go to English School, 'cause the School is in our house. And I have so much fun 'cause so many children come here every day. Not on Sunday. Not on Saturday either. But all other days. And we learn English."

The Augustana Synod repeated an offer first made in 1875 to Reverend Olsson for a professorship at Augustana College and Theological Seminary. He accepted in 1876 and moved his family to Moline/Rock Island.

"Now we must say goodbye to Lindsborg, 'cause we are going to move to Illinois. And when we come there, Papa is going to be a School Teacher for big boys in a big red School House. And it is much bigger than the Church. I'm sorry to move, but I like to ride on the train. It is so much fun. Illinois is far, far away. Much further than Topeka. And we can ride on the train a whole day and a whole night. And we will have so much fun." "And I can go to School! Not to Papa's School. I am going to a little school for little girls and boys."

Among Anna's papers there is a story, written when she was an adult, describing the train trip to Moline. The rail journey took one day and one night and the train is described as "a long, long cradle that rocks first to one side, then to the other." The seats, she

Anna Olsson (cont nued)

wrote "are small, soft, stuffed sofas." Even getting a drink of water was "such fun" on the train by turning the faucet as well as eating from a "lunch sack". Anna was very impressed with the many, many houses and "so many chimneys" along with the smoke. A factory is mentioned as "the great big house with big thick chimneys and bad black smoke comes from them." There are no rattlesnakes and no cyclones and no Indians either. But there are bad places they call saloons. And they are so dangerous." She goes on to enumerate what happens when the men drink so much brandy and beer - "dizzy in the head", "can hardly walk home", "become dangerous and fight among themselves" and "hit their missis and their small children."

She wrote that they lived in the parsonage and the pastor was nice to her. He allowed her to learn to play on a "fine organ which stands in the dining room." Evidently the parsonage was a stopgap measure until a house could be built or readied for the family in Rock Island which is to "be near the big red school house where Papa is a teacher." "I cannot go to the public school here either", she wrote. Anna called stories in English in the second reader "fun", and noted, "Gerda is now beginning to read in the first reader." The name "Gerda" has been used before and it could well be the nickname for Anna's younger sister, Maria, who was born in 1869.

Anna attended Bethany Academy from 1882 - 1883. She started at Augustana College in 1883, studying the German language and literature. In 1888, she was the second woman to graduate from Augustana College, with a Bachelor of Arts. Other schooling included being tutored in German and French along with attending lectures in Church History and History of Literature while in Germany. At the University of Zurich, she attended lectures in Literature and Philosophy. She took courses in Italian, French and Literature at Augustana 1896-1898. At Bethany College in Lindsborg, Kansas, Anna was a teacher in the Children's Department through 1888-89. She was the Principal, Ladies' Hall at Augustana from 1895 to 1900. Memberships included Augustana Women's Christian Temperance Union and Women's Home and Foreign Mission Society of Augustana Synod.

Beginning when the Olsson family came to Rock Island, "home" became synonymous with Rock Island. From then on, Rock Island was always referred to as "home". When her mother died at a fairly young age in 1887, Anna, a mere twenty-one years, became the "mother" of the family and also fulfilled the responsibilities belonging to the wife of a pastor.

The Olssons took a grand tour of Europe from 1889 to 1890. Part of an entry Anna wrote in her daybook for 25 May 1889, was that will power had overcome her sea sickness and the ocean's color was beautiful. "That deep blue wave trimmed in the fine white lace is so beautiful... At noon the sun made the sea look like one great mass of silver."

Anna Olsson (cont nued)

The first week of June the family was in Antwerp. "We were delighted with the art we had seen in Antwerp, but almost shuddered at the many disagreeable sights we saw. There were so many vagabonds and drunkards."

On Halloween of 1889, Olof Olsson accepted a call at Woodhull, Illinois on the condition that he could remain in Europe until August. Anna recorded, "I am so glad because we shall now be nearer to Rock Island."

Mid-November the family is in Zurich. Anna wrote in her daybook, "It is the first time that I have longed, yes longed for a home, a genuine, stationary home in America, my own, dear country." By the end of the month, Anna wrote "I am so dissatisfied with myself tonight, that, had I a room of my own, I would go there and cry, cry. To think that I have brought such heavy baggage as an ungrateful heart across the ocean!! I am in Europe, and my old faults have followed me hither. Now I wish I could leave them behind me here! This morning, I began by thinking of that I can't pursue my favorite studies, and that I have so very little time for my studies, when all the household duties have been attended to, etc., etc. This made me dissatisfied and gloomy all day. Oh! how wrong!...I have wished to do some sacrifice, in some way or other. But have I considered the true meaning of the word sacrifice?!"

On 19 December 1889, the Legation of the United States of America at Berne, Switzerland, issued a "citizen's passport" for Anna. Her description:

Age - 23	Stat re - 5 feet, 4 inches
Forehead - high	Eyes - blue
Nose - regular	Mout - small
Chin - round	Hair - fair
Complexion - fair	Face - oval

By Saturday, 8 February 1890, Anna's feelings had not improved. "I ought to have a regular good "shaking". I feel so mean and selfish. This morning I had all the work to do, as Mia has fancy work from 9 to 12 on Saturdays. I worked away with all my might, but my heart was full of ungrateful thoughts because I was obliged to work so hard at housework and mending, etc., and because I did not have time to study as I would wish to do."

The family's last evening of their tour was spent in Bremen. Anna's comments about their time in Sweden are quite revealing. "I have enjoyed my stay in Europe so much and value it more than thousands of dollars, but I like to get back to America more than I can explain; there seems to be no home for us any place but in America. And as for Sweden, I never could expect that I could have felt as strange in Sweden as I really did. I got such a dislike to Sweden that I don't know if I ever can get rid of it. So much drinking and other detestable

Anna Olsson (continued)

things go on there, especially among the classes who want to be considered refined, that I thoroughly hate the so called "battre herrarne."

