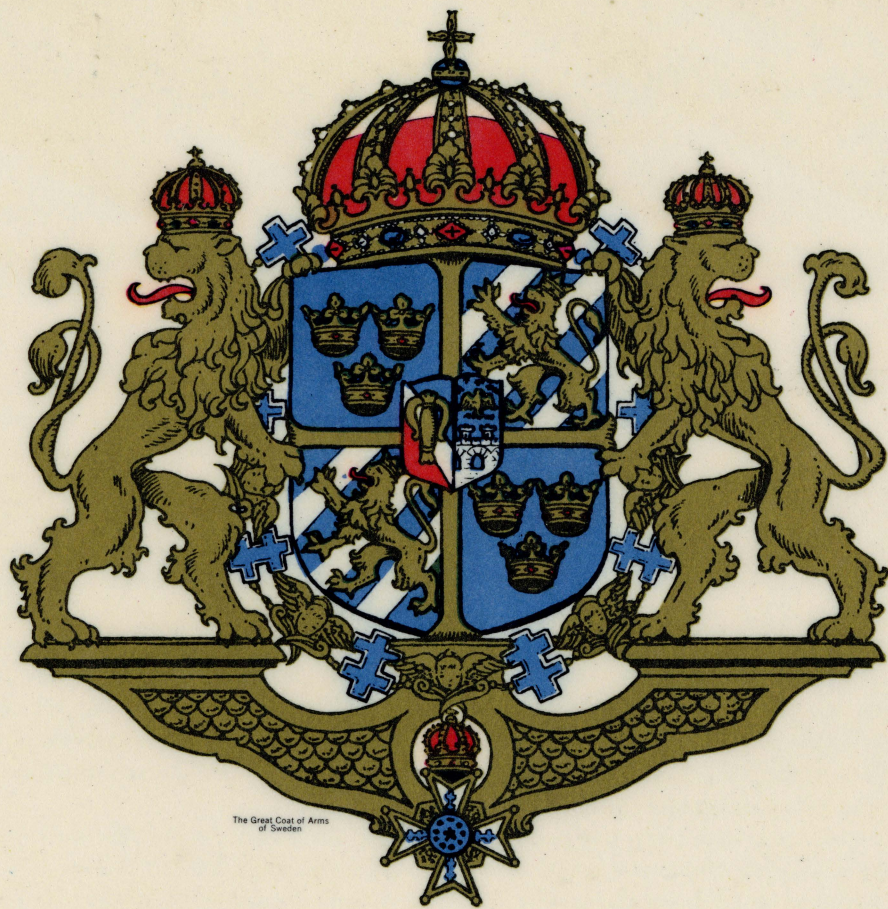


The Swedish Club



of Chicago



THE SWEDISH BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION IN CHICAGO, 1893

THE FOUR hundredth Anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus was celebrated by a World's Exposition at Chicago, which was officially dedicated on October 21, 1892, and opened to the public on May 1, 1893. The Fair was authorized by an act of Congress, and bore the name of The World's Columbian Exposition. It was managed by an Illinois corporation whose directors were Chicagoans. The site covered an area of approximately 666 acres in Jackson Park, upon which a total of 150 buildings were erected, including a Federal building, 37 buildings provided by States of the Union, 18 buildings representing foreign countries, and 12 immense exhibition halls. The latter, together with numerous magnificent walls, colonnades, towers, and statues, reproductions of Grecian art and architecture, and fine classic style, and built of material having the appearance of white marble, caused the exhibition to be known as the "White City". Many exhibitors and places of recreation and amusement, as well as eating places, had buildings of their own.

One of the most active and generous promoters of the Exposition was Mr. Robert Lindblom, a Swedish-American, a tower of strength in the Swedish Club of Chicago, who was its president in 1907 and also its first honorary president. He strongly supported the participation of Sweden in the Columbian Exposition and at his own expense established a Swedish restaurant near the Swedish building, which was a pioneer in introducing Swedish cuisine to the American public. The Swedish building shown in the mural was built in Sweden and reconstructed at the Fair. It contained very commodious and attractive appointments for visitors.

A gala day for Swedish-Americans at the Exposition was "Swedish Day" on July 20, 1893. A large parade of celebrities and organizations was assembled from all parts of the city. In the afternoon a notable concert was given in the Festival Hall by the American Union of Swedish Singers, with the assistance of the following artists from the Royal Opera of Stockholm: Caroline Ostberg, soprano, C. F. Lundquist ("Lunkan"), tenor, and Conrad Behrens, basso. The Swedish Club of Chicago joined in the parade, and the Chicago Swedish Glee Club took part in the concert.

