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## A Historic Description of the Department of Geography at Lund University

With special focus on Physical Geography 1880-2000

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# A Historic Description of the Department of Geography at Lund University

With special focus on Physical Geography 1880-2000

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H. JONAS ÅKERMAN





A Historic Description of the Department of Geography at Lund University.  
With special focus on Physical Geography 1880-2000



# A Historic Description of the Department of Geography at Lund University With special focus on Physical Geography 1880-2000

H. Jonas Åkerman



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Department of Physical Geography and Ecosystem Sciences

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# PREFACE

This book is written from 2019 to 2025 and aims to describe the development of the Department of Geography at Lund University. From the beginning, around the turn of the century, 1800 to 1900, to the splitting of the subject of Geography in 1948/1949, there is only one shared history. After that, there are two departments: the Department of Physical Geography and the Department of Human and Economic Geography. The focus of this paper remains on the Department of Physical Geography. Since 1949, all the material and staff have centered solely on this department and this aspect of the subject of Geography at Lund University. The significant development within the Department of Human and Economic Geography, which has occurred in parallel and often in cooperation with certain important areas, is not incorporated here except for minor parts and examples.

The material focuses on the staff, including students, third, second, and first amanuensis, assistants, temporary staff, faculty, professors, and technical administrative staff. There are stories and pictures of the common students on and off campus, but unfortunately, these are rare due to a lack of documentation. The book is divided into chapters, each covering one decade, and staff who have stayed in the department for extended periods appear multiple times across several decades. This results in repetitions in the presentation of these individuals. Even though these individuals follow a career progression with some updates added each decade, a certain level of repetition is unavoidable. These repetitions are intentional, allowing readers to engage with each chapter about each decade separately, providing a comprehensive picture of each period if needed or desired.

Parts of this book are based on material from information letters issued to the Department of Physical Geography staff and written in Swedish by Professor Emeritus Karl-Erik Bergsten (1909 – 1990) during the 1980s. Professor Bergsten aimed to educate the staff about the department's history and the individuals he encountered during his long tenure there. The information letters detailed the history from 1900 up to 1958, when he became the new professor and head of the department. Some of these letters include deeply personal reflections from Professor Bergsten, and these sections have been partially translated into English. He based his account on his memory, archival material, protocols from all department seminars, and the chronicles in the Swedish Geographical Yearbook (SGÅ). In expanding upon Professor Bergsten's narrative, both before and after 1958, I have utilized these same sources alongside additional material from the departmental archives, the central administration of Lund

University, the Lund University main library (UB), the Geolibrary, SSAG and its publications, the Royal Physiographic Society in Lund, the Geological Field Club in Lund, and interviews with members of the Senior Geographers Club at Lund University (with special thanks to Prof. Emerita Karna Lidmar Bergström and Prof. Emeritus Harald Svensson and his wife, Sara Svensson), the National Archives of Sweden, current staff, and surviving retired personnel, among others. Members of the Senior Geographers Club have generously provided photographs, particularly from the period starting in 1940. Most images have been cropped and edited by the author using Photoshop. Whenever possible, the photos' sources and the photographers' names are indicated under each figure caption. I have also utilized Archive Digital, MyHeritage programs, and [www.svenskagravar.se](http://www.svenskagravar.se) to locate personal data that was challenging to find elsewhere.

In all modesty, I tried to add some additional notes about the period from 1960 to 2000 and looked further into the 2100s when we moved into our new building in the “Geocenter.” This period is, to me, covered in much less detail than the earlier one, as the documentation for this time is much more readily available for those interested through modern digital means. Consequently, the last three decades have been much more comprehensive, as the department, despite its separation from Human/Economic Geography, still grew in staff, courses, students, projects, equipment, and so forth. Still, compiling a small quantity of this information might be helpful and include all staff members, past or present, in one comprehensive paper. It might be helpful and enjoyable for our new, young, and international staff to explore the history and heritage of our department.

Numerous links from history could be valuable to know and remember in the future.

H. Jonas Åkerman

# Table of Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>The Department of Geography Lund University 1850 -1915 .....</b>	<b>11</b>
1.1	Introduction. ....	12
1.2	The Start of Geography at Lund University .....	20
1.3	The New Department of Geography .....	35
1.4	The line of study and examinations.....	49
<b>2</b>	<b>The Geographical Department 1916–1931 .....</b>	<b>57</b>
2.1	Helge M. O. Nelson (1882-1966).....	59
2.2	The appointment. ....	63
2.3	Helge Nelson as a professor.....	64
2.4	The Early Amanuensis Staff.....	75
2.5	The first caretaker .....	97
2.6	The Higher Geographical Excursions and Seminars (1916-1919).....	99
2.7	Higher examinations in the 1920s.....	100
2.8	PhD Thesis in Geography During the 1920s. ....	104
2.9	The Geographical Society in Lund.....	105
2.10	The Sydsvenska Geografiska Sällskapet and SGÅ .....	105
<b>3</b>	<b>The 1930s .....</b>	<b>109</b>
3.1	The 1930s.....	110
3.2	Offices and other premises .....	113
3.3	Additional notes about the 1930s.....	123
3.4	Examinations During the 1930s.....	128
3.5	SGÅ.....	128
3.6	The Amanuensis in the 1930s .....	129
3.7	The Cartographic and Field Courses.....	135

3.8	The Geography Conference in 1935 .....	139
3.9	The Staff Situation in the 1930s. ....	139
<b>4</b>	<b>The 1940s and World War II.....</b>	<b>152</b>
4.1	Denmark and Norway occupied. ....	153
4.2	Curfew.....	153
4.3	Refugees from the European WW II scene.....	154
4.4	Physical Geography in Lund During the 1930s-40s. Developments and Trends for the Future. ....	159
4.5	Activities at the Department in the 1940s .....	161
4.6	Svensk Geografisk Årsbok (SGÅ) .....	164
4.7	PhD-theses and Other Publications .....	165
4.8	Courses and Excursions .....	168
4.9	Staff at the Department from 1940 to 1949. ....	178
4.10	The offices and other premises .....	199
4.11	The end of the Nelson era.....	202
<b>5</b>	<b>The 1950s.....</b>	<b>206</b>
5.1	A divided subject .....	207
5.2	Professor and Staff .....	209
5.3	The New Situation .....	215
5.4	Staff.....	223
5.5	PhD Thesis During the 1950s.....	248
<b>6</b>	<b>The 1960s.....</b>	<b>249</b>
6.1	New developments.....	250
6.2	The expansion of the department.....	250
6.3	Departmental Research and Education .....	258
6.4	Professor and Faculty Staff.....	265
6.5	Assistant Lecturers. ....	281
6.6	Assistants and Amanuensis.....	281
6.7	The TA Staff.....	291
6.8	PhD thesis in Physical Geography during the 1960s. ....	295

<b>7</b>	<b>The 1970s.....</b>	<b>296</b>
7.1	Introduction .....	296
7.2	Physical Geography in Lund .....	297
7.3	Teaching and Research .....	298
7.4	Teaching.....	309
7.5	The expansion of the department.....	316
7.6	Excursions .....	317
7.7	Staff.....	323
7.8	The TA Staff.....	342
7.9	The Geographical Society 50 years.....	344
7.10	PhD thesis Physical Geography in the 1970s.....	345
<b>8</b>	<b>The 1980s.....</b>	<b>346</b>
8.1	Physical Geography in Sweden.....	347
8.2	Physical Geography in Lund .....	350
8.3	Research and teaching.....	355
8.4	The Expansion of the Department.....	383
8.5	Staff.....	386
8.6	The geographical association 60 years .....	410
8.7	PhD thesis in Physical Geography in the 1980s.....	410
<b>9</b>	<b>The 1990s and a little view into the 2000.....</b>	<b>412</b>
9.1	The Professors, Docents, and Associate Professors, their titles, and posts.....	413
9.2	The new professors .....	413
9.3	Organization.....	414
9.4	The expansion of the department.....	419
9.5	Research and Teaching during the 1990s. ....	433
9.6	Cooperation with the Teachers' Training Colleges.....	467
9.7	Premises.....	469
9.8	Staff.....	471
9.9	Faculty Staff.....	474
9.10	PhD-thesis in Physical Geography during the 1990-ies and early 2000. ....	497

Acknowledgements .....	499
References .....	500
Appendix 1.....	523
Appendix 2.....	583
Appendix 3 .....	585
Appendix 4.....	586
Appendix 5. staff list. ....	589
Appendix 6.....	594

I THE DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY  
LUND UNIVERSITY 1850-1915



## 1.1 Introduction.

This is a book partly based upon information letters issued to the staff at the Department of Physical Geography and written in Swedish by Professor Emeritus Karl-Erik Bergsten (1909 – 1990) during a part of the 1980s. The ambition of Professor Bergsten was to teach the then-present staff about the old departmental history and its staff that he had met during his long service there. The information letters covered the history from 1900 up to 1958, when he became the new professor and head of the department. As a humble character, he did not want to write about his part of the story and his particularly significant role after becoming the department's professor and head.



Figure 1.1. Professor Karl Erik Bergsten demonstrated fossil wood in a kaolinite quarry in northeast Scania in 1973. (*Photo J. Åkerman, 1973*)

He based his story upon his memory, archive material, protocols written during all department seminars, and the cornicles in the Swedish Geographical Yearbook, SGÅ. In adding to the story, both before and after 1958, I have used the same sources as well

as added material from the departmental archives, the central administration of Lund University, the Lund University main library (UB), the Geolibrary, SSAG and its publications, the Royal Physiographic Society in Lund, the Geological field Club in Lund, interviews with members of the Senior Geographers club, Lund University, the National Archives of Sweden, the present staff, the few surviving retired staff and the www etc. The author has used the Archive Digital, MyHeritage programs, and [www.svenskagravar.se](http://www.svenskagravar.se) to find personal data that were difficult to find elsewhere.

In all modesty, the author added a few additional notes about the period 1960 to 2000 and looked a little bit further into the 2100 century when we moved into our new building in the “Geocenter.” This period is, by me, covered much less in detail than the early one as the documentation for this period is much more readily available for those interested through modern digital documentation. Still, the last three decades have been much more comprehensive as the department, despite the separation from Human/Economic Geography, still grew in staff, courses, students, projects, equipment, etc. Still, it might be helpful to have a little bit of it all and all staff persons, old or present, in one comprehensive paper. Not least for our new, young, and international staff that come to our department, it might be helpful and/or interesting to look at the history.

There are so many links from history that it might be good to know and remember for the future.

### **1.1.1 A short historical background**

The subject of geography is both new and old. It is as old as geography, as expressed in maps, and is one of the main tools and products produced not only by geographers. It has also been one of the most important human inventions of the millennia. The maps have allowed humans to explain, control, and navigate the world throughout history.

Modern geography's emergence includes exploring and mapping new parts of the world. As people travel, they encounter different environments and new people. Such variations are intellectually stimulating and generate questions like “Why do people and places differ?”

The earliest maps known include cave paintings and etchings on tusks and stone. The administration of the large empires of ancient Babylon, Greece, Rome, China, and India needed more advanced maps. Administrators, military, and merchants travelled the expanding territories, and stores of knowledge about new and exotic places were accumulated. This was demonstrated by the Greek philosopher and world traveller, Herodotus, in the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC. That knowledge became known as geography, a term



The early map producers were not geographers by profession but explorers, astronomers, administrators, military, and technicians, not “geographers” as we might classify them today. This situation continued more or less throughout history until the mid-1800s when the subject of geography started to appear at universities, sometimes as a separate subject but more often within other subjects like History, Political science, Economics, Astronomy, Geology, and Technology.



Figure 1.3. Friedrich Ratzel (1844 – 1904) was a German geographer and ethnographer who became a lecturer in geography in 1875 at the Technical High School in Munich.  
(Photo Credit: Bundesarchiv)

There is no specific start date for when man started exploring the world; it has been an ongoing process since the very beginning of mankind.

There are landmarks like the discovery of the Americas, Australia, Antarctica, etc. Early scientific expeditions in the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries increased European knowledge about the world. Explorers such as Cook and Humboldt travelled and mapped regions that Europeans had never visited. There was Swedish participation in this process as several of Linnaeus’s disciples participated in many of these expeditions (i.e., Peter Forsskål, Daniel C. Solander, Anders Sparrman, C. Peter Thunberg, and Gustav von Düben).

Still, the second part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century plays a unique role in the history of scientific expeditions with mapping and natural resource exploration and extraction. The period meant an unprecedented period in geographical and scientific exploration, resulting in new knowledge about unknown sea and land areas, including natural resources and their development. By mapping these areas worldwide, the frontiers of known areas and resources were pushed further and further away but still became increasingly accessible (cf. Avango et al. 2018).

One crucial factor in the development of the subject of geography was the development of the **glaciation theory**. The idea that the northern hemisphere had been glaciated was old but not accepted during the 1800s and 1900s centuries. Here and there, new and developed ideas emerged and were, for example, further discussed by the Danish-Norwegian geologist Jens Esmark (1762–1839), who argued for a sequence of worldwide ice ages. In a paper published in 1824, Esmark proposed that changes in the climate were the cause of those glaciations (Esmark, 1824). He further attempted to show that the climate changes originated from changes in Earth's orbit. Esmark discovered the similarity between moraines at various glaciers in Norway and found a common pattern and link in their behaviour and history.

Esmark's discoveries were later used by, for example, Louis Agassiz, and the ideas were also discussed and taken over in parts by Swedish, Scottish, and German scientists. In 1829, independently of these debates, the Swiss civil engineer Ignaz Venetz (1788–1859) explained the dispersal of erratic boulders in the Alps, the nearby Jura Mountains, and the North German Plain as being the result of massive glaciers covering the Alps.

The pioneers of the theory, Jean de Charpentier (1786 –1855) and Karl Friedrich Schimper (1803–1867), convinced Louis Agassiz (1801–1873) that there had been a time of a significant glaciation in Europe. During the winter of 1836/37, Agassiz and Schimper developed the theory of a sequence of glaciations. In July 1837, Agassiz presented their synthesis before the Swiss Society for Natural Research annual meeting at Neuchâtel. The audience was extremely critical, and some scientists opposed the new theory because it contradicted the established opinions on Earth's climatic history. Most contemporary scientists think Earth has been gradually cooling since its birth as a molten globe.

Agassiz embarked on geological fieldwork to persuade the skeptics. After extensive field studies in the Alps, he published his book "Study on Glaciers" ("*Études sur les glaciers*") in 1840. (Agassiz & Bettannier, 1840). This sidestepped Charpentier, as he had also been preparing a book about the glaciation of the Alps himself. He felt that Agassiz

should have given him precedence as he had indeed introduced Agassiz to the idea and glacial research (Charpentier, 1841).

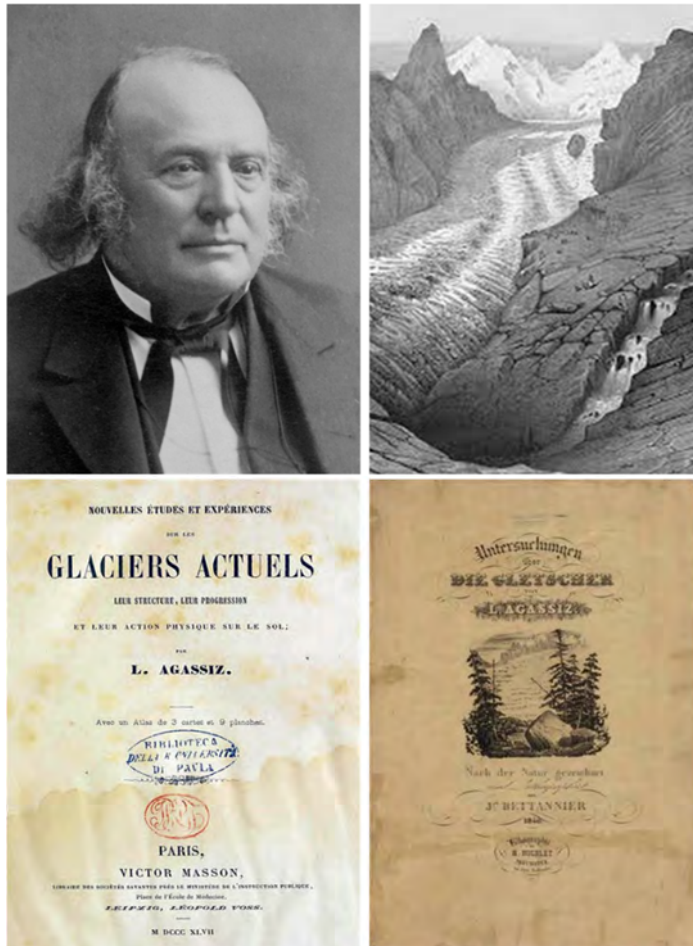


Figure 1.4. Louis Agassiz (1801–1873) and two of his papers on glaciology from 1847 and an illustration from his book *Study on Glaciers* ("Études sur les glaciers") (Agassiz 1840).

It took several decades before the ice age theory was entirely accepted by scientists worldwide. This happened internationally in the second half of the 1870s, and many Nordic geologists and geographers found the new theory extremely interesting and perfectly fit into the Nordic environment.

Following the publication of James B. Croll's "Climate and Time, in Their Geological Relations" (Croll, 1875), which provided a credible explanation for the causes of the ice ages, a new era for studies of the Nordic regions and their landforms. This new

scientific area was wide, and there was room enough for both the old subject of Geology and the new emerging subject of Geography. In many areas and from several aspects, the glacial geomorphology and its connections to climate and other variables fit better for the broad-minded and more interdisciplinary trained geographers than for the Geologists.

This helped develop the new University subject of Geography in Sweden, and glaciology, glacial morphology, and related processes became essential parts of the subject. To some extent, this competition was with the subject of geology, which dealt with the same subjects within its subsection, Quaternary Geology. This created some local academic conflicts in research and teaching, which to some extent remain until today.

In Sweden, map production was still dominated by central and local administrators, geologists (SGU was founded in 1858), and the military when Sweden entered the epoch of geographical exploratory expeditions some 50 years after the leading European countries. Major Swedish Arctic expeditions started in the mid-1800s. They had its peak in the 1880s when significant expeditions by Swedes took place in the Arctic, Russia, and Africa (i.e., J. G. Anderson, O. M. Torell, A. E. Nordenskiöld, G. De Geer, B. Högbom, S. A. Andréé, A. G. Nathorst, C. von Otter, L. Nobel, H. H. Schwerin, H. Norberg, H. Sjögren, S. Hedin) and they contributed by extensive geographical mapping.

Therefore, geography is also a new discipline, as it became a separate university subject only before, during, or after the turn of the century in Europe and Sweden.

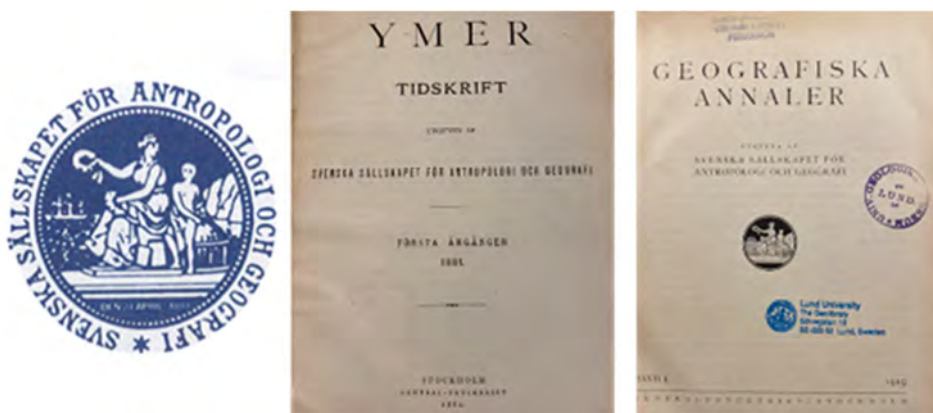


Figure 1.5. The logo for SSAG (Swedish Society for Anthropology and Geography) was founded in 1878, and the first issues of the publications YMER (1881) and Geografiska Annaler (1919).

Geographical societies were crucial to the development of Geography in the mid-1880s. More than 90 geographical societies exist worldwide: eighty in Europe, twenty-six in France, and twenty-four in Germany (Helmfrid, 2004, p. 1).

In Sweden, the Swedish Society for Anthropology and Geography (Svenska Sällskapet för Antropologi och Geografi - SSAG) was founded in 1878 as a development of the "*Antropologiska Sällskapet*" (The Society of Anthropology). Since the name change in 1878, the anthropological part of SSAG became less important, and the geographical subject began to dominate the society. SSAG's leading publication was initially the journal YMER, with the first issue from 1881 (Fig. 1.5), which became the most important channel for geographical publications in Sweden. YMER was and still is published in Swedish as the annual report from SSAG, which includes scientific papers and the Society's annual financial and activity report.

Later, in 1919, SSAG started to publish the scientific journal *Geografiska Annaler*, with articles primarily in English (some also in French, German, Spanish, and Swedish). In 1965, the journal was divided into Series A, Physical Geography, and Series B, Human Geography, with separate editors.

Following this, YMER was increasingly aimed at the general public. In 1966, YMER was transformed into a Swedish yearbook that deals with popular descriptions of current research topics in Swedish and is meant for the non-specialist public. Since 2010, it has increasingly been used in higher education at universities and colleges nationwide. The first issue of *Geografiska Annaler* in 1919 had a large volume of 406 pages, dominated by physical geography and papers in English (Table 1.1). This issue of *Geografiska Annaler* and its content is representative of and well reflects the status, research directions, and interests of the Geography subject at the Swedish Universities at that time.

At the end of the 19th century, SSAG worked hard to make geography a separate school subject. Ernst Carlson (1854-1909) led this work. He was the author of Carlson's *School Geography*, the leading geography book in high school until 1947. SSAG is still promoting the subject through cooperation with the Royal Academy of Science and its National Committee for Geography.

Table 1.1 The content of the first issue of the *Geografiska Annaler* 1919, Vol. 1 (1919) illustrates the subject of Geography with its focus and research priorities at that time.

Author	Title	Pages
H. W:son Ahlmann	Geomorphological Studies in Norway: Part I. Southern Norway to the 63rd Parallel	1-148
M.P. Persild	Om de grönländske Isfjordes saakaldte Udskydning	149-157
Reviews	B. Helland-Hansen and F. Nansen	158-160
G. De Geer	On the Physiographical Evolution of Spitsbergen Explaining the Present Attitude of the Coal-Horizons	161-192
H. W:son Ahlmann	Geomorphological Studies in Norway: Part. II. The Nordland	193-252
Notiser	Short messages	253-259
Reviews	E. Blomqvist	260-261
SSAG	Seances de la Société Suédoise d'Anthropologie et de Géographie	262-264
J. G. Andersson	Preliminary Description of a Bone-Deposit at Chow-Kou-Tien in Fang-Shan-Hsien, Chili Province	265-268
J. Charpentier	Some Additional Remarks on Vol. I of Dr. Sven Hedin's «Southern Tibet»	269-289
S. Hedin	Early European Knowledge of Tibet	290-339
A. Wallén	Les Prévisions des niveaux d'eau et des débits en suède	340-352
J. Frödin	Fäbodbebyggelsen i Kall och Offerdal	353-386
Notiser	Short messages	387-396
Reviews	Fr. Enquist, Helge Nelson, K. G. Hagström	397-406

## 1.2 The Start of Geography at Lund University

### 1.2.1 1850-1915

To be able to say something about the Geographical department at Lund University, as it was right from the start, we have to start with two people whom we (neither Prof. Karl Erik Bergsten nor the author) have ever met in person. However, we “saw” them daily as they were represented with large portrait photos on the walls inside the library on the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor of Sölvegatan 13 - the former position of our department. Of course, it may not be fair to start only with the professors as there are so many other persons who have been and are essential in the history of a department. But as with nations, where history often is the story of the kings, a department's history, to some extent, is the story of the professors. At least in the early days, they dominated the scene, and they are also more well-documented and easier to follow in photos, documents, and archives than other staff and students. Modern history and the current situation are, fortunately, quite different.

As our department's history starts during the last decade of the 19th century and the first decade of the 20th century, we have to start with two professors whom we, as said earlier, of course, never have met in person. These are Professors Hans Hugold von Schwerin and Arnold Norlind. We also had to skip the subject completely during the department-free parts of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, when what was included in the

subject **Geography** at Lund University was taught in courses as integrated parts of other subjects like History, Political Science, Astronomy, Geology, and Mathematics.

Table 1.2. Universities in Sweden and their year of establishment. (*From various sources*)

UNIVERSITY	ESTABLISHED	ESTABLISHED AS UNIVERSITY
Uppsala University	1477	1477
Lund University	1425	1666
University of Gothenburg	1891	1954
Stockholm University	1878	1960
Karolinska Institutet	1810	1965
Umeå University	1965	1965
KTH Royal Institute of Technology	1827	1970
Linköping University	1969	1975
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences	1775	1977
Luleå University of Technology	1971	1997
Karlstad University	1977	1999
Örebro University	1977	1999
Mid Sweden University	1993	2005
Linnaeus University	1967	2010
Malmö University	1998	2018

The introduction of Geography as a university subject, with its profile, courses, and departments in Sweden, coincides in time with the spread given to the thoughts in Friedrich Ratzel's (Fig. 1.3) books during the period 1870-1900 and also with the firm establishment of the glacial theory. Sweden was decades later than most European countries like France, England, and Germany.

Ratzel was influenced by thinkers like Darwin and zoologist Ernst Heinrich Haeckel, and he published several papers that became important to the development of geography. Among them is the essay *Lebensraum* (Ratzel, 1901) concerning biogeography, which created a foundation for the uniquely German variant of geopolitics that was unluckily and wrongly adopted and applied by the fascists in the 1930s and 1940s. Earlier publications of importance by Friedrich Ratzel were "*Prehistory of Europeans*" (Ratzel, 1875), "*The Earth in 24 lectures*" (Ratzel, 1881), and "*Anthropogeographie*" (Ratzel 1882). This last title was the regional geography of that time.

Geography started a few years earlier in Uppsala than in Lund, partly because of the close connections to the Swedish Society for Anthropology and Geography (SSAG), founded in 1877 in Stockholm (cf. above).

It might be appropriate to explain the University situation in Sweden at the beginning of 1900. Only two universities existed, in Lund and Uppsala (Table 1.2), and at that time, only one professor existed per subject – at least in small subjects like Geography. So, becoming a professor in a subject like geography was indeed an achievement and often a lucky coincidence or simply good timing.

### 1.2.2 Professor Hans Hugold von Schwerin (1853-1912)

In Lund, Geography was initially separated from Political science through the young Doctor of Philosophy Hans Hugold von Schwerin, who hand-defended a thesis on historical geography for the PhD degree in 1884 (Fig. 1.6). He became the first person with a university position in Geography in Lund (Fig. 1.7).

Hans Hugold von Schwerin was a noble member of the South Swedish aristocracy. He came from Skarhult's castle just north of Lund. His interesting family background and history are worth a separate chapter or book. Still, we will only describe some minor parts relevant to him as a professor of geography at Lund University.

Hans Hugold von Schwerin was born on September 17<sup>th</sup>, 1853, as the son of Baron Carl Julius von Schwerin (1810-10-03) and his wife Eleonora Elisabeth Ingeborg von Rosenkrantz (Fig. 1.8). Eleonora Elisabeth Ingeborg von Rosenkrantz was born Lundberg and the daughter of the housekeeper Ingrid Lundberg from Borunda. The father was not acknowledged, and the child was classified as illegitimate in the church book (Fig. 1.9). Eleonora Elisabeth Ingeborg changed her surname to von Rosenkrantz upon her engagement to be married to Baron Carl Julius von Schwerin.



Figure 1.6. The front page and dedication page of Hans Hugold von Schwerin's PhD thesis from 1884.

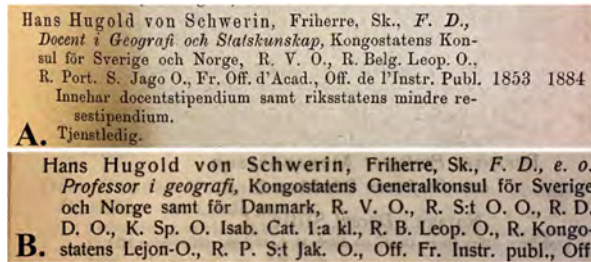


Figure 1.7. Notes from the Lund University Annual Report about Hans Hugold von Schwerin and the first posts in geography in Lund. In 1884, he became an Associate Professor in Geography and Political Science (A.) and then an Assistant Professor of Geography in 1902 (B.).



Figure 1.8. The birth records of Hans Hugold von Schwerin. (Church book Skarhult (M) Cl:2 (1756-1861) Bild: 2260 Sida: 220)

On his father's side, Hans Hugold von Schwerin was also the grandson of Martina von Schwerin, whose interesting story can be read about in any book on the history of literature that touches Esaias Tegnér (1782-1846), the great Swedish nationalist poet who was regarded as the father of modern poetry in Sweden. The correspondence between Martina von Schwerin and Esaias Tegnér is an incredibly famous part of the Swedish history of literature.

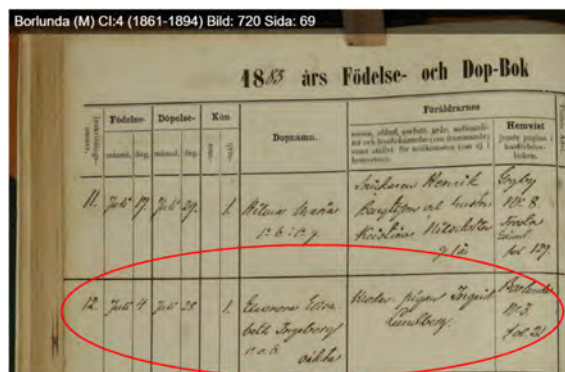


Figure 1.9. The birth records of Eleonora Elisabeth Ingeborg Lundberg (later von Rosenkrantz). (Church book Borlunda (M) Cl:4 (1861-1894) Bild: 720 Sida: 69)

The photograph in Figure 1.10 shows Hans Hugold von Schwerin. He looks like an aristocratic, officer-like man with a well-trimmed moustache with tips stretched upwards, according to the male fashion of the time.



Figure 1.10. Professor Hans Hugold von Schwerin was the first professor of geography in Lund, 1902-1912. (Photo kindly submitted by his granddaughter Louise Lyberg, b. von Schwerin)

Hans Hugold von Schwerin had his early education at home through private teachers arranged by the family. A system that was typical of his aristocratic family background. After the matriculation examination, he became a student at Lund University in 1871, earning a bachelor's degree in 1878 and a licentiate degree in 1883. From 1879 to 1887, he got his first post as deputy amanuensis at the main university library, UB. During his studies, he was influenced by foreign geographers, especially the German professor O. F. Peshel, and he also studied cartography in Paris and London. Hans Hugold von Schwerin also started early with long and extensive travels in Central and Southern Europe.

He received his Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1884 after defending his thesis on “Herodotus framställning av Europas geografi” (“Herodotus view of the Geography of Europe”) (cf. Fig. 1.2). He received excellent marks. The same year, he was appointed associate professor (docent) in Geography and Political Science.

Being economically independent, he could conduct several European research studies, study expeditions, and publish the results in books partly financed by himself. In 1896, he published a comprehensive paper of 274 pages about “Helgoland—en historisk-geografisk undersökning” (“Helgoland—a history/geographic investigation”) in the Lund University Yearbook (Schwerin; 1896) (Fig. 1.16 a & 1.19).

His career in Lund developed, and he initially became an Assistant Professor of Geography and history during the spring semester of 1884 (Fig. 1.7). Again, after having returned from his long Africa expedition of 1885-1887, he was appointed Assistant Professor of **Geography and History** from 1888 to 1892. In 1892, he became an Assistant Professor, specifically in Geography, and in 1895-97, he was again appointed an **Assistant Professor in Geography and History**.

As the first in any University in Sweden, he became an Assistant Professor of **Geography only** in 1902 (Fig. 1.7) and finally a Full Professor **of Geography** in 1909.

Between the two first periods as Assistant Professor, 1885-1887, he got an overseas assignment on behalf of the Swedish Society for Anthropology and Geography (SSAG) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The assignment was to perform a geographic expedition to Central and West Africa. The West coast of Africa was known to European explorers and traders, but extraordinarily little was known about the inland of western and Central Africa. His expedition on both sides of the Congo River estuary visited areas unknown to Europeans then, and he made crucial cartographic work there and upstream of the Congo River.

The expedition also covered vast areas of the lower Congo River basin. It explored its tributary, the Ikissi River, and, among other things, most of the islands in the Bay of Biafra. During the expedition, he collected many ethnographical artefacts donated to the Royal Academy of Sciences and SSAG. These items are currently stored at the Ethnographic Museum in Stockholm. Later, during the expedition, he continued south along the African Continent to the Portuguese kingdom of Angola as far south as the Kunene River on the present Angolan Namibian border. All this was indeed an outstanding achievement then (Fig. 1.13).



Figure 1.11. Hans Hugold von Schwerin was a young student in 1878. (Photo O. Pettersson, and kindly submitted by his granddaughter Louise Lyberg, b. von Schwerin)

Despite all the essential mapping and diary material collected, not much was published from the expedition apart from reports to SSAG and several presentations at meetings with the Royal Academy of Sciences and SSAG in Stockholm.

In 1892, a book of 206 pages was published, “Muhammedanismen i Afrika. Antropo-geografisk studie” (Islamism in Africa. An Anthropo-geographic Study) (Schwerin, 1892). As one of the most well-knowledgeable persons in the central African area and the River Congo catchment area, Hans Hugold von Schwerin was appointed as the Swedish-Norwegian consul for the newly established Congo state in 1887-97 and then also the Swedish-Norwegian-Danish Consul General for Congo in 1897-1909.



Figure 1.12. Dr. Hans Hugold von Schwerin in 1884, just after his dissertation. (Photo B. A. Lindgren and kindly submitted by his granddaughter Louise Lyberg, b. von Schwerin)

After his Africa expedition and now as a new Professor in Geography, he authored a paper about "*Feniciernas kringsegling af Afrika omkring år 600 e. Kr.*" (The circum sailing of Africa by the Phoenicians around 600 A.D.) (Schwerin 1903) and later, in 1905, he wrote a then widely circulated book on the history of historical-geographical discoveries, "*De geografiska upptäckternas historia - Forntiden och medeltiden*" (Schwerin 1905). Finally came "*Odyssseys irrfärder. Geografisk undersökning*" (Odysseus' wanderings. A Geographical survey) (Schwerin 1908). This and all his field knowledge were probably his most substantial geographical merits, as he did not publish much afterwards. His successor, Professor Arnold Norlind, wrote a comprehensive bibliography in YMER 1913 (cf. Norlind, 1913).



Figure 1.13. Docent Hans Hugold von Schwerin in field gear on a card sent to his brother from Puerto de Luanda, Angola, 1887. (The photo was kindly submitted by his granddaughter, Louise Lyberg, b. von Schwerin)

During his first year as a professor, Schwerin was alone as a lecturer and had his own choice of subjects to speak about. No set course plans or reading lists existed at that time. He was long known in Lund's student circles for his extraordinary examination questions. Two of his questions still live on ("*How much distorted I do not know, and I do not know if today's teachers still use them*", was K. E. Bergstens remark):

**Question 1.** Why was the West Coast Railway Line between Malmö and Gothenburg built?

**Correct answer:** Well, if you are going from Lund to Stockholm, you can travel via Gothenburg, then you avoid travelling through the dammed, ugly county of Småland.

**Question 2.** Why can you not lie in a hammock in Argentina?

**Correct answer:** It is too far between the trees on the Pampas.

In old records, colleagues from other University subjects complained to Professor Schwerin that his students knew too little about Sweden and Swedish geography. This was indeed a fact. If we look into the records of lecturing in the University catalogue about his lecture series during this time, it reveals pretty monotonously a list of topics around the geography of the far continents, mainly tropical areas like Africa and much less about Sweden (Fig. 1.15). In addition, most often, only physical geography subjects were presented. But as a professor at that time, you set the scene, and you decided.

During the first semester of 1909, eight lectures were given on the following subjects.

1. Nieve Penitentes and related phenomena,
2. The economic geography of Sweden,
3. The economic geography of Finland
4. The economic geography of Brazil,
5. The division of Africa into natural provinces,
6. The history of Japan's discovery,
7. The physical geography of Italy,
8. The changes in air pressure.

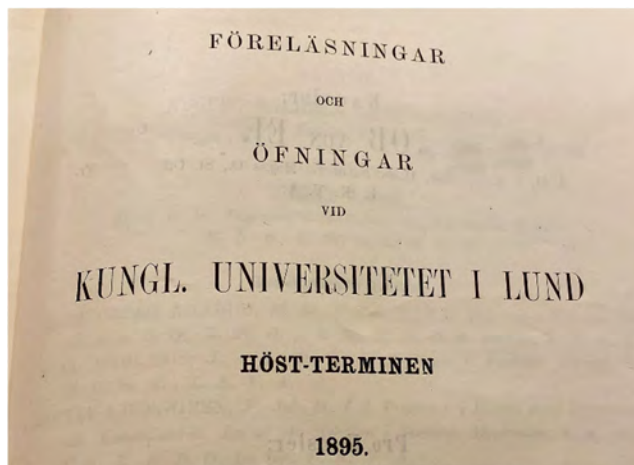


Figure 1.14. The front page of the Lund University catalogue about all lectures and exercises given during the autumn semester of 1895. Here, we find the subjects that were lectured by, among others, Professor Hans Hugold von Schwerin.

The reading courses were not very comprehensive, and the students had few books and papers to read. Much was based on the professor's lectures, and the students had to choose from self-selected reading material at the main University library (UB).

One set of titles used throughout the first half of the 2000s was Sten De Geer's booklets on the landforms of Sweden. Schwerin frequently used these as his “bible” for Swedish physical geography, and they have since been read by generations of geographical students from the beginning of the 1910s to the end of the 1960s. These booklets contained only glacial geomorphology, with examples from central and northern Sweden.

Oh yes, I remember it so well! I also had them as reading material when I started at the department in 1968 with Prof. Karl Erik Bergsten as a teacher. (i.e., De Geer 1911, 1913, 1918, and 1926).