New Year's Eve of 1890 was spent in Woodhull. "As I look back upon what I wrote last New Year's Eve, I see that I expressed hope that a year from then we would have a home in America. We have it now by God's grace; but it's not our own home. It is that we so fervently wish for -- a home in our dear, old Rock Island, where we should live independently, a home, neat and cozy and tasty. Then papa should write books, Mia should teach fancy work and music, Lydia attend the College, Hannes do the same, and besides have carpentry work, and chickens to take care of. We have never spent a Christmas when we have had to work so hard as we have this year."

Reverend Olsson announced to his congregation that he could not stand to take care of it any longer and that he would be moving in June. "We are going to move to -- Rock Island, our dear old home, and if it is God's will, get a little home of our own there."

"I don't know but that we would be very slow in making up our minds to get married," she reflects in the summer of 1890. "I don't feel as if I can make up my mind ever to do such a thing. One thing is: I don't know anyone I should trust enough to marry; and besides I love my sister and brother and papa too much to part from them yet, and still another reason is: I still love my studies so much that it would almost break my heart to have to give them up entirely."

Anna's entry for 12 January 1891 is in part - "What would I do, without Mia! And still; -- how many times I am unkind, so very unkind to her, when my hot temper controls me! How painful this thought is! I have not conquered my bad temper entirely yet, though I sometimes, at least, try very hard to do it. I think I don't deserve any kindness from others before my bad temper is gone."

On 4 February 1891 the Olsson family received the news that Dr. Hasselquist had died. On 18 March, Anna wrote, "Today it is four years since our dear mama died. That night comes so vividly before me now" She goes on to note that Papa had had a call to be president of Augustana College some time ago and on this day he had accepted the offer.

The evening of 12 April was spent talking with some friends who were staying with the family. "Somehow we began to talk about women's work and men's work. The girls said: 'A man works from sun to sun, but a woman's work is never done.' Of course, Frank J. did not agree with us; he was very hard hearted, we thought, saying that most American women are idolized, etc., etc. We said all we asked, was: that men should be reasonable. We discussed the question until 12 o'clock."

Anna Olsson (continued)

A mid-May entry in Anna's daybook was, "Last Thursday evening Ida Lundblad came. How very strange it seems for us to have a servant-girl. I feel so very selfish!"

A telegram from Reverend Lindeblad arrived on 17 June telling the family that their father had been unanimously elected president of the college.

18 August 1891 Anna's entry is noted Rock Island. "How strange this life is! And now it is stranger than ever; for now our home is in our dear Rock Island once more" "To think that we are living in Dr. Weidner's former home! Who would have believed that a year ago! I feel as if I were in a dream, when I look out from our bedroom window and the old College building is the first thing that meets my eyes! That dear, old building!" There were three houses on the campus and one was a duplex shared by Dr. Hasselquist and Dr. Weidner. The structures were on 35th Street which is now Bergendoff Court. The duplex was at the south end and the buildings were razed in 1934. -

The Rock Island City Directories from 1901/02 through 1920 list Anna living at 3912 Eighth Avenue with no occupation noted. Who's Who Among The Alumni published by Augustana Alumni Association in 1922 lists Anna Olsson as "Author". Only the 1922 directory lists her occupation as writer. None of the following directories give an occupation.

On a questionnaire for a biography for History of the Swedes in America, 1638 - 1938, Anna listed Swedish language and literature and French language as the subjects which especially appealed to her. On the same questionnaire she mentioned the Bible, Maeterlinck's works, fairy tales and biographies of musicians as her favorite books.

Anna Olsson died a age 79 on 15 February 1946 and was interred in the family plot at Riverside emetery in Moline 18 February 1946.

sionen. Dessa missionsgåfvor äro frivilliga. Pastor A. P. Westerberg, Paxton, Ill., ordförande i nominationskommittéen, rapporterade.

Tellers: pastor Vestling, pastor L. B. Benson, Galva, Ill., miss Olivia Carlson, Moline, Ill., mr R. E. Swanson, Chicago, Ill.

De följande blefvo valda att tjänstgöra: President, pastor C. O. Bengston, Chicago, Ill., återvald; protokollsekreterare, miss Olga Backman, Galesburg, Ill., återvald; statistiksekreterare, miss Josephine Young, Chicago, Ill., återvald; lit. sekr., pastor Joshua Oden, Chicago, Ill., återvald. Miss Helga Johnson, La Porte, Ind., blef enhälligt vald som medlem af verkställande kommittéen. Kassör, mr Austin Laurence, Paxton, Ill., återvald.

En kommitté tillsattes att styra med "Temperance Movement" och rapportera årligen vid konventets möten. Beslutadt, att pastor C. A. Rosander, Kewanee, Ill., mr Elmer Carlson, Immanuel-kyrkan, Chicago, samt pastor T. S. Johnston, skola utgöra denna kommitté.

Delegater valdes till synodal Lutherförbundets årsmöte. Det beslöts att ombedja distrikts Lutherförbunden att betala reseomkostnaderna för sina respektiva ombud till synodal Lutherförbundets årsmöte. Affärs-mötet avslutades med bön af pastor Rydman. Vi fingo gemensam middag i kyrkans undervåning och efter måltiden gafs tillfälle att möta gamla och nya vänner.

Klockan 2 e. m. samlades vi åter i kyrkan till en andaktsstund med mr Albert Polson, Geneseo, Ill., såsom ledare. Mötet öppnades med sång. Davids 34 psalm lästes. Det sades: "De unga lejonerna söka ro." Det finnes människor som tänka: jag skall taga mig fram själf. Det är bäst att taga Gud till sin hjälp, då får man den bästa framgången.

Forts.

Bröllopsklockor.

Ett mycket hemtrefligt bröllop fridades i brudens hem i Moline, Ill., tisdagskvällen den 22 september. Bruden var miss Hannah Johnson och brudgummen dr A. P. Fors,

af ett femtiotal gäster — brudparets släktingar och närmaste vänner. Strax innan vigselaktens början ljöd som ett svagt eko från fjärran några strofer från Lohengrins bröllopsmarsch, sjungen af en damtrio. Och under ceremonien hördes från pianot de dämpade tonerna från Mendelssohns "Midsommarnattsdröm", spelad af miss Esther Fryxell. Sedan hvar och en af de närvarande fått tillfälle att lyckönska brudparet, inbjöds man att slå sig ned vid de små nätta, blomsterprydda bord, som placerats här och hvar i rummen. Brudparet med sina närmaste serverades vid det stora bordet i matsalen, på hvars midt tronade en jättekorg, fylld med skära rosenknoppar. En vackrare prydnad kunde man knappast tänka sig på ett bröllopsbord.