This mural was executed by the late Hugo von Hofsten of Chicago, a Swedish-American artist, and was procured and presented to the Club, together with five other similar productions, by a group of club members on April 1, 1922.

The painting is in oil, on a canvas eight and a half feet in length and three and a half feet in height, with an oval shaped top. It is placed at the eastern end of the north wall of the Banquet Hall.



CLUB BENEFIT and INAUGURAL BALL

*“Moonlight
and
Roses”*

25 September 1982

1258 N. LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60610



1982 - 1983

OFFICERS

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President

Lawrence Strandquist
1st Vice President

W. Everett Sallman
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Robert T. Watkins
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J. Edgar Daniels
Counsel

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of The Swedish Club of Chicago

Elmer E. Abrahamson, Jr.
C. Hilding Anderson †
J. Stuart Anderson
Robert K. Bauerle
Royal A. Carlson
Donald C. Carp
Raymond Danders †
J. Edgar Daniels
Herbert A. Danielson
Harold G. Ekman
Herbert R. Friedlund
Folke B. Goranson †
G. A. Holmberg †
Leonard G. Johnson
Norman H. Johnson
Oliver A. Johnson †
John Ogren
Bruce P. Olson
George R. Palmquist
Roy O. Palmquist
Carl E. Rosén
George Samuelson †

† Deceased

HONORARY RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Mrs. C. Hilding Anderson
Mrs. Raymond Danders
Mrs. Folke B. Goranson
Mrs. G. A. Holmberg
Mrs. Oliver A. Johnson
Mrs. George Samuelson

Program

RECEPTION

Club Lounge

Six Thirty P.M.

CHICAGO SWEDISH GLEE CLUB

Wayne Spies, Director

Ballroom

Eight P.M.

DINNER

Ballroom

Eight Thirty P.M.

Meny

GRÖNSAKSSOPPA

Estrella River 1978
Chenin Blanc
California

LAXSALLAD I GELÉ

KALVKOTLETT a la OSKAR

Hasselbackspotatis

Svampfylld Tomat

Franz Reh & Sohn 1980
Niersteiner Gutes
Domthal (Q.B.A.)
Germany

SALLAD

Den Gröna Gudinnans Salladssås

Limpa

Knäcke Bröd

FOVORIT BANAN EFTERRÄTT

Monbazillac (1979)
Bergerac
France

KAFFE

DANCING

To the Nostalgic Strains of

THE MUSIC MAKERS

Ray Dickow, Conductor

THE LADIES AUXILIARY of The Swedish Club of Chicago

Mrs. Earl Darr	<i>President</i>
Mrs. Carl E. Abrahamson	<i>Vice President</i>

Appointive Advisory Board Members

Mrs. Carl Abrahamson
Mrs. Elmer F. Anderson
Mrs. Karl Broving
Mrs. Chester Gable
Mrs. John Jacobson
Mrs. Eric Kihlstrom
Mrs. O. Norling-Christensen
Mrs. Olof Olson
Mrs. Lawrence Strandquist

Hostess Chairmen

Mrs. Eric Kihlstrom
Mrs. Herbert R. Friedlund
Mrs. Royal A. Carlson
Mrs. Chester Gable
Mrs. O. Norling-Christensen

Past Presidents of The Ladies Auxiliary

Mrs. James B. Hanson	Mrs. Royal Carlson
Mrs. Eric Kihlstrom	Mrs. Harold R. Blomstrand
Mrs. Herbert R. Friedlund	Mrs. G. S. Elwood
Mrs. Roy O. Palmquist	Mrs. Chester Gable

THE CHICAGO SWEDISH GLEE CLUB

Officers 1982 - 1983

David Winter	<i>President</i>
Brian Burch	<i>1st Vice President</i>
Claude Frey	<i>2nd Vice President</i>
Leonard M. Johnson	<i>Secretary</i>
Richard Young	<i>Treasurer</i>
Jim Ryan	<i>Assistant Treasurer</i>
Wayne Spies	<i>Conductor</i>

Past Presidents of The Chicago Swedish Glee Club

Eugene Pellegrini	Karl Schmidt
LeRoy Smith	Carl E. Anderson
Eric Hed	Evert Werner
Harry Hemwall	Carl Rosén
William Carlson	Herbert A. Danielson
Donald Lamont	Jack Kinross
Elmer Carlquist	Art Strobeck