Figure 1.15. Professor Hans Hugold von Schwerin was the first professor of geography at Lund University (1902-1912). (Photo kindly submitted by his granddaughter Louise Lyberg, born von Schwerin)

### 1.2.3 The Geographical Seminar

During the first years with **Prof. Hans Hugold von Schwerin** as the head of the subject, Geography had no department of its own nor any localities as offices or lecture halls. However, in the spring semester of 1909, a suitable “room” (see Annex 1, 1909-1910) was allocated to the Geographical seminar in the main newly built university building in Lundagård (Fig. 1.17). This room was Professor Schwerin’s office and private library. **Status!**

The main University building was inaugurated in 1882, along with the university square and park “Lundagård”, adjacent to it north of the Cathedral.

The new University building was now Lund University's main building. It was designed by the famous architect Helgo Zettervall, who also designed parts of the old hospital, the "Gamla Kirurgen," and the gymnasium, “Palaestra et Odeum,” situated close to the main university building.

So, during Professor Hans Hugold von Schwerin's first time as a professor, the lectures occurred here in this building. It is unclear if they were in the main hall or any of the smaller seminar rooms. As a rule, the lectures were given every second Thursday between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

This was not too heavy of a workload for the professor, and the students viewed it with today's eyes.

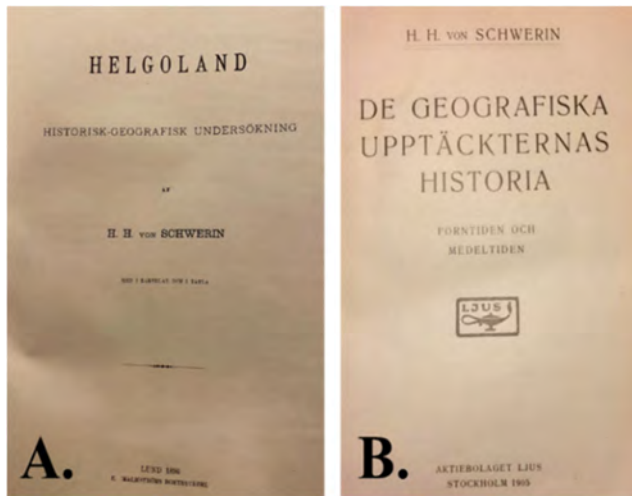


Figure 1.16. The title pages of two main works of Prof. H. H. Schwerin.



Figure 1.17. During the first years, when geography was a separate subject, the lectures in geography took place in the main University building, 1902-1910. (Photo LUM)

Initially, Professor von Schwerin was the only staff member at the Geographic seminar, but he worked hard to have an Associate professor as a deputy and an amanuensis. He still had much contact with the Department of Political Science, his old workplace, and he kept a special eye on the young student Arnold Norlind, who studied historical geography there.

Arnold Norlind took his BSc exam in 1903 and defended his dissertation in historical geography in 1912 with marks that directly gave him docent (Associate Professor) status. Professor von Schwerin had gained a growing reputation and “power” at the University, and in 1912, he had the opportunity to assign a deputy and amanuensis – Doc. Arnold Norlind. He became the much-wanted Associate professor and von Schwerin’s deputy, but tragically, only for a noticeably short time as von Schwerin died on December 18<sup>th</sup>, 1912.

Professor Schwerin married Thilda Maria Månsson/Kaunitz on June 18<sup>th</sup>, 1901, and they had two children. During most of Professor Schwerin's early career, the family lived at Skarhult Castle, and the professor commuted to Lund for his lectures and student meetings. With the increasing workload, it was impractical and less strategic for the Professor to be absent and not oversee his department and interests. So, the family moved from the castle in Skarhult to Lund in 1905 as the demand for the professor's presence at the department increased (Fig. 1.18).

Lunds domkyrkoförsamling (M) Alla:43 (1908-1914) Bild: 1310 Sida: 3637

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Professor von Schwerin had a very wide and important contact network and was extraordinarily successful in obtaining donations. One of the amanuensis Doc. Arnold Norlind's first tasks were organising the growing library and map collection and collecting instruments from such donations.



Figure 1.19. A nice map from the Helgoland book (Schwerin 1896) by the then, associate prof. Hans Hugold Schwerin. (Photo from the Lund University Yearbook (Lunds Universitets årsskrift; 32, 1896)

#### 1.2.4 Hans Hugold Julius Schwerin.

It might be appropriate to say a few words about the Schwerin family's story after Professor Schwerin's death. The widow, T. Maria Kaunitz, and the two children

returned to the castle at Skarhult in 1912. The son Hans Hugold Julius Schwerin, born May 29th, 1906, was six years old when his father died. He is the main heir and now the baron at Skarhult. After basic school, he started an academic career.

The younger Hans Hugold Julius Schwerin graduated from the Lundsberg private School in 1923, and the same year, he became a student at the Stockholm School of Economics. In 1927, he changed from economics to art history and human geography, studying at Uppsala University. He graduated with a bachelor's degree in 1928 and a Phil. licentiate in 1931. During his studies, he was an amanuensis at the Uppsala University's art collection and the first curator of Småland's nation in Uppsala (1930–1931). His licentiate subject was a study of the architectural history of the castles of the Skåne province after 1658.



Figure 1.20. Thilda Maria von Schwerin (f. Månsson/Kaunitz) and the younger Hans Hugold Julius von Schwerin. (Photo kindly submitted by his daughter Louise Lyberg, b. von Schwerin)

He continued this subject for his PhD project and obtained his PhD in 1932 (Schwerin, 1932) (Fig. 1.21). It is noteworthy that Hans Hugold Julius von Schwerin skips his third name, Julius, in all his publications from 1932 as an author and only uses H. H. von Schwerin—the same as his father. Of interest is also that Hans Hugold J. von Schwerin wrote a building history of the “Lundagårdshuset” (Fig. 1.22), which was to become the home of the new Department of Geography in 1910.

# SKÅNSKA HERRGÅRDAR

EFTER ROSKILDEFREDEN

EN KONSTHISTORISK UNDERSÖK-  
NING AV DEN SKÅNSKA HERR-  
GÅRDSARKITEKTURENS UTVECK-  
LING EFTER PROVINSENS ÖVER-  
GÅNG TILL SVERIGE OCH FRAM TILL  
DET NITTONDE SEKLETS INBROTT

AKADEMISK AVHANDLING  
SOM MED TILLSTÅND AV VITTBERÖMDA  
FILOSOFISKA FAKULTETENS I UPSALA  
HUMANISTISKA SEKTION FÖR VINNAN-  
DE AV FILOSOFIE DOKTORSGRAD TILL  
OFFENTLIG GRANSKNING FRAMSTÄLLES

AV

**H. H. VON SCHWERIN**

*Filosofie licentiat av Smålands nation*

Å KONSTHISTORISKA INSTITUTIONEN,  
GUSTAVIANUM, LÖRDAGEN DEN 24 SEP-  
TEMBER 1932 KL. 10 F. M.

B O R E L I U S

Figure 1.21. The title pages of the PhD work of H. H. Schwerin Jr.

## 1.3 The New Department of Geography

The year 1910 became a landmark year for the subject of Geography in Lund as it then got its own institution and department premises in the old main University building, "Lundagårdshuset" (today called AF-Borgen with the student centre), which also is

situated in Lundagård, just opposite the new main university building. The new university building was opened in September 1882, making it possible to make several changes for different departments that hand their premises within the university center area.

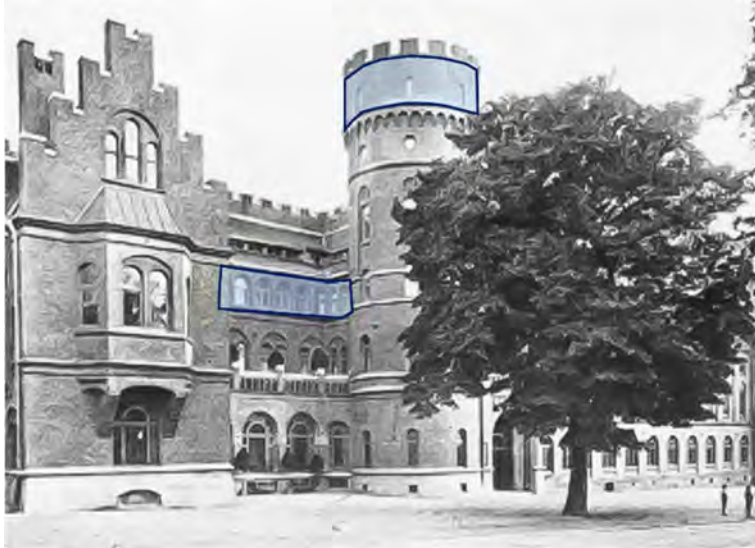


Figure 1.22. The second localization of the geography department was in the “AF-castle” in Lundagård. Here, the department was localized between 1910 and 1931 after the first major renovation and extension of the AF building's north end, including the round tower building. (*Photo Kulturens arkivbild*).

After the building of the new University Library and when much of it moved out to “Helgonabacken” in 1907, the “Lundagårdshuset” (AF-Borgen) went through a significant renovation and extension in 1908-1911 (cf. Schwerin 1935). The house was now called “the Old Library” (Gamla Biblioteket), and here, the Historical Museum moved in and filled the first floor. Other parts of the house were filled by departments and units with no departments like Entomology and Geography. These units have a couple of rooms on the third floor of the new north wing (Fig. 1.22).

Geography initially got one lecture hall (Fig. 1.23) and a room for the professor. This was far less than what was needed and expected, but the department was promised larger premises when the new Zoology department, under construction at Helgonavägen, was ready in 1916-17. When this happened and entomology moved out, the space for Geography doubled with one office room and one seminar room. A few years later, the famous upper round tower room on top of the round tower stairs was added to Geography.

So, in this “new department,” there were two office rooms, a small lecturing room, and a seminar room with a gigantic (2x6 m) oak table that was moved to the new department in 1931. The table became the center of the new seminar room until 1977, when it was replaced by modern furniture. The total area of the premises was still modest, about 200 m<sup>2</sup>.

In addition to some of the economic problems, our department was not given the status of an independent University department in the first years—it was called the Geographical Seminar up to the study year 1917-1918 despite heavy pressure from all three first professors, von Schwerin, Norlind, and Nelson, upon the university chancellor and the university board. (See Appendix 1).



Figure 1.23. Interior of the old geography department lecture hall in the “Lundagårdshuset” (AF-borgen) in Lundagård. Standing at the back is Prof. Helge Nelson, who was with a mixture of staff and students just before moving to the new building in October 1931. (Photo E. Grothén -31).

Unfortunately, as we have seen, Professor Hans Hugold von Schwerin only has two years of service as head of the department on the new department premises. He died of malaria on December 18th, 1912, at only 59 years old.

This was indeed a tragedy for his family, as well as for geography and the early development of the new department. Professor von Schwerin had become a very senior professor. He held a strong position within the University Administration and could have had an essential role in the department's further development.

At his death, Professor von Schwerin had one Associate professor as a deputy. This was docent Arnold Norlind, who now stepped in as acting professor – appointed by the University Chancellor for four years.

### 1.3.1 G. Arnold G. Norlind (1883-1929)

When Professor H. H. von Schwerin died as early as 1912 at only 59, we have now learned that he had one Associate professor as a deputy at that time. That was Associate Professor G. Arnold Norlind, brother of the author, artist, “stork painter,” and renaissance man Ernst Norlind at Borgeby Castle outside Löddeköpinge west of Lund.

Gottfried Arnold Norlind was born June 17<sup>th</sup>, 1883, in the Hvellinge parish south of Malmö. He was the son of pastor Lars Christinson and his wife Johanna Norlind (Fig. 1.24). In 1897, the family moved to the nearby parish of Västra Alstad, where his father got a new higher post in the church. Arnold Norlind studied as a private student, and when he was 18 in 1901 and reached legal age, he moved to Karlskrona for a final year of studies and to take the matriculation exam.

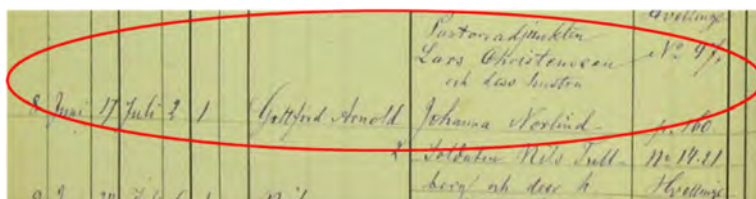


Figure 1.24. Extract from the birth and baptism ledger of Hvellinge parish 1883 when Gottfried Arnold Norlind was born. (Födelsebok: Vellinge CI:6 (1861-1884, Bild 78 sid. 75)

After his exam, he returned to his family in Västra Alstad. He started at Lund University in September 1901, studying geography, astronomy, Roman languages, aesthetics, literature, art history, and German. He took his BSc degree in 1903. He continues his studies and works on his Phil. Lic. He was registered and mostly lived with his family in Västra Alstad:-

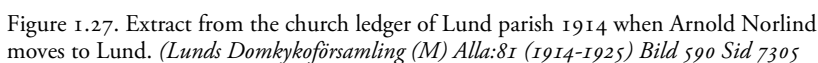
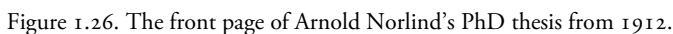
During this period, he also served as a part-time lecturer at the high school in Trelleborg, the closest town to Västra Alstad. From 1907, he often lived with his older brother, Ernst Norlind and his wife, Hanna Larsdotter, at Borgeby Castle, just outside Lund. His time at Borgeby was creative, with frequent inspiring meetings with artists, poets, authors, musicians, and others from the Swedish cultural elite.



Figure. 1.25. A young docent, Arnold Norlind, is Lund's acting professor of geography. 1912-1916. (Photo Arkivkopia)

His fil. lic.-degree (Lic. Phil.) was ready in 1910, and he developed it into a PhD-thesis and got his PhD in 1912 after having successfully defended his dissertation in historical geography with a thesis "*Die geographische Entwicklung des Rheindeltas bis um Jahr 1500*". ("Development of the Rhine Delta before 1500). (Norlind 1912) (Fig. 1.26). He got good marks and was directly awarded the docent title (associate professor), and he was appointed to be the acting geography professor in Lund for four years. A new permanent professor after Schwerin should be found and appointed during these four years.

40



The Department of Geography was still not a formal department but was called the Geografiska seminariet (“The geographical seminar”) up to the academic year 1917/1918 (See appendix I.). This meant the budget was not as high as for a formal “*Institution*” (department), and the possibilities to employ the much-needed extra staff were limited. Accordingly, the development of the young Geography department was slowed down, which was a constant worry for the young acting Professor.

Acting Professor Doc. Arnold Norlind published some geographical papers and authored papers about the medieval climate and the new global geographical discoveries. Still, the medieval world of thoughts and philosophy primarily fascinated this fine humanist. He gained his greatest fame as a Dante specialist, not as a geographer (Fig. 1.25 & 1.28).



Figure 1.28. Professor Arnold Norlind when he was acting professor in geography in Lund 1912-1916. (Photo Arkivkopia)

### *The Department staff structure*

At this time, the general staff structure of a Swedish university department was the same for almost all departments and subjects.

1. One and only one full Professor who also always was the head of the department.
2. One or several Associate or Assistant Professors (which were docents –Associate processors)
3. One or several Lecturers with a PhD (sometimes only Phil. Lic.)
4. One or several amanuensis (with a degree, BSc, MSc or Phil. Lic.) these were in a way like today's PhD students at various levels in their studies.

### I.3.2 Amanuensis John O. H. Frödin (1879-1960)

When Arnold Norlind became an acting professor in 1912, the University Administration gave in, and the department finally got a new amanuensis, Phil. Lic. John Frödin (Fig. 1.30) became Lund's first-ever amanuensis in geography in 1913 (Schwerin failed to obtain a post for an amanuensis despite intensive efforts). Amanuensis Phil. Lic. John Frödin was three years older than his acting professor, Doc. Arnold Norlind.

John Otto Henrik Frödin was born in Uppsala on April 16<sup>th</sup>, 1879, and his parents were music teacher Johan Frödin and his wife Wilhelmina Löfgren (Fig. 1.29). Frödin had all his pre-university studies in Uppsala and started at the University in 1897, studying Geology, Geography, Botany and Zoology.

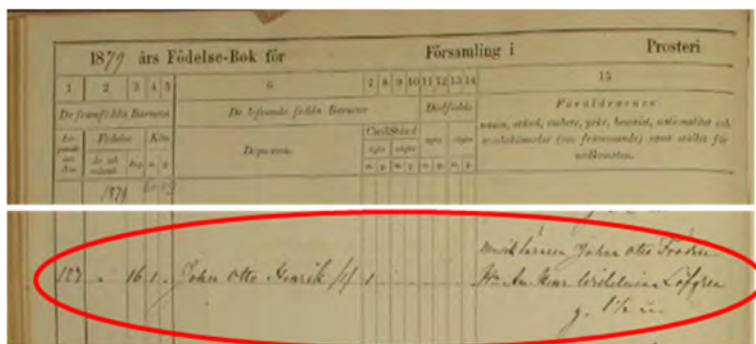


Figure 1.29. Extract from the church ledger of Uppsala parish 1879. (Uppsala-domkyrkoförsamling-(C) -Ca-12-1878-1882-Bild-42)

He got his Phil. kand. (bachelor's degree) in 1901 and Lic. Phil. (fil. lic.) in Geography in 1906. After this, he took a break from the University and was a high school teacher in Gothenburg from 1907 to 1909 before he joined the Geography Seminar at Lund University in 1911 and started fieldwork in Northern Sweden for a PhD in Geography.

Accordingly, he came as a Lic. Phil. (fil. lic.) in geography (the level between MSc and PhD) to Lund from Uppsala in 1911. He was interested in joining in with Professor H. H. von Schwerin in the emerging department, but the department did not get a permanent position until after Schwerin's death. He was initially acting as an unemployed recourse and "amanuensis" to Professor von Schwerin, which was a wise strategy, and he got a permanent amanuensis post shortly after Professor von Schwerin died in 1912.

John Frödin got his PhD in 1914 with marks that directly assigned him as a docent (associate professor). As amanuensis, John Frödin was three years older than his professor, Arnold Norlind, now a PhD and Associate Professor. This changed the working relations between the professor and his deputy and Amanuensis. They now had the same academic title and rank, and even if Norlind was the acting professor, the working relations were tense and unproductive.

John Frödin was also a very distinctive character from Norlind. As judged by today's eyes, he was initially more of a physical Geographer. He was a mountain geomorphologist and plant geographer, a combative and active member of the Lund Botanical Society.



Figure 1.30. John Frödin, associate professor in geography in Lund, 1914-1929. Later full professor in Uppsala from 1929 to 1944.

With this academic background, he was one of the leading academists behind the establishment of Dalby Söderskog National Park, situated in the municipality of Lund, near Dalby. Sweden established nine national parks in 1909, and Dalby Söderskog National Park came in the second group in 1918. It is the smallest of Sweden's national parks, has an area of 0.36 km<sup>2</sup>, and consists of temperate deciduous forest in southern Sweden. It was established in 1918 when it was thought to be a unique remnant of the primeval forest. The area had a long history of human use. It was previously used as both a hunting ground for the monks of the Dalby monastery and as a pasture area for the Danish King's war horses and, after 1658, the same for the Swedish King's horses.

He later changed his research to human geography subjects, and during the last part of his time in Lund, he became a skilled researcher of the traditional mountain farming and forestry system in northern Sweden (cf. Table 1.1). He also started much of the modern Swedish urban and building geography. As he wanted to come back to Uppsala, he, when the opportunity came, applied for a chair there and became a professor in Uppsala in 1929, the same year as Norlind died.

The working conditions and the meetings at the department between the gentle Anders Norlind and the forceful John Frödin during the first half of the 20th century became more and more problematic in contacts and conflicts between two completely different characters (Larsson, 2011). As a document about Professor Norlind's anguish as he was facing the end of the era of historical geography and the breakthrough of something new, we quote from the book "*Arnold*" written by his wife Emilia Fogelklou-Norlind:

Quote in free translation.

"There was also a factor which - with Arnold's growing physical vulnerability - came to play a fatal role for him personally, and in his scientific dilemma. It was an academic scholar, initially without a doctorate, who had his skills placed precisely in the subject's necessary specialization and criticized and insinuated. Since these two men were opposites in all aspects, and Arnold could neither shake off the overly intrusive visits with humour nor anger, the friction became an unbearable pain for him and us. I remember his step on the stairs so well, and I sigh for a while before I open the door. When can I eliminate this ordeal, John Frödin and this department?" (Fogelklou, 1944).

However, the problem was that John Frödin was the only one around who was capable and suitable for the post of amanuensis and deputy in the department then. In addition, Acting Professor Anders Norlind's health was steadily deteriorating due to tuberculosis.

### 1.3.3 Associate Professor John Frödin (1879–1960)

John Frödin was born in 1879 in Uppsala and started his studies there. He studied botany, geology, and geography and took his Phil. Kand. (bachelor's degree) in 1901 and Phil. Lic. in 1906. He then taught classes in high school in Gothenburg from 1907 to 1909 before he joined the geography seminar at Lund University in 1911 and did fieldwork in Northern Sweden for a PhD in Geography.

His Ph.D. dissertation in 1914 was on a geomorphological study of the geology and geomorphology of the upper Luleälven River catchment area (Fig. 1.32). The thesis was based on exceptionally well-executed fieldwork, which even today impresses with its sharp observations and large area covered, which only recently has been able to be surpassed thanks to the new photogrammetric and remote sensing methods. His thesis is still relevant regarding certain issues, such as glacial erosion and the existence of preglacial valley generations. John Frödin became a docent (associate professor) based on the marks he got for his thesis (Frödin, 1914). He stayed at the department until 1929, when he applied for a chair and became a professor in Uppsala in 1929, the same year as acting Professor Arnold Norlind died.



Figure 1.31. Professor John Frödin at the time as professor in Uppsala in the 1930-ies.  
(Photo *Svenska män och kvinnor : biografisk Uppslagsbok*, 633)

#### 1.3.4 Amanuensis 1913-1916.

The first amanuensis John Frödin, was three years older than his professor Anders Norlind when he came to the department as Lic. Phil. in 1911 and became amanuensis in 1913. According to the annual report, his first main duties were to manage the library, make an inventory of the maps and instruments of the department, and assist during lectures. He soon got his PhD in 1914 with marks that directly assigned him as a docent (associate professor) cf. above.

The need for new amanuensis became apparent directly after that. The number of students who reached the level where they could become eligible for a post as amanuensis was low, and nobody got a permanent post until after 1916 when Helge Nelson became a professor.

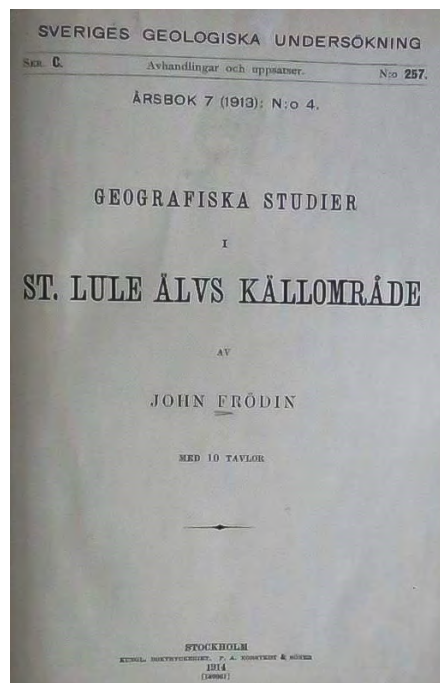


Figure 1.32. The cover of John Frödin's Ph.D. thesis was published in Sveriges Geologiska Undersökning (SGU) Yearbook 1913.

In 1912 and 1915, two licentiate dissertations were passed on subjects such as “Swedish railways” by Paul Dalin and “Swedish canals” by Salomon Svensson. These two theses were perhaps inspired by Eli Heckscher's work in economic and political geography from the Stockholm School of Economics; otherwise, little is found in the annals from this early period.

As Lic. Phil., these two young scientists were eligible to function as amanuensis, but we have not found records indicating whether they got posts and served as amanuensis.

### 1.3.5 The students

The geography students during the first period are not as well documented as their professors. The students only appear in documents when they have reached graduate level. Still, in the 1920s, their theses were handwritten and not printed, rarely archived, and the marks were often just between the professor and the student—pass or fail only. In the worst scenario, there was no security, transparency, or objective judgment. So, the geography studies of the early days were perhaps not just an idyll for the students—if anyone happens to think so.



Figure 1.33. Professor John Frödin at the time as professor emeritus in Uppsala in 1944.  
(Photo Uppsala University)

Lund's first submitted and registered licentiate (Phil. Lic.) dissertation in geography, "*On the Indians of the Caribbean*," was submitted in 1905. Professor Schwerin did not approve it, nor did the second nailed doctoral dissertation (1913) on "*Japan's historical geography*," which Acting Professor Arnold Norlind did not approve.

The author of this failed doctoral dissertation (1913) on Japan's historical geography appears in a book with a story about students and student life in Lund by the author Frank Heller, "*Ballader till bröderna*" (Ballads to the brothers) (Heller, 1951). Professor K-E Bergsten met this old Lund geographer once in the 1930s, actually in a slightly melancholy meeting, when he was visiting the department and sold left over copies of his stranded dissertation thesis to get pocket money for wine.

Table 1.3. The number of students as reported in the annual report from the geography seminar study year 1905/1906 to 1919/1920.

Year	Autumn	Spring	Year	Lic-level	Prof.
1905/1906	?	?	?	?	Schwerin
1906/1907	?	?	?	?	Schwerin
1907/1908	12	16	28	4	Schwerin
1908/1909	18	20	38	6	Schwerin
1909/1910	26	26	52	6	Schwerin
1910/1911	28	30	58	6	Schwerin
1911/1912	37	52	89	6	Schwerin
1912/1913	53	38	91	5	Norlind
1913/1914	31	44	75	6	Norlind
1914/1915	31	34	65	5	Norlind
1915/1916	34	31	65	5	Norlind
1916/1917	28	26	54	4	Nelson
1917/1918	27	23	50	7	Nelson
1918/1919	12	15	27	8	Nelson
1919/1920	15	16	31	7	Nelson

As described above, Arnold Norlind's PhD dissertation, completed in 1912, was the first PhD thesis completed since the new Geography department started.

The number of students who studied and worked for a geography degree up to 1916 is kept on record in the university's annual reports, where all departments and seminars have a one-page summary report each (see Appendix 1). Prof. Arnold Norlind talked about 60 to 70 listeners at his lectures when he "started lecturing" around 1912. However, this figure is uncertain as it cannot be sorted out if the students during the spring and autumn semesters are the same as most students studying a subject for two semesters (or more). New students were admitted both to the autumn and spring semesters like today. (Table 1.3).

## 1.4 The line of study and examinations

### 1.4.1 Examination books

Initially, no central administration filed the results of a student's studies as it is today. The results of a student's studies were kept at the department and in the student's personal examination book (tentamensbok), like in the example from two students in geography from Lund University in the 1940s, which are shown here (Fig. 1.34). All (at least the majority) were oral examinations before the professor, his deputy, or a lecturer. In most cases, the examinations covered large parts of the semester with all literature, exercises, fieldwork, excursions, etc., all at one terrifying test with fail, pass or pass with distinction (cf. Fig. 1.34).

**1 betyg = 20 points = 30 high school points  
(högskolepoäng) = 30 ECTS-credits**

**1 betyg = Godkänd (B)  
1,5 betyg = Icke utan beröm godkänd (Ba)  
2 betyg = Med beröm godkänd (Ab)  
2.5 betyg = Med utmärkt beröm godkänd (a)  
3 betyg = Berömlig (A)  
3.5 betyg = Mycket berömlig (A+)**

It was only when the students reached a degree level, a Fil. kand, (BSc), a fil. mag, (MSc), a fil. Lic and (Lic Phil) and fil. Dr. (PhD) that the central University administration registered and issued the written degree certificates/diplomas.

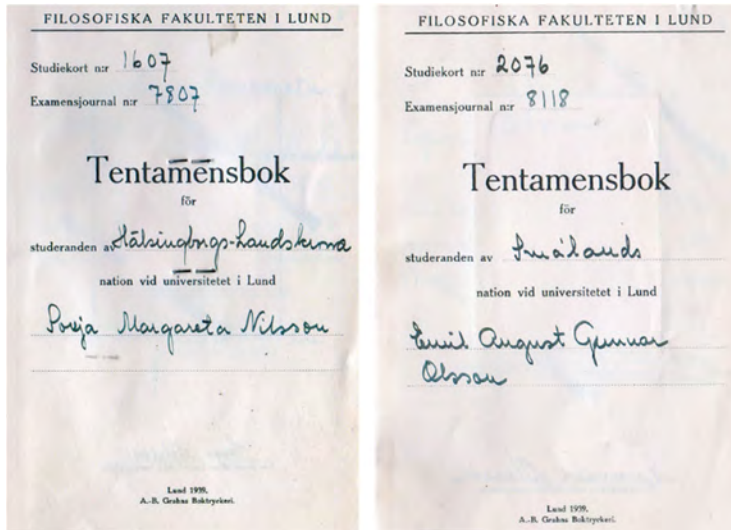


Figure 1.34. Two examples of examination books from two geography students from Lund University in the 1940s. (Kindly submitted by the family of Prof. Lennart Olsson)

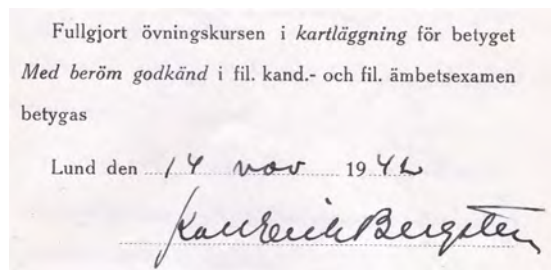


Figure 1.35. One example of the notes in an examination book regarding a half-semester course in field cartography. Signed by lecturer Karl Erik Bergsten in November 1942. (Kindly submitted by the family of Prof. Lennart Olsson)

## 1.4.2 Line of Studies

Perhaps it would be appropriate here to explain the students' way through their studies and ways to their various examinations. A student commonly studies for three years to get a bachelor's degree (filosofie kandidatexamen, fil. kand. - BSc). Each semester gave the student 1 "betyg" (1,5 if you passed with distinction), and with 6 "betyg," you got your first degree, a bachelor (filosofie kandidatexamen, fil. kand.). Today, this is equivalent to 180 ECTS credits. The old system also used the following grading system, which was also used in high school but is usually in short with letters (see within brackets).

If we return to the students studying Geography in our department, they studied, for example.

- 2 “betyg” in Geography,
- 2 “betyg” in Geology,
- 1 “betyg” in History or Political science,
- 1 “betyg” in Pedagogics.

You then get a bachelor’s degree (filosofie kandidatexamen). You could now leave the University and go directly to a college or high school as a Geography, Political science, or History teacher. Another common combination was.

- 2 “betyg” in Geography,
- 2 “betyg” in Zoology,
- 1 “betyg” in Botany,
- 1 “betyg” in Pedagogics

With this, you could become a Geography/Biology teacher.

If the student had slightly higher ambitions, he/she stayed on for a fourth year. He/she deepened the studies in one subject and wrote a “3-betyg thesis” (equivalent to an MSc thesis), which rendered a master’s degree (filosofie magisterexamen, fil. Mag. MSc.). With this, the student could get a slightly better teacher’s position – sometimes even a lectureship at a standard high school or a teacher’s college. In the example in Figure 1.36, we find the complete records of the examination book of the student Sonja Margaretha Nilsson, who achieved.

- 2 “betyg” in History
- 1,5 betyg in Political Science
- 2 “betyg” in Geography,
- 1 “betyg” in Religion
- 1 “betyg” in Pedagogics.

With this study record, Sonja M. Nilsson got her degree and became a high school teacher, mainly teaching in History/Political Science and Geography.

### *The Licentiate level -Phil. Lic.*

This was the line of study for the majority of the students. Still, if the student had ambitions to pursue an academic career, this required going one step further, adding a further specialization in one subject up to 3-betyg to get an MSc (Magisterexamen) and then a Degree of Licentiate (Filosofie licentiatexamen, Phil. Lic.), which is half the way to a PhD.

The old system often required up to another 4 years of research/fieldwork and the production of a Licentiate thesis.

During this time, the student followed weekly licentiate seminars, took part in specially designed excursions, and read individual books and papers reading lists. The licentiate student had individual oral examinations once every semester or year in front of the professor. The licentiate thesis was originally not printed and only written in one or two copies. It was accepted and approved (or not) by the professor only! In the beginning, it was not even compulsory to file the thesis. The student was completely in the hands of the professor's goodwill, which created many tragedies.

But if you were lucky enough to pass with a Licentiate (Phil. Lic.) degree, you could stay at the university as an assistant or deputy lecturer and continue your academic career. A common alternative was to attend a high school or college and get a lectureship in your subject, which would come with a good salary and a high social status.

If your Licentiate thesis was good and the professor liked it and you, you could use it as the first draft for a doctorate thesis. You now stayed at the department and hopefully got the offer to work as an amanuensis (assistant teacher and handyman to the professor or the lecturers). You often worked on your thesis for another four years until it was ready for the dissertation. The standard time for obtaining a PhD was eight years after graduation from an MSc, often longer.



Figure 1.36. The complete records of the examination book of Sonja Margaretha Nilsson.  
(Kindly submitted by the family of Prof. Lennart Olsson)

The PhD dissertation was an open session like today, and the thesis was printed. In almost all cases, the PhD thesis was a monograph on a well-defined subject or geographical area. Before WWII, all PhD theses were written in Swedish. There is one exception, and that is the German Theodor Weverinck, who studied at the department and did his fieldwork in Skåne but got his PhD at the Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität in Greifswald in 1936. "*Beiträge zur Tektonik und Morphologie von Schonen*" (Weverinck, 1936, Weiß 1939)

The Dissertation required three opponents,

1. A distinguished professor from another University in Sweden or Europe (he/she scrutinized the scientific content).

2. A professor from your university, often from a neighbouring subject (he/she scrutinized the formalities, language, etc.) and
3. A PhD or lecturer from your department (he/she had a more or less humoristic, friendly colleague/student role).

If you passed and got high marks on your dissertation, you got a so-called Associate Professor degree (“docentbetyg”). You could be appointed as an Associate Professor immediately after your dissertation. If you got an associate professorship, you were more or less granted a position at the university and the department and were eligible to apply for a professorship. That is when either of the two professors in geography (Lund and Uppsala) died or went into retirement. So, the market was not that good!

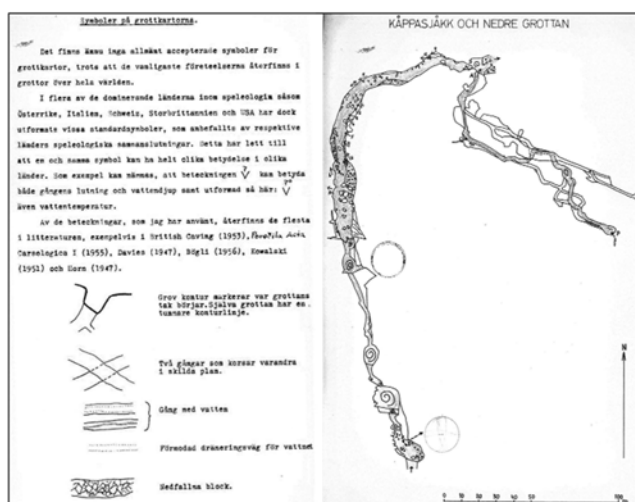


Figure 1.37. An example of 2 pages of a handwritten/typed licentiate thesis about caves in northernmost Sweden from 1957 by Gunnar Rasmussens (*Rasmussen, 1957*).

But now, even if you did not get appointed associate professor immediately after the dissertation, you could apply for associate professorship (docent) later after you had further qualified yourself by more research and more publications (like today!). The possibility of getting papers published was, however, much more complicated than today, as the number of places for publication was minimal nationally and internationally. Many PhDs in this situation wrote a second PhD thesis in a neighbouring subject, i.e., to become qualified in both human and physical geography.

As a PhD student, you could often stay in the department as a lecturer or assistant teacher while achieving the associate professorship level. If not, you frequently took a

post in Lund (or elsewhere in Skåne) as a high school teacher while further qualifying yourself.



Figure 1.38. Associate Professor Jan O. Mattson in 1979, when he held a "paid associate professors" post and looked for a vacant professor's chair. (*Photo J. Åkerman 1979*)

Not long ago, there were also associate professors in Sweden as a position, not just as a title, in the form of time-limited research positions.

The faculty could also be awarded so-called associate professor scholarships, which were then appointed to a "holder of an associate professor title for a maximum of six years," mainly with research duties but including a certain amount of teaching obligation at a university institution. These were called "unpaid associate professors," "paid associate professors," or "holders of associate professor scholarships." These posts were given to the most skilled frontline researchers. Examples of staff in this situation were Associate Professors Sven Behrens, Harald Svensson and Jan O. Mattson, who held this type of "paid associate professor" post for several 6-year periods until a chair was vacant.

As a PhD, whether as an associate professor or not, you could leave the University and become a college or high school teacher. Now, you automatically get a high lecturer position at a high school, or you could even apply directly to become the school's headmaster with a good salary and only a few hours a week teaching in your subject.

SWEDISH	ENGLISH
fil. dr.	PhD
fil. lic.	Lic. Phil.
fil. mag.	MA eller MSc
fil. kand.	BA or BSc
tekn. lic.	Licentiate in Engineering

**\*Svenska sällskapet för antropologi och geografi** har med anledning af september-sammankomstens framflyttning till sista dagen i månaden beslutit uppskjuta äfven oktober-sammankomsten med en vecka, eller till fredagen den 22 i denna månad. Det förra sammanträdet var, såsom bekant, egnadt åt våra frän Afrika nyligen hemvända landsmän och erbjöd derigenom ett mera öfvanligt intresse, men äfven det kommande sammanträdet lofvar att blifva i hög grad intressant. Vid det samma kommer nämligen dels docenten H. Sjögren att redogöra för sina resor i ryska Central-Asien, dels den norske naturforskaren Carl Lunnholtz att hålla föredrag om sina iakttagelser under en 11 månaders vistelse bland de vilda infödingarna i Queensland (norra delen af Australien).

Figure 1.39. A short newspaper notes about a SSAG meeting.