Bröllopsmåltiden bestod af en hel rad af smakliga rätter, bland hvilka märktes äkta värmländsk ostkaka.

Inga långa, tröttande tal, utan små korta, hjärtliga — hälsningar skulle man helst vilja kalla dem. Det första var af pastor Bergström, hvare han framhöll, att Moline-församlingen genom miss Johnsons flyttning förlorar en verksam och högt aktad medlem och att Bethelförsamlingen vinner en sådan. De öfriga talarna voro studerande Parson, pastor Martinson och mr Clark Anderson. Lyckönskningstelegram upplästes af pastor Bergström. Flera af bröllopsgästerna voro ense om att detta bröllop var det treffligaste de någonsin varit med om.

EN NÄRVARANDE.

Copied from Bethel News

Mottagningsfest i Bethel.

Onsdagskvällen den 23 september hade vår församling glädjen välkomna sin älskade lärare, dr A. P. Fors, med fru. Det var också en bröllopsfest, till hvilken hela församlingen var inbjuden att närvara. Kyrkan var nästan fullsatt med en högtidsstämd, festfirande skara, då den från den stora orgeln af församlingens skicklige organist, prof. P. Karstrom, framkallade brudmarschens glädtiga toner hördes och brudparet, dr och fru A. P. Fors, eskorterade af hr och fru L. F. Larson, fram-

My first attempt at S. - ish Report

AUGUSTANA BOOK CONCERN

Ungdomensvänner/Ungdomens Vänner (written both ways) began 14 December 1877 and ceased publishing in 1918. Within two and a half years, the company was putting out 50,000 pieces monthly. July of 1887 saw it as a weekly religious and general newspaper. The name changed to Augustana Tract Society in 1883. It became the Augustana Book Concern the next year in June and was a private stock company. In 1887, the concern published 34,000 copies. The name changed again in 1889 to Lutheran Augustana Book Concern. Lutheran was dropped from the name in 1903 to make it simply Augustana Book Concern. The publishing house was under the control of the Augustana Synod between the year 1889 and 1917. Then it became ruled by the Augustana Lutheran Church.

The book concern "published books of stories, essays, reminiscences and travel by various authors including Anna Olsson. The sketches of life in Swedish-American circles which are found in all these books and perhaps most striking in those of Anna Olsson and Carl W. Andeer, have unique appeal and interest."

During the concern's first twenty-five years about 180 books and pamphlets were published and among these many in Swedish. Anna Olsson was in the midst of the busiest translators. There was a language transition around the turn of the century. The pace was normal until 1918. However, in 1919 the trend to English became swift. For example, in 1918 there were five books printed in English and ten in Swedish. By 1919 the ratio changed to nine in English and three in Swedish.

The Lutheran Companion, an official organ of the church first appeared January 1910 as an issue of twelve pages. It may be said it began in September 1892 when Dr. Olof Olsson and Professor C. W. Foss were named as editors of the monthly publication. The periodical itself came under the control of the church's publication house in 1895 and known then as The Augustana Journal. As a weekly, the Young Lutheran's Companion began in January 1907 and took the place of The Augustana Journal. By 1915, The Lutheran Companion was sixteen pages and increased to twenty-four in 1927. It soon became the English organ of the church. Circulation by 1934 was 11,000 and the peak was 96,888 weekly which covered the "United States and every continent."

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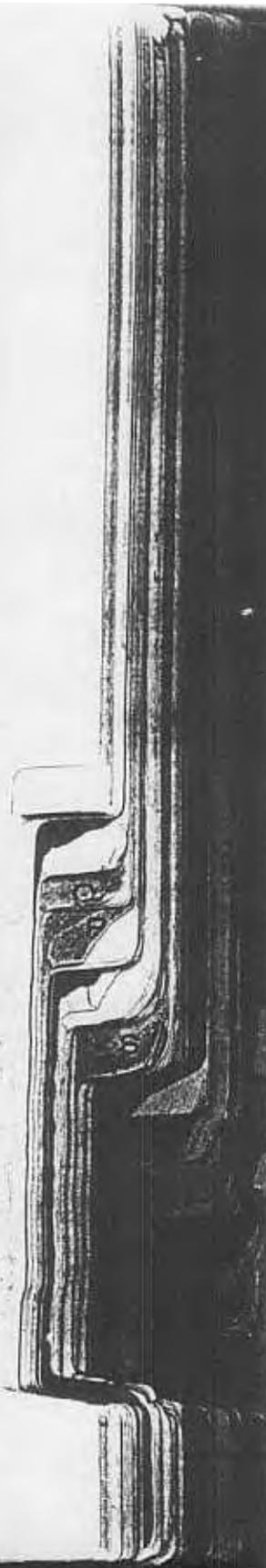
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 throughout the West and N.-West.



SELECTION OF PUBLISHED MAGAZINE ARTICLES

Anna Olsson wrote under her own name as well as the pen name of "Aina" and her initials A. O.