Honorary Members

Elmer Carlquist
Herbert Danielson
Carl Rosén
Russ Stepan
Waldemar Walberg



THE BISHOP HILL SETTLEMENT
(THE FIRST GROUP OF SWEDISH IMMIGRANTS IN ILLINOIS), 1846

THIS PICTURE portrays a part of the village of Bishop Hill located one hundred and fifty miles southwest of Chicago in Henry County, Illinois. The community, sometimes called the "Bishop Hill Colony", was founded in the fall of 1846 by a group of religionists from Sweden, led by one Eric Jansson, who was a dissenter from the Lutheran State Church, and who proclaimed himself a Prophet of a Faith based solely on the Bible, irrespective of creeds and professions of belief. He claimed to have received the first genuine "Divine Mission" since the days of the Apostles of Christ. Jansson's temperament and conduct brought numerous clashes with the authorities, both civil and clerical, some of which had the semblance of persecution. Jansson and his followers determined that their only recourse, aside from denouncing their faith, was to move out of their native land, and find a haven elsewhere. They decided to organize a community in which all the material resources would be pooled and all members would have equal interests in the joint property and in all production.

Persistent rumors had reached them about opportunities in America where wealth could be acquired and unrestrained civil and religious liberty could be enjoyed. The first group, including Jansson and his relatives, arrived in Illinois in July 1846 and within two months had acquired 696 acres of land with some improvements. In large and small groups, altogether about fifteen hundred came during the years 1846-1854, and considerable property was accumulated. In 1855 the colony owned 8028 acres of farm land and 50 town lots. In 1860 the assets were taxed on a valuation of \$846,270 while the colony showed an indebtedness of over \$118,000. Litigation for accounting and distribution of assets began in 1868, and eventually the debts and costs of litigation wiped out the available assets, but many of the descendants of the settlers remained on the land.

The colony contributed a company of volunteers to the Union army in 1861 who served with fidelity and bravery. Many of the descendants of those early settlers have risen to prominence in business and public life.

A site of two and a half acres in the village, and the Old Colony Church, with an auditorium and a collection of primitive paintings made by the colonists, now belong to the State of Illinois and are administered as the Bishop Hill State Park.

This mural was executed by the late Alfred Jansson of Chicago, Illinois, a Swedish-American artist, and was procured and presented to the Club, together with five other similar productions, by a group of club members on April 1, 1922.

The painting is in oil, on a canvas eight and a half feet in length and three and a half feet in height, with an oval shaped top. It is placed at the western end of the north wall of the Banquet Hall.



Halland



Gästrikland



Gotland



Östergötland



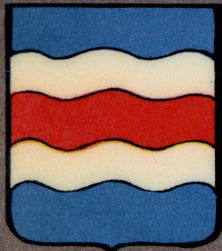
Hälsingland



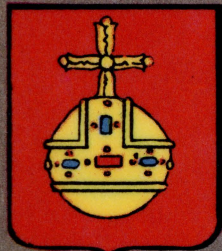
Jämtland



Västergötland



Medelpad



Uppland



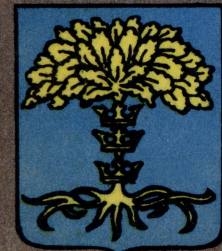
Västerbotten



Lappland



Småland



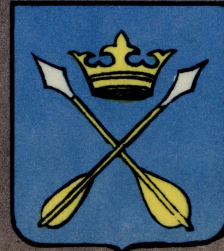
Blekinge



Hälsingland



Närke



Dalarna



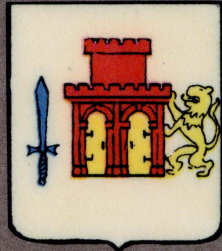
Dalaland



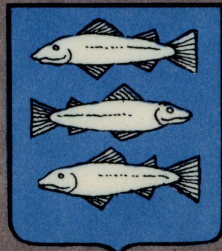
Västmanland



Södermanland



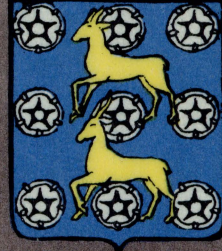
Bohuslän



Ångermanland



Skåne



Öland



Värmland

The Provinces of Sweden



Town Hall with Terrace
Stockholm