**Ymer**, tidskrift utgifven af Svenska Sällskapet för antropologi och geografi.  
 I sammanhang med det nu anförda böra vi nämna den tidskrift, som utgifves af Svenska sällskapet för antropologi och geografi, stiftadt år 1873. Denna tidskrift, hvilken sedan några år bär namnet »Ymer», innehåller värderika uppsatser i antropologi, arkeologi och geografi. På senaste tiden har geografin trätt allt mera i förgrunden, tack vare först Vegafärden och Nordenskiöld's Grönlandsfärd samt derefter den betydande insats, som från svensk sida gjorts i det nu pågående storartade arbetet för att öppna de hittills tillslutna delarna af Afrika för europeisk civilisation.

Figure 1.40. A short newspaper note about YMER

## 2 THE GEOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT 1916-1931



The difficulties in cooperation between Acting Professor Arnold Norlind and Associate Professor John Frödin dominated the situation at the department, which was not favourable to its development and was also harmful to Acting Professor Arnold Nordlind as his health deteriorated steadily which deteriorated steadily.

Acting Professor Arnold Norlind had only been appointed for four years, but the situation was about to change, and a new department professor and head were recruited.

During the autumn semester of 1916, associate professor Helge Nelson from Uppsala was appointed professor of geography at Lund University. Professor Helge Nelson became one of Sweden's most important geographers and laid the foundation for the two geography departments in Lund that we know today.



Figure 2.1. A portrait of Professor Helge Magnus Oskar Nelson at the time he became a professor in Lund. (*Archive photo, Lund University*)

## 2.1 Helge M. O. Nelson (1882-1966)

Let us first follow Helge M. O. Nelson (1882-1966) before he came to Lund.

Nelson, Helge Magnus Oskar, born April 15<sup>th</sup>, 1882, in Ystad, Scania. He was the son of newspaper editor Johannes Fredrik Nelson and his wife Henrietta Selma nee Liljeblad, and the second oldest of five siblings. Shortly after his birth, the family moved to Malmö, where they lived from 1884 to 1887.

Again, he moved with the family to Södertälje in 1887 and lived there until November 1889, when the family moved to the mining town Lindesberg in the “iron belt” of central Sweden. From there, Helge Nelson went to college in the nearby central regional city Örebro and became a student there in 1899. He then started at Uppsala University in September of the same year.

The image shows a handwritten church book entry on aged paper. The text is written in cursive and includes names, dates, and locations. The entry describes the family's move from Malmö to Södertälje in 1887.

Name	Age	From	To	Date	Notes
Johannes Fredrik Nelson	52 1/2	Malmö	Södertälje	19/10	
Henrietta Selma Liljeblad	57 1/2	Malmö	Södertälje	19/10	
Helge Magnus Oskar	82 1/4	Malmö	Södertälje	19/10	
Christina Johanna	84 1/2	Malmö	Södertälje	19/10	
Carl Fredrik Helson	80 1/2	Malmö	Södertälje	19/10	

Figure 2.2. Extract from the Church book when the Helson family moved from Malmö to Södertälje in 1887.

Helge Nelson studied geology, geography, history, and pedagogics and earned his bachelor's degree in 1904. In 1906, he left the University temporarily and worked as a junior lecturer at the newly opened Öland Folk High School, which was initially situated at Isgärde, Stora Rör, on the Baltic Island of Öland (Fig 2.3). He soon became an important teacher and staff member and was the main person who developed this school in various ways. One major work was to find a new and better venue and building for the school. In 1909, the school moved to its present place in Ölands Skogsby in Mörbylånga municipality with more extensive, modern facilities and good communications with the regional centre Kalmar and the high school there.

Parallel with his teaching at the Öland Folk High School, H. Nelson maintained his studies in Uppsala. He took a licentiate degree in Geography in 1909 and a PhD in



became headmaster at a primary and lower secondary school in 1916. During his stay in Stockholm, he continued researching and fieldwork on Öland.

During his time in Uppsala, he was deeply impressed by the historian Harald Hjärne, the geologist Arvid Högbom, the geographer Axel Hamberg, and the previously mentioned Friedrich Ratzel, and he followed the tradition from Karl Ahlenius's research in a traditional description of Sweden in a Geographic, topographic and statistical way. After his dissertation in 1911, as we see, H. Nelson went straight into employment in schools. He had a passion for pedagogics and training of young students and constantly combined his scientific world and work with work outside the university. The long time as a folk high school teacher came in many respects to characterize and form his research interests. As a teacher, he published some works that later left deep traces in the geography department's work at Lund University. His interest in population geography and business studies emerged in the work "*Öland in the Emigration Process*" from 1909 (Nelson, 1909). The following year came the physical geographical dissertation "Marginal glacifluvial delta and eskers in central and southern Sweden" (Nelson, 1911), with field examples mainly from central Sweden and examples and studies from North America as models.

He also published a modern type of human geographical paper, "En bergslagsbygd," in 1913, inspired by the recently awakened interest in older Swedish map archives and early photographic documents. This was, in a way, the start of developing our department's cartographic, photographic, and remote sensing interests.

From his first contact with geography, H. Nelson was interested in all fields of geography. Throughout his life, he defended the importance of seeing geography as a united subject with regional geography as a fixed unifying base.

He started mainly as a physical geographer, inspired by Professor Arvid Högbom in Uppsala, but his specific physical geographical publications are few. His doctoral dissertation, 1910, "*Om randdeltan och randåsar i mellersta och södra Sverige*" (About marginal glacifluvial deltas and eskers in central and southern Sweden) (Nelson, 1910), became the incomparably most important work in this area.

Together with the work by Gerard De Geer on the Dals Ed delta, it became a classic work in terms of a detailed description and the geomorphological interpretation of the Swedish glacifluvial geomorphology.



Figure 2.5. Professor Helge Nelson in discussion with colleagues and students during an excursion in 1942. (Photo by Sonja Nilsson -42. Kindly submitted by the family of prof. Lennart Olsson)

It was not until 1923 that the next physical geographical work by Nelson came, which was about the relationship between tectonics and glacial erosion within the Säreån river area on the Swedish west coast, where the weakness zones in the bedrock and their role in the land surface topography were examined and discussed. This work was one of the starting points in the upcoming focus on bedrock tectonics and groundwater resources, which became important for the development of the department.

Before this second and final physical geographical work was published, Nelson had published extremely important contributions in other fields. “*A central Swedish type of settlement, a historical-geographical overview*” (Nelson, 1913). He showed how the central archives could provide information about the development of buildings, settlements, and economic development at various times and how this material could be cartographically processed. His work was methodologically new and significant.

As early as 1909, Nelson completed a survey on Öland about emigration to America as part of the National Evaluation Report on immigration (Nelson, 1909). The work had a modern approach and was mainly based on interviews with residents on the island. In North America, he later followed up on how things went for the immigrants in their new homeland. With this as the main merit, Nelson applied for the Lund professorship in Geography.

## 2.2 The appointment.

Six applicants wanted to become geography professors in Lund in 1915/16. These men and the appointment board's evaluators give a good picture of the active geographers in Sweden. It is noteworthy that the acting professor, Doc. Arnold Norlind did not apply!

### *The applicants are*

1. Martin Vahl, 2. Sten De Geer, 3. Otto Sjögren, 4. **Helge Nelson**, 5. Herman Simmons, and 6. Per Stolpe.

Evaluator A. Axel Hamberg, Uppsala: Ranked; 1. Martin Vahl, 2. Sten De Geer, 3. Otto Sjögren, 4. **Helge Nelson**, 5. Herman Simmons, 6. Per Stolpe.

Evaluator B. Otto Nordenskjöld, Gothenburg: Ranked; 1. S. De Geer, 2. M. Vahl, 3-4. H. **Nelson** and O. Sjögren, 5-6, Simmons and Stolpe.

Evaluator C. Albrecht Penck, Berlin: Ranked; 1. **H. Nelson**, 2. S. De Geer, 3. O. Sjögren. (Penck dismissed Simmons and Vahl as botanists,

The world-renowned professor Penck from Berlin was the dominant man in the evaluation team. The university followed Penck's ranking, and Helge Nelson received the professorship. There were no appeals or official protests.

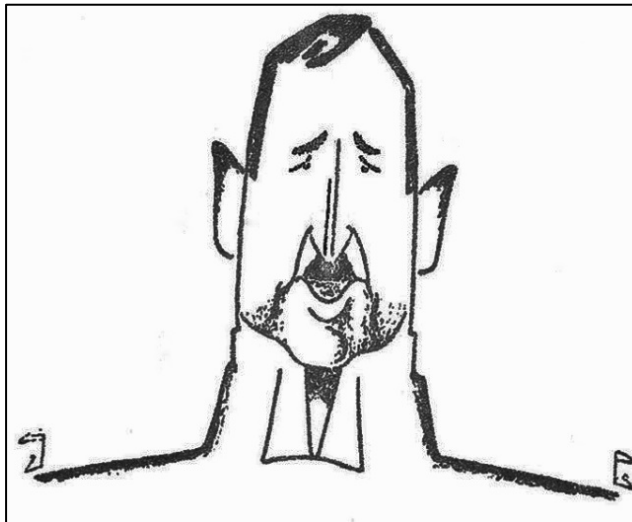


Figure 2.6. An artist's impression of Professor Helge M. O. Nelson. (*The artist is unknown*)

## 2.3 Helge Nelson as a professor.

### 2.3.1 Reform work

After taking office in September 1916, Nelson immediately began extensive reform work. The department library was small and said to consist of a single, not very impressive, bookshelf. Nelson started as a big book beggar and approached various publishers, patrons, individuals, and local, regional, and national administrative offices. The book and map collections proliferated, and the small spaces were soon filled with books (cf. Appendix I—Geografiska seminaries. 1916–17).

As before, his amanuensis doc. J. Frödin was in charge of handling and organizing the library and collections. This was soon about to change as several new students gradually qualified for brief-time amanuensis posts that could offload amanuensis doc. J. Frödin, who was needed for more qualified tasks like lecturing.



Figure 2.5. Prof. Helge Nelson introduced the Lund University Geography Department logo in 1916.

With his past as a folk high school student and teacher, Helge Nelson was extremely interested in teaching and common people's education. In addition to his university work, he participated in numerous courses in various parts of the country, constantly debating in numerous essays on the content of the subject of geography and teaching in various journals and eventually in several textbooks (Nelson, 1912, 1918, 1921, 1923, 1924, 1926, 1930, 1933, 1945, 1949, 1953).

Helge Nelson also published several school textbooks in geography. Nelson soon grew into a dominant figure in Swedish geography (i.e., Nelson, H. 1945, Nelson, H. &

Rydefält, E. 1945, Nelson, H. & Rosén, K. 1946, Nelson, H & Stolpe, P. 1953, Nelson, H., 1963)

### 2.3.2 The Student Courses

The content and teaching in the geography courses were profoundly renewed. In the first semester of 1916, "Sveriges Geografi" (the Geography of Sweden) was introduced for the first time as a subject heading at the lectures. In 1917 came "*De Svenska städerna och stadslika orterna*" (The Swedish cities and lager municipalities) and in 1919 for the first time "*Skåne's Geografi*" (the Geography of Scania).

The first Nelson seminar took place on 27/9 1916 (27 participants), and the first known excursions were in the autumn of 1917 (to the Limhamn's limestone quarry and the urban geography of Malmö/Limhamn with 18 participants). They went by train between Lund and Malmö, then by tram from Malmö to Limhamn, and then they walked.



Figure 2.6. Students used the most modern instrumentation during a field cartography course in 1942. (The students are Sonja Nilsson, Gunnar Olsson, and, in long coats, probably Amanuensis Herbert Blond.) *(The photo was kindly submitted by the family of Prof. Lennart Olsson)*

The new cartography courses started in 1918, and cartographic field measurement was added to the course content in 1919. The first field survey target outside Lund was the small mountain Billebjär (Fig. 2.7 a). In 1921, the cartography course was six weeks long. Professor H. Nelson first led the course himself, then Doc. John Frödin took over

and had it as "associate professor lectures" until 1928. Frödin's dominant teaching work now became the summer and cartography courses.

The importance of cartography courses and cartographic field measurement was clear. The maps available then were low-accuracy regarding "absolute topography" as they had no contour lines (Fig. 2.7 A & 2.7 B). So, for detailed geomorphological mapping with a "quantitative" possibility in the interpretations, the student or researcher had to produce his "own" maps over specific objects.

The Swedish topographical maps available at the beginning of 1900 were the "*Skånska Rekognoserings kartan*" in scale 1:20 000 (the Scanian reconnaissance map, 1:20 000) from 1812 and the "*Generalstabens karta över Sverige*" in scale 1:100 000 (the Military General Headquarters' map over Sweden) published from 1859 and onwards.



Figure 2.7. The two topographic map types that were available for geographical and geomorphological studies in Sweden in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### 2.3.3 Publications and Outreach

The Department of Geography at Lund University needed a sign to the outside world in the form of one or more publication series. Professor H. Nelson was well aware of the situation and worked hard to establish a solution to this. First came Meddel. Fr. Lund University Geogr. Inst, Ser. A. John Frödin wrote the first issue, No. A1 "*Studies across forest boundaries in the northern part of Lule Lappmark*" (1916). No. A4 was Nelson's "*On the relationship between glacial erosion and tectonics*" (1923). Series A came out in 6 numbers only. Series B. Arnold Norlind, No. 1 "*Das Problem des genseitigen Verhältnisse von Land und Wasser und seine Behandlung im Mittelalter*" (1918). No. 2 was Nelson, "*Geografiska studier över de svenska städernas och stadlika orternas läge*" (1918). Ser. B came out in 18 numbers only. The reason for the short publication

period of these series cannot be found in the official records from the department and the University.

After that began the Ser. C with reprints from the Swedish Geographical Yearbook, SGÅ. It now has over 550 numbers but was terminated as SGÅ was closed down in 2010. Finally came Ser. D, dissertations where the first number was Herman Richter, "Map of Skåne" (1929), and this series is still unbroken and still used for today's modern theses. This series has its logo, which is still used on all PhD-thesis (Fig. 2.8)

The Geographical Association in Lund (Geografiska föreningen i Lund) was founded in 1921 on the initiative of Prof. H. Nelson, who served as chairperson from 1921 until 1948. The Association intended to connect researchers, students, teachers, and other interested persons and parties during informal lectures and presentations outside working hours. The South Swedish Geographical Society (Sydsvenska Geografiska Sällskapet) was established in 1925 after extensive preparations to connect the University and its Geography department with interested patrons, industrialists, and businesspeople in Skåne.

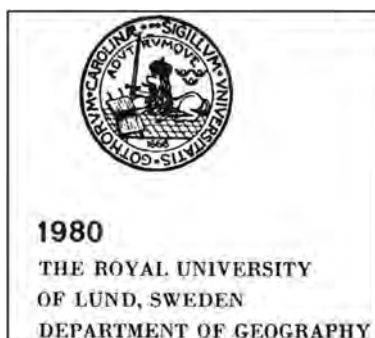


Figure 2.8. The logo was used in the PhD thesis from Lund University, Department of Geography.

#### 2.3.4 Geografiska föreningen and Sydsvenska Geografiska Sällskapet

The association's second purpose was to obtain a financial basis for the geographical publications published in Lund, especially the Swedish Geographical Yearbook (SGÅ).

Nelson said more than once that he started this significant and time-consuming work personally because some excellent student essays, which he tried to get published in *Ymer*, which at that time was the main publishing channel in Sweden, were "unfairly" rejected by this Stockholm-based journal. The yearbook was also intended as an exchange object to strengthen the library's inflow of books and magazines. The first

SGÅ yearbook came in 1925, and SGÅ has since been part of the Lund University geography profile until the series, unfortunately and unwisely, was terminated in 2010 (cf. figs. 2.9 & 2.10).

Of course, it took quite a long time before Nelson's work with the new geography left traces of completed works, examinations, and degrees among students. One of the first of these, which are milestones in the department's development, are the Phil. Lic. and PhD theses about rural human geography by Anna Kristoffersson (1924), PhD, Oskar Andersson (1924), Phil. Lic. Hjalmar Fridlund (1925) Phil. Lic. Gösta P. Nordholm (1927) Phil. Lic. Henning Olsson (1929) and PhD Josef Westins (1930), .



Figure 2.9. The logo of The South Swedish Geographical Association in Lund (Sydsvenska Geografiska Sällskapet) was founded in 1925.



Figure 2.10. The front page and contents of the first issue of SGÅ, the Swedish Geographical Yearbook from 1925.

Nelson's early work on Öland (1909) stimulated his interest in what happened to the emigrating Swedes in their new life in the United States. He made three trips to "Swedish North America" (in 1921 1925, 1926, about a year each time), which resulted

in the regional geographical works “*Canada-nybyggarlandet*” (Nelson, 1922) and “*North America*” (Nelson, 1926), “*The Swedes and the Swedish settlements in North America. I-II*”, 1943), and as the material processing progressed, a series of almost annual essays appeared in SGÅ. Nelson’s interest in the island of Öland also resulted in frequent excursions to the island both with undergraduate and graduate, licentiate students (Fig. 2.11)

On the student side, in their papers and undergraduate thesis, the great work he did in teaching does not seem to have left many traces, as most of the students’ work was not published or archived. Examples of topics during the academic year 1917-1918 are.

1. “*Jylland’s Hedesletter*” (The outwash plains of Jutland, Denmark) by Phil. Kand. Thure Molin.
2. “*De norska fjordarna, deras morfologi och bildningssätt*” (The Norwegian fjords, morphology and genesis) by fil. mag. Fredrik Stenfelt.
3. “*Norges glaciärer, deras utbredning och typer*” (The Norwegian glaciers, distribution, and types) by fil. stud. Frida Johnsson.
4. “*Profiler och areal beräkningar, grundade på generalstabskartorna över isländska glaciärer*” (Profiles and morphometrics of Islandic glaciers) av fil. mag. Nils Stensson och fil. stud. Erik Sundqvist, Gustaf Ekstrand, Knut Claesson, Gunnar Frennberg, Hugo Tenerz.
5. “*Vatnajökeln och dess sandur*” (The Vatnajökull glacier and its sandur) by fil. stud. Hedvig Læstadius.
6. “*De finska städernas läge*” (The position of Finnish cities) by fil. stud. E. Ljunggren.
7. “*De danska städernas geografi*” (The urban geography of Denmark) av fil. stud. Hadar Johansson
8. “*Glacialmorfologiska drag i de Svenska högfjällen*” (Glaciological geomorphology of the Swedish high mountains) by fil. stud. Gösta Nordholm.
9. “*Om Alpernas randsjöar, deras morfologi och bildningssätt*” (About the marginal glacial lakes of the Alps, geomorphology, and genesis) by fil. stud. Sven Holgersson.
10. “*Djupkartor över sjöarna Anten och Ömmern efter egna lodningar*” (Bathymetric maps of the Anten and Ömmern lakes) by fil. Stud. E. Sundquist.



Over one hundred Swedish lakes were bathymetrically mapped by Geography students from Lund before the echo-sounding technique was introduced. Scania was exceptionally well covered, and almost 100% of the lakes larger than 1 ha were mapped with a traditional sounding lead weight, using a line from a small boat or the lake ice (Fig. 2.12).

Later in the 1970s, this technique was exchanged with a recording echo sounder, and some of the maps were updated (Collinder, 1933). Many of these bathymetric maps with descriptions were published in SGÅ, both in black and white and color versions. In many cases, they are still used by Regional environmental authorities in their work and service to the public. They can be found on their local and regional home pages, i.e.,

(<https://www.lansstyrelsen.se/skane/djur/fiske.html>.)

### **2.3.5 The Staff**

When Helge Nelson was appointed professor of geography at Lund University and started his work during the autumn semester of 1916, the staff situation was a significant problem. With Helge Nelson, there were two associate professors, Docent Arnold Norlind and Docent John Frödin, who had teaching and department experiences and a few temporary amanuensis were also employed on a short time basis. Professor H. Nelson and his associate professors did more or less all the lecturing. Despite the new professor and head of the department, the situation was very much affected by the differences and bad relations between the Associate professors Arnold Norlind and John Frödin.

Gradually, students from the licentiate seminar became more experienced and could assist in their work on posts as temporary amanuensis.

### **2.3.6 Associate Professor G. Arnold Norlind (1883-1929)**

Arnold Norlind started at Lund University in 1901, studying geography, astronomy, Roman languages, aesthetics, literature, art history, history, and German. He earned his bachelor's degree in 1903. While working on his Lic. Phil. (fil. Lic), he served as a part-time lecturer at the high school in Trelleborg. His Lic. Phil's degree was ready in 1910, and he got his Ph.D. in 1912 and was appointed as an associate professor the same year.

After Professor von Schwerin died in 1912, the young acting geography Professor Arnold Norlind took his new role very seriously from day one. From 1912 to 1916, he

did his best to continue Professor von Schwerin's work in developing the young department. Unfortunately, he did not have the strong position at the University his predecessor had. In addition, the relations between Norlind and Frödin were problematic and caused many conflicts and delays.

When Professor Nelson became the head of the department in 1916, the conflicts between Norlind and Frödin partly lost their influence over the department. Still, they remained on a personal level. Associate Professor Arnold Norlind, who focused his scientific work on historical geography, was also a different type of geographer than his superiors, Professor Helge Nelson and Associate Professor John Frödin. These two were more "modern" and field-oriented, Frödin on the Physical geographical side and Nelson traditionally geographical, with both human and physical geographical interests.

Associate Professor Arnold Norlind published some geographical books and papers; for example, he wrote about the medieval Climate (Norlind, 1914), Land and water use in Europe during the Middle Ages (Norlind, 1918), the First Crusaders to Jerusalem (Norlind, 1918) about Henrik the seafarer (Norlind, 1918), World political and cultural domination; Babylon-Rome-London (Norlind, 1920), about the new geographical discoveries (Norlind, 1923), The late medieval Rome: world state and city of God (Norlind, 1924). as well as about the new geographical discoveries (Norlind, 1923).

Despite being faithful to the subject of Geography, this fine humanist was primarily captivated by the medieval world of thoughts and philosophy. He gained his greatest fame as a Dante specialist, writer, translator, and philosopher, but not as much as a geographer (Fig. 1.28).

### *Emilia Fogelklou (1878-1972)*

Emilia Fogelklou is not a geographer, but she was crucial to the early development of our department.

In section 1.1.6, we met Emilia Fogelklou, an author, pacifist, theologian, feminist, and lecturer. She was the first woman in Sweden to receive a bachelor's degree in theology, and her published work includes twenty-eight books. When she married Arnold Norlind in 1922, she briefly influenced the history of the Geography Department.

Their story starts in 1914 when Arnold Norlind starts to correspond with Emilia Fogelklou, sending her parts of his material about Dante. This material would be published in a book about Dante in 1925 (Norlind, 1925). The correspondence

continued, but they only met in Lund in 1921, after seven years. They developed a warm friendship through their correspondence and married in 1922.

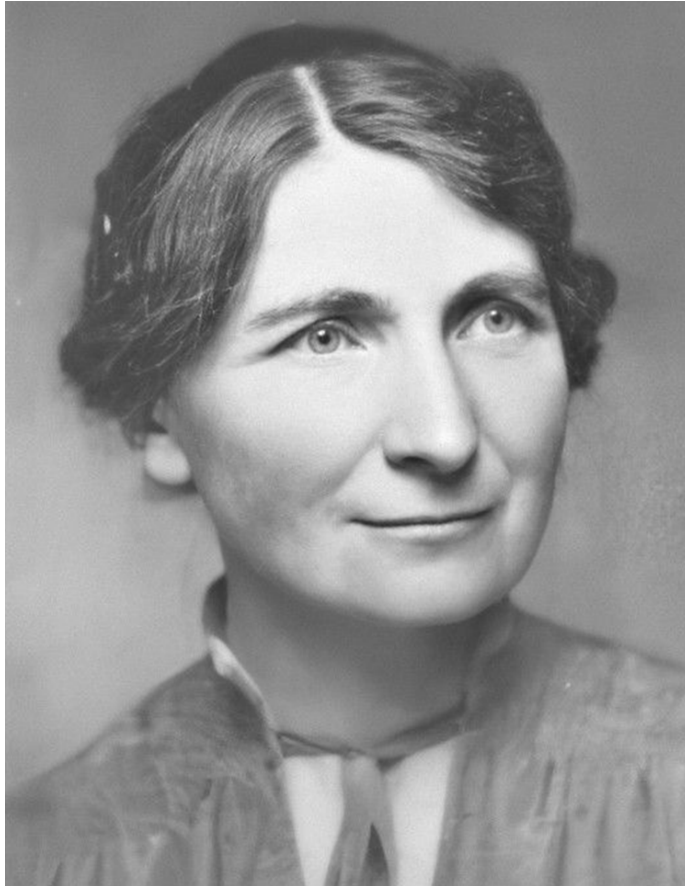


Figure 2.12. Portrait of Emilia Fogelklou. (Unknown photographer – from the Norlind family collection)

Emilia Fogelklou and Arnold Norlind settled in a villa in Jakobsberg, a suburban area NE of Stockholm.

Here, they got a well-needed retreat from Lund but initially kept their apartment in Lund as Arnold had to give his lectures and courses during semester time. Their periods in Lund were still problematic, as Emilia describes in her much-appreciated book *Arnold* (Fogelklou, 1944, with several reprints) (cf. above section 1.1.6).

Later, in 1922, when Arnold Norlind's time as a paid Associate Professor ended, he and his wife became teachers at the Birkagården folk high school in Stockholm.

Following accelerating tuberculosis in his larynx, Arnold's health deteriorated during the end of the 1920s (Fig. 2.13), and he died in 1929 at only 46 years old.



Figure 2.13. Emilia Fogelklou with her husband, Doc. Arnold Norlind during the late 1920s. (Photo: *The Emilia Fogelklou Society*).

### 2.3.7 Associate Professor John Frödin (1879-1960)

John Frödin was born in 1879 in Uppsala and started his studies there. He studied botany, geology, and geography and took his fil. Kand. (bachelor's degree) in 1901, and Phil. Lic. in 1906. He then taught in secondary schools in Gothenburg from 1907

to 1909 before he joined the geography seminar at Lund University in 1911 and started fieldwork in Northern Sweden for a PhD in Geography.

His Ph.D. dissertation in 1914 was on a geomorphological study of the geology and geomorphology of the upper Luleälven river catchment area. The thesis was based on exceptionally well-executed fieldwork, which even today impresses with its sharp observations and large area covered, which only recently has been able to be surpassed thanks to the new photogrammetric methods. His thesis remains relevant in glacial erosion and preglacial valley generations. John Frödin became a docent (associate professor) based on the marks he got for his thesis (Frödin, 1914).

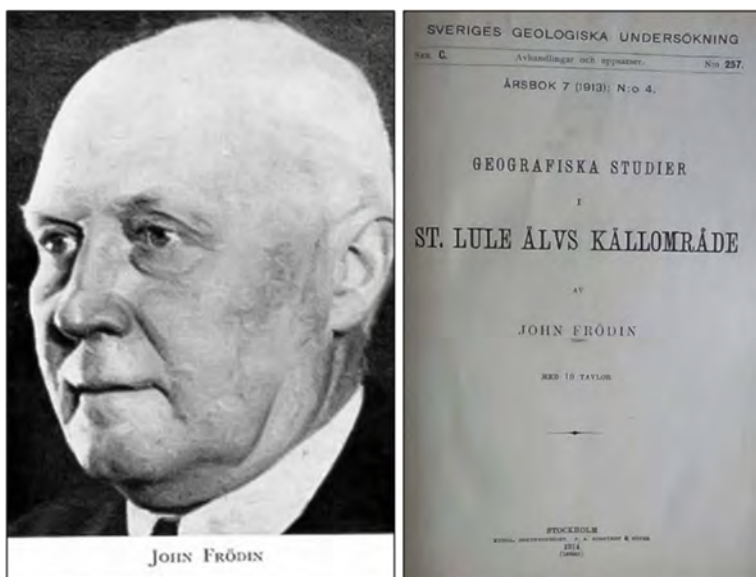


Figure 2.14. Professor John Frödin at the time as professor emeritus in Uppsala in 1944. To the right is the cover of his famous PhD thesis. (Photo Uppsala University, & J. Åkerman)

He stayed in the department until 1929, when he applied for a chair position and became a Geography professor at Uppsala University, his home university. That was the same year Norlind died.

## 2.4 The Early Amanuensis Staff

The amanuensis staff are those who, together with the professor and the teachers, have been at the department almost daily for a long time, worked there, and left their marks on it in various ways. Written documentation is scarce, and traces of it are often lost,

but we still have a list of the names of the early amanuensis staff. The list may not be 100% complete, but this is found in the university's annual reports.

### *John Frödin (1879–1960)*

John Frödin was the first amanuensis ever in geography and served as amanuensis between 1911 and 1914 as described above.

### 2.4.1 Anna T. Kristoffersson (1889–1971)

Anna Teresia Kristoffersson was born in Glimåkra in northeast Scania on March 04, 1889 (Fig. 2.16). Her parents were Station master Jöns Christoffersson at Glimåkra railway station and his wife, Bengta Olofson. Her father spelt his name Christoffersson with a "Ch", as seen from the birth documentation (Fig. 2.15). In May 1898, the family moved to the regional central city of Kristianstad, where Anna and her siblings had access to high school education. The church books show that Anna was the second oldest of four siblings. In one of the church books, the family name was spelt with a K, and the reason the family changed the name to Kristoffersson with a K is unknown. It might just have been a temporary spelling error. Still, Anna kept this spelling in publications for the rest of her life. Following the entries in the church books, the spelling returns to Ch from Kristianstad's church books.

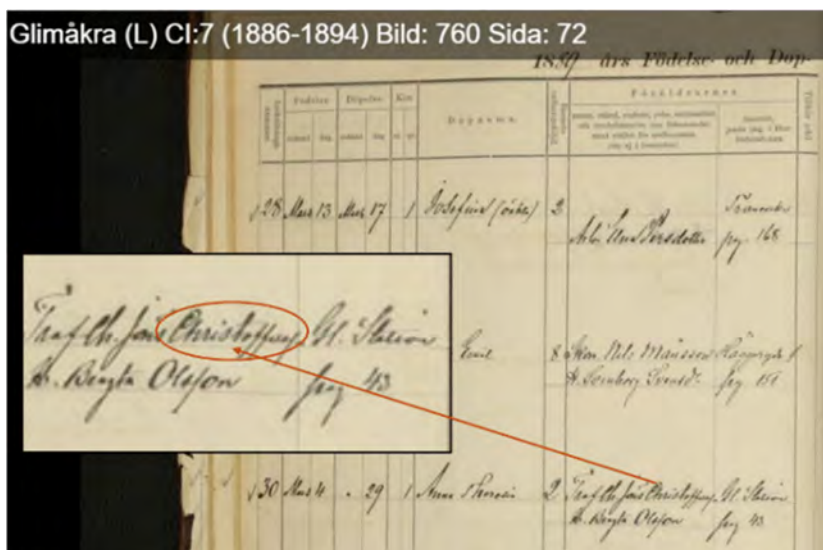


Figure 2.15. Extract from the birth ledger from the Glimåkra parish in 1889 when Anna was born.

Anna Teresia Kristoffersson started her studies in Lund in 1910, studying geography, history, and pedagogics. She got her degree in geography (fil. Kand) in 1916, and from the University records, we can see that Anna is regularly active in the department. In the spring semester of 1920, Anna Kristofferson held a Seminar presentation on: "*Näsum och Genarp. Näringsgeografiska studier över utvecklingen under de senaste 100 åren*".

This was a presentation of her Phil. Lic.-thesis, and she passed and got her degree. This was also the start of the continuation into the Ph.D. level. During the autumn semester of 1921, she continued with presentations about the geography of Skåne and the fieldwork regarding land use changes. She was an amanuensis between 1922 and 1924, which was also a reachable achievement as these were posts for men only. As an amanuensis, she had teaching and assistant duties under the supervision of the professor.

University reports said she donated her maps and photographs from her fieldwork to the department. In the spring of 1924, she submitted her PhD on a thesis entitled "*Changes in the Landscape in the Northern and eastern part of Färs District during the last two hundred years*" (Fig. 2.17).



Figure 2.16. Dr. Anna T. Kristoffersson was one of the first women to earn a PhD at Lund University and the first woman in Geography to get her PhD in 1924. (Photo by ArkivDigital)

*This was one of the first PhD by a woman at Lund University and the first in Geography.*

Anna Kristoffersson's thesis work was a remarkable achievement of its time and was well before her time. The environmental debate of recent years has meant that her study has received renewed attention and become the starting point for several recent studies. Still, she did not get high enough marks to become an assistant professor (docent) and get a permanent post at Lund University.

Dr. Anna Kristoffersson continued her research and published additional material from studies in Denmark in 1932 (Kristoffersson, 1932). Since she could not secure a permanent position, she turned to teaching. While waiting for an opportunity at Lund University, she took short-term teaching assignments in history and geography at schools in Lund and Kristianstad. In November 1938, she moved to Nyköping and took a temporary position at a high school. Finally, in 1931, she obtained a permanent post as a senior lecturer in history and geography at the high school in Nyköping. She remained unmarried and passed away on May 23rd, 1971.

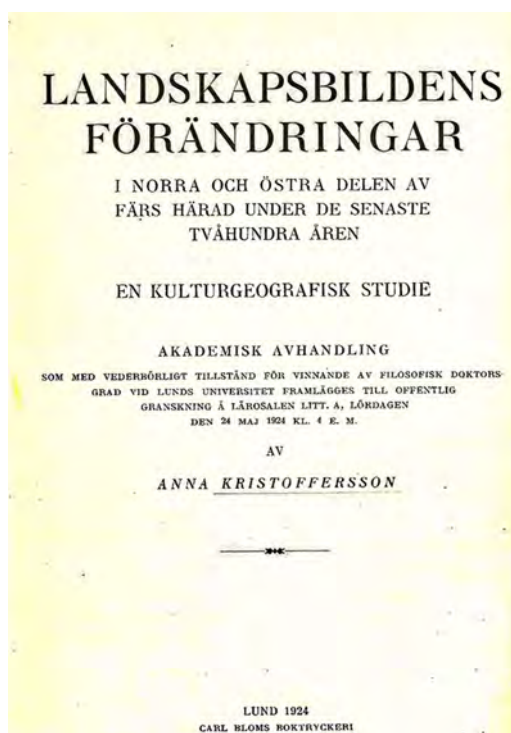


Figure 2.17. The front page of Anna Kristoffersson's PhD thesis from 1924. (*Kristoffersson 1924*)

A notable fact is that the next thesis in geography by a woman at Lund University was not until 1979 when human geographer Solveig Mårtensson authored a thesis titled "On the Formation of Biographies in Space-Time" (Mårtensson, 1979). A woman's next thesis in physical geography came in 1982 by Karna Lidmar Bergström, with a thesis on "Pre-quaternary Geomorphological Evolution in Southern Fennoscandia" (Lidmar-Bergström, 1982).

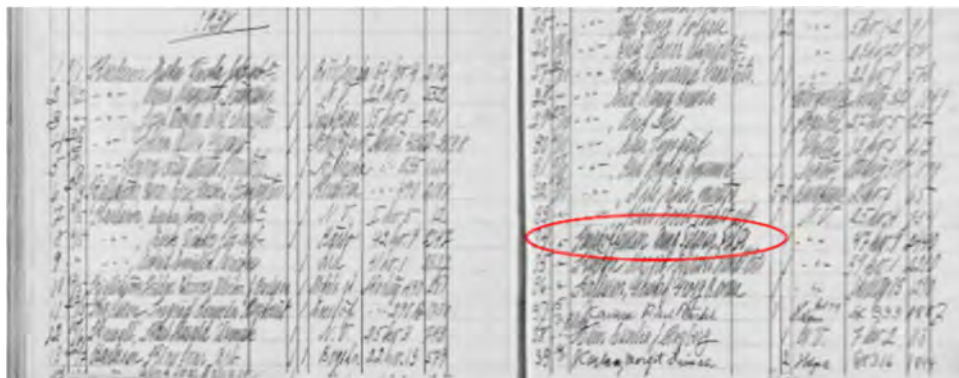
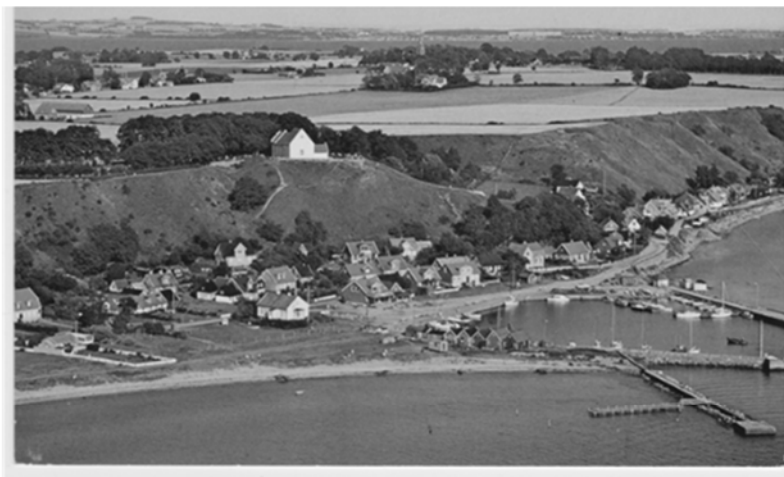


Figure 2.18. Extract from the church book from Nyköping city in 1938 when Anna Kristoffersson moved there from Kristianstad.

#### 2.4.2 Maud M. Svensson (1905–1998)

Maud Margareta Svensson was a pioneering figure in the field of geography. She was born in London on February 28th, 1905, and moved to Lund with her family in 1913. After graduating from high school in 1923, she began her studies at the university in the same year, focusing on Pedagogics, History, and Geography. Geography was her primary subject; she earned her bachelor's degree (Fil. kand) in 1927.

Following this, she held 3rd and 2nd amanuensis positions between 1928 and 1932 after obtaining a master's in Geography. Maud Svensson also took on various teaching and other responsibilities within the department. For instance, she was responsible for building the department's photo library, which initially consisted of a collection of postcards featuring landscape scenes. Over time, this collection evolved into an essential documentation of landscapes from different periods, as many of the postcards also included aerial photos of landscapes and cities.



*Sk. 55°54'N 12°40' Ö*



*Öl. 56°58'N 16°48' Ö*

Figure 2.19. An example from the postcard collection, which started in the 1920s. The upper picture is from Kyrkbacken, Ven in Scania, and the lower is from Äleklinta, on the island Öland.