1903

"När Lina Jasen losade sin fällå", Hemlandet, oldest and most influential newspaper in the United States, established 1854 paid \$2.50 per column inch

"En Moder", Ungdoms Vännen, (A Mother)

"En Saga Ur Lifvet", Ungdoms Vännen, (A Fairy Tale From Life)

"Skymningssilhouetter Uppsnapade I Förbifarten", Ungdoms Vännen (Twilight Silhouettes as We Sped By)

1904

"Historien om ett bref", Fosterlandet

"Ur en skollärarynnas dagbok", Fosterlandet

"Ett stycke lefnadssapa", Fosterlandet

913

Hemlandet paid \$73.5 to Anna for the year

914

Hemlandet paid \$17.00 for February, March and April

"Christmas Thrills", The Lutheran Companion

"A Little Temperance Sermon", Lutheran Standard

924

"Mrs Anna Olsson (w f of Dr O Olsson), Missions-Tidning XVIII

No Dates

"Linné, The Flower King", Young Lutheran's Companion

Olive Leaf, a Sunday School paper in English

Barnett Tidning

"En Ung Boerkvinnas Historia" (A Young Boer Woman's History)

"Några Snapshots från Florens of Aina" (Some Snapshots of Florence)

"Döden och millionären" (Death and the Millionaire)

"Nytt och Gamalt" (New and Old)

"Hektor" (Hector)

"På Jakt Efter Sönnen" (In Search of Sleep)

"Framtidsutsigter of Aina" (Visions of the Future)

"På Vägen - Maria Olsson Ungdom ---" (On the Road - Maria Olsson's Youth)

PUBLISHED MANUSCRIPTS

- Från Solsidan (From the Sunny Side), Augustana Book Concern, 903
- Julbetraktelser (Christmas Observations), Augustana Book Concern, 906
1500 copies printed, sold for 50¢, Anna received 25¢ each
- Bilder Från Jubelfesten (Pictures from the Jubilee Celebrations),
Augustana Book Concern, 1912, Anna received 55¢ each
- Till Minne af Fru Anna L. Olsson (To the Memory of Mrs. Anna L. Olsson)
Augustana Bo
- Ellens Julfest t med flera berättelser för de små (Ellen's Christmas
Party ith Several Tales for Children), Evangeliska Fosterlands-
Stiftelsen, Stockholm, 1912
- Ellens Julfest (Ellen's Christmas Party), Nordiska Boktryckeriet
Stockholm, 1912
- Minnen Från Jubelfesten (Memories of the Jubilee Celebrations), 913,
3000 copies printed,
- Engelns Gåva med flera berättelser för Barn (The Angel's Gift with
Several Tales for Children), Augustana Book Concern, 1918
- En Prairieunges Funderingar (Child of the Prairie), Augustana Book
Concern, 1917, 1500 copies printed, Anna received 55¢ each
- En Prairieunges Funderingar (Child of the Prairie) Albert Bonniers
Förlag, Stockholm, 1919
- En Prairieunges Funderingar Svenska Kyrkans Diakoniss, Tyrelses,
Bokförlag, Stockholm, 1926
- My Scairt-Childhood Days on the Prairie, Augustana Book Concern,
"a free translation of En Prairieunges Funderingar." "This
little story is the true picture of my years on the Kansas
Prairie. It is written for grownups who remember that they
once have been children." Manuscript is hand written in
English and 191 pages long, 1927
- Anna Olsson, A Child of the Prairie, Martha Windblad, translator and
Elizabeth Jaderborg, editor, Lindsborg, Kansas, 1978
- Prairieungen Anna Olssons barndomsminnen (Childhood Memories of Anna
Olsson, Child of the Prairie), edited and illustrated by Joan
Sandin, Raben & Sjögren, Stockholm, 1984
- Bilder Från Jubelfesten and Ellens Julfest, Anna received royalties
from Fosterlands-Stiftelsen, Stockholm for several years.
In Krona the amount was 306.79.

SELECTION OF UNDATED & UNPUBLISHED MANUSCRIPTS

- Höstittankar (Autumn Thoughts)
Lille Anton (Little Anton)
I blått och hvitt (In Blue and White)
Andra delen (?) of "Peaicskiss" (Second Part of (?) Sketch)
Somebody's at the Back Door
Vintersol (Winter Sun)
Vinter (Winter)
Mamma död (Mother is Dead)
Vackert, Vackert! (Beautiful, Beautiful!)
Vi reser långt bort (We Take a Long Trip)
Master Seastream har pasterfamelja å strodenten te sopper (Master
Seastream Has the Pastor's Family and the Student for Supper)
Bref till farbror (Letter to Uncle)
Islossningen (Ice Breaks Up)
I Springdale, 1882 (In Springdale)
Författaren, 1903 (The Author)
August Anderson's Wife, written 3-18 April 1906
The Rest Cure, 13 April 1916, "A Garden in Paradise. Three angels are
holding counsel. Gabriel, Raphael and Uriel." Written in
script format.
An Untitled Book
I Moline (In Moline), Chapter I
Våra nya lekkamrater (Our New Playmates), Chapter II
Commencement och annat roligt (Commencement and Other Fun Things),
Chapter III
Snälla gubbar och farliga bubbar (Kind Old Men and Dangerous Old
Men), Chapter IV
I Lindsborg igen (In Lindsborg Again), Chapter V
Hemma I Skogen (At Home in the Forest), Chapter VI
Musikbandet och broomcorn harvest (The Orchestra and the Broomcorn
Harvest), Chapter VII
I Moline igen (In Moline Again), Chapter VIII
Ledsamt riktigt ledsamt (Sad, Really Sad), Chapter IX
Picnic på Ön (Picnic on the Island), Chapter X
Vårilla Sangkör (Our Little Choir), Chapter XI, Within the text are
the lines "just inside the gates of gold, With the
splendor over all untold."

Undated & Unpublished (continued)

Pappa och jag reser bort (Father and I Take a Trip, Chapter XII

Hemma I Skogen (At Home in the Forest), Chapter XIII

Skolan och den höga (In School and On High), Chapter XIV

"Gerda och jag vi går_ engelsk Skola nu? ...Public
School" (Gerda and I go to the English School now)

The four books first mentioned were all
printed at the Augustana Book Concern
"En präricungskundering", ^{"also"} published in
Stockholm by Bonnier. 1919.
And also by Svenska kyrkans diakonistyrrelsens
bokförlag. 1926.

Contributions to:
Heimlandet, Lutheran Companion,
Olive Leaf, Barne- och tidnings
Ungdomsvännan.



ANNA OLSSON, PRE-1938
PHOTO ATTACHED TO
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HISTORY
OF SWEDES IN AMERICA

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

EXTERIOR

The subject structure at 3912 Eighth Avenue is an unique, compacted and simplified example of the Shingle style of architecture popular between 1880 and 1915.