In the early days, military-classified aerial photos were highly restricted for university researchers and could not be used in educational courses. Therefore, postcards were a valuable alternative to classified aerial images.

The department eventually established agreements with individuals and companies producing postcards in Sweden, other Nordic countries, Europe, and worldwide, leading to the constant growth of the collection.

All the postcards that arrived were identified and given the correct geographic coordinates. They were then arranged in files according to subject, country, and regional division (Fig. 2.19). The inflow of postcards continued well into the 1960s, but with the availability of air photos after WWII, their importance declined. Maud M. Svensson also became involved in the department's work with the new Swedish Encyclopaedia, which became increasingly important for the department.

Maud M. Svensson later married Josef William Carlsson in 1934. She stayed in Lund all her life and obtained a permanent position as a local editor of the new Swedish Encyclopaedia.

#### **2.4.3 K. Dagmar, E. Uhr (1905-2000)**

Karin Dagmar Elisabet Uhr was born in Stockholm on September 27, 1905. In 1918, her family relocated to Lund. She completed her high school exam in 1923 and commenced her university education in the same year. By 1927, she had earned a master's degree with a major in geography. Subsequently, she secured a 3rd amanuensis post in 1928 and took on various responsibilities within the department. Although she aspired to pursue further academic endeavours (Phil. Lic.), no records of her specific subject or fieldwork area exist.

Later, she began taking assignments and served as a deputy lecturer at high schools in Lund, eventually securing a permanent position as a lecturer (adjunct) at the Katedralskolan High School in Lund. In October 1933, she left the department and married Bengt Alfred Neuman, a secretary at the Lund bishop's office. The couple had two children, and Karin had resided in Lund for the entirety of her life.

She passed away on December 6, 2000.

#### **2.4.4 Olga, R. Falk (1902-1988)**

Olga Ragnhild Falk is one of the extremely important female pioneers in the academy of Lund University. Little is known or written about her. The best and most informative material is the article by Karin Gustavsson in Rahm, H. Red. (2016). *Vetenskapssocieteten i Lund. Årsbok 2016 (Årsbok) Vetenskapssocieteten i Lund.*

Olga Ragnhild Falk was born in the Ås parish in southern Öland on October 2nd, 1902, and began her studies at Lund University in the autumn of 1921. She pursued coursework in Latin, History, Geography, Religious History, Nordic Languages, and Pedagogy, ultimately earning her MSc in 1927. Her exceptional performance in Geography, coupled with her Öland heritage, endeared her to Professor Helge Nelson, who shared her background and was actively engaged in research projects in Öland.



Figure 2.20. Olga Falk in the early 1930s (From her family album with kind permission from her granddaughter Ingrid Lyberg)

1927, after her master's examination, she became a student at the Lic/PhD level. She started fieldwork on Öland under the supervision of Professor Helge Nelson and in cooperation with the Folklore Archives Lund University (*Folkliivsarkivet i Lund*).

The Folklore Archives were established in 1913 by Carl Wilhelm von Sydow as part of Lund University. It is one of the oldest institutions within the Faculties of Humanities and Theology. Carl Wilhelm von Sydow was the founder of the Swedish Folklore Archives, and the archive's history is intricately connected to his contributions to the establishment and advancement of the subject. He also guided the Swedish government in creating a commission to study peasant culture, which was set up in 1924. Additionally, he played a key role in establishing the Hyltén-Cavalliusstiftelsen i Lund.

The foundation was established in 1920 and was a major supporter of research on rural folklore. It also provided funding for rural anthropology to study common people's working methods and tools in agriculture, crafts, hunting and fishing, construction, housing, and social conditions. As a result, it became strongly associated with human geography, and there was a well-established collaboration between The Folklore Archives, the Department of Geography, and Professor Nelsson. This is why Olga Falk was involved and committed to mapping buildings and settlement structures on Öland using a geographic approach and methodology, with funding from the Hyltén-Cavalliusstiftelsen Foundation.

During the fieldwork seasons in 1929, 1930, and 1931, Olga Falk surveyed Öland with Professor Helge Nelsson as her supervisor and with funding from the Hyltén-Cavalliusstiftelsen in Lund. Her project mainly involved studying settlements, including individual houses and villages, their position in the landscape, internal organization, etc.

Olga Falk's research was unique in its modern multidisciplinary and clear geographical approach and methodology to studying buildings and settlements. Her research tasks included mapping and documenting the different types of villages and farms on the island and examining the relationship between settlement and physical geographical conditions.

Olga Falk's geographical training included modern mapping instruments like angle prisms, distance tubes, flatbed mapping tables, and nivellation instruments (Fig. 2.22). It also included photography, which was standard for a geographer but not for folklore and architect researchers (cf. Falk, 1929).

With Olga Falk's geographical eye and methodology, she skilfully illustrated and demonstrated the various forms and types of Öland farms, their dependence on and relation to topographical, geological, hydrological, and other natural conditions, their geographical distribution, and how they have been affected by foreign cultural influences.

In her reports, she shows how the villages on Öland were categorized based on the physical geographical context in which they were located. For example, in the accounts of the 1929 fieldwork, she notes, "*The relationship of the Öland settlement with the physical-geographical conditions is so striking that one only needs to glance at the geological map to state and understand this immediately*" (Falk, 1929).

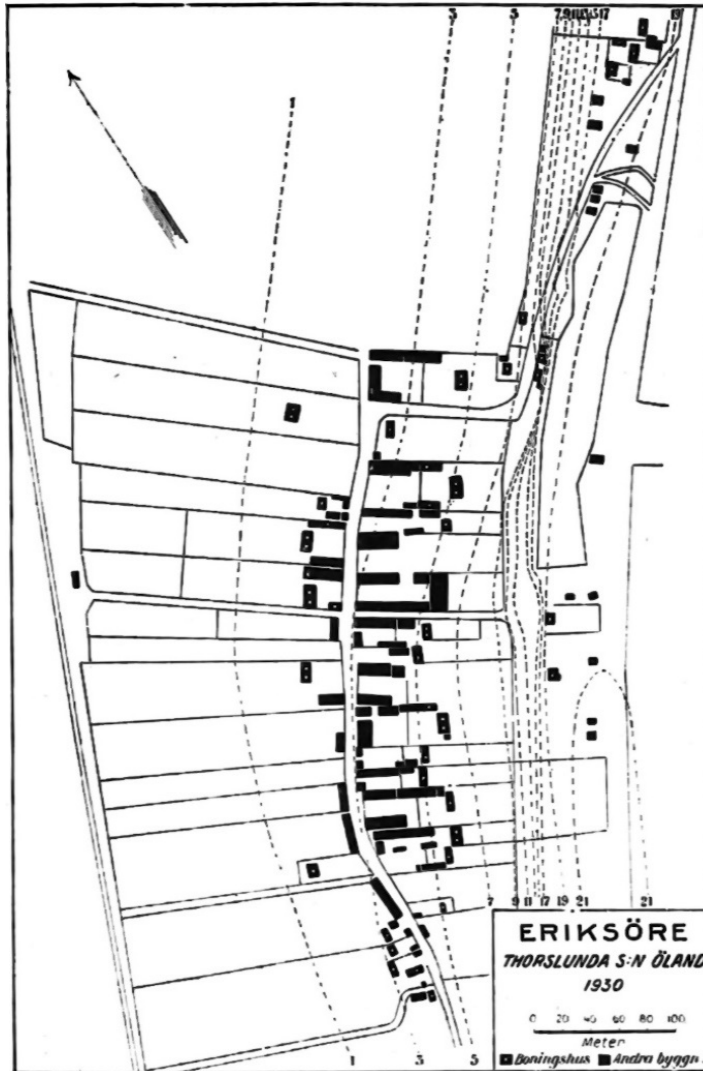


Figure 2.21. An example of Olga Falk's advanced mapping technique. Here is the Eriksöre village in Thorslunda parish in south Öland. (With permission from *Swedish Geographical Yearbook (SGÅ)* 1930, page 44)

In her reports and forthcoming papers, Olga Falk demonstrates an outstanding modern geographic approach that combines physical and human geography with anthropology/folklore.

Olga Falk conducted fieldwork and research during the summers from 1930 to 1935. Most of her research findings are documented in her reports to the funding agency Hyltén-Cavalliusstiftelsen Foundation, and the material is currently housed in the Folklore Archive of Lund University. In 1932, she also published an article titled "Geografiska och etnografiska studier över Ölands lantbebyggelse" in the Swedish Geographical Yearbook (Falk 1932). Later, she compiled her research into a thesis titled "Huvuddragen av Ölands senare ekonomisk-geografiska utveckling" and obtained the phil.lc-exam in 1935. However, this thesis has not been published and cannot be found in the department's archives or the Lund University library.

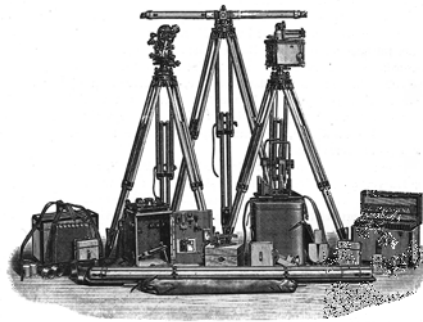


Figure 2.22. Example of the field survey equipment during the 1920-ies. (Odenocrants 1933. 146, With permission from Swedish Geographical Yearbook (SGÅ) 1933, page 146)



Figure 2.23. An example of Olga Falk's skills is photography. Here, the eastern village road in the Egby village in Egby Parish on south Öland in 1929. (Photo Olga Falk. With permission from Swedish Geographical Yearbook (SGÅ) 1930, Photo B)

Olga Falk held an amanuensis position from 1929-30 and had short-term assignments at the department from 1931-1935. However, she did not secure a permanent position after passing the exam to become a fillic in 1935. Like most other amanuensis, she earned extra money by working part-time for the Swedish Encyclopaedia project. Also, she took on teaching assistant professor hours at the teachers' high school in Lund (Lunds Folkskoleseminarium).

She was an important and prominent amanuensis and person in the department, and Prof. Karl Erik Bergsten spoke very well about her (personal communication). During the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of founding the Geographical Society in Lund in 1931, Herta Hansson wrote and published a celebration alphabet. In this, Olga Falk got her "own letter" Petter

**Petter** traskar på Stockholms gator - letar efter försvunne kartor. (Bergsten 1982, p. 10)

Prof. Karl Erik Bergsten comments ; "Vem är Petter? Kanske jag gör ett gruvligt minnesfel, men jag tror det var ett smeknamn på Olga Falk, Ölandsby forskare, senare Olga Falk-Swärd". (Bergsten 1982, p. 10)

The background of the name "Petter" and its connection to Stockholm is unclear. However, in November 1930, Olga Falk moved to Stockholm and took short-term assignments at several girls' high schools. She moved around Stockholm between 1930 and 1936, living in the Kungsholm, Oscar, Bromma, and again Kungsholm parishes while taking short-term assignments at high schools (Stark, 2000).

During this time, she met her future husband, customs secretary Oskar Albert Swärd, who was posted in Stockholm from November 1931 to November 1932. They lived remarkably close to each other in the Oscars parish during this period (Figs. 2.24-26).

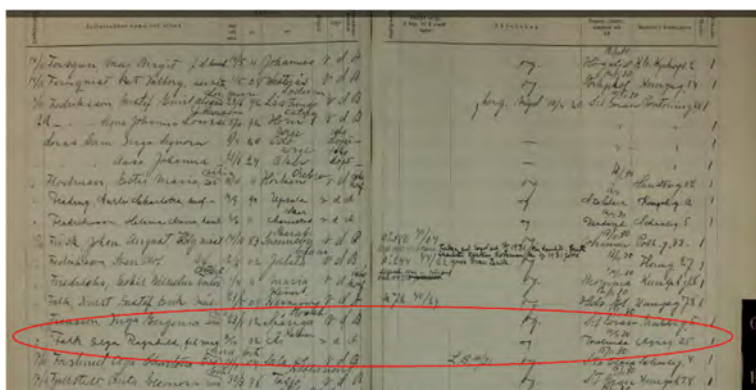


Figure 2.24. Extracts from the church book from Kungsholm, when Olga Falk starts her Stockholm period. (*Kungsholm-A, AB-BI-88-1930-Bild-870-Sida-80*)



Figure 2.25. Extracts from the church books from Kungsholms, Oscars, Bromma, and again Kungsholms parish showing Olga Falks Stockholm period.

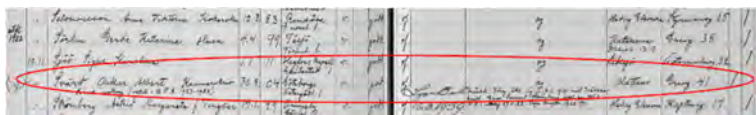


Figure 2.26. Extracts from the church book from the Oscars parish showing the start of Oscar Swårds Stockholm period 1931-1932. (Oscars, AB-BI-26-1931-Bild-3500-Sida-345)

During the Stockholm period, Olga maintained good contact with the department in Lund. It is uncertain whether Olga Falk was ambitious to pursue a PhD. However, we know that she applied for further funding from the Hyltén-Cavalliusstiftelsen in Lund in 1935 and was not supported.

From 1931 to 1935, despite being stationed in Stockholm, she worked part-time in Lund and was also involved part-time with the Swedish Encyclopaedia project at the Geographical Department. In October 1936, she left Stockholm for a short-term post as a lecturer in Halmstad.

In 1937, Olga Falk secured a permanent post as a lecturer at a high school in Karlstad, where she remained until 1944, when she married Oscar Albert Swård on June 22, 1944. Oscar Albert Swård lived in Karlshamn from 1933 to 1937 and in Malmö from 1938, after the Stockholm period.

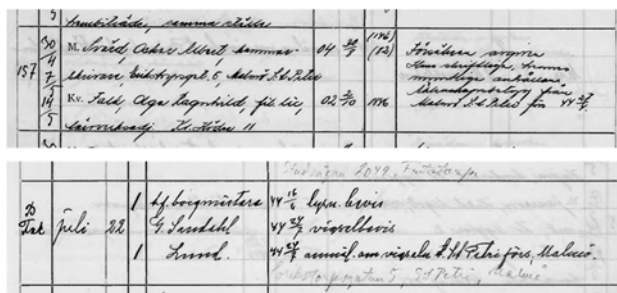


Figure 2.27. Extract from the church marriage book in Karlstad documenting the marriage between Olga Falk and Oscar Albert Swård.



Figure 2.28. Olga Falk in the early 1930-ies and after retirement in the 1980-ies. (From her family album with kind permission from her granddaughter Ingrid Lyberg)

After their marriage, Olga moved to Malmö, where her husband had lived since 1938. Their daughter, Märta Kristina, was born on March 14, 1945.

However, on August 1, 1947, Olga and Oscar divorced, and Olga lived with their daughter in Malmö. From 1948 to 1957, she was a high school lecturer for boys at the Latinskolans högre allmänna läroverk. In 1957, she secured a permanent position as a senior lecturer in Geography and History at the Sankt Nicolai High School in Nyköping, where she worked until her retirement in 1969. After retiring, she returned to Malmö. In 1980, she moved to Uppsala and passed away on September 29th, 1988. She is buried at the family grave at Ås church on her beloved island of Öland.

#### 2.4.5 Gustav Ekstrand (1893-1955)

Gustav Ekstrand was a human geographer who served as amanuensis between 1919 and 1923. He dealt with Gothenburg's urban morphology. He reached the Lic. Phil. level from his cartographic studies on "Gothenburg's geographical location and development" (cf. essay in S.G.Å. 1925). Gustav was an exceedingly popular amanuensis in students' groups, led a student order, sang in a choir, and had other similar artistic interests.

#### 2.4.6 Gösta P. Nordholm (1896 – 1961)

Gösta Peter Nordholm was born in Leksberg, Skaraborg County, on June 18, 1896. He attended high school in Skara, took his matriculation exam in 1914, and started at

Lund University the same year. He received his bachelor's degree in 1920 and his master's in 1924, with Geography as his main subject.

Gösta P. Nordholm was a prominent and valuable asset at the department in the 1920s. He was primarily a human geographer and one of the leading experts in studying the older Scanian cultural landscape, with significant publications (Nordholm, 1936, 1941, 1967). Nordholm dedicated himself to lecturing and research, serving as an amanuensis at the department from 1920 to 1924 and 1926 to 1931. He obtained his Lic Phil degree in 1927 and travelled extensively in Europe, studying Geography at the University of Montpellier. After completing his degree, he worked as a part-time lecturer at various high schools in Malmö and Lund. Nordholm also contributed to the Swedish Encyclopaedia, The Nordic Family Encyclopaedia, and Bonnier's Conversation Dictionary.

Despite many accomplishments, Nordholm's main project, his PhD thesis, remained unfinished. He left the department in 1931 and became a senior lecturer in Geography and History at the Cathedral High School in Lund. Gösta P. Nordholm passed away on September 8th, 1961, and is buried at Norra Kyrkogården in Lund.

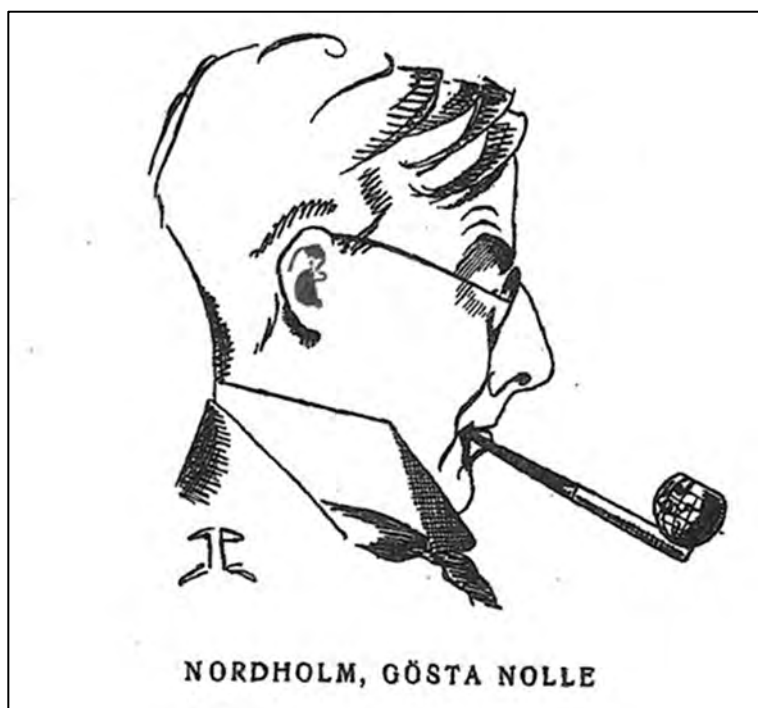


Figure 2.29. An artist's impression of amanuensis Gösta "Nolle" Nordholm. (*The artist is unknown*)

#### 2.4.7 Sven F. Björnsson, (1905–1950)

Sven Fritiof Björnsson was born in Jämshög, Blekinge county, on June 20<sup>th</sup>, 1905, as the son of a farmer and churchwarden. After matriculation in Kristianstad in 1926, he started at Lund University in September of the same year. He studied Geology, Geography, and Pedagogics and became a Master of Philosophy with Geography as the main subject in 1932, a Licentiate in Philosophy in 1935, and a Doctor of Philosophy in 1937. He also became a docent (associate professor) in Geography at Lund University in 1937. Early in his studies at the geography department, he became an amanuensis (1929) and had lecturing, excursions, and field study assignments.



Figure 2.30. Amanuensis Sven F. Björnsson as a new amanuensis in 1929. (Photo P. Bagge, Nov. 1929. <https://www.alvin-portal.org/>)

Sven F. Björnsson was mainly a bedrock morphologist but also wrote a second PhD-thesis on human geography “*Blekinge. En studie av det blekingska kulturlandskapet*” (Björnsson 1946). As an associate professor, he later played a key role in the department during the 1930s and 1940s (Fig. 2.30).



Figure 2.31. Lecturer Doc. Sven Björnsson in a long white coat with a group of students in 1942 somewhere in the eastern parts of Skåne. (Photo by Sonja Nilsson -42. Kindly submitted by the family of Prof. Lennart Olsson)

The South Swedish Geographical Society appointed him to the Swedish National Committee for Geography, an important committee within the Royal Academy of Sciences in Stockholm. 1947, he was also appointed lecturer at the Higher General Education Agency in Linköping.

#### 2.4.8 Josef, W. Carlsson (1899-1961) 2.4.

The geographer and botanist Josef William Carlsson, Licentiate of Philosophy, was born in Pjätteryd, Småland, on November 27th, 1899. After completing high school in Växjö, he moved to Lund in 1918 to study Geography, Botany, and Zoology. He earned a Master's in geography in 1924 and worked as an amanuensis between 1925 and 1931. He also travelled to the United States to work with Nelson's Swedish America in Minnesota project.

The conflict between him and Nelson was about some scientific "interpretations." Although his Licentiate of Philosophy dissertation was approved, it was never published. He spent some time in the USA before returning to Lund and working at the Swedish Encyclopaedia office. Unfortunately, he passed away early and is buried in Lund. Licentiate of Philosophy Josef William Carlsson published an article about his hometown in the first issue of SGÅ titled "Pjätterys socken – en Kulturgeografisk studie" (Carlsson, 1925). This paper includes advanced, high-quality maps depicting land use changes between 1825 and 1925. (Fig. 2.32)

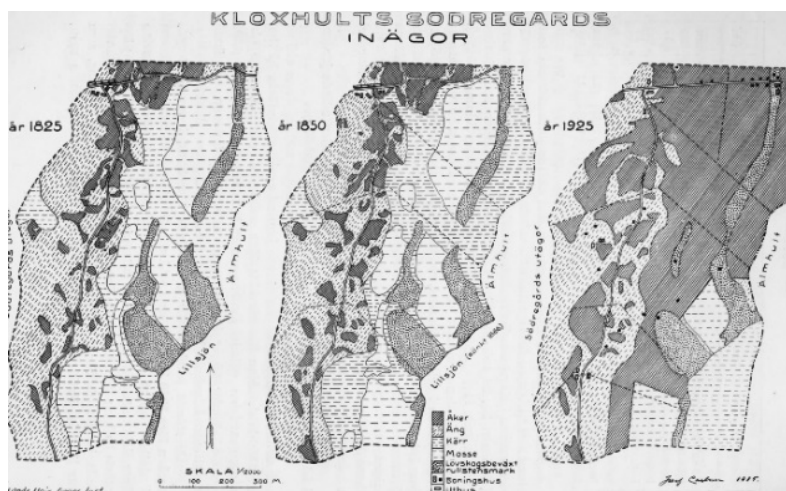


Figure 2.32. An example of the maps from Josef Carlsson's paper in SGÅ 1925. (Carlsson 1925, p. 128).

Amanuensis Josef Carlsson also worked, initially from the department premises, as a geographical editor and map editor for the Swedish encyclopaedia, whose first volume came in 1929. His long service and significant work experience in the subject were essential for the quality of the encyclopaedia's geographical and cartographical content.

#### **2.4.9 Fridtjov E. Isachsen (1906-1979)**

Fridtjov Eide Isachsen came to Lund from Norway with a bachelor's degree in urban geography and got his MSc in 1929. He served as an amanuensis between 1927 and 1931 but returned to Norway for further studies. He was a devoted friend of Italian culture and a competent violinist and later became a famous Norwegian geographer and geography professor (Fig. 4.2).

He returned to Lund during WWII and was an important person for the Norwegians in exile in Lund. In this function, he played a key role in our department.

#### **2.4.10 Torsten Alm (1904-1972)**

Torsten Alm was born on November 22, 1904, at the St. Ibb parish on the island of Ven as the son of Inspector Alexander Alm at the Uraniborg castle. Uraniborg was an astronomical observatory and alchemy laboratory established and operated by the Danish astronomer Tycho Brahe during the 15<sup>th</sup> century. It was the first custom-built observatory in modern Europe and the last to be built without a telescope as its primary instrument. After graduating from school in Landskrona, he began his studies at Lund University in 1922, focusing on Geography, cartography, and field surveying. He achieved the Fil. Lic. level and served as amanuensis between 1929 and 1931, playing a significant role in reforming the cartography and field surveying courses. Subsequently, he became the Lund city surveyor and passed away on February 22, 1972.

#### **2.4.11 C. Gösta Sjöstedt (1898–1990)**

Curt Gösta Sjöstedt was born on March 31 in Hörby but relocated to Lund in 1914. He enrolled in 1921 and began his university studies in the same year. He earned his first degree, which included geography, in 1923, followed by his MSc in 1925, Lic. Phil. in 1932, and ultimately his PhD in 1936. He was a linguist specializing in Scanian dialects with a background also in geography. Between 1924 and 1926, he served as an amanuensis at the department.



Figure 2.33. Dr. Gösta Sjöstedt and his wife, high school lecturer Gunvor (born Nilsson), at their wedding in 1928. (Photo P. Bagge <https://www.alvin-portal.org/>)

Subsequently, he held teaching positions at high schools in Nederkalix, Lund, and Eslöv. He became a permanent senior lecturer in Swedish language and history at the high school in Hässleholm from 1945 until his retirement in 1964. He passed away in Hässleholm on January 11th, 1990. The author of this text personally had him as a language teacher in Swedish at the high school in Hässleholm in the mid-1960s.

#### **2.4.12 Arvid F. Bergdahl (1889-1981)**

Arvid Ferdinand Bergdahl was born in Ö Skönnarslöv, in Kristianstad County in Skåne on November 28th, 1889. He attended school in Kristianstad and graduated from there. He then attended the teachers' high school in Lund and obtained a degree to teach elementary school. In 1918, he took a teaching position in Hallsberg and married Elsie Lindblom from Kalmar on August 6th, 1920.

Shortly after beginning his teaching position in Hallsberg, he started part-time higher studies at Lund University. He studied pedagogics, geography, geology, and biology and received his BSc degree in geography in 1923, his MSc in 1932, and his fil. Lic degree in 1947. He worked part-time as an amanuensis from 1923 to 1947, teaching at different high schools in Hallsberg, Lund, and Karlskrona.

He left his teaching position in Hallsberg in 1936, moved to Lund, continued with a PhD project, and obtained his PhD in glacial Geomorphology from a thesis called "*Marginal glacial forms in southeast Sweden with special focus upon eskers*" ("Islandsbildningar i östra Syd- och Mellansverige med särskild hänsyn till åsarna") in 1953.

During most of the 1950s, he was a lecturer. In 1961, he wrote a second thesis, "The glacial landscape" ("Det glacial landskapet"), to obtain associate professor status. He served as an assistant professor and lecturer at the department until his retirement in 1956.

Arvid Ferdinand Bergdahl passed away on March 10<sup>th</sup>, 1981, in Lund.

#### **2.4.13 Salomon, A. Kraft (1898-1979)**

Salomon Alfred Kraft was born on June 8<sup>th</sup>, 1898, in Löderups parish in Skåne. He matriculated in Ystad in 1916 and began his studies in Lund immediately after that. He earned his Bachelor of Science in 1917 and Master of Science in 1919, focusing primarily on history but taking geography courses and frequently lecturing at early geography seminars.

Following this, he relocated to Stockholm, where he continued his studies in history and earned a Phil. Lic-exam in 1928 at Stockholm High School (which gained University status in 1960). He obtained his PhD in 1930 and served as an Associate Professor and later as a professor at Stockholm from 1940 to 1949. He also held important positions within the Ministry of Education in developing Sweden's school and university systems.

#### **2.4.14 Malte I. Persson (1901-1954)**

Malte Ingemar Persson was born in Önnestad parish near Kristianstad on August 26<sup>th</sup>, 1901. He attended school in Kristianstad and then went to Lund to study Geology, Geography, and Pedagogics. He started with studies in human Geography and had an article about his home parish, Önnestad ("*Önnestad. En Kulturgeografisk studie*") published in the first issue of SGÅ (Persson 1925). This article was a summary of his Phil. Lic-thesis.



Figure 2.34. Malte I. Persson as young amanuensis in November 1926. (Photo. P. Bagge <https://www.alvin-portal.org/>)

Malte I. Persson served as an amanuensis between 1926 and 1930 and worked on a large morphological project in the north-eastern Skåne's lake area (Persson, 1932).

This ambitious project aimed to map the bathymetry of all the larger lakes in Skåne, Blekinge, and Småland. The publication in SGÅ 1932 was the first example of this project, which continued with other researchers until the 1980s.

Like most other amanuensis at the department, Malte I. Persson also worked on the Swedish encyclopaedia. He was an interested folk dancer but passed away early on February 2nd, 1954.

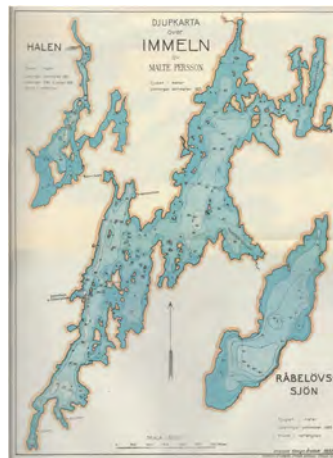


Figure 2.35. Three examples of the over 100 Swedish lakes that were bathymetrically mapped by Geography students from Lund before the echo-sounding technique was introduced. (Persson, M. 1932 SGÅ)

#### 2.4.15 B. Herman Richter (1893–1978).

Bror Herman Richter, a pioneering geographer at Lund University, was born on September 6th, 1893, in Malmö to Carl Otto Richter, an industry foreman, and his wife Botilda Persson. After obtaining his matriculation degree in Malmö in 1913, he commenced his studies at Lund University, focusing on Geography, Pedagogics, and History. He earned his Bachelor of Philosophy degree in 1918 with a specialization in history before transitioning to Geography and obtaining a Licentiate in Philosophy in 1920. Richter's contributions included an article in the inaugural issue of SGÅ ("*Willem Jansz. Blaeu – En Tycho Brahes lärjunge Ett blad ur kartografins historia omkring år 1600*") (Fig. 2.36) (Richter, 1925). He also curated the Swedish Geographical Bibliography for 1924 in the same volume of SGÅ (Richter, 1925). Following his licentiate, Herman Richter assumed the role of an amanuensis in 1920 and became a key figure in the department.

Herman Richter earned his PhD in philosophy in 1929, with Geography as the main subject. His thesis, "Skånes karta från mitten av 1500-talet till omkring 1700. Bidrag till en historisk-kartografisk undersökning" (Richter, 1929), marked the first publication in the new series from the department. His exceptional performance in the Geography PhD program led to his appointment as an associate professor. Despite his achievements, Herman Richter encountered difficulties securing a permanent position within the department. Consequently, he started at positions at the University Library. He began as an extraordinary amanuensis at Lund University Library in 1919 and subsequently served as the second librarian from 1929 before assuming the first librarian position from 1939 to 1958.



Figure 2.36. A rare portrait of Herman Richter. (Photo from SGÅ)

Although he worked for several years on special grants, he did not have a permanent post. In addition to his work at the University Library (UB), Richter served as an acting professor and head of the department during various periods from 1932 to 1935 when Professor Nelson was abroad for research. His primary responsibilities included managing the library with the assistance of one or several amanuensis.

In 1935, Doc. Herman Richter became a board member of the scientific society in Lund, known as Vetenskaps societeten i Lund. He was awarded the Knight of the Order of the North Star (Nordstjärneorden). Bror Herman Richter passed away on October 30th, 1978, in Lund and was buried in his parents-in-law's grave at the Northern Cemetery in Lund.



Figure 2.37. The sky globe of *Willem Jansz. Blaeu* from 1603. (Richter, 1925)

#### 2.4.16 Amanuensis Herbert Blond. (Data uncertain)

"It is unclear when he actually began. Research is ongoing to determine this."

## 2.5 The first caretaker

### 2.5.1 Fritz F. Jönsson (1883-1955)

Fritz Ferdinand Jönsson was born on June 11<sup>th</sup>, 1883, in Lund. He was the son of Manne Jönsson, a "worker," and his wife Hanna, who was born Hansdotter. Fritz attended basic school and received training to become a lithographer at one of the printers in Lund.

Lunds domkyrkoförsamling (M) Ct:14 (1881-1892) Bild: 107

161 juni 27. juni 27. 1.	1ste barnst. Greta Olaf. 1ste barnst.	Abraham Johannes Jönsson died b. Hanna Olafsdotter i Nr 37d. Reg. 271
162 juni 7. juni 30.	1. Olga Christa Lennart 1ste barnst.	Nordström Johan Mattias died b. Johanna Olafsdotter i Nr 148d. Reg. 75
163 juni 11. juli 1. 1.	Fritz Ferdinand. 1ste barnst.	Abraham Marcus Jönsson died b. Hanna Olafsdotter i Nr 40d. Reg. 384

Figure 2.38. Birth ledger of Lunds Domkyrko-parish for June 1883 when Fritz Ferdinand Jönsson was born.



Figure 2.39. Caretaker and cartographer Fritz Jönsson here seen with his wife in the 1940s. (Photo P. Bagge. <https://www.alvin-portal.org/>)

Initially, the amanuensis group managed most of the department's heavy and "dirty" work, including making coffee, as many of them lived there. However, in 1918, this changed when Fritz Ferdinand Jönsson was hired as a caretaker and moved into a small flat on the fourth floor of the department (see Fig. 3 3). From that point on, he took over these duties.

As Fritz F. Jönsson was originally a lithographer, he soon became an extraordinarily skilled cartographer who significantly contributed to the character and high quality of Lund's geographical writings and publications. His work can be seen in the Swedish encyclopaedia (SGÅ), city maps, dissertations, and textbooks.

## 2.6 The Higher Geographical Excursions and Seminars (1916-1919)

In the early decades, it was uncommon for students to be included in field excursions. Initially, these excursions were only for professors, teachers, and assistants. However, this gradually changed. As mentioned earlier, some of the department's first excursions went to Malmö/Limhamn and the limestone quarry, where limestone for the cement industry in Limhamn was mined. Here, students had the opportunity to investigate geology, palaeontology, hydrology, infrastructure, and other urban geographical components.



Figure 2.40: Professor Helge Nelson with a group of students at the Landborgens Questa on the island of Öland in 1942. Amanuensis H. Blond is on the far right with his back towards the camera. (Photo by Sonja Nilsson -42. Kindly submitted by the family of Prof. Lennart Olsson)

Some information from the oldest existing seminar minutes may also be of interest. The oldest preserved protocol is from a seminar from Helge Nelson's first semester, dated 27/9, 1916. It was an introductory meeting with 27 registered participants, 12 of whom were scientists and 15 humanists. Among the names, we only recognize Otto Steiman, later in his sixties known as Lund's eternal student, and Gösta P. Nordholm, a versatile researcher of Skåne's older cultural landscape.

After the first introduction by Professor Helge Nelson, the second seminar was given by Knut Claesson on 11/10 1916 in the form of a summary of "*The coniferous forest border in Sweden's mountain areas*". All lectures until 20/2 1918 were then, as can be seen from the subjects, summaries of literature and map studies, and the subject areas were bedrock morphology (5), glacial sediment morphology (3), hydrology (3),

glaciology (3), plant geography (2), Swedish business (the relationship soil - fields - forest) (3), rural development (2) and urban morphology (2). Some other famous geographers' names appear for the first time: Gustaf Ekstrand, Herman Richter, Rudolf Söderberg (all 25/10 1916), Salomon Kraft (10/10 1917), Arvid Bergdahl (16/6 1919) and Anna Kristoffersson (7/10 1919). In the autumn semester of 1918, the number of participants fell sharply (for example, on 4/12 1918, there were only 4; by 1919, it was again up to about 10). It was a time of war and crisis. The protocols had the same structure as they still look like in the 1970s.

As a milestone in the history of the seminary series, we note that on March 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1918, the minutes state: "*Demonstrated bachelor Sundqvist depth maps of the 'Lakes Anten and Ömmern'*" after his bathymetric mapping during the summer of 1917. Thus, this was the first seminar exercise based on a student's fieldwork. The map of Ömmern is published in a small map in color in Nelson's work "*On the relationship between tectonics and glacial erosion within the Sälveån river area*" (Nelson, 1923) and a map of Lake Anten in the Swedish Geographical Yearbook from 1919.

Later on, October 9<sup>th</sup>, 1918, followed a seminar by Gustaf Ekstrand, who presented his cartographic studies on "*Gothenburg's geographical location and development*" (cf. essay in SGÅ. 1925). Then followed on May 6<sup>th</sup>, 1919, Gösta P. Nordholm with a description of the Frosta district (incorporated in later printed works) and on October 28<sup>th</sup>, 1919, Lisa Scholander ("*The Förslövs parish*"), the whereabouts of the script is unknown).

## 2.7 Higher examinations in the 1920s.

The number of higher examinations for a Phil. Lic. (Lic. Phil) and a PhD degree increased, especially regarding Phil. Lic. -degrees; more than fifteen degrees were awarded. Still, there were many failures and dropouts, and the number of PhD was only two.

### 2.7.1 Anna T. Kristoffersson (1889-1971)

Prof. H. Nelson's investment in studying old historic landscapes based on archival material substantially resulted in Anna Kristoffersson's project and doctoral dissertation in 1924. She passed without problems but "unfairly" did not get an associate professor's degree (docent) directly on her thesis. She was the first female PhD in Geography and was only 14 years after the first woman to reach Lund University's PhD level.



Figure 2.41. Dr. Anna T. Kristoffersson was one of the first women to earn a PhD at Lund University and the first woman in Geography to get her PhD in 1924. (*Photo by ArkivDigital*)

### 2.7.2 B. Herman Richter (1893-1978)

Bror Herman Richter, who published his thesis in 1929, actually belonged to the pre-Nelson era, as he continued the work of the historical-cartographic research tradition. Today, his thesis is a much-wanted item on the market as it contains several nice reproductions of all available historical maps of Scania (Fig. 2.42). More about Herman Richter is found below in section 4.9.

### 2.7.3 The new Department building

The late 1920s were filled with intensive planning work for the new department building. After a parliamentary decision in 1928, construction could begin by the contractor J. E. Liljegren, according to drawings made by the local county architect Nils A. Blanck.



Figure 2.42. One of the maps discussed in Herman Richter's thesis: "Skånes karta från mitten av 1500-talet till omkring 1700. Bidrag till en historisk-kartografisk undersökning". (Richter, 1929).