Olof Olsson died on 12 May 1900 and his proof of death and will were filed on 22 May. Letters of Administration were given to Claude W. Foss on 26 May. Complying with the departed's request that a home be built with the estate's net assets, it was reported to the court on 22 May 1902 that this indeed had been done at a cost of \$3,271.02 and the four children were living in their new home. The 1901/02 Rock Island City Directory gives the address of 3912 Eighth Avenue as the residence of Anna Olsson and her siblings. From these dates it can be assumed the structure was built between 26 May 1900 and 22 May 1902. The evidence points to late 1900.

No information has been found relating to the builder nor designer. Johannes Olsson was mentioned several times in Anna Olsson's daybook for the 1889 - 1891 period. The first entry, when he was eleven years old, mentions him doing carpentry work. Another entry in January of 1891 notes, "...Hannes drawing some new designs for carpentry." It could be that he contributed some ideas for the design.

Architectural aspects of the Shingle style encompass no corner boards, steeply pitched roof line, hip or gable roofs often cross gabled, porches under main roof line, one or two storey bay windows and generally a toned down Queen Anne appearance.

The Shingle style, uniquely American, attained its highest popularity at the ocean resorts of the northeastern states. Many examples remain today in Cape Cod, Newport and Long Island. The style crossed the country and there are samples to be found in all areas. Unlike its contemporary, the Queen Anne style which was almost plebeian, Shingle houses are a rarity with the exception of the ocean haunts in the northeast where the style began. It has features from the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Richardsonian Romanesque styles. Because of the wide variety of style combinations that could be achieved, it remained a style basically used by architects and was not commonly marketed as was the Queen Anne.

The roof line is cross gabled. The steep pitch of the north facade is greater than a 45° angle and extends down to form the full width front porch roof. The south pitch is much shorter, going only to the top of the second storey windows. Both gables, the east and west and the north and south, are highlighted by shingles running at right angles to the roof pitch and flared outwards from the roof-wall junction meeting the roof edge.

attic lev 1, the north and south windows are one over one sash

Exterior (continued)

with the upper sash multi-paned with diamond shaped lights atop vertical mullions. The east and west windows each have four paired lights with the upper pair semicircular. Distinctive highlights on these two windows are a decorative wood lunette shape at the top with an elongated keystone. The other feature is a single modillion shelf which forms a wide sill extending beyond the window frame. The shelf from the center modillion curves back to the wall.

The full width front porch has cornice returns to both east and west. It has a simple fascia board under a box cornice encircling the structure. The Tuscan order has been used for the four columns supporting the porch roof with a balustrade of square posts (balusters). Skirting on the porch is vertical lattice work.

Fenestration on the facade is ranked, down from the attic, one over two over three. The second floor west window is directly over the front door. The door header and window headers have dominant drip caps and an extra piece of trim on the top of the lintel.

Going to the east side, there is a three window projected bay over the foundation line. Limestone is the material used for the foundation. The structure has beveled siding and no corner posts. The first two courses of clapboard are flared to serve as a drip course and a simple moulding is used underneath.

The south gable is as large as the north gable, however, the cornice returns are one over two over two. The newel posts and railings, similar to the back porch are as are the latticework panels at the top of the porch, are original.

On the west, serving the stairwell, there is a single window projected bay over the basement door. The fascia matches that of the front porch and there is a hip roof on the bay.

This structure has retained, except for a few changes, its integrity for ninety-six years. Two windows, on the west and south first storey wall originally went to the floor were modified. The east facing door to the back porch was replaced with one of current standard height. At the attic level on the east and west sides, louvers were added for attic ventilation. Aluminum storm windows have been added.

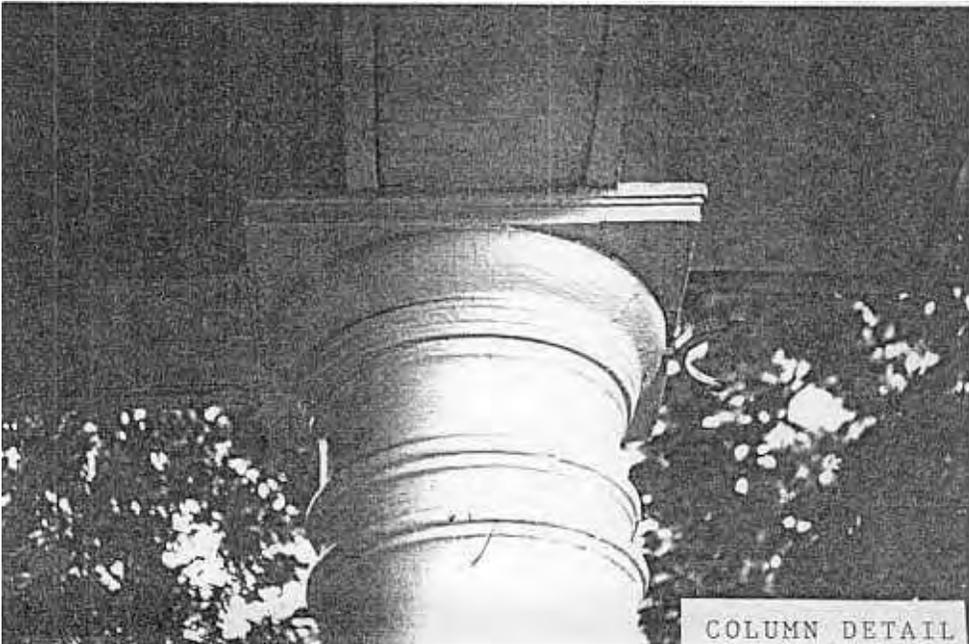
It has been confirmed by a very reliable source that 3912 Eighth Avenue is veritably one of a kind in Rock Island.