The building follows the classicist architecture that is so common in official buildings in Lund. It features a natural stone console under the cornices and is free from historicism borrowed from other styles. The move from AF-Borgen occurred in November 1930, expanding the department area from 200 to 800 square meters (Fig. 2.44).

The new house is a four-story building with a fifth floor to be partly developed and shared between Geology and Geography. Geology occupied the first and second floors, while Geography occupied the third and half of the fourth floors. The fifth floor, which contained only minor offices, was initially incomplete.

There were two basement levels, with the upper "ground floor" partially above ground and shared between geology and geography and the lower below ground solely for geology. The two basement levels were also designed and equipped for as wartime shelters. The geology department also had a sizeable geological museum on the second floor.

Later, the SMHI official weather station, with a meteorological screen and associated instruments, was placed in the garden in front of the building south of the main entrance. The geography department and the amanuensis staff manned and ran the station for several years. The meteorological station that was initially located in the

garden, but it was too close to the surrounding buildings and the Sölvegatan road, which caused shading and harmed its representation. The urban climate, traffic, and students' distractions during weekends and other festivities also affected the rainfall observations. As a result, the station was later moved to the fire brigade centre in the eastern part of Lund. More about this below under section 4.10.

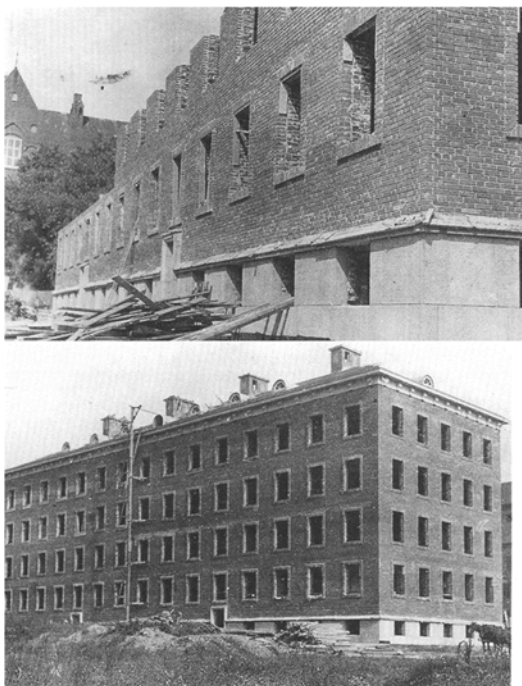


Figure 2.43. The Geology-Geography building was under construction in 1929. In the background, the Department of Zoology, which was ready a few years earlier (1916-17) (*photo LU*)



Figure 2.44. The new building for Geography and Geology at Sölvegatan 13. (*Photo LU*)



Figure 2.45. The “new” building for Geography and Geology at Sölvegatan 13 as it looks in 2021. The two gate pillars had inscriptions that today are badly weathered. (Photo. J. Åkerman -21)

## 2.8 PhD Thesis in Geography During the 1920s.

**Anna Kristoffersson.** *”Landskapsbildens förändringar i norra och östra delen av Färs härad under de senaste tvåhundra åren: en kulturgeografisk studie”*. (Kristoffersson, 1924). (NB the next geography thesis by a woman came in 1979 by Solveig Mårtensson, 55 years later).

**Herman Richter:** *”Skånes karta från mitten av 1500-talet till omkring 1700. Bidrag till en historisk-kartografisk undersökning”*. (Richter, 1929).

(The Contents in the sections above are partly based on material from K. E. Bergsten's information letter "INFO-bl. VT. 1980:1")

## 2.9 The Geographical Society in Lund

The Geographical Association in Lund (Geografiska Föreningen) was established in 1921 and is a small association primarily comprised of Lund University's geography students. Outside individuals can also become members. Students at Lund University who are part of the South Swedish Geographical Society are automatically members of the Society. In 1929, the association had around 30 members. The South Swedish Geographical Society members have free access and are always welcome to the association's meetings, but they do not receive a separate invitation. The specific meeting times will be announced in the press in Malmö and Lund.

As an example, here are the activities that took place in 1925. Throughout 1925, the association conducted meetings, and the following lectures were presented:

- Docent J. Frödin: Some features of the physical geography of the Pyrenees.
- Professor H. Nelson: Recent expeditions in Arabia.
- B.Sc. D. Abrahamson: Phytogeographic conditions for the German settlements.
- Major W. Unander: Albania.
- Docent J. Frödin: Climatically conditioned vegetation types in the Pyrenees.
- MSc. G. Sjöstedt: The Gotland rauks and caves, their origin and age.
- Professor H. Nelson: Travels in Swedish American villages in the summer of 1925.
- Amanuensis M. Persson: The morphology of Lake Immeln.
- Professor H. Nelson: Utah. Some features of its physical geography and oasis culture.

## 2.10 The Sydsvenska Geografiska Sällskapet and SGÅ

An essential part of the geography development in Lund was the establishment of the more formal South Swedish Geographical Society (Sydsvenska Geografiska Sällskapet, SGS). The society, initiated by Professor Nelson, was modelled after similar societies in Europe and the USA. It was founded on May 16<sup>th</sup>, 1925, at a well-attended meeting at Hotel Savoy in Malmö, with County Governor Robert la Gardie as chairman.

At the meeting, statutes were adopted, and board members were elected. The Crown Prince had agreed to become the society's First Honorary Member. Professor Helge Nelson lectured on the Swedish settlements in Minnesota and the characteristic features of the Swedes' expansion in North America. The society's main activities included two meetings a year and the publication of the Swedish Geographical Yearbook (*Svensk Geografisk Årsbok*, SGÅ). The Statutes and aims of SGS are in Swedish as quoted from SGÅ 1925, p. 5-6.



Figure 2.46. Prince Wilhelm of Sweden, Duke of Södermanland. Honorary Member of SSGS. (Photo from a postcard from 1909)

- “Sällskapetets ändamål är, som dess första paragraf anger:
- ”att fördjupa och till bredare kretsar sprida kännedom om vårt eget lands geografi, ej minst Sydsveriges natur samt kultur- och näringsgeografi; att följa och befordra geografisk forskning ifrån främmande länder med särskild hänsyn till dennas betydelse för vårt eget land, samt att utgöra ett stöd för forskningsarbetet vid Lunds universitets geografiska institution.”
- ”Detta syfte att fördjupa och till bredare kretsar sprida geografisk kännedom om vårt eget och främmande länder vill sällskapet fullfölja genom föredrag av geografer, forskningsresande o. a. vid sällskapetets till vilka varje ledamot erhåller personlig kallelse, samt genom utsändande av en årsbok, där geografiska studier och undersökningar publiceras”.
- ”Sällskapetets mål är betydelsefullt. Kännedomen om vårt eget lands geografi, dess naturförhållanden och därpå grundade kulturmöjligheter är ej blott vetenskapliga forskningsuppgifter utan av utomordentlig praktisk betydelse. Och då intet land lever sitt liv isolerat, äro jordens olika länder och folk för oss av samma både teoretiska och praktiska intresse”.

- ”En forskningsresa, som avslöjar nyupptäckta områdets geografiska särdrag, är ej blott en vetenskaplig insats utan kan föra med sig viktiga praktiskt-ekonomiska följder och öka livsmöjligheterna för jordens folk”.
- ”Ett världskrig ändrar ej blott den politiska kartan utan griper in i både krigförande och neutrala länders näringsliv och ekonomiska geografi för lång tid framåt”.
- ”Svensk skogsindustri, som byggt upp en stor del av Nordsveriges samhällen och kultur, har exempelvis blomstrat upp på vissa goda naturliga betingelser, som gjort Sverige till skogens och de många timmerflottande strömmarnas land. Men avsättningsmöjligheterna för skogsindustrins produkter, för svenskt trä, pappersmassa och papper, beror i lika hög grad på Englands och andra skogfattiga områdets oförmåga av egen skogsproduktion”.
- ”De svenska åkerviddernas utsträckning, frågan om hur långt svensk jord med fördel kan röjas upp och Sverige bliva ett självförsörjande land, är ej endast beroende av den svenska jordens godhet, de klimatiska möjligheterna höga jordbrukskultur o. s. v. utan också av nyodlingsmöjligheter inom skilda delar av världen”.
- ”Så behövs i vår tid geografisk kunskap ännu mer än förr. Utan geografisk kännedom bedöma vi vårt eget lands resurser, dess ställning i världen och vårt folks livsmöjligheter skevt”.
- ”Sällskapet vill därför i mån av krafter och tillgångar vara såväl ett stöd för fördjupande geografisk forskning som en spridare av denna forsknings resultat”.
- ”Till tre av sällskapets ledamöter, direktör Axel Andersson, Lund, disponent H. Dunker, Hälsingborg och föreläsningskonsulent Nils Lundahl, Lund, står sällskapet i tacksamhetsskuld, då genom deras mecenatskap dess första årsbok föreligger i en sällskapets viktiga uppgift värdig utstyrsel och i ett omfång, som tillåtitt ett mångsidigt innehåll”.
- ”Av detta senare skall här blott beröras bibliografien över svensk geografisk litteratur 1924, av biblioteks amanuensisen, fil. lic. H. Richter. En dylik bibliografi är avsedd att till tjänst för forskningen bliva en i varje årsbok återkommande översikt av vad på svenskt språk och Sverige producerats inom geografien och på dess gränsområden.
- ”Så må vårt sällskaps verksamhet i någon mån leda till det åsyftade målet: en vidgad och fördjupad kännedom om vårt lands geografi om Sveriges resurser, vårt lands ställning och vårt folks livsmöjligheter i världen!”

The first regular autumn meeting was held on November 7<sup>th</sup> in Karolinasalen at Lund University, with Governor de la Gardie presiding. His Royal Highness, Prince Vilhelm (Fig. 2.46), was elected as an honorary member of the society. Dr. Lauge Koch gave an inspiring talk titled "North of Greenland," describing his recent dangerous and scientifically fruitful research trip along the north coast of Greenland and over its ice sheet. Director Axel Andersson and Licentiate of Philosophy Herman Richter were elected as auditors for the 1924 accounts, with PhD Anna Kristoffersson and MSc. Gösta P. Nordholm as deputy auditors.

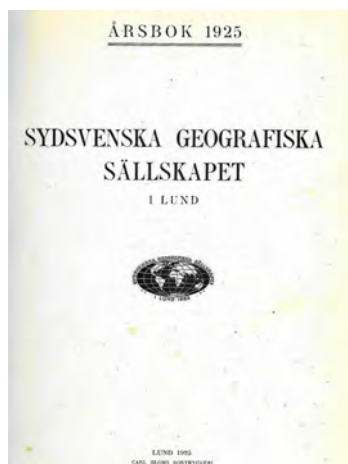


Figure 2.47. The front page of the first issue of SGÅ, the Swedish Geographical Yearbook from 1925.

INNEHÅLLSFÖRTECKNING:	
UPPSÄTTER OCH MEDDELANDEN:	
Sydsvenska Geografiska Sällskapet .....	84.
Sydsvenska Geografiska Sällskapet: Innehåll och styrelse .....	5
Stadgar för Sydsvenska Geografiska Sällskapet .....	10
NILSSON, HILDE: Några svenskbygdar i Nordamerika .....	13
RICHTER, HERMAN: William Jansz. Blaan — En Tycho Borchs färd, Kth blad ur kartografens historia omkring år 1600 .....	49
HECHTUNG, JONAS: Hågenås. En geografisk studie .....	67
BRUNSTEN, HJ.: En skandinavisk relik .....	84
PENSON, MALTE: Önnestads socken. En kulturgeografisk studie .....	100
CARLSON, JONAS: Pjätteryds socken. En kulturgeografisk studie .....	123
ERIKSSON, GUSTAF: Göteborg. Några stadsgeografiska studier med särskild hänsyn till stadens historiska geografi .....	155
SÖRLUND, ARVID: Om Zellersees kartläggning .....	162
FÄLTH, JONAS: Om torvskutens i västra Medelhavsområdet .....	163
UNANUE, W.: Sydamerikas och dess gränsländer .....	187
WANGEL, HAZON: Mayaimittens prehistoriska historia, utvecklingsstadiet synen och principerna för myskivorylternas bebyggelse .....	197
RICHTER, HERMAN: Svensk geografisk bildning för år 1924 .....	231
Sällskapets verksamhet under år 1924 .....	216
Geografiska föreningen i Lund .....	256
KARTOR UTOM TEXTEN:	
Karta över svenskbygd i Nordamerika av HILDE NILSSON. Skala om- kring 1:125 000 .....	sid 84.
William Jansz. Blaan: Karta över Yen. (Rege. ur Cosmographie Blavianae 1603) .....	» » 49
Tjäderby = Hågenås av H. BRUNSTEN. Skala 1:10 000 .....	» » 67
Hågenås och Jämsöbygd av H. BRUNSTEN. Skala 1:8 000 .....	» » 84
Randis med radialer vid Sandkärr av H. CARLSON. Skala 1:6 000 .....	» » 100
Göteborgs stadsbild (historisk och nutida) av G. ERIKSSON. Skala 1:75 000 .....	» » 155

Figure 2.48. The contents of the first issue of SGÅ, the Swedish Geographical Yearbook from 1925.

### 3 THE 1930S



## 3.1 The 1930s

### 3.1.1 The Research Fields

During the first decades of the history of the geography department, there were no clear divisions between subjects into human or physical geography, and studies often were typically geographical, combining the two sides. The publications from the first two professors are an example of this. They were actual geographers with no explicit specialisation. Gradually, there was an explicit specialisation in the student's research projects to human or physical geography.

In the 1930s and 1940s, physical geography research at Lund University was primarily focused on long-term studies of the morphology and formation of the Swedish portion of the Baltic Shield, especially in the southern part of Sweden. The key focus areas were bedrock morphology and tectonics, deglaciation history, and glacial morphology. This research legacy stemmed from the studies historically conducted at the Geology department, specifically the section on Quaternary geology, from which many Geography researchers and PhD students had academic backgrounds. Other emerging physical geographical subjects in the geographical department were geodesy, cartography, regional climatology, coastal geomorphology and bathymetric studies of lakes.

The initial studies by Professor Helge Nelson in 1923 on the connection between tectonics and glacial erosion within the Säreån River area provided a foundation for further research. This work had a clear geographical outline and sparked new ideas and research questions. Subsequent systematic surveys were conducted in various parts of the Swedish Baltic Shield and the southern Swedish highlands marginal zones by new students at both MSc and PhD levels. Still, most studies were concentrated on the southern half of Sweden. Major bedrock geomorphological investigations were conducted in the north-eastern marginal zone in Småland and Östergötland by Sven Björnsson in 1937 and Carl Erik Nordenskjöld in 1944.

Gradually, studies were conducted further and further north. One reason was that the communications improved and permitted fieldwork during a longer part of the summer. Further north, particular attention was given to the general forms and processes shaping the valleys in the bedrock surface of the Baltic Shield, known as the "Dal Formation" by Arne Sandell in 1941. At the same time, both the geographical areas and the subjects were expanded. Glacifluvial accumulation fields were specially recognised and surveyed using Nelson's 1911 thesis (Nelson, 1911) as a starting point. The traces of late glacial level changes around the more northerly parts of the Lake

Vättern area were examined. Similar work was done in the Närke-slätten plain and Skåne (A. Bergdahl 1953, K. E. Bergsten 1943, 1946).

At that time, aerial photographs were not available for general use as they were only permitted for military purposes. As a result, the information about the shape of the land was gathered through field surveys using maps with low resolution and accuracy, which often lacked several aspects. Additionally, the studies had to create their own specialised and detailed maps. The changes in sea and lake levels during the late glacial period were studied by Karl Erik Bergsten and Karin Hellberg, and later, Karin Hellberg continued this research after Karl Erik Bergsten had retired, in the southern edge zone of the southern Swedish highlands (Hellberg, 1971). The till and moraine areas in Skåne, and southern Sweden, which were previously considered of little interest, were carefully examined in Österlen (eastern Skåne) by Curt Åberg (Åberg, 1956), and Åke Mattsson added to the discussion of moraine forms by studying the Gråstensmon and its surroundings in eastern Småland (Mattsson, 1962).

During the same time, many physical geographers also kept their interest in traditional geography and published studies on human geography. Examples of this are Sven Björnsson: "*Blekinge. En studie av det blekingska kulturlandskapet*". (Björnsson, 1946), Karl Erik Bergsten: "*Östergötlands bergslag. En geografisk studie*". (Bergsten, 1946). They did this in part to increase their strength when competing for posts as professors in geography.

### 3.1.2 The new Geography/Geology building

The new building's large and customised premises were a significant advancement for the Geology and Geography departments, starting a new era in working conditions. The departments were intentionally placed on different levels rather than side by side. During the planning process, having workspaces, libraries, and work collections in the same area was considered significant. Similar facilities within the various institutions were located one above the other to simplify the installation of utilities such as electricity, gas, water, and sewage.



Figure 3.1 Shows the Geology-Geography building from the junction of Sölvegatan and Helgonavägen. The red arrow marks an observation platform. This platform is used to observe visibility, clouds, global radiation, and sunshine hours. It also features a mast for measuring wind speed and direction. (Photo J. Åkerman 2000)

As a result, the laboratories were concentrated at one end (the north) of the building, the libraries at the other (the south), and the central part was reserved for lecture halls, seminar rooms, the professor's room, and other individual workspaces.

The new building was shared between the Geology and Geography departments. The mineralogical part of the Geology department, which has heavy machinery and extensive and heavy collections, was located on the ground floor and in the basement. The offices of the geological department occupied the second floor, while the geographical department was on the third floor. The fourth floor was divided between the geological and geographical institutions, with special collections and workspaces. Construction of the building began in 1928.

The fifth floor contained minor offices with roof windows and was shared between all departments, with Geography having about 50% of the space. There were two basement levels, with the upper "ground floor" shared between geology and geography. This level contained storerooms and dry laboratories; the lower, below-ground level was only for geology. It also contained storerooms, dry laboratories, and wet and dusty laboratories for cutting and polishing rock samples.

The geology department had a large Geological-Mineralogical Museum on the second floor. This museum was used for laboratory studies and demonstrations during courses. However, it was also open to the public at certain hours.

## 3.2 Offices and other premises

### 3.2.1 Basics

The main area of the Geography Department was on the third floor. There was the main lecture hall, a large map drawing room, the library, the professor's room, his secretary's room, a safe room/vault for the archives, and the caretakers' rooms. The library was on the south end of the building, which covered its full width, and the large map drawing room was on the north end.

This large map drawing room was soon to be divided into two small lecture/seminar rooms—see below (Fig. 3.3). The fourth floor had a small map drawing room (“Lilla ritsalen”) with two huge, 2x6 m oak drawing tables (Fig. 3.4 & 3.11). In addition, there were all the small apartments for the amanuensis and offices for the rest of the staff.

The all-in-one Geography department originally had eighteen rooms and, in addition, four small apartments for the amanuensis on the fourth floor (Fig. 3.4)



Figure 3.2. View from the east towards the new Geology/Geography building in a picture from 1970 when a second instrumentation mast (B) was installed. The old mast (A) was installed in 1941. (Photo H. Svensson -1970)

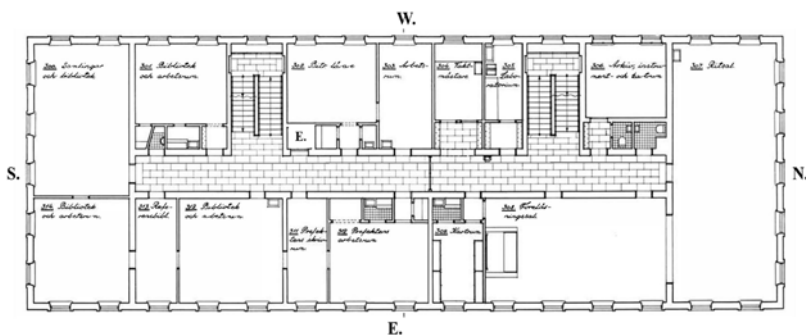


Figure 3.3. The architect's original outline of the third floor was the main part of the geography department. Here, the original outline is shown, and in figures 4.31 and 4.33, the modifications from 1958 and early 1960s are indicated (*From Nelson 1931, SGÅ 1931 p. 249*)

The move from the AF-Borgen building in Lundagård occurred in November 1930. As a result, the department area for the geography department expanded from approximately 200 to 800 square meters in one go (see Fig. 2.30, 3.1 & 3.2).

A small but notably functional elevator linked all seven levels (refer to E in Figure 3.3).

On the fourth floor was a small map drawing room called "Lilla ritsalen," with two colossal oak drawing tables measuring 2x6 meters each (see Fig. 3.4 & 3.11). The room had large windows on the north and west-facing walls for optimum light intake to support the electrical light. In the southwest corner, there was a small sink where ink pens and hands could be washed. On the fourth floor, there was also a three-room apartment for the caretaker and his family.

Additionally, there were small apartments for the amanuensis and some offices for the rest of the staff. The small apartments for the amanuensis had one room, a toilet, a small cooking space, and a sleeping alcove.

Most of the other offices for the staff, particularly the lowest-ranked amanuensis, were located on the fifth floor (see Fig. 3.5 & 3.13). These office rooms varied in size, had only roof windows, and were used by all the departments: geology, physical, and human geography. No toilet facilities were on this floor; these rooms had thin walls and only essential quality. They were mainly allocated to the younger amanuensis and assistant staff (see Fig. 3.5 & 3.13).

Above the fifth floor was an uninsulated attic for storage and access to a small roof platform with a flagpole. The caretaker hoisted the Swedish flag on each national flag day/holiday and each day with a Dissertation. The attic was accessed through a ladder in the corridor (see Fig. 3.5).

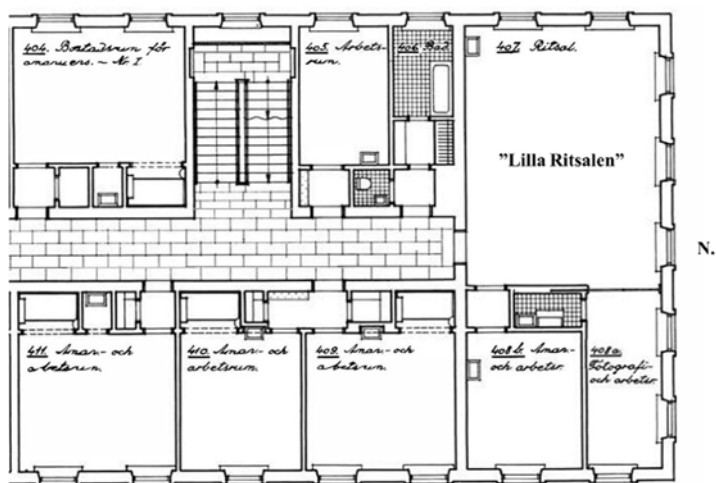


Figure 3.4. The architect's outline of the 4<sup>th</sup> floor of the geography department as it looked like in the period 1930-1950. (From Nelson 1931, SGÅ 1931 p. 249)

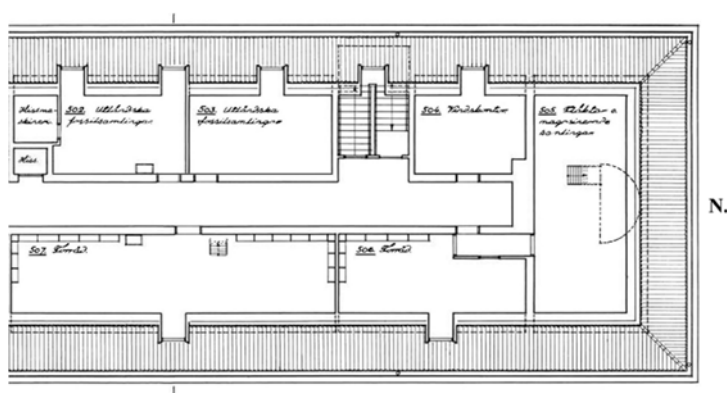


Figure 3.5. The architect's original outline of the fifth floor's northern half was part of the geography department. In Figure 3.13, the modifications from 1958 and early 1960s are indicated (From Hadding 1942, p. 39)

### 3.2.2 The main lecture hall

The main lecture hall was located on the third floor and can be accessed directly from the northern stairwell (see Fig. 3.3 & 3.6). In its original state, it had fourteen tables, each with two chairs, providing seating for twenty-eight people. Additional loose chairs could be used to increase the seating capacity as needed. However, this arrangement posed a constant problem, which was addressed in the early 1950s when the lecture hall was renovated with new seats and tables (see Fig. 3.7).



Figure 3.6 shows the interior view of the main lecture hall, taken from the folding door that leads into the main map drawing room. In the picture, Professor Helge Nelson is lecturing in front of the staff, not students. This is the old setup with loose tables and chairs. (*Photo by E. Grothén in October 1931*)

### 3.2.3 The large map drawing room

The large map drawing room on the third floor is a spacious area that covers the northern end of the entire building from west to east (Fig. 3.3 & 3.8). It has folding doors that connect it to the main lecture hall and is equipped with nine windows to provide ample light for the five main drawing tables (Fig. 3.8 & 3.9). Each of the five large tables has two light-table sections for copying in transillumination. These oak tables are placed on a large map cabinet chest of drawers to accommodate the constantly growing map collection.

Several types of pantographs are the main cartographic instruments used in the room. These instruments are utilized to transpose maps or parts of maps into other scales suitable for further analyses and illustrations in theses, etc.

The large map drawing room was constantly used by the staff, PhD students, and undergraduate students in the courses on days and evenings. The map drawing room was later rebuilt when the department was divided. It was then divided into two seminar rooms, which were needed due to a significant teaching reorganisation in the 1950s. The large drawing room, tables, and most map collections were later moved from the department building to the Helsingkrona student nation building (see section 7.1.1). In this rebuilding, one large seminar room and one smaller seminar room were created and furnished with traditional tables and chairs. This is further described in chapter 4.



Figure 3.7 shows the interior of the main lecture hall on the third floor. The upper picture features professors Edgar Kant and Karl Erik Quenzel in 1967. The lower picture shows the audience during Professor K. E. Bergsten's retirement lecture in 1976. (*Photo R. Laszlo 1967 & 1976*)



Figure 3.8. The interior of the main map drawing room on the third floor. Here, with students in action at the tables in 1931. (*Photo E. Grothén Nov. 1931*)

### 3.2.4 “Lilla ritsalen”

The smaller map drawing room, called "Lilla Ritsalen," was located on the fourth floor (Fig. 3.4) and served also as a central meeting place for the department's staff. It was considered the "living room" for the four amanuensis, each with one-room apartments surrounding it.

This room was where the amanuensis, staff, and students would gather to socialise, check the weather station instruments, or pass through on their way to the coffee room. Those familiar with the department from the 1950s, 1960s and later might wonder why it was called "small," as it was the only one at the time. However, for most of the department's history, there were two map drawing rooms in the main building. The larger drawing room on the third floor primarily functioned as a classroom for map drawing courses each semester (Figs. 3.8 & 3.9). It was also used as space for some map collections, which had a more central place than later.

The new department, built in the 1930s, was built for the joint subject of geography. When it was split into human and physical geography in 1948, the subject further split up into an extensive line of projects or working groups, each with demands for offices, classrooms, laboratories, etc., resulting in a rich sample of all kinds of provisional premises that started to form during the 1950s and 1960s. More about that later.

From the beginning, the small drawing room was intended to be the general hall for researchers, graduate students, and essay writers to spread their maps in peace and to be able to work more or less undisturbed.

During this “pre-computer era,” typewriters and calculator machines were not available to all staff at their offices; they were only for Professors and, in some cases, assistant Professors. There have always been “Facit” calculator machines for general use in the map drawing rooms (Fig. 3.11) and parts of the map collections. Figures 3.11 and 3.5 show that the “Facit” typewriters and mechanical calculator machines were still fully used in the 1970s!



Figure 3.9. The interior of the main map drawing hall with staff and amanuensis, most probably in 1949 (1948?). 1. Amanuensis Inga Nelin, 2. Caretaker Fritz Jönsson, 3. Amanuensis Åke Mattsson, 5. Caretaker Ture Silow, 8. Prof. Helge Nelson, 13. Amanuensis Maxwell Overton, 14. Cartographer Elisiv Herbertsson, 15. Eva Maria Jönsson, 17. Dr. Sven Björnsson, 18. Amanuensis Irina Handamirov, 19. Doc. Sven E. Behrens, 20. Dr. Ingemar Larsson and 7. Probably Amanuensis Herbert Blond. (*Photographer not known*)



Figure 3.10. The weather station in the SW corner of the "Lilla ritsalen". Here, Amanuensis Torsten Hågerstrand is taking observations that were probably taken in 1942. (*Photographer unknown. Photo kindly submitted by F-M. Rundquist*)

The role of "Lilla ritsalen" continued to expand over time. In 1941, the department's weather station was established, with the indoor instrument board being set up in "Lilla Ritsalen" next to the sink (see also SGÅ 1941 page 195). This sink provided water for washing ink off hands and pens after map drawing.

For 30 years, air pressure, wind strength, and wind direction have been observed at Lund's weather station in this room. These observations, along with others made

outdoors on the roof platform and in the garden meteorological screen, were recorded three times daily and transformed into a code at the weather station table next to the sink. They were then telephoned to the SMHI South Swedish regional centre at Bulltofta airfield in Malmö. Later, a small telephone booth was installed in a side wing of the corridor (Fig. 4.33) when the weather station became an official SMHI station. This was the only telephone on the fourth floor for a long time (up to the mid-1970s). Despite being handy for calling out to Bulltofta airfield in Malmö, it was of constant irritation as no one wanted to take incoming calls, and it was constantly ringing.

The "Lilla Ritsalen" walls were covered with photos identifying different types of clouds, climatological graphs, and keys for decoding meteorological symbols. As the weather station neared its end, it was relocated to the bathroom to the left of the entrance to "Lilla Ritsalen," where the shared bath and shower for the assistant had been removed. More information about this will be provided later.

The amanuensis managed the weather station and conducted meteorological observations as part of their duties. Initially, this arrangement worked well when they resided in the amanuensis rooms on the same floor. However, as time passed, finding amanuensis willing to adhere to fixed observation times when they no longer lived on the premises became increasingly challenging. Consequently, more and more observation responsibilities were transferred to the caretaker, who initially resided in the department on the central part of the fourth floor.

As the number of amanuensis increased in the 1960s and the caretaker no longer lived at the department, the amanuensis again had to take on the observation work. One amanuensis, often the most senior and interested in meteorology, was appointed to head the station and organise the observation duties.



Figure 3.11. Interior view of "Lilla Ritsalen" during the coffee break after Sven Lindquist's PhD dissertation in 1970. Notice the "Facit" mechanical calculator machines. (Photo J. Åkerman 1970)

The meteorological station began to rely heavily on the department's equipment funds in the form of observation service fees. SMHI required the station to take hourly observations around the clock, which the department's staff could not accommodate. The staff situation and budget could not take this despite the station being a significant asset for lecturing and exercises in meteorology during courses.

In 1974, Lund's official weather station was relocated to the Lund City Fire Brigade station. The weather station and the small drawing room had been central to the department's work and history for 33 years. The weather station was also the starting point for various exercises during each semester's climatology course, group activities, and individual student observations in their essay assignments. So, when the official weather station and all its instruments were relocated to the Lund City Fire Brigade station, the department kept some or bought new instruments so they were still wholly equipped and could be used during courses.

For a long time, parts of the meteorological and climate library were displayed on shelves outside the drawing room and the corridor. They were eventually moved back to the main library. The weather station's long-term results can be studied in the extensive series of SMHI publications.



Figure 3.12. Amanuensis Bo Malmström at the meteorological observation platform. The former Zoological department, built 1916-17, is in the background. (Photo J. Åkerman 1973)

### 3.2.5 The Fifth Floor

The fifth floor was initially set up with large rooms meant to be shared by several junior staff. In the late 1950s, it was renovated and reorganised with added insulation, and the large rooms were divided into several smaller rooms for clerical assistants and junior lecturers (refer to Fig. 3.13 & 3.14).

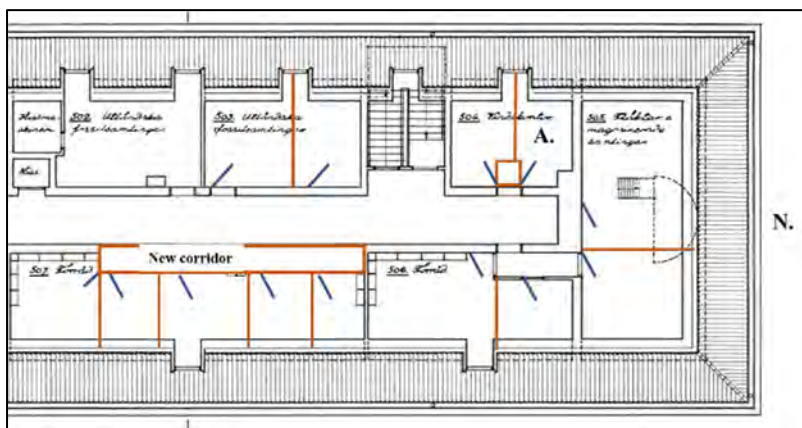


Figure 3.13. The outline of the fifth floor of the geography department after the renovation in the 1950s.



Figure 3.14. One of the offices (A in Fig. 3.13) was on the fifth floor of the geography department in 1973. At the desk amanuensis Jonas Åkerman. (Photo B. Malmström -73)

### 3.2.6 The Geographical Library

The library initially had three large and one small room on the third floor of the southern end of the building. No special office was allocated explicitly for a librarian, and the amanuensis initially operated the library. The amanuensis's work was mainly done under the supervision of the professor or one of the associate professors (Initially Doc. Herman Richter). Later, when a special post as a librarian was installed in the 1960s, he got a desk inside the library from where he operated. This setup remained until the department moved to the new Geocentrum in 2004. In the library, there were also two desks and workplaces for two full-time cartographers, Mrs Elisiv Herbertsson and Mrs Sarolta Sövény)

## 3.3 Additional notes about the 1930s.

The historical notes in the previous section were perhaps a bit technical, boring, and difficult for a modern reader to chew, so it may be appropriate to change to a lighter diet.

(These are the words of Prof. K. E.- Bergsten in his introduction to this section)

In 1931, the new department building had been in use for a year, and the Geographical Association (Geografiska Föreningen) in Lund celebrated its tenth anniversary. Per Nyström had been the association's secretary and seminar record-keeper for the whole period. The Department decided to celebrate the tenth anniversary with a Gala Dinner, a scientific seminar and a special issue of the Swedish Geographical Yearbook. To mark the occasion, Hertha Hansson, an amanuensis, also wrote "A Celebration Letter to the Geographical Association" on the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary on November 21<sup>st</sup>, 1931. The letter, a four-page print from the Bloms printers, featured an alphabet in a traditional "Falstaff Fakir style" (Appendix 2).

### *Hertha M. Hansson (1898-1958)*

Hertha M. Hansson was a student who later got an MSc in Geography, Mathematics, and Physics and later became a lecturer at a high school in Helsingborg. Hertha Hansson obviously had a special place in Prof. K. E Bergsten's heart (*J. Åkermans remark*) and published a climatological essay in SGÅ in 1927 (Hansson, 1927).

The alphabet was relevant to the staff then, and it is sometimes difficult to follow and understand today. We have added some short comments to help the reader as much as

possible. They can be seen in Swedish in Appendix 2. In addition, as Professor K. E. Bergsten pointed out, the anniversary dinner was splendid and cost 10 SEK.



Figure 3.15. An artist's impression of amanuensis Hertha Hansson. (*The artist unknown*)

### 3.3.1 About Seminar Thesis and Other Papers

Throughout the 1930s, participation in all three-semester seminars was needed for two betyg (now 40 credits) in geography. This meant there was always a summer period during which additional fieldwork could be conducted. Mixing the semesters with a summer overlap also led to good contact between students of different batches. However, many assignments and theses, especially in human geography, which often did not require fieldwork, could be done completely during “normal” semester time.

The subjects treated in the graduate thesis in Geography hint at the department's fields of interest and the teachers (the professor!) at the time. Table 3.1 summarises what can be extracted from the seminar protocols for the 1930s.

The problem with many students' essay/thesis work was that it took too long for many participants or was never completed. The number of dropouts was too high, and one reason was that the input of supervision was exceptionally low compared with today's standard.

Table 3.1. The number of students per subject during the 1935-36 academic year.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY	No.
Bedrock morphology/bathymetric mapping	20
Glacial morphology	11
Plant geography	9
Climate, hydrology and oceanography	14
Geodesy, seismology	2
Geomorphology	2
HUMAN GEOGRAPHY	No.
Rural communities	27
Urban morfologi	15
Regional trading	4
Swedish industry, communications	5
Political geography	7
Economic geography (outside Sverige)	8

Students in the 1930s also had less training in writing their material than today. The percentage of participants who never graduated was probably as significant then as it is now, if not higher. This was often a severe tragedy for the student, and in most cases, it was worse than today.

The number of students in each course was challenging to find as there was no central documentation, and it was often recorded only in handwritten notes. The number of students who took their examination is well documented, but the dropouts are often missing. Still, the number of students and listeners at the higher-level seminars was well documented in a handwritten ledger and was between 30 and 35 during the 1930s (Table 3.2).

The lowest figures were in 1931 and 1938 (26 and 26, respectively), and the highest was in 1931 (40). The number of graduated students continuing with the Phil Lic steadily increased from 7 to 13 at the end of the 1930s (Table 3.2). This trend was well planned, and the situation that the students could earn part of their living by getting part-time posts or paid by the hour as amanuensis helped a lot.

Table 3.2. The number of students during the 1930s.

YEAR	AUTUMN	SPRING	YEAR	LIC-LEVEL	PROFESSOR
1930/1931	33	26	59	7	Nelson
1931/1932	40	35	75	7	Nelson
1932/1933	38	35	73	8	Nelson
1933/1934	28	36	64	9	Nelson
1934/1935	32	33	65	10	Nelson
1935/1936	36	35	71	11	Nelson
1936/1937	34	32	66	11	Nelson
1937/1938	35	28	63	14	Nelson
1938/1939	26	27	53	14	Nelson
1939/1940	30	20	50	13	Nelson

The student essays and theses at all levels up to Phil. Lic. could initially be handwritten in one copy only. It was a document read and evaluated by the lecturer or the professor only and was not officially filed. In rare cases, a short abstract was published in SGÅ. In the seminar minutes of Nov. 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1933, however, it reads:

"§5 "On the proposal of Prof. Nelson, it was decided to establish an archive for essays and theses presented at the seminars and also the appendices and maps associated with them. To facilitate the printing of duplicate copies, the department makes a typewriter available to the students"!

The essay and thesis must also be "laid out" for a week in the library and read by the seminar participants and the other teachers. Professor Karl Erik Bergsten reports that he had his first opus from 1931 of 30 handwritten A3 pages along with bathymetric maps of 5 lakes and with, at the end, 20 signatures of those who claimed to have read it. As we have noticed, bathymetric mapping was fashionable in the 1930s (cf. Fig. 2.11), and it continued to be so up into the 1970s. Many Bathymetric maps were produced and printed in up to A1 color sheets. In 1936, SGÅ published a summary essay on what had been achieved over several years, mainly by Amanuensis Bergsten, Björnsson, Sandell, and Ängeby.

Unfortunately, a number of the original bathymetric maps, both published and unpublished, apparently got lost or destroyed ("recycled") during the 2004 relocation to the new Geocentrum building.

### 3.3.2 The Higher-level Seminars

The higher-level seminars were attended by the students who had graduated with an MSc and started working towards a Lic. Phil. and PhD, as well as by the lecturers and the professor. These seminars had an infrequent, irregular background but stabilized as regular (weekly) and compulsory events for all students at this level. Once every week. The protocol book for the licentiate seminars starts with a date of Nov. 13<sup>th</sup>, 1935, including a short abstract and a participant list. Helge Nelson began with a report on the "*Scanian reconnaissance map from 1812*" (Printed in an Atlas same year, Fig. 3.14).



Figure 3.14. A detail of the Lund area in the “Scanian reconnaissance map” from 1812 in the original scale 1:20 000.

During the continuation of the 1930s, a total of sixty-two meetings were reported. 6-14 participants visited them in addition to the chairman, and in these, the students reported on their ongoing work. The most diligent presenters were Sven Dahl (10), Arne Sandell (9), Helge Nelson (7), Carl Erik Nordenskjöld and Karl Erik Bergsten (each 6), and Josef Svensson, Lars Bjerning and Sven Björnsson (each 3). Of the total number of speakers over the years, 7 had a human, and 6 had a physical geographical specialization. So, it was close to fifty-fifty.

From the participant figures, it is thus easy to see that the two halves of physical and human geography weighed very evenly at undergraduate and graduate level studies, with a very weak predominance on the human geography side.

Helge Nelson's North American Studies, which occupied so much of his personal time in the 1930s and was finally published in the early 1940s, did not leave any significant traces within the department in general, as one might have expected.

## 3.4 Examinations During the 1930s

There were not that many students who went on to postgraduate studies in the 1930s. It had been a time of depression, and the opportunities to get a job at the university or elsewhere were not so good. The alternative to leaving after graduation at BSc, MSc, or licentiate level and attending school teaching service was an attractive option. This also applied to those who studied for the lower exams.

### 3.4.1 Phil. Lic-degrees

In the 1930s, the completed Licentiate of Philosophy projects, fieldworks, and thesis were as follows: Gunnar Bauman in 1930, Josef Carlsson in 1930, Sven Björnsson in 1935, Olga Falk in 1935, Karl Erik Bergsten in 1936, Karl Gustav Grytzell in 1937, Arne Sandell in 1938, and Sven Dahl in 1939. As previously explained, most were handwritten or typed in one or two copies, not printed, and rarely filed. Many of them are now lost.

### 3.4.2 PhD-degrees

The only dissertation in physical geography, and the only one completed in the 1930s, was Sven Björnsson's in 1937 (13 years had passed since Anna Kristoffersson's in 1924). Sven Björnsson's thesis title was: "*Sommen-Åsundenområdet. En geomorfologisk studie*". (Björnsson, 1937).

However, one student from the department did his fieldwork in Sweden but moved to Germany and obtained his PhD there. Theodor Weverinck earned his PhD at Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität in Greifswald, Germany in 1936. "*Beiträge zur Tektonik und Morphologie von Schonen*". Theodor Weverinck was more of a geologist and also published a paper on "*Om rätlias förekomsten vid Önnköping*" (Weverinck 1934)

## 3.5 SGÅ

The Swedish Geographical Yearbook (SGÅ) has been an important publication for the department, serving as a platform for local seminar works, approved Lic. Phil. theses, and other academic contributions. As an example of Nelson's policy, we can review the authors of essays from the department that were included in the Swedish Geographical Yearbook (SGÅ) between 1930 and 1939 (Table 3.3 & 3.4).

Table 3.3. Distribution of authors in SGÅ in the period 1930-39.

Author	Number
Teacher and PhD students from the department in Lund	24
MSc thesis from Lund	25
PhD from other universities	17
PhD from neighbouring subjects	14
Biographies, pedagogical etc	24

Human-geographical works have become dominant here, which is not seen to the same extent in departmental work and education. It should also be noted that the publication "Geografiska Notiser," which featured shorter essays and discussion papers, did not begin until 1943. This new publication, released four times a year, provided more space for short contributions, reviews, news, discussion papers, pedagogical discussions, and more.

Table 3.4. Distribution of subjects in SGÅ in the period 1930-39.

Subject	Number
Geomorphology	4
Urban geography	7
Rural geography	7
Industry and Communication	5
International	2

## 3.6 The Amanuensis in the 1930s

The amanuensis group was a vital part of the department's day-to-day operations. They resided in one-room flats with a pantry and toilet on the fourth floor, with the geologist amanuensis living further down the corridor. There were three types of amanuensis roles: extra amanuensis without a room and salary, requiring 6 weekly hours of work in the hope of eventually receiving a room; extra amanuensis with a room, requiring 12 weekly hours; and amanuensis with a salary and room. 1939, a new level was added, requiring 18 weekly duty hours.

During the map and field measurement courses, the duty hours could easily double or triple for the allocated amanuensis. Most of the work, however, took place in the library, as there was initially no other workforce for that area. In 1932, there were five amanuensis, and by 1938, there were twelve.

In addition to the amanuensis, there was a caretaker, Frits Jönsson, who was also the department's skilled cartographer. However, he chose not to move to the new department building in November 1930. So, from 1931 onwards, a second caretaker, Ture Silow, assisted the department with various tasks, while his wife, Ida Silow, was employed as the cleaning lady.

Initially, they lived in a flat on the 4th floor, the same floor as the amanuensis.

### 3.6.1 Summary of the Amanuensis During the 1930s.

The persons below are the amanuensis and assistants who worked in the department during the 1930s. Here, we have gathered information about their lives during and after their time at the department. Some notes are based on what Professor Karl Erik Bergsten remembered and wrote down, while others are based on additional research.

All individuals mentioned as being employed as assistants in 1939 were also part of the amanuensis/assistant corps in 1940 and are marked with a \*. Therefore, those with a \* are also discussed elsewhere in the text, with most of their biographical information described there. The assistants who joined and left during the 1930s are described here if data is available or possible to find. The group includes amanuensis of both a physical and human geographical specialisation.

We might have missed someone, and if so, we deeply apologise for that.

#### *Allan Weinhausen (1914-2009) \**

Allan Weinhausen was an amanuensis between 1933 and 1939. He was a scholar of human geography and regarded as a “high potential researcher” and a future man for the department. He got a PhD but left the department for the school world and ultimately became the headmaster of a high school in Östersund.

#### *Anders R. Sjöland (1903-?)*

Anders R. Sjöland worked as an assistant in 1931. He was born on August 16, 1903, in Tulatorp near Veberöd, east of Lund. He achieved the Licentiate of Philosophy level, and as Professor Bergsten recalls, he moved to Norway and became a librarian in Oslo.

#### *Arne Sandell (1909-1966)\**

Arne Sandell was amanuensis between 1937 and 1939. He earned a PhD and became a lecturer at Hermods and, later, headmaster of a high school in Norrköping. (See more below)

*Arvid F. Bergdahl, (1889-1981)\**

Arvid Ferdinand Bergdahl was amanuensis for parts of 1932 and 1939. He reached the Phil. Lic. level during the 1930s and was an assistant lecturer at the department. Later, he was a teacher and lecturer in Hallsberg, Lund, Malmö, and Karlskrona. He also got his PhD.

*Bo K. G. Segerstedt (1912-1977)*

Bo Karl Gustav Segerstedt was an amanuensis during 1937 and 1939. He was born on February 23rd, 1912, in Malmö. During the 1930s, he reached the Phil. Lic. level, left the department, and got a post as a lecturer at the business school in Malmö.

*Carl Erik Nordenskjöld (1912-1954)\**

Carl Erik Nordenskjöld was an amanuensis from 1934 to 1939. He achieved a PhD and the title of Associate Professor. After becoming the headmaster of a high school in Kalmar, he passed away at a young age in 1954 at the age of only 42.

*Erik V. Rönby (1904-1981)*

Erik Valdemar Rönby was amanuensis only during 1931. He was born on July 19<sup>th</sup>, 1904, in Glumslöv, Skåne. He attended school in Helsingborg and started at Lund University in 1922. He reached the Phil. Lic. level and left the department and got a post as lecturer and later headmaster of the Folk High School, Gamleby, Öland.

*Eva-Maria Jönsson (1915-2001) (married Hyrenius)*

Eva-Maria Jönsson was amanuensis during 1938 and 1939. She was born on December 12<sup>th</sup>, 1915, in Trelleborg, the daughter of station master Hans Jönsson and his wife Mathilda, born Andersson. She had her basic schooling in Trelleborg and started at Lund University in 1933, where her main subject was geography. She got the Lic. Phil. examination ready in 1940. She married the professor of Statistics Johannes Hyrenius in 1943 and settled in Gothenburg, where her husband got a post as a professor.

*Fridtjov E. Isachsen (1906-1979)\**

Fridtjov Eide Isachsen came to Lund in 1929 with an MSc for further studies. His master's thesis was in human geography, "Stor-Oslo's geografi" (Isaksen 1929). He was amanuensis in 1931 and returned to Oslo with material that was put into a PhD thesis. He got his PhD the same year in Oslo. He returned to Lund as a refugee during WWII and became a professor in Oslo after the war in 1946.

*L. Gunnar M. Bauman (1914–1944)*

Lars Gunnar Mårten Bauman served as an amanuensis between 1934 and 1938. He was born on February 15, 1914, in Jönköping. He obtained an MSc with human geography as his main subject. After returning to his hometown, he assumed a position as a lecturer but passed away at a young age on September 19, 1944, at 30. (Bauman 1935, 1937)

*Gunvor Bergewing (1917–2007)*

Gunvor Bergewing was amanuensis during 1938 and 1939. She was born on September 27<sup>th</sup>, 1917, in Grythyttan, central Sweden. She got her basic schooling in Grythyttan and Örebro. She started in Lund in 1927, studying history, geography, and pedagogics, with geography as the main subject. She reached her Phil. Lic. exam in 1940. She became a college lecturer in Malmö, and 1947, she married the Doctor of Medicine Åke Sixten Landgren.

*Gösta P. Nordholm (1896–1961)\**

Gösta Peter Nordholm was amanuensis during 1930 and 1931. He was also an extra lecturer during parts of the 1930s. He reached the Lic. Phil. level. Later, he became a permanent and much-appreciated lecturer at the high-profile school Katedralskolan in Lund.

*Helge Ståhlberg (1914–2004)\**

Helge Ståhlberg was amanuensis during 1937 and 1939. He reached the PhD and Associate professor status and became a senior lecturer at high schools in Kalmar & Malmö.

*Helmer Svensson (Selvik) (1902–1975)*

Helmer Svensson later changed his surname to Selvik. He was born in the small village of Hackås, Jämtland County. He worked as an amanuensis from 1930 to 1932 and obtained a Licentiate of Philosophy degree in 1933. After leaving the department, he assumed a position as a Senior Lecturer at the high school and later University in Växjö.

*Herbert Blond (xxxx-xxxx)*

Herbert Blond was an amanuensis between 1931 and 1939, staying at the department and having unclear assignments.

*T. Johan E. Malmström (1912–1983)*

Torsten Johan Erik Malmström worked as an amanuensis in 1938 and 1939 and obtained a Licentiate of Philosophy degree in Geography. He also studied law, left the department, and became a lawyer.

*Josef W. Carlsson (1899-1961)\**

Josef William Carlsson served as an amanuensis in 1930 and 1931. He was born in Pjätteryd in Småland on November 27, 1899. He attained the Licentiate of Philosophy degree and became a geographical editor and map editor for the Swedish encyclopedia, the first volume of which was published in 1929.

*Josef S. Svensson (1904–1993)*

Josef Sigurd Svensson served as an amanuensis from 1931 to 1936. He was born on January 12th, 1912, in Ringamåla, Blekinge County, as the son of farmer Sven Svensson and his wife Selma Gustava (maiden name Andersson) (Fig. 3.15). He passed his matriculation exam in Kristianstad in 1924 and began his studies in Lund the same year. He studied history, geology, pedagogy, and geography and obtained his BSc in 1933.

Josef Svensson specialized in geography and earned a Phil. Lic. in 1940. After obtaining the Licentiate of Philosophy, he took on teaching assignments but soon transitioned to roles in the National Railway Administration (Järnvägsstyrelsen) in Stockholm, where he eventually attained a high directorial position.

Josef Sigurd Svensson died on February 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1993.

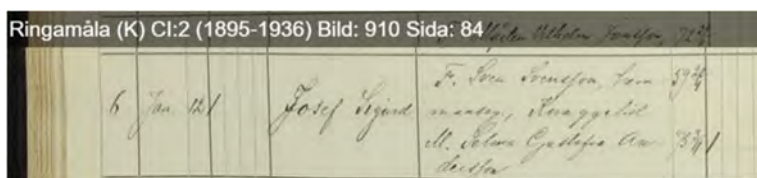


Figure 3.15. Extract from the church ledger January 1904 when Josef Sigurd Svensson was born.

*Karl Erik Bergsten (1909-1990) \**

Karl Erik Bergsten was amanuensis between 1932 and 1937. He later became a Professor of Physical Geography in Gothenburg and Lund (see more details below).

*Karl Gustav Grytzell (1896-1973)*

Karl Gustav Grytzell worked as an amanuensis from 1935 to 1937. He was born in Stockholm on December 12, 1896, and later moved to Malmö, where he completed his schooling. In 1912, he passed his matriculation exam and began studying geography, mathematics, physics, and pedagogics at the University. Karl Gustav Grytzell obtained his first University exam in Geography in Lund in 1919 and then pursued further studies in Stockholm, earning his MSc in 1925. He then worked as a deputy schoolteacher from 1925 to 1928 before returning to Lund to attend the teacher's seminar from 1929 to 1930.

After that, he served as a primary-level teacher in various cities. Concurrently, he continued working on a Lic. Phil.-project and obtained his Lic. Phil. exam in 1937. Following this, he held a lecturer position in Helsingborg and later in Lund at the prestigious school Katedralskolan, where he remained until retirement.

*Maud M. Svensson (1905-1998)\**

Maud Margareta Svensson worked as an amanuensis between 1930 and 1934, making her a female pioneer in the Department of Geography. She was born in London on February 28th, 1905, and moved to Lund in 1913 with her family. She completed high school in 1923 and started at the University the same year, studying Pedagogics, History, and Geography. Geography was her main subject; in 1927, she obtained her bachelor's degree (BSc). Between 1928 and 1932, she held positions as 3rd and 2nd amanuensis after earning a master's degree in Geography. Maud Svensson also had various teaching and other assignments at the department.

In 1934, she married Josef W. Carlsson, and they both left the department to work as geographical editors and map editors for the Swedish Encyclopaedia, whose first volume was published in 1929.(Ordboksredaktionen in Lund).

*E. Maxwell E. Overton (1914-1981)\**

Edvard Maxwell Ernst Overton was an amanuensis between 1933 and 1939. After lengthy studies, he reached the Phil. Lic. level and became a teacher in Landskrona and Lund. More information is below.

*Olga R. Falk (1902-1988)\**

Olga Ragnhild Falk was an amanuensis between 1929 and 1930. She reached the Phil. Lic. level and became a senior lecturer in Malmö, Stockholm, Karlstad, and Linköping.

*Seth M. I. Nilsson (Steneström) (1908–1961)*

Seth Magnus Ingvar Nilsson worked as an amanuensis between 1933 and 1936. He was born in Kristianstad on January 11th, 1908, the son of Anders Nilsson and his wife Edith A. Engström. Seth Nilsson studied geology and geography and was particularly interested in the fossils of the “Fågelsångsdalen” valley. In 1940, he presented a Licentiate of Philosophy thesis titled “Om Fågelsångsområdets mellankambriska bildningar” (Nilsson, 1940). He was associated with the Department of Geology in Lund.

*Sven Björnsson (1905-1950)\**

Sven Björnsson was an amanuensis between 1930 and 1936. PhD. Associate professor, senior lecturer in Malmö.

*Theodor Weverinck (1911-1966)*

Theodor Weverinck was German and was amanuensis in 1934. He left the department and got his PhD in Greifswald, Germany, in 1936. “*Beiträge zur Tektonik und Morphologie von Schonen*”) (Weverinck 1936)

*Torsten Hägerstrand (1916-2004) \**

Torsten Hägerstrand was amanuensis between 1938 and 1939. He became a Professor of economic geography in Lund and a world authority as the leader of the Swedish School of Human and Economic Geography.

*K. F. William Rosander (1909-2008)*

Karl Folke William Rosander served as an amanuensis between 1932 and 1934. He was born on March 5th, 1909, in Byarum in Waggeryd parish, as the son of carpenter Karl E. Rosander and his wife Selma J. E Johansson. He attained the Licentiate of Philosophy degree and later left the department to work as a lecturer in Borås. Karl Folke William Rosander passed away on January 28th, 2008.

### 3.7 The Cartographic and Field Courses

Senior Associate Professor Dr. Herman Richter initially led the cartographic and field measurement courses for a long time. Around 1930, the course instructor, Torsten Alm, who would later become the head of the National Swedish Central Geodetic Institute, also led the courses for a couple of years. During this time, our green Wild Theodolite

was brought to the house under his supervision, and there is still a granite plinth with a benchmark next to the humanist house where the theodolite's tests and adjustments took place. However, it seems that the stone pillar was not used for its intended purpose during its fifty years of existence for unknown reasons. Nevertheless, it still stands there today, though I can't seem to find it!

Each course, which lasted about two months, one in the autumn and the other in the spring semester, required the submission and presentation of well-drawn maps. There were no oral or written tests; instead, the quality of the maps served as the assessment.

At the time of these important cartography courses, the current system of small courses followed by tests did not exist. There was only a final oral examination in front of the professor for the other courses.

In the late 1930s, special written tests were given for the lecture and reading courses in endogenous and exogenous geomorphology, followed by an oral examination before the professor or an assigned lecturer.

The field measurement course began after, hopefully, the snow had melted. It involved exercises using a nivellation measuring loop towards the eastern city limits via Tunavägen and back. The same loop was then repeated using "Paulin barometric measurements" to compare the accuracy of the two methods. The measurements were taken from the roof of the water tower (now the Department of Astronomy and Faculty of Science offices). The theodolite was angled towards coordinate set churches around the horizon and nearby. In this way distances and heights could be measured through triangulation.

The Botanical Garden, including all its pathways, was meticulously mapped using diopters, flat table distance tubes, and other tools. The small dam between the Department and the University library was also carefully mapped with contour lines drawn every 10 cm, often attracting several interested spectators. The dam still exists today. In 1930-32, daily train journeys were made to Bökebergsslätt for more advanced fieldwork. Later in the semester, the course concluded with a week-long field course outside Lund.

This tradition started in the 1930s, and in 1933-1934, a significant change occurred. For this final exercise, the course participants were accommodated outside Lund. Thanks to the efforts of amanuensis Maxwell Overton, the course was housed in the Petré family villa in Kågeröd in northwest Scania, thanks to his contacts and negotiations.



Figure 3.15. The frequently used Lund University Students field course complex at Lillsjödalen. Here, during the offloading of field course instruments in 1973. Amanuensis & sergeant J. Åkerman is directing. In a white coat is amanuensis Herbert Blond. (Photo Bo Malmström 1973)

In 1935, there was a break in the program, and daily trips by bus and bike were used for the course to Hällestadsåsarna east of Dalby. However, in 1936, there was a full-week course with private accommodation in a course participant's summer home in Hästveda. Later, students began to pay for accommodation in boarding houses in Forsakar, Degeberga (1937-1938), and Hällevik at Listerlandet (1939).

The field course trip always took place on an early train on May 2<sup>nd</sup>, following the festivities around April 30<sup>th</sup> and May 1<sup>st</sup>. Despite the early morning start, students had to pack instruments, measuring tables, battens, and bicycles into buses or trains along with other travellers.

The course used to have more exercises, and the map compendiums from the 1940s and 1960s were based on these old traditions. Some of these traditions are still in use, but modern instruments and techniques have been added. The course literature was often simple and basic. The compendium's first edition, "*The Exogenous Forces and Morphology*" was published in 1937 and "*Field Survey*" in 1938. The "Exogenous Forces" was printed on a stencil by a girl who charged SEK 50 for the work. De Geer's works from 1913-1926 were still being used. The cartography and climatology compendiums were not fully completed during the 1930s, and only less elaborate intentions and loose reproduction sheets existed for a long time. International literature was not an option.



Figure 3.17. The geographical field-measuring course in May 1942 was at the frequently used Lund University Students field course complex at Lillsjödäl. ((Photo by Sonja Nilsson - 42. Kindly submitted by the family of Prof. Lennart Olsson)



Figure 3.16. Doc. Herman Richter was one of the primary teachers in cartography during the 1930s-40s. Here, he is seen to the right with a group of students during an excursion to western Sweden in 1942. (Photo by Sonja Nilsson -42. Kindly submitted by the family of Prof. Lennart Olsson)

In addition to Richter's courses and seminar exercises once a week, Prof. Helge Nelson had his lecture series. These were, after the courses in endo- and exogenous geomorphology, followed by regional and human-geographical lectures during the last years of the 1930s.

Helge Nelson previously had a lot of physical geography, e.g., general physical geography, Skåne's geography in 1934, and Swedish Landforms in 1935. Nelson gained a bad reputation among students for his "night practices," which always began at 8 in the morning. This was very unpopular and uncommon at the university during that time.

In the summer of 1931, Dr. Friedrich Seebass, a renowned figure in geography at the time, guided the first extended student excursion in Europe. The trip included visits to Berlin and a meeting with Professor Albrecht Penck. The journey continued to the Harz Mountains, the German Jurassic Mountains, the Black Forest, and the Upper Rhine Valley before returning home via the Rhine Valley and the Ruhr area. Thirteen students and teachers took part in the excursion.

### 3.8 The Geography Conference in 1935

A significant event and a great effort were made at the department in the preparatory work for the "Geografdagarna," the Swedish National Geography Conference, during the early summer of 1935 (June 8-11). The conference included three excursion days to Söderåsen, Falsterbo, and Ormatorp's coal mine. A special geographical diary was published, and 189 geographers participated. All non-Lund residents were supposed to have rooms, and there was a lot of running around to Lund's "accommodation aunts" to cope with it as hotels were scarce and too expensive. From the program, it can be inferred that the "Congress dinner" at Bjärreds Saltsjöbad with three dishes, wine, and coffee was SEK 6.00, a plentiful breakfast at the convictorium was SEK 0.60, and the Lund-Malmö round trip was SEK 1.00. There were four such geographical days in the 1930s: in Stockholm in 1933, in Lund in 1935, in Gothenburg in 1937, and Jönköping in 1939.

### 3.9 The Staff Situation in the 1930s.

#### 3.9.1 Helge M. O. Nelson (1882-1966)

Professor Helge Nelson headed the department throughout the 1930s. Unfortunately, there was a significant shortage of teachers at the department for most of this period, after Dr. John Frödin left for a professor's position in Uppsala in 1929 and Dr. Arnold Norlind retired due to illness.



Figure 3.18. The Lund Central Station during the first decades of the 1900s century. (*From old postcard*)

Professor H. Nelson had a heavy teaching load, with support from Doc. Herman Richter, Dr. S. Björnsson, and later from Karl Erik Bergsten, who became a lecturer in 1937. Between 1932 and 1935, Doc. Herman Richter, the most senior associate professor, functioned as a professor when Prof. Nelson was away on other assignments.



Figure 3.19. Professor Helge Nelson was 50 years old on April 15<sup>th</sup> 1932. Here with his wife Evy and son Börje. (Photo P. Bagge, [www.alvin-portal.org/](http://www.alvin-portal.org/))

As seen from section 3.4.1, the number of amanuensis was quite large. Still, in most cases, these were only available for shorter periods and more simple tasks as assistants to the teachers and the professor and for work in the library. They never had any teaching responsibilities, as is generally true with some PhD students today.

Table 3.5. Staff at the Geography Department, Lund University During the 1930-ies.

NAME	Position	Period
Helge Nelson	Prof. Geographer	30-39
Herman Richter	Doc. Geographer	30-36
K.E. Bergsten	Lect. Physical Geogr.	37-39
Sven Björnsson	Doc. Physical Geogr.	37-39
Arne Sandell	Doc. Physical Geogr.	37-39-
Allan Weinbagen	Dep. Lect. Geogr.	38-39

### 3.9.2 Herman Richter (1893–1978).

Herman Richter earned his Licentiate in Philosophy in 1920 and a PhD in Geography in 1929, which granted him the associate professor title. After completing his licentiate, he initially worked as an amanuensis. Richter spent several years working on special grants without a permanent position. His primary responsibilities included overseeing the library, which he managed with the assistance of one or more amanuensis. From 1932 to 1935, he served as an acting professor during Professor Nelson's absence on other assignments, such as in the USA.

Professor Nelson made persistent but unsuccessful efforts for many years to secure another permanent teaching position, likely seeking a role similar to today's assistant professor or lecturer, specifically for Docent Herman Richter. As a historical cartographer, Richter dedicated much effort to developing his double” merits in both human and physical geography”. His physical geography work was printed in SGÅ in 1934-36. *”Studier över den yttre strandzonens dynamik och morfologi inom södra östersjöområdets flackkust 1-3”* (Skåne's flat coast) (Richter, 1934, 1935, 1936).



Figure 3.20. Doc. Herman Richter to the left with two students during an excursion in west Sweden in 1942. (Photo by Sonja Nilsson -42. Kindly submitted by the family of prof. Lennart Olsson)

A post as a deputy teacher was finally added to the department through the direct intervention of the Minister of Education Richard Sandler (He was a geography licentiate from Gothenburg and personal friend to Nelson). It was a great disappointment when Doc. Herman Richter, who held the librarian position at the main library (UB), was offered only a deputy position, which he could not accept. As a result, he decided to withdraw completely and left the department in 1936. He then took on the role of 1st librarian at the main University Library (UB) in Lund, and he held this position until his retirement in 1958.

After leaving the Department, he collaborated with P. J. Dahlgren to publish "Old Sweden's Maps" (Dahlgren & Richter, 1944), which focused on Swedish maps and their origins over a span of three hundred years. Another significant work that filled a gap was "The History of Geography in Sweden until the Year 1800" (The Lychnos Library, 1959).

The department was also involved in a behind-the-scenes effort to secure a position for Nils Ambolt, a surveyor and returning member of the Sven Hedin expedition from Asia, at Lund University. However, this did not materialise, and he instead obtained a high-ranking position at the Swedish National Mapping Authority.

The Department of Geography apparently experienced a significant crisis in the mid-1930s, which was more serious than Karl Erik Bergsten initially realized.



Figure 3.21. Dr Herman Richter, who was very qualified professionally. He faced challenges in securing a permanent position in our department. Between 1932 and 1935, he served as an acting professor during Prof. Nelson's absence for other assignments. However, he left the department for UB in 1936. (Photo SGÅ)

However, Professor Nelson decisively appointed Karl Erik Bergsten, who held a Licentiate degree, as a junior lecturer. Bergsten had been an assistant teacher in mapping and field surveying courses for several years and was familiar with the green Wild Theodolite. Additionally, Bergsten had field experience in the wilderness, although not as wild as the Taklamakan desert, but from Småland.

During a few weeks in the summer of 1936, Karl Erik Bergsten worked as an assistant to a government field surveyor who collaborated with the national second-order triangle network (surface network) in eastern Småland. Bergsten's job was to climb in the geodetic tower and up and down tall spruces where signals should be nailed. His experiences were reported as among his long-lasting memories of horror (otherwise, it was a lot of fun!).

To ease the situation with the teaching staff deficit, Prof. Nelson himself led the field mapping course in 1936.



Figure 3.22. The surveyor Nils Ambolt was planned for a post in Lund in the 1930s. (*Photo from Ambolt 1935*)

### 3.9.3 Sven Fritiof Björnsson, (1905–1950)

Sven Björnsson was born in Jemshög, Blekinge, southeast Sweden, on June 20th, 1905, the son of farmer Otto L. Björnsson and his wife Ellen. He received his basic education in Jemshög and Karlshamn and came to Lund University in 1923. He studied geology, geography, zoology, and pedagogy, with a specialisation and an MSc in geography.

After graduation, he commenced his geography studies in the late 1920s and worked as an amanuensis from 1930 to 1936. In 1935, he attained the licentiate level Phil. Lic. He completed his PhD on a glacial geomorphological thesis, after which he became a Docent (associate professor) of geography in 1937, "Sommen-Åsundenområdet. En geomorfologisk studie". (Björnsson, 1937).

He stayed at the department and focused on teaching various courses. In 1946, he presented a second thesis in human geography, focusing on the cultural landscape in Blekinge County. Additionally, Sven Björnsson contributed material on geopolitics to the "Svensk Uppslagsbok" (Swedish Encyclopaedia). He authored an article in SGÅ in 1938 titled "Tjeckoslovakien och dess gränsförändringar" (Czechoslovakia and its boundary changes), which exhibited pro-Nazi German sentiments and conservative anthropological views.

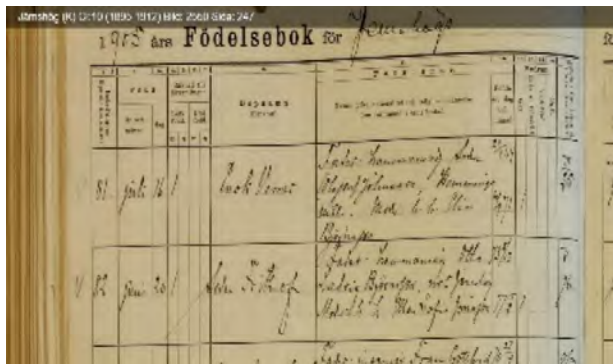


Figure 3.23. The birth ledger from Jemshög when Sven Björnsson was born.



Figure 3.24. Amanuensis Sven Björnsson as a new amanuensis in 1929. (Photo P. Bagge, Nov. 1929. <https://www.alvin-portal.org/>)

Despite being a geography docent at Lund University, he also authored articles in the journal "Tidskriften Riksföreningen Sverige-Tyskland." He joined this organisation's board in March 1941 (Lundén, 2021). However, his open expression of pro-Nazi German sentiments and conservative anthropological views hindered his prospects of obtaining a permanent position.

In SGÅ 1940, Sven Björnsson also authored an essay, "*Gränsförändringarna i Europa efter krigsutbrottet*" ("*The boundary changes in Europe after the break-out of the war*") (Björnsson, 1940). The article discusses the development and expansion of Nazi Germany as a result of the WWI peace treaties. It mentions Germany's lack of raw materials, the so-called Polish corridor, and Russia's suppression. The article is criticized for presenting a pro-German view of history and not being scientifically neutral (Lundén, 2021). Overall, Björnsson's presentation and discussion are described as "coldly neutral" or even pro-Nazi German. There are no more papers in SGÅ by Björnsson after 1940 except for an incredibly positive review of Ahlmann's book on Norway in 1943 (Ahlmann, 1943), possibly indicating a change of a political worldview more suitable for the actual development. (Lundén 2021)

Despite his long service in the department, he did not secure a permanent position, possibly due to his political engagement in European development (Oredsson, 1996).



Figure 3.25. Docent Sven Björnsson was a lecturer at the department from 1937 to 1947. Here seen in front of Professor Helge Nelson during an excursion in West Sweden in 1942. (Photo by Sonja Nilsson -42. Kindly submitted by the family of Prof. Lennart Olsson)

#### 3.9.4 Karl Erik Bergsten (1909 – 1990)

Phil Lic. Karl Erik Bergsten was born in Risinge parish in northern Östergötland on July 27th, 1909. He was the son of a lecturer at a teachers' seminar, Abel Bergsten, and his wife, Ester K. Jansson (see Fig. 3.25). He obtained his matriculation exam in 1929 and then enrolled at Lund University, earning an MSc in 1934 and a Phil Lic. in Geography in 1936.

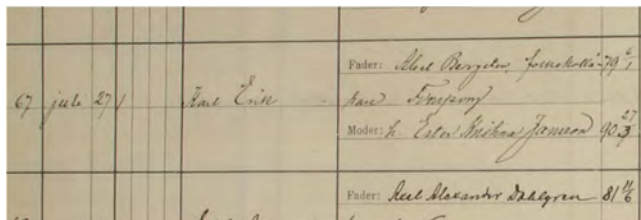


Figure 3.26. The church book from Risinge July 27<sup>th</sup>, 1909, when Karl Erik Bergsten was born.

Professor Helge Nelson noticed the talented student Karl Erik Bergsten early on and appointed him as an assistant in 1932 when he only had a BSc. Bergsten continued to advance in his assistant roles until 1937. When Bergsten obtained a Phil Lic degree in Geography in 1936, Professor Nelson helped him secure a position as an associate lecturer (*biträdande lärare*), which Bergsten assumed on July 1, 1937. Bergsten had also been actively publishing, particularly in SGÅ. Some examples of his publications include ” *Geografdagarna i Lund 1935*” (Bergsten 1935)



Figure 3.27. A young Assistant Lecturer (*biträdande lärare*) Karl Erik Bergsten in 1937. (Photo SGÅ 1937)

Karl Erik Bergsten also edited the Swedish geographical bibliography in SGÅ together with Allan Weinhausen from 1934 to 1937 (SGÅ 1935–1938).

The newly established deputy teaching position was now filled by Karl Erik Bergsten, who took on a heavy teaching load. Along with a long line of assistants who started

working in the late 1930s, the department was bustling with activity day and night as it entered the 1940s with an optimistic outlook toward development. For Karl Erik Bergsten personally, the 1930s became the decade of nature experiences and "discoveries" as he did fieldwork in Småland and Östergötland on the southern fringes of the Baltic Shield. Most of the fieldwork in Småland and Östergötland was done by Bergsten by bike, and the bike was loaded with the levelling measuring rod and tube tripods and all other equipment so that the legs hardly could reach the pedals, as he remarks. The Paulin barometer hung over the shoulder, and a bag with maps, a notebook, and a compass was fastened around the waist. Swearing did not help against the mosquitoes in the forest interior either.



Figure 3.28. Lecturer Karl Erik Bergsten during an excursion in 1942. (Photo by Sonja Nilsson -42. Kindly submitted by the family of Prof. Lennart Olsson)

During the summer, he needed to find a nice farm to rent an attic and access good food. He mentioned, "I got to know many friendly people in the area that summer." In addition to accommodation and food, he often needed to find a boy to assist him by holding the levelling measuring rod all day. He was generous and paid the assistant a daily fee of two kroner.

In the autumn of 1938, K. E. Bergstens acquired a small car, but the 1939 fieldwork season was a catastrophic failure in terms of results. However, he mentioned that the car was good!



Figure 3.28. Lecturer Karl Erik Bergsten, during intensive supervision of a course, doing field measurements outside Lund in 1942. (*Photo by Sonja Nilsson -42. Kindly submitted by the family of Prof. Lennart Olsson*)



Figure 3.29. Professor Karl Erik Bergsten during a field excursion to NW – Scania in 1973. To his left, a student, Berit. In the background doc. Harald Svensson and Phil. Lic. Karna Lidmar-Bergström (later Professor in Stockholm) (*Photo J. Åkerman 1973*)

### 3.9.5 Arne, E. H. Sandell (1909-1966)

Arne Erik Holger Sandell was a specialist physical geographer in bedrock tectonics. He was promoted to an amanuensis in the late 1930s and from 1940 to 1941. He had various teaching obligations as an extra teacher during 1938 and 1939 when he was then a Lic. Phil. He got his PhD in 1941 and a post as a lecturer in 1942, which he kept until 1944.

Arne Sandell initiated the department's section "Bedrock tectonics and Groundwater" (Bergvattenguppen). More about this is found below.

### 3.9.6 K. E. Allan Weinhausen (1914-2009)

K. E. Allan Weinhausen was born in Teckomatorp, the son of teacher Joseph Weinhausen and his wife Ellen, who was born Persson. He passed his matriculation exam in Lund in 1932 and enrolled at the University the same year. When Allan Weinhausen came to Lund University, he studied Geography as his main subject and obtained an MSc. in 1931 and a Phil-Lic in 1942. He served as an amanuensis between 1933 and 1938. He completed his PhD in 1947 with a thesis in human geography titled "Norbergs bergslag samt Gunnilbo och Hamnäs till omkring 1820" (Weinhausen, 1947).

Allan Weinhausen took a break in his studies from 1938 to 1946 and worked as a high school teacher in Östersund. After obtaining his PhD, he briefly stayed at the department and held temporary positions within the human geography section. He then moved to Östersund, where he secured a permanent position as a lecturer at the high school in 1948. In 1956, he became the principal of this school, a position he held until retirement.



Figure 3.30. Lecturer Dr. Allan Weinhausen. (Photo: Hallings foto, Östersund, with kind permission from the Weinhausen family)

Allan Weinhausen also had assignments outside the academy and the school. He was a pedagogic advisor to the Swedish film industry (SF—school film dep.), a board member and chairperson of the Jämtland Central Library, and a board member and chairman of the Jämtlands Fornskrifts Society.

### 3.9.7 PhD thesis in Geography during the 1930s.

**Josef Westin:** "Kulturgeografiska studier inom Nätra-, Näske- och Utby åarnas flodområden samt angränsande kusttrakter". (1930).

**Herman Richter och Wilhelm Norlind:** "Orbis Arctoi Nova et Accurata Delineatio Auctore Andrea Bureo Sueco 1626". (1936).