NORTH FACADE



NORTH FACADE



COLUMN DETAIL



EAST SIDE



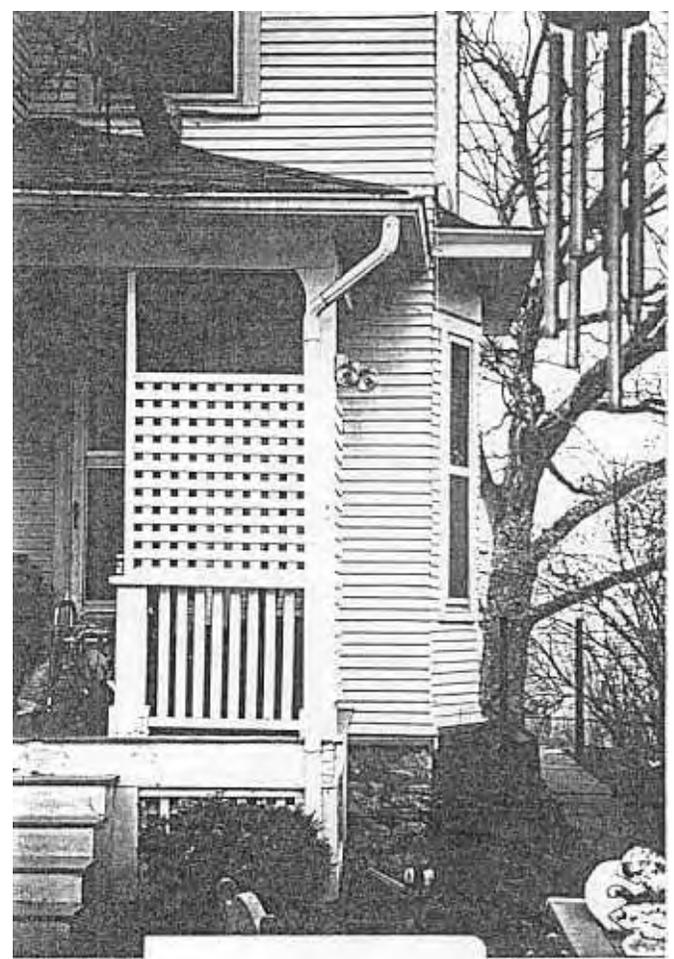
EAST SIDE



DRIPSTONE COURSE



SOUTH SIDE



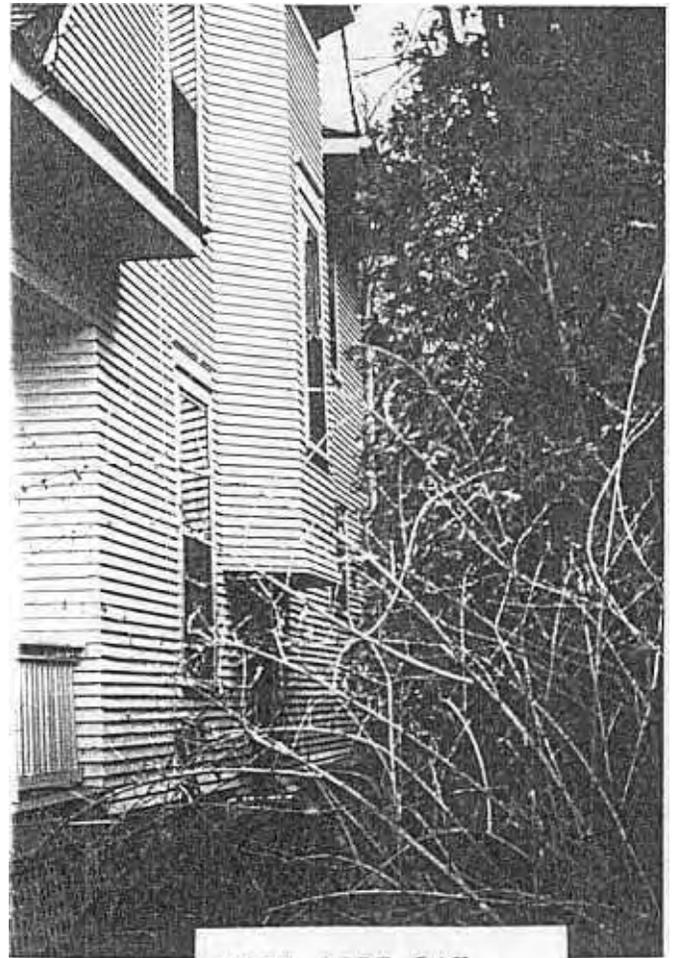
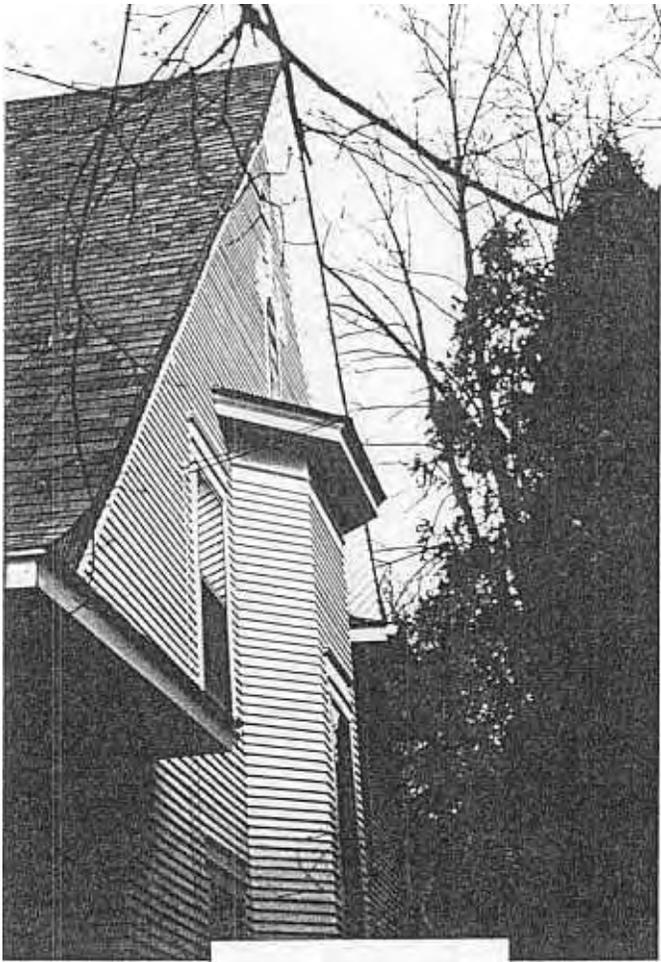
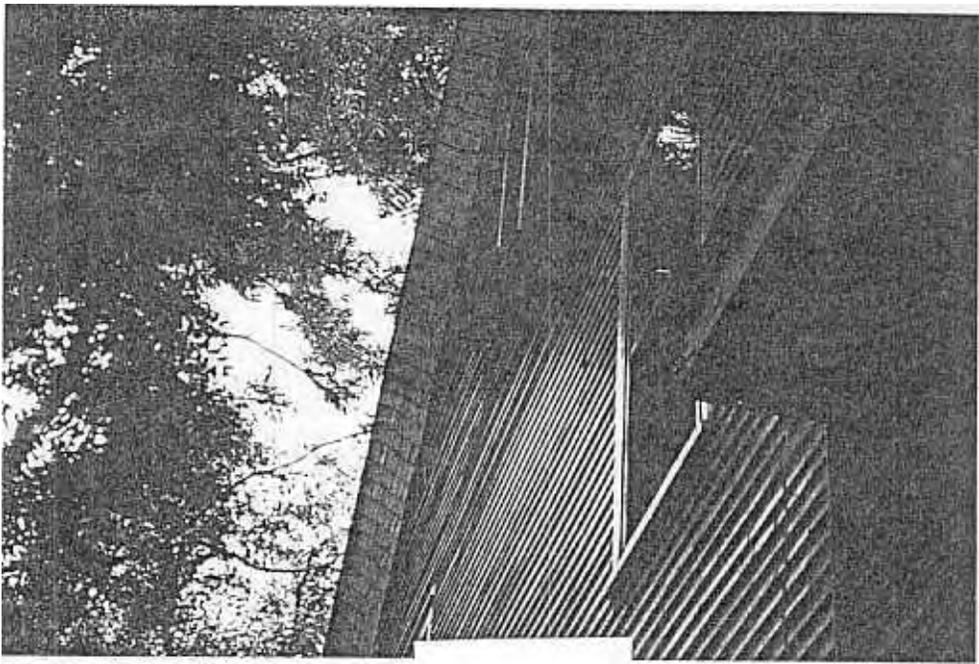