**Sven Björnsson:** "Sommen-Åsundenområdet. En geomorfologisk studie". (1937).

**Theodor Weverinck** 1934 (PhD at Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität Greifswald 1936), "*Beiträge zur Tektonik und Morphologie von Schonen*"

### 3.9.8 At the same time, in Uppsala.

Uppsala's development during the 1930s significantly impacted Lund's. The Geographical Chronicle can be read in the Swedish Geographical Yearbook from 1932.

"Till docent i geografi vid Uppsala universitet förordnades 27/10 1930.

Fil. Dr. Erik Ljungner. L. är född 1892, student 1912, avlade fil. mag.-examen vid Göteborgs högskola 1921, fil. lic.-examen i Geografi 1924 och i Geologi 1930 samt disputerade för doktorsgrad 1927. L. var 1924 kartograf vid de svenska utgrävningarna i Grekland (near Asine) och anställd som statsgeolog i Argentinas geologiska undersökning 7 jan. 1927–31 december 1931. Som sådan har han företagit vidsträckt expeditioner i patagoniska Anderna (1928 och 1930) och i provinsen Mendoza och i det Argentinska urskogsområdet längre åt norr. Han avreste från Sverige den 30 sept. 1932 för en ny forskningsfärd till de patagoniska Anderna.

Ljungners huvudsakliga studier ligger på de tektoniska och morfologiska områdena. Särskilt har han ägnat spricktektoniken i Bohuslän, den glaciala topografien där och i Anderna ingående studier. Men han har också drivit hydrografiska och seismologiska studier. (SGÅ 1932 p. 225)

In free translation

*The appointed docent (associated professor) in geography at Uppsala University on 27/10 1930 is PhD Erik Ljungner. Ljungner was born in 1892, became a student in 1912, and got his master's degree at Gothenburg University in 1921, Lic. Phil. degree in Geography in 1924 and one in Geology in 1930. He defended his doctorate in 1927. In 1924, Ljungner was a cartographer at the Swedish archaeological excavations in Greece (near Asine) and was employed as a state geologist at Argentina's geological survey from January 1927 to December 31, 1931. As such, he undertook extensive expeditions in the Patagonian Andes (1928 and 1930) in the province of Mendoza and the Argentine Primeval Forests further north. He again left Sweden on September 30<sup>th</sup>, 1932, on a new research trip to the Patagonian Andes. Ljungner's main studies are in the tectonic and morphological areas. In particular, he has devoted his research to in-depth studies of the rift tectonics in Bohuslän, the glacial topography, and the Andes. However, he has also conducted hydrographic and seismological studies. (SGÅ 1932 p. 225)*

This is important, as Erik Ljungner will later become the Professor and head of the Geographical department at Lund University.



Figure 3.31: Docent (associate professor) Erik Ljungner was appointed as Docent in Uppsala on October 27, 1930. (SGÅ 1932 p. 225)

## 4 THE 1940S AND WORLD WAR II



## 4.1 Denmark and Norway occupied.

The year was 1940. War had been raging in Europe since September 1939. On April 9th, 1940, the war came uncomfortably close to Lund when Nazi Germany occupied Denmark and Norway. Karl Erik Bergsten remembers that a man named Sven Björnsson was sent to a location on the coast of Öresund, armed with a rifle but without any ammunition. The seminar minutes from April 11<sup>th</sup>, 1940, state:

§3. BSc Sihlbom gave a presentation on Denmark's geography.

§. 4. *Presented and highlighted prof. Nelson some features in Denmark's geography with slides*". The number of participants was 12. It appears that the event was improvised to honor Denmark. However, on 29/2, 14/3, 28/3, and 25/4, 1940, Finland, Norway, and Iceland were also discussed, so the Danish lectures were part of a planned Nordic series.

Minutes from 18/4 1940 state: "2. Gave the seminar leader, Prof. H. Nelson, a summary of BSc. Sven Olsson's essay on "*Fruit Growing in Urshult County*", as both the author and the appointed opponent, Malkolm Paulsson, had been called in for emergency military duty."

## 4.2 Curfew

The department's day-to-day work changed. During the evenings, lots of black paper in large rolls covered all the windows. Screened flashlights were in demand, and when visiting shops and restaurants, you had to pass through set-up light locks. Traffic on the dark streets of Lund went surprisingly well. The Cold War winters penetrated the institutional premises, and it was cold in all rooms, Karl Erik Bergsten recalls;

"As time passed, we used our bread coupons for coffee breaks at the department, where we mostly had surrogate coffee. We also had additional ration cards for meals at the "convictorium" (a restaurant), where we usually had water porridge with lingonberries and syrup for breakfast (which was good) and frozen potatoes and imitation meats for dinner, such as fake chickens, fake geese, and fake Wiener schnitzel. We also had "military preparations," like shooting exercises with an air pistol in the small map drawing room.

Later, in the evenings, we had to run to the roof observation terrace because the track lights from Lund's air defence units indicated that war was close (Fig. 3.2). The

proximity of war became even more apparent when a bomb fell next to Professor Helge Nelson's house at Kävlingevägen 27 and cracked the chimney (Fig. 4.1).



Figure 4.1. Newspaper headlines after that a British plane dropped bombs over Lund on 18 November 1943,

### 4.3 Refugees from the European WW II scene

The war progressed, and from 1942 to 1944, it seemed to move positively (anti-fascist). The United States became involved after the attack on Pearl Harbor, and later, there was the invasion of Italy and Normandy. It's important to note that there were some academic staff at the University who were supportive of Germany and the Nazis. Still, as time passed, they became increasingly quiet and less visible. However, that's another story for another time. For more information, please refer to Professor Thomas Lundén's paper "Swedish Geography and the Zeitgeist 1933-45: Resistance, Subordination, or Tergiversation?" (Lundén 2021).

The severe winters of 1939/1940 and 1941/1942 ended, bringing relief from the darkness of war with its curfews and restrictions. Optimism began to spread. In 1944, our old friend and colleague, Prof. Fridtjov Isachsen (1906-1979), and his family crossed the border from Norway on forest trails in Värmland and joined us here in Lund. He became the leader of an active Norwegian group of academics and students at Lund University and was appointed a visiting Geography professor. This caused tension between most of our staff and a few pro-Germany and pro-Nazi academic members. Still, it was not a significant problem as the developments in 1944 drastically changed the WWII scene (personal communication by Prof. Bergsten).



Figure 4.2. Prof. Fridtjov Isachsen and his family crossed the border from Norway in 1944 and became the leader of a Norwegian group at the Lund University and a visiting professor in Lund. (Photo. <https://www.geni.com/people/Fridtjov-Isachsen/>)

#### **4.3.1 Edgar Kant (1902–1978).**

Professor Edgar Kant, from Tallinn and Tartu, Estonia, had managed to survive all the dangerous developments in Estonia as the Chancellor of the University of Tartu. However, in 1944, the developments became increasingly alarming, and he decided to try to flee to Sweden.

So, in September 1944, Professor Edgar Kant drove through the crossfire across the Russian lines on a motorcycle at night with an injured leg. He struggled to the coast, finding a boat that eventually took him to Sweden.

He spent the rest of the war in Lund and later worked in the geography department for the rest of his life. One of his projects included working on a multilingual geographical term lexicon.



Figure 4.3. Professor and Chancellor of the University of Tartu, Estonia, Edgar Kant, gave a speech in Tartu before the war. (Photo. Collections of the University of Tartu Library)

#### 4.3.2 Friedrich, T. V. M., Seebass (1901-1979)

Friedrich Teodor Viktor Martin Seebass was born on December 15<sup>th</sup>, 1901, in Leipzig, Hessen, Germany. According to available records, Friedrich Seebass was an educated geographer with the status of a professor. He married Asta Margit Wilander from Broby in Sweden on September 6<sup>th</sup>, 1936, and they settled in Germany. His family came to Skåne in early 1943 as refugees from Germany, and the family settled in Broby at the Asta Margit family farm.

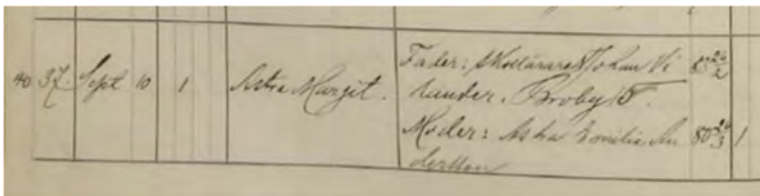


Figure 4.4. From the birth book of Broby Parish 1909.

Professor Seebass had some lectures and seminars at the geography department but did not become a part of the staff in Lund. Friedrich Teodor Viktor Martin Seebass died September 8<sup>th</sup>, 1979, in Östra Broby, Kristianstad's County. His wife Astra Margit Seebass born Wilander lived to 2006.

Their children<sup>3</sup>, Björn Volkmar Otto Seebass, born 1939 in Germany, and Jan Friedrich Seebass, born in 1943 in Lund, studied in Lund. Jan Seebass also studied in the geography department but settled as an economist.

#### 4.3.3 Roelof Prakken (1897-1982)

An interesting acquaintance was the Dutchman Roelof Prakken (Fig. 4.4). He arrived in Lund as a refugee early in the war. The professor from Tübingen had earlier been a guest in Sweden and our department during the depression after the First World War.

Although he was a dermatologist and geneticist by profession, he frequently visited the geography department.

On March 5th, 1943, he delivered a lecture about his country at the Geographical Society. The department's amanuensis was dressed in Dutch costumes and clogs during the following party.



Figure 4.5. Prof. Roelof Prakken, who stayed in Lund during the war. He was a dermatologist/ geneticist but a frequent visitor to the geography department and its activities.

#### 4.3.4 Gottlieb P. Ney (1881-1973)

In 1948, Gottlieb Peter Ney from Estonia arrived as a refugee in Lund.

Gottlieb Peter Ney was born November 7<sup>th</sup>, 1881, in Tallinn, Estonia. After his basic education, he attended the University of Tartu and graduated with a PhD in Geography and History in 1905.

After graduation, Gottlieb Ney taught in St. Petersburg between 1905 and 1912 and was an inspector and principal director of the Arkhangelsk Gymnasium from 1913 to 1919. He later returned to Estonia and became the university rector and chancellor in the new state of Estonia.



Figure 4.6. Dr. Gottlieb Peter Ney. (Photo. Geni.com)

He was the head of the Science and Art Department of the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Estonia from 1923 to 1935. He represented Estonia in the International Commission on Historical Monuments. From 1936 to 1940, he was the director of the State Archives of the Republic of Estonia and the State Library.

Fleeing from the war, he arrived in Sweden in 1949 via Austria, where he stayed for a few years during the war. At sixty-eight, he settled in Lund and took on a position as an archivist at the department, assisting Professor Edgar Kant in his work on the

geographical multilingual term lexicon. After Professor Kant's passing, he relocated to Germany in 1960. He passed away on December 11, 1973, in Stierstadt, Hessen, Germany.

#### 4.4 Physical Geography in Lund During the 1930s-40s. Developments and Trends for the Future.

During the 1930s and 1940s, the physical geographical work at Lund University was largely focused on studying the morphology and genesis of the bedrock surface in the Swedish part of the Baltic Shield. This research was initiated by Helge Nelson's work titled "On the relationship between tectonics and glacial erosion within the Säreån river area" (Nelson, 1923), which provided significant inspiration and laid the groundwork for further studies.

Other parts of the southern Swedish highland's marginal zones were also systematically examined, with Sven Björnsson and Carl Erik Nordenskjöld conducting extensive surveys in the northeastern border zone. Moving further north, Arne Sandell was interested in valley formation processes.



Figure 4.7. Professor Gottlieb Peter Ney and acting professor Sven E. Behrens during the dissertation of Harald Svensson on May 5<sup>th</sup>, 1959. (*Photo. H. Svensson -59*)

The central Swedish glacifluvial accumulation fields were surveyed using Nelson's dissertation from 1910 as a starting point. They examined the traces of late glacial sea level changes around the northern parts of the Lake Vättern area. Avid Bergdahl and

Karl Erik Bergsten did similar work in the Närke-slätten plain and Skåne. Aerial photographs were not widely available, so much of the topographical information was obtained from field surveys on a map base with several deficiencies. Karin Hellberg later studied the sea level changes in the southern edge of the Swedish highlands.

Additionally, the Scanian moraine areas, previously considered less interesting by Scanian geographers, were taken up for detailed examination in eastern Scania by Curt Åberg. Carl Erik Nordenskjöld also contributed to the moraine discussion with studies in eastern Småland.

Professor Erik Ljungner shifted the focus of physical geography in the late 1940s. He directed several researchers' attention to montane morphological issues and rock analytical problems through field courses in the Swedish mountain range. I will provide more details on this later.

The research focused on the glaciation and ice movement directions within the mountain range and its eastern foreland. Åke Mattsson and Harald Svensson studied the southern and central parts of the mountain range and the Norwegian coast, respectively. Jan Forsberg worked a bit further north. Olof Ångeby previously worked in the same area. Martin Markgren expanded the study to include the higher northern mountain areas and examined weathering processes and slope development in detail. Gunnar Johnsson extensively discussed glacial morphological features and directional elements in southern Sweden's erosion and accumulation forms.

In western Sweden, extensive work on the moraine deposits and forms was conducted by Åke Hillefors. Through extensive sedimentological analysis, Carl Erik Johansson significantly contributed to the knowledge of east Swedish glacial material.

The old traditions of studying the morphology of the Swedish bedrock surface were continued along two different lines. In both cases, information on the details of the bedrock surface in its smallest parts was sought, and the working methodology became completely different.

On the one hand, the principles of climatic genetic morphology were applied with the preglacial morphological features as starting points. The material was obtained through fieldwork throughout southern Sweden, the islands of Åland and Bornholm, to which Åke Mattsson added aerial photograph analysis. The glacial erosion in the current bedrock morphology was taken up again, and crack tectonics, etc., were studied in detail by Rune Frisén in the southern part of the eastern Swedish archipelago.

The following text discusses geomorphological research methodology intricately connected to rocks' mineralogical structure. Ingemar Larsson researched West Blekinge using micro-crystallographic methods (Gefügekunde) to reconstruct folding

movements in the bedrock. This research demonstrated how the current morphological features of the landscape depend on these movements. When supplemented with macro Gefügekunde studies, it became possible to distinguish later post-crystalline deformations from the older ones. The post-crystalline systems were then modeled to show a characteristic deformation pattern. These investigations were conducted in the southern zones of the south of the Swedish highlands. The results of this research have been applied to rock chambers, tunnel construction, and groundwater exploration. Associate Professor Sven Behrens also analysed the tectonics and general morphology of the Scanian horsts using these methods.

### 4.5 Activities at the Department in the 1940s

For the activities at the Department during the 1940s, we referred to six seminar minute books and the Geographical Association's minutes in six folio binders, which were edited by the association's secretary, Inga Nelin. Additionally, we utilized the University Library (UB), which provided access to the University Annual Reports (1880-2000, see Annex 1), student catalogs, and other activity reports.

Table 4.1. Distribution of subjects in student essays 1940-1949.

Subject	Number
Geomorphology	42
Climatology	7
Plant geography	2
Industry and Communication	19
Agriculture and fishery	26
Urban geography	13
Demographic geography	25
Trade and shipping	8

Similar to the previous account of the 1930s, let's begin with the visible outcome, the publishing records. We apologize for presenting dry statistics about seminar papers, which collectively represent a significant amount of work hours, but it is the best way for us to provide a general overview in a concise form. Each 40-credit essay typically requires approximately three months of work, often even longer.

The student course essays laid the foundation for all subsequent study and work. They provided newcomers to the study of geography with their initial and often decisive focus. Professor Helge Nelson's perspective on the subject and its content was extremely influential. He aimed to comprehensively cover the entire subject area for the students and their individual work. He also encouraged the exploration of challenging areas within the field that could contribute to robust geographical coverage and regional perspective. However, he only assigned these tasks to students he knew could manage the challenge. He also considered the students' place of residence and encouraged fieldwork in their local home areas. As a result, the overall results and regional coverage may appear fragmented. The essays presented at the seminars during 1940–49 are divided into subject groups:

The relationship between physical and human geography has clearly declined since the previous decade. Times began to change. Individual students were not so happy to take on time-consuming and often difficult subjects in physical geography.

Table 4.2. Distribution of geographical areas covered in student essays 1940–1949.

Subject	Number
Skåne	39
Småland & Östergötland	36
Svealand. & Norrland	23
Norden	7
Europe	4
The world	2

Tasks that typically took one or two summers to complete were not immensely popular with the students. New collaborative summer courses became more important for the students' results, and they knew the time they had to allocate to each assignment. The significant number of physical geographical essays on Östergötland, Småland, and Norrland as regions is noteworthy.

In 1937, Dr. Sven Björnsson defended his dissertation on Blekinge, southeast Sweden. In 1939, Gustaf Edlund, the director of ports in Malmö and deputy chairman of the Geographical Society (SGS) with connections to the forest company Boxholm, arranged for the Lund geographers to have summer accommodation at Aspanäs, which was once the home of Saint Birgitta, on a headland in Lake Sommen. Here, Björnsson

led a large and successful "project" involving extensive lake bathymetric mappings and studies of the late glacial development of the area.

The work continued until 1949, and during the last years, it expanded to cover large areas of Östergötland and Småland. To mention some examples of results, there is in SGÅ 1953 a map of a drumlin north of Sommen made by Torsten Hägerstrand in 1938. On 9/2, 1945, he gave a lecture at the Geographical Society. on Landscape Studies in Ydre County, and in 1947, his essay on the population of Åsby parish and its migration movements was published. In 1952, Olof Nordström and Bertil Wendel's essay on Skurugata was published, and in 1953, Sven Björnsson's essay on the area's drumlins was printed posthumously.

In the late 1940s, there were significant developments in geographical studies in Sweden. Olof Ångeby led a course in central Norrland in 1948 after completing his dissertation on a Jämtland subject in 1947. The course focused on morphology and had eight participants. This course led to the creation of a map of Lake Saxvattnet by Nils Tarras-Wahlberg and Gunnar Rasmussen in 1951. In 1949, Erik Ljungner conducted a course in Lapland, specifically in the Lake Vojmsjö area, emphasizing studying eskers. Participants in this course included Martin Markgren, Åke Mattsson, Curt Åberg, Ingemar Forsberg, and Märta Hjalmarsson, who were active in seminar exercises and presentations during the autumn semester of 1949.

There was also a shift in focus from urban geographical surveys and rural studies associated with fieldwork to economic-geographical work that relied more on statistical material and literature, with less emphasis on map work. As a result, essays became increasingly time-consuming, leading to the end of essays as a compulsory part of two grades. This marked the transition from essays to compulsory field courses in human or physical geography, as described by Doc. Sven Behrens in 1954.

(The material in this section above is partly based upon K. E. Bergsten's material from the information letter "INFO-bl. H.T. 1980:3")

In the 1940s, the licentiate seminar featured lectures by 13 physical geographers, 19 human geographers, and 6 outside speakers, excluding the chairman, Prof. Nelson. The most active contributors were Lars Bjerning, Helge Stålberg, Sven Grundström, and Gunhild Weimarck. The seminars covered discussions on geographical terms in connection with Kant's multilingual lexicon work and the curricula of geographical subjects.

Of the 32 active seminar participants (those who gave at least one lecture) over the ten-year period, 21 completed dissertations and obtained a PhD, 9 left the department with

a licentiate degree, and I passed away early. The opportunities for dedicated scientific work were limited, as everyone had to balance a heavy teaching and research workload.

## 4.6 Svensk Geografisk Årsbok (SGÅ)

The Swedish Geographical Yearbook (Svensk geografisk årsbok) was a special organ for Lund's geographers in the 1930s and later. Helge Nelson was still the editor. Tables 4.3 and 4.4 below provide a quick overview of his ambitions as an editor and leader of Lund's geographers.

### 4.6.1 Authors in SGÅ During the 1940s.

The research focus is slowly developing and getting modernized, and the category distribution of authors and subjects in SGÅ during the period 1940-49, as presented in tables 4.3 and 4.4 below, indicates this.

Table 4.3. Category of authors in SGÅ in the period 1940-49.

Author	Number
Teacher and PhD students from the department in Lund	43
MSc thesis from Lund	25
PhD from other universities	22
PhD from neighbouring subjects	30
Biographies, pedagogical etc	1

It is shown that the group students' essays are gone from SGÅ from now on, and the number of authors from "related topics" like geology, biology, etc., is large and increasing.

The picture also shows that physical geography has established itself better than earlier, as have the proseminar essays written by the fil. Lic. students. All this points to an ambition to increase the quality of the contributions. The interest in urban areas has waned, and the pedagogical discussions have, since 1943, been lifted over to the magazine Geographical Notices (Geografiska Notiser). Geografiska Notiser is published by "The National Association of Geography Teachers" four times a year. It is our country's only periodical magazine for the whole subject of geography.

Table 4.4. Category of subjects in SGÅ in the period 1940-49.

Subject	Number
Geomorphology	24
Climatology/Oceanography	11
Plant geography	5
Urban geography	15
Demographic geography	9
Rural geography, Agriculture	21
Industry & Communication	13
Political Geography	2
Trade & Communication	10
Cartography	7
Science theory	8
Biography	8
History of the Society	3

Three issues of the yearbooks during the 1940s have a special character that determines the content. That is in a) 1942: The celebration issue to Helge Nelson with 39 entries, of which 24 were invited from outside the department, b) the issue from 1945: "Skåne's agriculture (In association with the National agricultural meeting), where four agricultural members authored invited papers and c) in 1949: The 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary volume of SGÅ.

## 4.7 PhD-theses and Other Publications

### 4.7.1 PhD-theses

Thirteen PhD dissertations were completed during the decade, 8 in human geography and 5 in physical geography. They are all written in Swedish, and Karl Erik Bergsten and Sven Björnsson have two theses, one in pure physical geography (1937) and one in traditional geography (1946). They did this to broaden their merits and fit the new situation for the subject of geography. In summary, all the PhD were;

**Arne Sandell:** Tektonik och morfologi inom dalformationen med om givande urbergsterräng. (1941).

**Sven Dahl:** Torna och Bara. Studier i Skånes bebyggelse- och näringsgeografi före 1860. (1942).

**Karl Erik Bergsten I:** Isälvsfält kring norra Vättern. Fysisk-geografiska studier. (1943).

**Carl Erik Nordenskjöld:** Morfologiska studier inom övergångsområdet mellan Kalmarsslätten och Tjust. (1944).

**Sven Björnsson II:** Blekinge. En studie av det blekingska kulturlandskapet. (1946).

**Karl Erik Bergsten II:** Östergötlands bergslag. En geografisk studie. (1946).

**Tor Holmquist:** Den halländska vinterfiskehamnsfrågan. (1947).

**Olof Ångeby:** Landformerna i nordvästra Jämtland och angränsande delar av Nord-Trøndelag. (1947)

**Axel Wennberg:** Lantbebyggelsen i nordöstra Östergötland 1600—1875. (1947).

**Lars Bjerning:** Skånes jord- och stenindustri. Dess utveckling, lokalisering och betydelse ur näringsgeografisk synvinkel. (1947).

**Allan Weinhausen:** Norbergs bergslag samt Gunnilbo och Ramnäs till omkring 1820. Studier i områdets närings- och bebyggelsegeografi. (1947).

**Helge Stålberg:** Smålands skogs- och träförädlingsindustrier. En näringsgeografisk studie. (1947).

**Folke Lågnert:** Veleodlingen i södra och mellersta Sverige. (1949).

#### 4.7.2 Helge Nelson

In 1943, Helge Nelson completed a significant work that he had worked on for a few decades. "*The Swedes and the Swedish Settlements in North America*" (Nelson 1943) is essential to his life's work. It was one of the department's major English titles and demonstrated its ambition for international outreach. Professor Bergsten recalls the efforts of Professor Nils Hammarstrand, a Swedish-American professor of art history, who worked diligently on the English and proofreading of the book.

In 1949, "*Simrishamn*" was published with Helge Nelson as the editor, along with several staff and employees from the department, including Torsten Hägerstrand, and with financing from the leather factory AB Ehrnberg & Sons Läderfabrik Simrishamn (ed. Nelson 1949).

#### 4.7.3 Geografiska Notiser

As mentioned earlier, the quarterly magazine "Geografiska Notiser" (Geographical Notices) began in 1943 and was edited by Lund throughout the decade. The "Lund Studies in Geography" started towards the end of the decade, and the first issue was

published in 1949. The "publications" may undoubtedly include the attempt made in the autumn of 1945 to reconnect cooperation with the Nordic countries. A modest circular entitled "To the Nordic Geographical Institutions" was sent out on 15 October 1945 with information from Lund on present staff, work in progress, published publications, ongoing projects, etc. It was never met with any constructive response.

#### 4.7.4 Outreach

The press provided extensive coverage to the department and the associations (South Swedish Geographical Society (SGS) and Geografiska Notiser (GN)), including long articles, meeting minutes, event reports, and reports from dissertations. Professor Karl Erik Bergsten recalls how, after late evening or even nighttime meetings at the geographical association or the department, he would quickly put together a meeting summary and rush to the local newspaper office in central Lund to deliver it there. The participants could then read "all about it" in the paper when they woke up the next day.

An example of this media support is seen in 1942, when the newspaper "Arbetet" received a review of Sven Dahl's PhD dissertation about the Torna and Bara counties (which are essentially Lund and Staffanstorps today). The review was published in all the local newspapers the next day, measuring 2.18 column meters.

In 1942, a short film documenting daily life at the department was created. It was directed by amanuensis Torsten Hågerstrand and filmed by Ingemar Larsson. Unfortunately, it's uncertain if the film still exists or where it is stored. It is hoped that it may be preserved in the archives of the University Library.



Figure 4.8. Ancient (1942), old (1973), and recent (2003) field measurement courses at Lillsjödalen near Sösådal. The student's countryside clubhouse, 70 km north of Lund, opened in 1940. We have used this place on and off since then. (Photo by Sonja Nilsson -42. Kindly submitted by the family of prof Lennart Olsson and J. Åkerman 1973 & 2003)

## 4.8 Courses and Excursions

### 4.8.1 Field Courses during the 1940s

The mapping and field measurement courses continued in the same style as during the 1930s, at the beginning of May each year. During the wartime period, the places varied, and in 1940 and 1941, it was in Kågeröd in the “Petrénska villa”. In 1942, 1943, and 1945, the students' newly opened countryside clubhouse, 70 km north of Lund, Lillsjödäl, near Sösdala, was used (Fig. 3.4 & 4.6). In 1944 and 1947, the farm at Forsakar, Degeberga, was used. Still, the use of the farm near the Degeberga settlement for courses came irregularly as the farm, some years with short notice, was requisitioned by the military. All places used were easily reached by train, which was a prerequisite.

After the war, most restrictions were lifted in 1946, and Danish and Swedish students could meet during a course on the island of Ven for the first time since 1939. In connection with having the course on the island of Ven in the middle of the sound between Sweden and Denmark, a larger group of geographers could, with the help of a fishing cutter and without a compulsory group pass, for the first time after the war make a beach landing on Danish soil.

The islands of Hallands Väderö and Torekov were the places in 1948 and 1949.

The many drawn exercise map sheets in 1:1000 from these courses long filled map drawers at the department, but much of it was sent to recycling during the move to the new department in 2004. Very few prints exist in publications, i.e., only material from the Degeberga 1930 course (in SGÅ 1942) and Hallands Väderö (in SGÅ 1949 and in Sven Behrens's thesis from 1953).

Excursions still had to be held within Sweden's borders, and bicycles and trains were the means of transport, combined with long walks. Some major excursions can be noted. An excursion to the Baltic Island Öland took place 22-27.9.1941 under Professor Helge Nelson's leadership with the folk high school (Nelson's old school) as a “hotel.”

### 4.8.2 The importance of field courses and excursions

The importance of field courses and excursions has been stressed and advocated throughout the history of geography, particularly physical geography. One thing is, of course, the importance of seeing the landscape, its variability, its material, its forms, its morphometrics, its processes, its vegetation, its land use, its infrastructure, and its

buildings, etc. Another thing is learning methods to document, picture, map, measure, etc., and all you see and store. Mastering methods to observe and collect data in the field is essential to our professional skills in our multidisciplinary and multifaceted work as geographers and ecologists.

The information we encounter and collect in a work situation today is not readily found in a digital package in or from a logger. However, the individual observer must collect and edit all or part of the observation. Today, we very often use a combination of digital data (e.g., GPS coordinates) and analog observations. We must learn how to record and combine these different observations and data sets while processing and analysing them according to modern standards.

Equally important is being able to plan and lead an excursion for students or colleagues regarding a particular theme or in a particular site or region (i.e., to present your fieldwork area for your examination work and thesis). This is something that a future job situation very often requires of you. Even if the technical situation was different during the 1940s, the basic setting was the same.

Of great importance to us geographers is also the skill to "read the landscape." By this, we mean being able to interpret the general appearance of the landscape, its combination of geology, morphology, hydrography, vegetation, and anthropogenic elements like farming in a systematic way. It also means the skill of observing and interpreting individual specific objects or events and, in a relevant way, recording or documenting them.



Figure 4.9. Professor Helge Nelson with entourage and students during the excursion in the county of Västergötland in southwest Sweden in June 1942. (Photo by Sonja Nilsson -42. Kindly submitted by the family of Prof. Lennart Olsson)

Such observations should help us interpret what is happening in the landscape and what has happened, thus understanding the current status and/or what might happen under different circumstances (climate change, environmental changes, etc.).

Increasingly important today is that our observations require quantification so that our field data can adequately be linked to other data in GIS and modeling applications. This increases the demands on our measurement and observation methods. Nonetheless, simple observation and measurement techniques and instruments are often used to supplement, for example, GPS positioning.

Another point that has proven extremely important is how the experiences during excursions and field courses have influenced us concerning nature and, even more importantly, as persons. Many of us have made lifelong friends among students, colleagues, and teachers. If you are a geographer, think back, and you know what I mean.

*Let me give one example.*

On 11-17.6.1942, an excursion took place in the county of Västergötland in southwest Sweden, with the folk high school in Axvall as a starting point. It was a field excursion mainly using bicycles as transport. For example, during this excursion, the 31 participants dragged the bikes up to the summit of Mt. Kinnekulle, 310 m above sea level.

Two of the student participants were.

**Sonja M. Nilsson** of Helsingborgs/Landskrona students Nation, born Nov. 30<sup>th</sup>, 1919, and,

**E. A. Gunnar Olsson** of Smålands students Nation, born Feb. 21<sup>st</sup>, 1919.



Figure 4.10. Two geography students in 1942, E. A. Gunnar Olsson and Sonja M. Nilsson.  
(Photo kindly submitted by the family of Prof. Lennart Olsson)

These two students had had some other courses together. Still, during this excursion, they became increasingly interested in each other's company and became a pair.

They eventually married on July 7<sup>th</sup>, 1945, after they had finished their studies and got jobs as teachers. Sonja is a history/political science and geography teacher, and Gunnar is a geography/biology teacher, and they both have lecturer positions. They settled down in Hörby in central Scania and had three children: two sons and one daughter.

They are now both deceased, so the story could have ended there, but if you had read the text under the pictures in this section, you might have made an observation and realized that the story continues.

Sonja and Gunnar's son N. Lennart T. Olsson, born 1955, went to school in Hörby, went to the Lund University, and studied Geography and Social Anthropology.

In 1986, Lennart Olsson received a PhD in Physical Geography, with a thesis on "An integrated study of desertification—applications of remote sensing, GIS, and spatial modelling."



Figure 4.11. Gunnar and Sonja Olsson married on July 7<sup>th</sup>, 1945. (Photo kindly submitted by the family of Prof. Lennart Olsson)

Lennart Olsson stayed at the department, continued research, and got the Docent (Associate Professor) title in 1998 and the full professor title in 2004. He is also the founding director of the Lund University GIS Centre and the founding director of LUCSUS, Lund University Centre for Sustainability Studies. More about that later.

An outstanding geographical career resulted from (among other things as hard work) a “well-used” excursion to Västergötland in southwest Sweden in 1942.

### Isn't Geography beautiful?

There are, in fact, many other similar stories with happy endings, but there are also stories where excursions and long fieldwork periods have led to divorce and other less happy endings. We leave them for the time being to private history.



Figure 4.12. Professor Lennart Olsson, son of Sonja and Gunnar Olsson, is the founding director of the GIS Centre and LUCSUS. *(Photos kindly submitted by the family of Prof. Lennart Olsson & by A. Åkerman 2010)*

#### 4.8.3 Increased Excursion Activity after WWII

During WWII, most longer excursion activities were closed down, and only short bicycle tours were performed near Lund (Fig. 3.12 & 4.11). A southeast Swedish bicycle excursion in 1946 started with a train on the Blekinge coastal railways. The local

Railway company was persuaded to stop between stations at a crossroads in the middle of the forest in western Blekinge. There, 20 bicycles were picked up from a train freight car, and the excursion then went along the entire Blekinge coast by bike to Karlskrona June 16-21, 1946.

After that first attempt, excursions slowly improved and expanded as mobility gradually increased after WWII. In 1948 and 1949, the buses began to run on a more regular and reliable schedule for the geographers, and on 27.9-2.10, 1948, Sven Björnsson led a bus/bike excursion in the South Swedish highlands some 200 km north of Lund with 27 students. The excursion's overall theme was the area's overall geography but with some extra focus on the bedrock of the Baltic Shield and its glacial geomorphology.

Longer international exchange excursions also became possible and were initially performed together with Danes and Norwegians, who finally was free from Nazi occupation. The human geographer lecturer Aage Aagesen from Denmark, from May 18-23, 1947, led 48 Swedes and 10 Danes on an excursion in Jutland. Aage Aagesen later, in 1949, became Dr. Phil. on the dissertation "*Geographical Studies of the Railways in Denmark*", which was considered the first dissertation on a modern human-geographical subject in Denmark.



Figure 4.13. Lecturer Dr. Karl Erik Bergsten led a bicycle excursion outside Lund in 1942.  
(Photo by Sonja Nilsson, kindly submitted by the family of Prof. Lennart Olsson.)

Fridtjov Isachsen had returned to Norway from his exile in Lund, and Isachsen, as a physical geographer, together with the human/economic geographer, Prof. Axel Sömme, led a joint excursion for Swedes in 1948.

In the same year, 1948, lecturer Aage Aagesen from Denmark returned to Skåne with Olof Ängeby, now a professor in Oslo, with 40 students and some additional Nordic

teachers. They had an extensive excursion in southern Sweden, using a chartered bus for transport, a new and modern improvement.

In 1948, European travel also became possible for excursions, individual study, and fieldwork travels. For example, the human/economic geographer, Phil. Lic. Torsten Hägerstrand went to England with a group of students and colleagues. Associate Professor Helge Stålberg went to Scotland, Associate Professor Ingemar Larsson went to Austria, Phil. Lic. Lennart Améen went to Turkey on an assignment as a cartographer, and Associate Professor Karl Erik Bergsten went to the Geographical Congress in Portugal in 1949.

The Danes started to come over the sound as regular guests to Geographical Society meetings in 1948, and guest lecturers came from England, France, and Germany in 1949, among others, the faithful friend of Sweden and our department, Prof. George Chabot from France (Fig. 4.12). Prof. Chabot had been a devoted and active anti-nazi academician and had fled the occupied parts of France. The war barely ended when Georges Chabot was appointed a professor at the Sorbonne. He regretfully leaves Bourgogne, where he returns regularly every year, generally in June, to spend a day with his former students. He did not miss any of these meetings from 1946 to 1975. In 1950, he created a regular liaison bulletin with his former Burgundian students, which he wrote himself until 1975.



Figure 4.14. Prof. George Chabot, University of Paris, France, frequently visits the geography department and its activities. (*Photo SGÅ*)

In 1956, he was called upon to succeed André Cholley as director of the Institute of Geography at the University of Paris, a position he held until 1960.

Prof. George Chabot was a specialist in the Nordic countries. He learned Scandinavian languages, particularly Swedish, and established numerous contacts with geographers from these countries. From 1937 to 1955, he authored many articles relating to the Nordic region in the *Bulletin of the Association of French Geographers* (i.e. Chabot 1941, 1949).

(The material in this section above is partly based upon K. E. Bergsten's material from the information letter "INFO-bl. V.T. 1981:1")

#### 4.8.4 The Official SMHI Weather Station

The weather station at the department was started on February 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1941 (see SGÅ. 1941). The indoor part was first placed in the "small drawing room" on the 4<sup>th</sup> floor, a fact which, among other things, contributed to the small drawing room being a daily gathering point for those who worked and studied at the department during the 1940s. The outdoor meteorological screen and the precipitation gauge were placed in the garden between the departmental building and Sölvegatan.

The wind gauge and the sunshine recorder (heliograph) were placed on a roof platform on the north side of the building (Fig. 3.1 & 3.2). The platform was also used for cloud and visibility observations and had to be climbed each time for observations. It was reached via a ladder from an attic or loft room on the fifth floor - that room later also became a room for a Wild B8-S aviograph analogue stereoplotter (see section 6.2.2 below). Doc. Ingemar Larsson had a large part in the setup and the station's initial organization.

Initially, the station observed the weather every 6 hours (06, 12, and 18). These three daily observation periods (also Saturday and Sunday) played a significant role in the work of the amanuensis for more than 30 years, thus using up a significant part of the department's available workforce hours.



Figure 4.15. The old astronomical observatory in the “Stadsparken” park in the southern parts of Lund. The official meteorological observations were made here before moving to the geography department in 1941. (Photo. J. Åkerman -21)

At first, the main goal was that the meteorological station would serve as a practical complement to the meteorological and climatology courses. Still, all the time, the collaboration with SMHA (now SMHI) was intimate and important. From 1958, the station at the geography department took over as the official SMHI station for Lund, and all hourly observations (22 per day, 8030 per year) had to be done by the amanuensis staff. This was a substantial component of the work that the amanuensis did and was a significant stress on the workload of the staff at the department during the 1940s.

Lund's previous official SMHI station was the astronomical observatory in the “Stadsparken” park in the city's southern parts (Fig. 4.13).

All data were printed in the official SMHI observation series, such as “Meteorological observations in Sweden,” which can be found at the Geolibrary or the main University Library, UB.

Table 4.5. The average winter temperature in Lund during the cold “war winters.”