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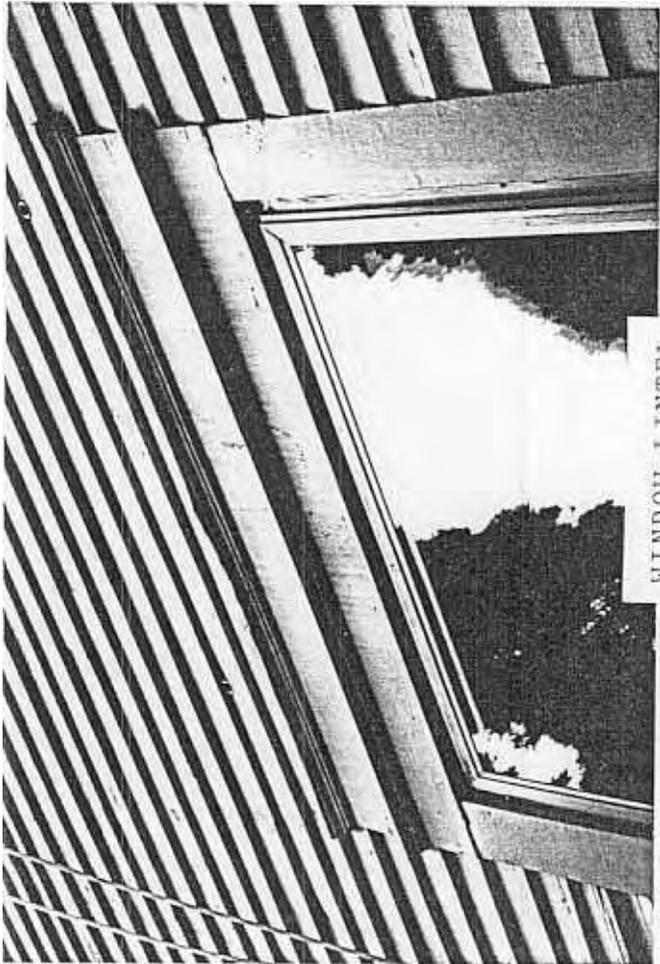
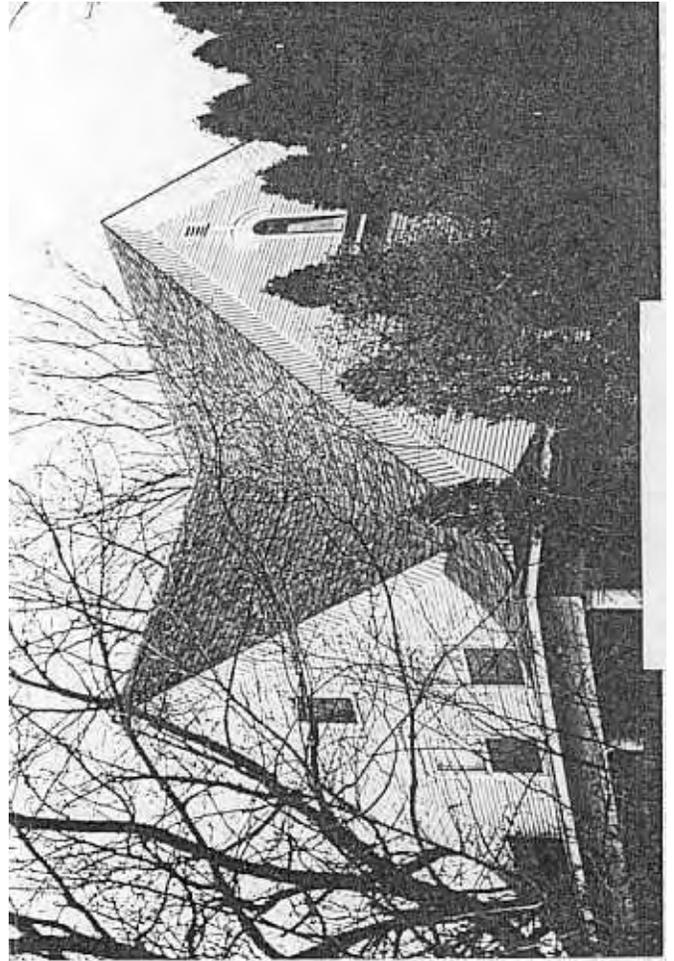
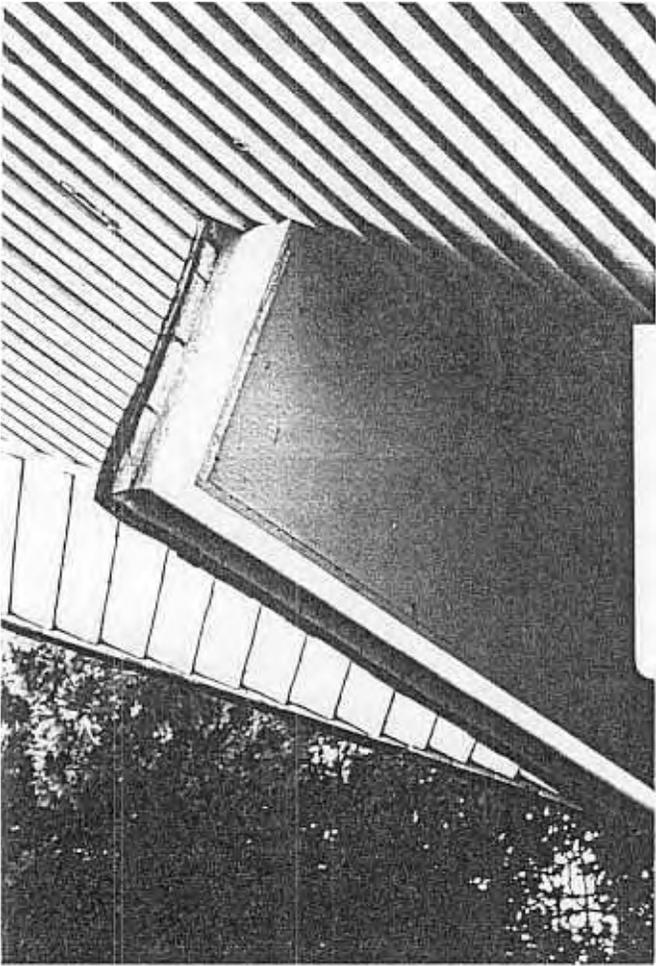
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SOUTHWEST



WEST SIDE BAY

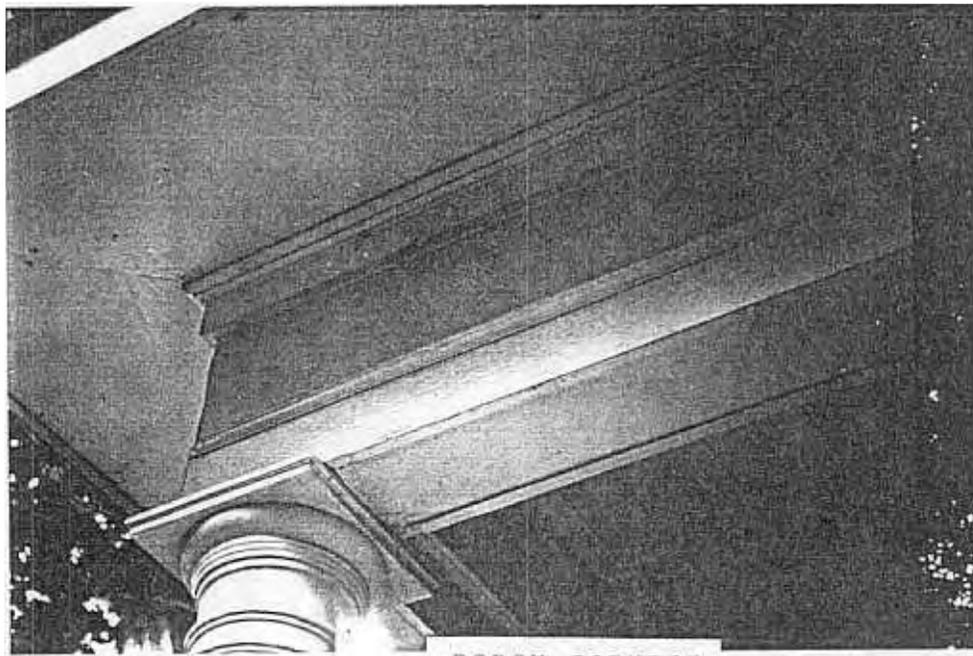


WINDOW FRAME





NORTH FACADE



PORCH CORNICE

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Reed, S. B. House Plans for Everybody. New York Orange Judd Company 1896

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"... Last Tribute of William E. Brooks", 2 January 886
"Lydia Olsson", 3 March 1958

Vaux, Calvert. Villas & Cottages, The Great Architectural Style - Book of the Hudson River School. New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1970. Unaltered republication Harper & Brothers, 1864.

Special Appreciation To

Belan, Judy, Librarian, Special Collections, Augustana Library.
Oliver, Victoria, Paper: "Anna Olsson and Laura Ingalls Wilder: Children of the Prairie".
Scott, Larry E., Professor of Swedish, Augustana College, translation of Anna Olsson's titles and notes into English.
Slater, Todd J., Supervisor, Riverside Cemetery & Moline Memorial Park Cemetery, cemetery records and copy of Olof Olsson's Varmland.
Talerman, Margaretha, Curator, American Swedish Historical Museum, Philadelphia, copy of Questionnaire for Biography, filled out by Anna Olsson, for History of the Swedes in America, 1638-1938