Station	1937–38-	1938–39	1939–40	1940–41	1941–42;
Lund	0,9	1,6	–3,9	–3,2	–4,0

January 26<sup>th</sup>, 1942, the weather station had the pleasure of registering Lund's current official cold record (–32,6° C). The background was that an almost unprecedented coldwave hit southern Sweden as extremely cold air moved in from the east. On January 25–30, it was generally –20° C to –30° C, locally –35° C, and cold in Götaland and eastern Svealand. Many of the stations in south Sweden that were in operation then

have their absolute cold records for those days (calculated from the year 1901 onwards). Initially, it was extremely cold and windy, giving an extreme cooling effect.

On October 29<sup>th</sup>, 1969, another record was broken when an autumn storm, with record-high hurricane wind forces, hit southern Scania. The instrument measured more than 35 m/s, the maximum it could register (Fig. 4.14).

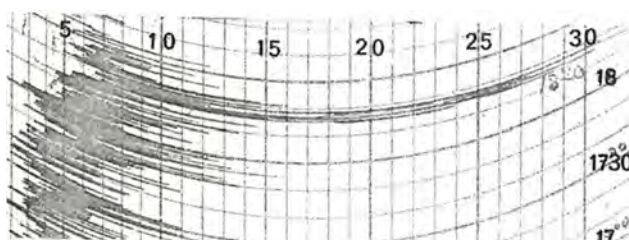


Figure 4.16. An anemogram from the Department SMHI weather station 1730-1830 October 29<sup>th</sup>, 1969, was recorded when wind speeds were over 35 m/s (maximum for the instrument). (*Åkerman 1969, SGÅ*)

The weather station's first anniversary was celebrated with pomp and circumstance on February 4<sup>th</sup>, 1942 (cf. Fig. 4.21).

Phil. Lic. Torsten Hägerstrand, who for much of the 1940s was a productive and inspired geographer at many meetings and field courses, had written a cantata in honor of the day. He had also previously written a song text about the daily toil at the weather station and its instruments. The poem can be found in Swedish in Annex 3. We do not think a translation to English would do it full justice.

Table 4.6. Faculty staff at the Geography Department, Lund University During the 1940s.

NAME	Position	Period
Helge Nelson	Prof. Geographer	40-47
Erik Ljungner	Prof. Physical Geogr.	48-49
Edgar Kant	Prof. Geographer	44-49
Sven Björnsson	Doc. Physical Geogr.	40-47
Arne Sandell	Doc. Physical Geogr.	42-44
Sven Dahl	Doc. Human Geogr.	43-45
Helge Stålberg.	Doc. Human Geogr.	47-49
K.E. Bergsten	Doc. Physical Geogr.	40-49
Olof Ångeby	Lect. Physical Geogr	47-49
Ingemar Larsson	Lect. Physical Geogr	48-49
C.E. Nordenskjöld	Doc. Physical Geogr.	44-45
T. Hägerstrand	Lect. Human Geogr	-49

## 4.9 Staff at the Department from 1940 to 1949.

### 4.9.1 Faculty Staff

In the late 1940s, it was easier to follow who was employed at which post in the records, as records from the University are more systematic. Also, sometimes, there were lists and records of the students' names in the departmental records. Many geographers are now seen increasingly often on the department's premises, and many occur in most of the seminar protocols. The list of geography students can also be found in the student catalogs.

There are a few full-time posts in addition to the professor, and most staff, like lecturers, assistants, and amanuensis, are employed almost without exception to the academic year. However, only calendar years have been used in the table above for simplicity. For example, "1946-1949" in the tables means the employment from the autumn semester of 1946 to and including the spring semester of 1949 (Table 4.6).

### 4.9.2 The Geographers and Physical Geographers.

*Helge M. O. Nelson (1882-1966)*

Prof. Helge Nelson was the head of the department at the beginning of the 1940s, and during this period, the staff situation with teachers gradually improved as new posts could be financed. A large number of students are also at the Phil. Lic. and PhD levels made it possible to hire amanuensis, and this group steadily grew. Several PhD students also got ready with their theses and could take on temporary posts or get paid by the hour.

*New PhD-theses during the 1940s were.*

**Arne Sandell** (Physical Geography) (1941).

**Sven Dahl:** (Human Geography), (1942),

**Karl Erik Bergsten 1,** (Physical Geography), (1943),

**Carl Erik Nordenskjöld** (Physical Geography), (1944). **Sven Björnsson 2,** (Human Geography), (1946),

**Karl Erik Bergsten 2,** (Human Geography), (1946),

**Tor Holmquist** (Human Geography), (1947),

Olof Ängeby: (Physical Geography), (1947)  
 Axel Wennberg: (Human Geography), (1947),  
 Lars Bjerning, (Human Geography), (1947),  
 Allan Weinhausen, (Human Geography), (1947),  
 Helge Stålberg, (Human Geography) (1947) and  
 Folke Lågnert: (Human Geography). (1949).

Permanent posts were still too few and in demand to cover the needs within the courses, and Professor Helge Nelson took on a heavy teaching load supported primarily by Doc. Herman Richter and Doc. Lic. Karl Erik Bergsten had a permanent lecturer position in 1937. The permanent posts in Geography in 1945 were Helge Nelson professor, Herman Richter docent, Fridtjof Isachsen docent, Sven Dahl docent, Karl Erik Bergsten assistant teacher, Sven Björnsson docent, Arne Sandell docent, and Carl Erik Nordenskjöld docent. Professor Helge Nelson was the head of the department from 1940 to 1947, and Karl Erik Bergsten functioned as deputy from 1947 to 1948.

During the second half of the 1940s, discussions ran, and rumors were heard regarding a possible split of the department into two sections or two separate departments: Physical Geography and Human/Economic Geography. Professor Helge Nelson was clearly against the idea and did all he could to stop the ongoing process—but in vain. The decision came in 1948, and Professor Helge Nelson resigned as professor of Geography.



Figure 4.17. An interested group of students in their essential white caps and teachers Helge Nelson, C. A. Nordenskjöld, and I. Larsson are listening to a presentation by Sven Björnsson. Here, during an excursion in Blekinge in 1942. (Photo by Sonja Nilsson, kindly submitted by the family of Prof. Lennart Olsson)

### *Professor Erik Ljungner (1892-1954)*

The first professor in Physical geography after the split in 1948 became Erik Ljungner, a “typical” physical geographer and geologist. He took over the chair after Prof. Helge Nelson withdrew in 1949 in protest of splitting up the subject of Geography.

Professor Ljungner became the dominant figure in the department's development during the first part of the 1950s. He is presented in more detail in section 5.2 below.

### *Professor Fridtjov E. Isachsen (1906-1979)*

Fridtjov E. Isachsen became a visiting professor at the department after crossing the border from Norway with his family. He also became the leader of a Norwegian exile group at Lund University. He got his master's in 1929 after his studies in urban geography in Lund and became a PhD and associate professor of geography at Oslo University in 1931.

He did research in human and physical Geography, both on mainland Norway and in Svalbard. After returning from Sweden after the war, he became a full professor in 1946 and was head of department at Geografisk Institutt in Oslo from 1953 to 1960. As emeritus, he was “første amanuensis” from 1969 to 1976.

### *Professor Edgar Kant (1902-1978).*

Professor Edgar Kant (Fig. 4.16) was a geographer from Estonia who fled during the war and came to Lund in September 1944. Edgar Kant studied at the University of Tartu under the direction of Professor J. G. Granö. He served at posts as an amanuensis in Tartu from 1923 to 1924. Edgar Kant conducted a remarkable study on the city of Tartu (*Tartu. Linn kui ümbrus ja organism. Tartu: K. U. 'Postimehe' trükk* (Résumé: Tartu: Etude d'un environnement et organisme urbain) 280 pp. 180 figures, 42 map (Kant, 1926), a work which earned him the Edouard Gaudy medal from the Société Commerciale (Paris) in 1928.

In 1934, he got his PhD on a thesis titled “*Problems of Environment and Population in Estonia*,” which was also published in German and for which he was again awarded a medal. Kant's works were mainly within human geography, and he became an Associate Professor of economic geography in 1934 and a full professor two years later, in 1936.



Figure 4.18. A young Prof., Edgar Kant, came from the University of Tartu in Estonia during the war and stayed in the geography department for the rest of his life. (*Photo. Collections of the University of Tartu Library*)

In 1938, he was appointed pro-rector of the University of Tartu and became Rector in 1941, a position he held until he fled in 1944 when Soviet forces occupied the city. He arrived in Lund in 1944 and got a special appointment as a researcher at the Department of Geography from 1945 to 1963, when he became a Professor of economic geography. From the start, he became extremely important in developing human geography in Lund.

A project of his that also involved the physical geographers was his multilingual dictionary of geographical terms **in thirteen different languages!** There were tens of thousands of words stored in library catalogue cards and loose pieces of paper at his retirement in 1967. Kant continued to work on the project after his retirement but less frequently. Still, his room was extremely interesting to visit, and whenever you saw that he was there, you took the opportunity to visit it and him. The computers were still some 15 years later, and this remarkable and outstanding work remained unfinished.

For a full biography about Professor Edgar Kant, refer to Buttimer, A., 2005: Edgar Kant (1902–1978): A Baltic pioneer. *Geogr. Ann.*, 87 Ser. B (3): 175–192.

*Sven Fritiof Björnsson, (1905-1950)*

Sven Fritiof Björnsson was a prominent geographer of the Helge Nelson school. He was born in Jämshög, Blekinge, southeast Sweden, in 1905. He received his basic education in Jämshög and Karlshamn and came to Lund University in 1923. He studied geology, geography, zoology, and pedagogy, with a specialisation and an MSc in geography.

After graduation, he commenced his geography studies in the late 1920s and worked as an amanuensis from 1930 to 1936. In 1935, he attained the licentiate level Phil. Lic. (cf. section 3.9.3)

After graduation, he commenced his geography studies in the late 1920s and worked as an amanuensis from 1930 to 1936. In 1935, he attained the licentiate level and completed his PhD dissertation on a glacial geomorphological thesis, after which he became an associate professor of geography in 1937. The title of his first thesis was "*Sommen-Åsundenområdet. En geomorfologisk studie*". (Björnsson, 1937).

In 1946, he presented a second thesis, now in human geography, about the cultural landscape in Blekinge County, his home county in southeast Sweden.

He served the department for a long time but did not get a permanent position despite being an Associate Professor and having an impressive research production. One reason for this might be his clearly expressed pro-Germany and pro-Nazi sympathies. This was something that many within one side of the academic community at Lund University could not forgive.

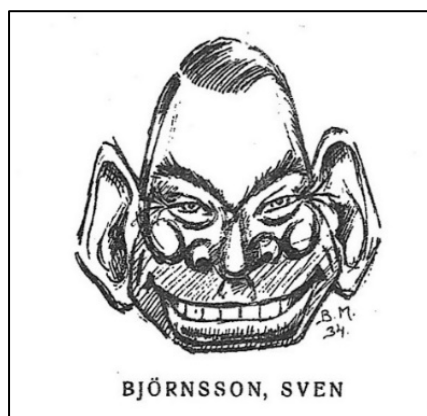


Figure 4.19. An artist's impression of Sven Björnsson in 1934. (*The artist B.M. is unknown*)

So, after many years of hard and devoted work, he left the department extremely disappointed in Prof. Helge Nelson's reign and became a lecturer in Linköping in 1947. He stayed there for a year, but his seniority still paid off, and he became an acting professor back at the department in Lund.

So, temporarily, he got some rectification and revenge when Helge Nelsson resigned. Associate professors Sven Björnsson (1948-49) and Karl-Erik Bergsten (1949-50) alternately stepped in as the acting professor during the process during which a new professor of "Geography, especially human geography with economic geography" at Lund University could be appointed in 1950. The first and new professor in Human/economic Geography at Lund University was David Hannerberg from Gothenburg.

Associate Professor Sven Björnsson continued with research, mainly in physical geography, from 1948 to 1950, but not much was published. He was a member of the Swedish National Committee for Geography of the Royal Academy of Science, appointed by the SSAG. He liked this position very much, and he devoted much energy to promoting Geography in school, academia, and society. Still, he was an unhappy man and died young.

Associate Professor Sven Björnsson died on December 24<sup>th</sup>, 1950, at the age of only 45.



Figure 4.20. Doc. Sven Björnsson probably from his wedding with H. Eivor Björnsson (born Bruun) in 1943. (*Photo [www.myheritage.se](http://www.myheritage.se)*)

*Arne E. H. Sandell (1909-1966)*

Arne Erik Holger Sandell was born in Lysekil, Bohuslän county, on March 13<sup>th</sup>, 1909. He was the son of city counsellor (stadsfiskal) Clas Sandell and his wife Sally.

Arne Erik Holger Sandell was a specialist in physical geography, particularly in bedrock tectonics. He began working as an amanuensis in the 1930s and held this position from 1940 to 1941. He obtained his PhD. in 1941 and became a lecturer in 1942, a position he held until 1944. Arne Sandell initiated the section "Bedrock Tectonics and Groundwater" (Bergvattengruppen) within the Department of Physical Geography.

His primary student collaborator was Ingemar Larsson, who further developed the subject, making it a significant research field within the department's activities for two decades. Arne Sandell's thesis had the title "*Tektonik och morfologi inom dalformationen med om givande urbergsterräng*." (Tectonics and morphology of valleys and surrounding bedrock terrain). (Sandell, 1941).



Figure 4.21. Docent Arne Sandell. (Photo SGÅ)

Arne Sandell came from the coastal city of Lysekil, north of Gothenburg. He finished his basic schooling in Gothenburg in 1929 and spent all his academic career in Lund, where he got an MSc in 1935, Phil. Lic. in 1938, and PhD and associate professor of Geography title in 1941 (cf. SGÅ. 1941, page 198). Initially, he started as a zoologist and was amanuensis at the zoological institution at Lund University from 1933-35.

Later, his interests were transferred to geography, and he served as an assistant at the Department of Geography from 1936 to 41. He performed a significant part of his scientific fieldwork during this time. He was fascinated by the morphology of the lake basins, which was also the subject of studies by other geographers in Lund during those years. So, it is no coincidence that the sea-rich terrain in northern Dalsland interested him, and the formation of valleys there and elsewhere in Central Sweden thus became his area of research.

During fieldwork during WWII in 1941-44, Sandell was active in the porphyry and sandstone areas of western Dalarna. He paid particular attention to the post-Jotnian and post-Cambrian bedrock tectonics and breakup of the peneplain surfaces. Karna Lidmar-Bergström later took up that subject.

In Lund, he remained at the Department of Geography after his PhD as a lecturer, whereby he, among other things, maintained the teaching obligations associated with the professorship of geography in 1946-47. Still, he had difficulties in getting a permanent post. So, as early as 1942, he had to apply for part-time teaching positions outside the department at high schools in Lund and Malmö. After the probationary period of 1943-1944, he entered the field of activity to which he would become faithful, namely adult education outside the University.

Already in 1944, he joined the Hermods correspondence institute in Malmö as a part-time lecturer. Later, he became the principal of this college and high school department from 1948 until 1956. In 1956, he became the national upper secondary school principal for adults in Norrköping. In Norrköping, where he performed significant pedagogical work in building the adult education system as one of the leading lecturers in the city. He was also an upper secondary school national investigation expert and a member of Nordic Council's adult education delegation.



Figure 4.22. Lecturer Karl Erik Bergsten and colleagues during an excursion in 1942. (*Photo by Sonja Nilsson, kindly submitted by the family of Prof. Lennart Olsson*)

### *Karl Erik Bergsten (1909–1990)*

Karl Erik Bergsten was also a geographer of the Helge Nelson era with broad multidisciplinary merits in research and teaching in human and physical geography. He got his PhD and associate professorship in 1943 after a dissertation with the thesis "*Isälvfält kring norra Vättern. Fysisk-geografiska studier*" (Glacifluvial sandur fields north of lake Vättern. Physical geographical studies. (Bergsten 1943). Throughout the 1940s, he was a lecturer and course head in all the geography subjects. He also presented a second PhD in Human Geography in 1946 with a thesis "*Östergötlands bergslag. En geografisk studie*" (The mining industry area of Östergötland. A geographical study). (Bergsten, 1946).



Figure 4.23. Professor Karl Erik Bergsten leading the "allsång" during a Christmas party in "Lilla ritsalen". (Photo H. Svensson -55)



Figure 4.24. Lecturer K.E. Bergsten and colleagues amanuensis Torsten Hägerstrand (front) and Arne Sandell (back) during an excursion in 1942. (Photo by Sonja Nilsson, kindly submitted by the family of Prof. Lennart Olsson)

*Karl Erik T. A. Nordenskjöld (1912–1954).*

Karl Erik Nordenskjöld was an Associate professor from 1944 to 1945, teaching mainly geomorphology and geology. Nordenskjöld was a relative of the famous polar explorer Otto Nordenskjöld and came from the family estate at Virbo, north of Oskarshamn on the Swedish east coast.

He passed his matriculation at Linköping and then continued his studies at the University of Lund, where he took his first degree (a fil. mag, in Geography) in 1938. He went on to take his licentiate exam in 1940. After that, he started as a lecturer at Malmö Business School, a post he held while doing his fieldwork for his PhD.



Figure 4.25. Doc. Karl Erik Nordenskjöld. (Photo SGÅ 1954)

The fieldwork focused on morphological studies of the south Swedish east coast, which resulted in a PhD thesis in 1944 under the title "*Morfologiska studier inom övergångsområdet mellan Kalmarslätten och Tjust*" (Morphological studies in the transitional area between the Kalmar plain and Tjust) (Nordenskjöld, 1944). His thesis received good marks, and he was appointed as an associate professor.

His thesis was a thorough analysis of this special Swedish landscape with the character of a peneplain. Another closely related study was published that year, "Morphological Studies around the Northern parts of the Kamal Sound" (SGÅ. 1944). One of the main problems discussed in that paper was the development of the island of Blå Jungfrun in the Baltic Sea.



Figure 4.26. Doc. Karl Erik Nordenskjöld was a lecturer during a field measurement course in 1942. (Photo by Sonja Nilsson, kindly submitted by the family of Prof. Lennart Olsson)

At that time, he assumed it was of Cambrian, possibly Precambrian age. His studies paved the way for several other studies on the south Swedish peneplains, of which those of Prof. Karna Lidmar Bergström later became world-leading. In the autumn of 1945, he was appointed lecturer in Stockholm and stayed there until 1953, when he returned to Kalmar as headmaster of a college there.

Sadly, like Sven Björnsson, Karl Erik Nordenskjöld died young in 1954 at the age of only 42.

### *Ingemar, R. F. Larsson (1913-xxxx)*

Ingemar Rolf Fredrik Larsson was born on October 31<sup>st</sup>, 1913, in Växjö, the son of public school teacher Fredrik Bernard Larsson and his wife Maria Kristina, born Hallberg.

Ingemar Larsson was a specialist physical geographer whose primary focus was bedrock tectonics. He was an amanuensis from 1941 to 1945, with Dr. Arne Sandell as his mentor and supervisor. He got his Lic. Phil. in 1948 and a post as a lecturer in 1949. He got his PhD in 1954 and later his associate professor title in 1962.

In collaboration with the Swedish Geological Survey (SGU), the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute (SMHI), the Royal Institute of Technology

(KTH), the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Technology, and the Chalmers University of Technology, Ingemar Larsson led extensive integrated hydrological studies of an essential research nature that was conducted on the quaternary deposits of the Kristianstadsslätten plain. This developed into various spin-off projects and the formation of the “Bergvattengruppen” unit within the department.



Figure 4.27. Lecturer and Docent Ingemar Larsson here during a Lucia party at the department in 1960. (Photo R. Laszlo -60)

### *Olof A. Ängeby (1910-1984)*

Olof Artur Ängeby was a specialist physical geographer specializing in geomorphology in the Nordic countries, mainly glacial geomorphology and deglaciation processes. Olof A. Ängeby was born in Västra Sönnarslöv in Skåne as the son of farmer Nils Andersson and his wife Agusta, born Johansson, and had his basic education in Klippan. After the matriculation exam, he started his studies in Lund in 1928. He first studied at the teacher's seminar and took a primary school teacher's exam in 1932.

Olof A. Ängeby studied Geology, Geography, and pedagogics. He got his MSc in Geography in late 1938, became an amanuensis early, and got his Phil. Lic. in 1942 and PhD in 1947. His PhD thesis was "*Landformerna i nordvästra Jämtland och*

*angränsande delar av Nord-Trøndelag*” (Landforms of NW Jämtland and neighbouring parts of Nord Trøndelag, Norway. (Ängeby, 1947).

He became a lecturer after his PhD, continued his research, and soon got his associate professorship in 1951, and stayed at the department until 1953. He, therefore, played an essential role as a teacher during most of the 1940s and early 1950s. Parallel with his assignments at Lund University, he lectured at the primary school teachers' seminar in Karlstad from 1950 to 1956 and was later headmaster at Hola Folk High School from 1957 to 1959. In 1959, he returned to the primary school teachers' seminar in Karlstad as headmaster and stayed there until 1976. He ended his career at the Lillsved Athletics high school in Värmdö, Stockholm.

Associate Professor Olof Ängeby died on June 17<sup>th</sup>, 1984.



Figure 4.28. Lecturer and Docent Olof Ängeby during a field course in Värmland, Central Sweden in May 1952. (Photo H. Svensson -52)



Figure 4.29. From Olof Ängebys fieldwork area in Jämtland. Here, the Brudslöjan waterfall and two students during an excursion in 1947. (Photo O. Ängeby 1947)

## Helge Stålberg (1914-2004)

Helge Stålberg was born in Jönköping on Januari 17<sup>th</sup> 1914, son of Med. Dr. Karl G. Stålberg and his wife Maria Ivanowna, who was born in and came from Russia. Helge Stålberg had his pre-university education in Jönköping, matriculated in 1932, and started in Lund the same year. Helge Stålberg studied the Russian language (which he spoke fluently as it was his mother's language), pedagogics, history, and geography. He focused on human geography as a geographer. He took his bachelor's degree in 1935 and served as an amanuensis between 1937 and 1942.

Helge Stålberg reached the Phil. Lic. level in 1942 and the PhD in 1947 on a thesis "*Smålands skogs- och träförädlingsindustrier. En näringsgeografisk studie.*" (The forest and timber industries of Småland. An economic geographic study) that gave him the Docent title. (Stålberg, 1947).

Jönköpings Kristina (F) C:15 (1909-1917) Bild: 143 Sida: 136

10	Jan 17	Helge Stålberg	Enmanuel Ståhlberg	1914
		Viola	Enmanuel Ståhlberg	
11	Jan 17	Helge	Enmanuel Ståhlberg	1914
			Enmanuel Ståhlberg	
12	Jan 17	Helge	Enmanuel Ståhlberg	1914
			Enmanuel Ståhlberg	

Figure 4.30. Extract from the church birth ledger from Jönköping 1914 when Helge Stålberg was born.



Figure 4.31. Lecturer Dr. Helge Stålberg at the back of the boat with his fiancée during a field course in Värmland, Central Sweden, in May 1952. By the oars, probably amanuensis H. Blond. (Photo H. Svensson -52)

During 1942 and 1944, he had an assignment as an expert with the Swedish government and its Kommerskollegium. Helge Stålberg left the department in 1955 and got a post as a high school teacher at Rostads High School in Kalmar from 1955 to 1961. He returned to Scania in 1961 and became a lecturer in Geography and Russian at St. Petri High School in Malmö, where he stayed until retirement.

Helge Stålberg was highly active in the South Swedish Geographical Society (SGS), the Nordenskiöld Society in Finland, the Students Organisation (AF), and Föreningen Norden (the Nordic Society).

Helge Stålberg died on December 6<sup>th</sup>, 2004.

### *K. E. Allan Weinhausen (1914-2009)*

K. E. Allan Weinhausen was born in Teckomatorp as the son of teacher Joseph Weinhausen and his wife Ellen, born Persson. He took his matriculation exam in Lund in 1932 and sat at the University the same year. When Allan Weinhausen came to Lund University, he studied geography as his primary subject, got an MSc in 1931, and earned a Phil. Lic. in 1942 and was an amanuensis between 1933 and 1938. He got his PhD in 1947 on a thesis in human geography "*Norbergs bergslag samt Gunnilbo och Hamnäs till omkring 1820. Studier i områdets närings- och bebyggelsegeografi*". (The Norberg mining area and Gunnilbo and Hamnäs up to 1820. Studies in the economic- and urban geography) (Weinhausen, 1947).

Allan Weinhausen took a break from his studies from 1938 to 1946 and worked as a high school teacher in Lund.



Figure 4.32. Lector Dr. Allan Weinhausen (to the left) and fellow students during their 50<sup>th</sup> matriculation anniversary. (Picture from *Föreningen Gamla Östersund*)

He stayed a short time at the department and held temporary posts within the human geography section. He then moved to Östersund, where he got a permanent post as a

lecturer at the high school in 1948. In 1956, he became the headmaster of this school, a position he held until retirement.

Allan Weinhausen also had assignments outside the academy and the school. He was a pedagogic advisor to the Swedish film industry (SF-school film dep.), board member and chairman of the Jämtland Central Library, and board member and chairman of the Jämtlands Fornskrifts Society.

Dr. Allan Weinhausen died on December 7<sup>th</sup>, 2009.

#### 4.9.3 Assistants and amanuensis staff

As we have seen above, the amanuensis took care of the department's library and weather station and participated as teaching assistants, assistant supervisors, and handymen, especially in the field and cartography courses. During the ten-year period, these positions were gradually differentiated according to the length of service and salary benefits. At the end of the decade, there were four levels of amanuensis: 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, extra amanuensis, and 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> assistants (Table 4.6). The short time and temporary posts as amanuensis and assistants became one of the fundamental constituents in financing the graduate students' studies up to the Phil. Lic. and PhD levels. They were also significant in the pedagogical training of the young staff.

The different levels included various amounts of assistance with lecturing; basically, only the assistants had self-conducted lectures or exercises. The table below does not indicate all the different subcategories of amanuensis and assistants.

Finally, as usual, we can make statistics on these 29 assistants and amanuensis in geography and see what their studies, departmental service, and other work resulted in at that time. Seventeen of them got the Phil. Lic.-exam or reached the PhD. Nine became university or teacher-training college teachers, six became upper secondary school lecturers (of which four became principals), and six became educational teachers or equivalent at primary school levels.

Six went to another official civil service (national, municipality or county, etc.) or external professions; one died early and is unknown to us. The department is still a joint geography department, but the division concerning projects and subjects has become more apparent. For simple reasons, we will only present the staff that will later follow exclusively the physical geographical line. From various aspects, this might be unfair as some human/economic geographers became especially important persons, and academics dominating their part of geography in Sweden and internationally.

One example is Torsten Hägerstrand (Fig. 4.36), one of Sweden's most famous geographers. He is a prominent amanuensis from the 1930s, and he is primarily known for his work on migration, cultural diffusion, and time geography.

Table 4.6. Assistants and amanuensis staff at the Geography Department, Lund University During the 1940s.

NAME	Position	Period
<b>Assistants and amanuensis</b>		
<b>Torsten Hägerstrand</b>	Human Geogr.	40-49
<b>Maxwell Overton</b>	Human Geogr.	40-45
<b>Eva Maria Jönsson</b>	Human Geogr.	40-49
<b>Allan Weinhausen</b>	Human Geogr.	40-42
<b>Johan Malmström</b>	Human Geogr.	40-42
<b>Helge Stålberg</b>	Human Geogr.	40-42
<b>Arne Sandell</b>	Physical Geogr.	40-41
<b>C. E. Nordenskjöld</b>	Physical Geogr.	40
<b>Sven Dahl</b>	Human Geogr.	40
<b>Bo Segerstedt</b>	Human Geogr.	40
<b>Gunvor Landgren</b>	Human Geogr.	40
<b>Ingemar Larsson</b>	Physical Geogr.	41-45
<b>Carlo Rönnow</b>	Geogr.	41-46
<b>Arvid F. Bergdahl</b>	Physical Geogr.	41-47
<b>Irina Handamirov</b>	Geogr.	41-47
<b>Britt Lundberg</b>	Geogr.	42-43
<b>Börje Nelson</b>	Geography	42-49
<b>Bruno Odeving</b>	Human Geogr.	42-49
<b>Karin Thorburn</b>	Human Geogr.	42
<b>Birgit Bernes</b>	Human Geogr.	43
<b>Sven Godlund</b>	Human Geogr.	45-49
<b>Olof Nordström</b>	Human Geogr.	46-48
<b>Axel Wennberg</b>	Human Geogr.	47-48
<b>Lennart Améen</b>	Human Geogr.	48-49
<b>Martin Markgren</b>	Physical Geogr.	48-49
<b>Sven Behrens</b>	Physical Geogr.	49
<b>Inga Nelin</b>	Physical Geogr.	49
<b>Berndt Nilsson</b>	Geography	49
<b>Gunnar Rasmusson</b>	Physical Geogr.	49
<b>Olof Ångeby</b>	Physical Geogr.	42-47

Torsten Hägerstrand received his doctorate in 1953. His doctoral research was on cultural diffusion, and his research helped make Sweden, particularly Lund, a major center of innovative work in human and economic geography. He also influenced the practice of spatial planning in Sweden through his projects and research and by having many students follow his ideas.

#### 4.9.4 The Technical Staff

The number of technical staff was still small during the 1940s. One reason for this was that the amanuensis did most of the work in the library, instrument storerooms, rock and map collections, assisting the teacher with typing and copying teaching material, etc. However, as the academic staff increased, the number of courses grew, and the need for modern documentation of students and students' performance increased.

The general demand for modern diary keeping, bookkeeping, and budget work and reporting within the department's administration also grew. Accordingly, the number of administrative and technical support staff increased steadily year by year (Table 4.7)

Table 4.7. Technical staff at the Geography Department, Lund University During the 1940-ies.

NAME	Position	Period
<b>Technical staff</b>		
<b>Fritz Jönsson</b>	Technician	40-49
<b>Thure Silow</b>	Caretaker.	40-49
<b>Elisiv Herbertson</b>	Map drawer/painter	47-49
<b>Birgit Jeppsson</b>	Office clerk	47-48
<b>Carin Sassarsson</b>	Office clerk	48-49
<b>Klara Silow</b>	Cleaning lady	40-49

#### *Technician Fritz F. Jönsson (1883-1955).*

Fritz Ferdinand Jönsson is a long-time department profile who was a caretaker and extremely multi-talented. He worked mainly as a cartographer, not so much as a traditional caretaker and handyman. Thanks to him, the Swedish Geographical Yearbook received consistent and beautiful maps and diagrams that distinguished it, and the publications from Lund from many other geographical periodicals, doctoral dissertations and general scientific works published elsewhere.



Figure 4.33. The technician, caretaker, and multi-talented Fritz F. Jönsson. (Photo P. Bagge. /[www.alvin-portal.org/alvin/](http://www.alvin-portal.org/alvin/))

#### *Ture J. W. Silow (1901–1975)*

Ture Johan Wilhelm Silow is a long-time serving profile at the department. He was the caretaker and handyman but also a meteorological observer when the department got to the weather station. He initially lived in an apartment on the 4th floor but later moved into the caretaker's house at Sölvegatan 10 – today GIS-Centre. He lived here only briefly, and when he and his family moved out, the house was transformed into the Photographic and Remote sensing laboratory called "Fototeket".



Figure 4.34. Caretaker Ture Silow during a department party at the home of Inga Nelin in the late 1960s. (Photo R. Laszlo)



Figure 4.35. Cartographer Elisiv Herbertson during Jan O. Mattsson's 50<sup>th</sup> birthday in 1980. To the left is office clerk Piotr Czarkowski. (*Photo R. Laszlo -80*)

#### *Elisiv Herbertson (1925-2017)*

Svea Ingrid Elisiv Herbertson was born in Lund on January 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1925, and joined the department in 1947. Elisiv Herbertson was a cartographer mainly occupied with copying old, valuable, and fragile property, villages, cities, and other maps into durable working materials for human geographers. She also drew maps, graphs, figures, etc., for the researcher's theses, papers, and similar material for Geografiska Notiser and SGÅ.

(The material in this section above is partly based upon K. E. Bergsten's material from the information letter "INFO-bl. V.T. 1981:6")

#### **4.9.5 Years of Changes**

World War II was a breakthrough for science on a broad front. This created great confidence in research in almost all scientific fields, including Geography. In Sweden, the national research committee at the war's end advocated a robust investment in research and education. In the case of geography, the subject was to be divided into two parts—one under the faculty of physical sciences and one under the faculty of social sciences.

Even though the integrated geography subject was cherished and advocated by the present subject representatives nationwide, they could not help but swallow the bait—the number of professorships in geography doubled. So, from then on, there were two professors in geography at each major University in Sweden, one in Physical geography and one in Human and economic geography.

#### 4.9.6 The Split

In Lund, it was decided to divide the subjects as early as 1947-48, and in Uppsala in 1949. Stockholm followed five years later, and Gothenburg ended the division of subjects as late as 1961. These changes and the delay in the process were due to local circumstances.

Usually, the division meant adding a new professor with a human/economic-geographical focus. Among other things, it meant that Uppsala University got its first female professor, Gerd Enequist. Accordingly, the first female holder of a regular professorship at Uppsala University was appointed as late as 1949, when Gerd Enequist became a social and economic geography professor.

When the formal decision on the division of the subject of geography came in 1947, Professor Helge Nelson was profoundly concerned and promptly resigned from his post and Associate Professor Doc. Erik Ljungner from Uppsala succeeded him.

Professor Erik Ljungner was appointed on February 1st, 1948, and took office in the autumn of 1948 as holder of the new Physical geographical professorship.

Organising the split took some time, as did getting a human geography professor appointed and in place. Associate Professors Sven Björnsson and Karl Erik Bergsten alternately stepped in as the acting Professor until a new professor of geography, especially human geography with economic geography at Lund University, could be appointed in 1954. As Associate Professor Sven Björnsson died in December 1950, Karl Erik Bergsten was the acting professor for most of this time, up to 1954.

The new Professor of Geography, especially human geography with economic geography at Lund University, became Carl David Hannerberg (originally Pettersson), born on July 29<sup>th</sup>, 1900, in Vintrosa parish, Örebro county. He got the professorship but was in the post for only five years, from 1954 to 1956.

Table 4.8. Number of students in geography courses during the 1940s.

YEAR	AUTUMN	SPRING	TOTAL	LIC - LEVEL	PROFESSOR
1940/1941	28	37	65	13	Nelson
1941/1942	54	35	89	13	Nelson
1942/1943	48	54	102	8	Nelson
1943/1944	40	45	85	12	Nelson
1944/1945	40	53	93	10	Nelson
1945/1946	42	46	88	11	Nelson
1946/1947	52	40	92	14	Nelson
1947/1948	24	22	46	16	Bergsten
1948/1949	16	19	35	16	Ljungner
1949/1950	22	23	45	15	Ljungner

As the split of the geography subject came with force from above and was not welcomed by the departments, it was decided on September 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1948, that the seminars in Lund should have an alternating human and physical geographical chairman. In this way, the split should come gradually. The term Human Geographical Phil. Lic. seminar with Sven Björnsson or Karl Erik Bergsten as chairman was used from June 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1948, alternating with a Physical Geographical Phil. Lic. seminar with Prof. Erik Ljungner as chairman.

Still, the divorce became more and more strictly implemented. On May 18<sup>th</sup>, 1951, Prof. David Hannerberg stated in the minutes: §.4. *“Presented the chairman a desire for better contact between the physical and human geographical groups within the Phil. Lic.-seminars”*.

The division was there, and not everyone wholly welcomed it.

(The material in this section above is partly based upon K. E. Bergsten's personal reflections from the information letter “INFO-bl. V.T. 1978:1”)

## 4.10 The offices and other premises

### 4.10.1 Changes

#### *The third floor*

The main area of the Geography Department was on the third floor. Following the split into two departments, some changes to the offices and other premises were implemented on the third and north end of the fourth floors. The main changes took place on the third floor with the main map drawing room, which was split into two sections with a new wall (Fig. 4.32). The library was also extended, as one of the adjacent offices was transformed by opening a new door, and the toilet and sleeping cabinet were removed.

The main lecture hall was also renovated, and new seats and tables were installed. After the renovation, it had 56 theatre-like seats with fixed tables in front. As before, the capacity could be extended by opening the large folding doors into the large map drawing room during dissertations and other significant events. To improve the acoustics, a thick red curtain covered the whole back wall of the room (Fig. 4.33).

The caretaker had two rooms on the third floor opposite the main lecture hall for copying machines, instruments, and storage. There was also a fireproof Archive room

with a giant safe. In addition to traditional archive material, this room contained old and especially valuable antique books, atlases, and maps.

In the corridor of the third floor outside the library entrance, there were floor-to-ceiling-high cabinets for wall maps on rolls.

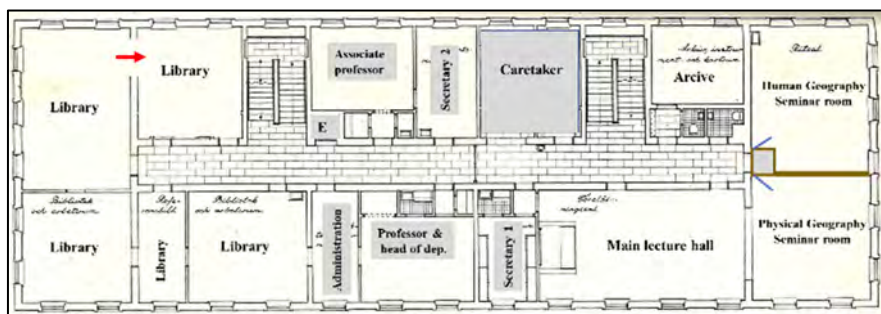


Figure 4.36. The architect's drawing of the third floor with the main changes indicated.

### *The fourth floor*

The fourth floor, with the small map drawing room (“Lilla ritsalen”) and its two huge, 2x6-meter oak drawing tables (Fig. 4.33), underwent several changes when the departments split. First, the weather station was moved into a separate room, the former toilet room for the amanuensis. In addition, all the small apartments for the amanuensis were changed into more normal offices for the more senior staff.

A new wall split one of the amanuensis apartments into two, and a new corridor was formed by removing one apartment's toilet. A telephone booth was placed at the inner end of the new corridor (Fig. 4.34). The larger offices here were allocated to the associate professors and the smaller ones to the lecturers.

The amanuensis staff no longer lived at the department and had to share small offices on the fifth floor.



Figure 4.37. The interior of the main lecture hall during Harald Svenson's dissertation on May 5<sup>th</sup>, 1959, with the folding doors to the large drawing room at the back open. (Photo R. Laszlo -59)

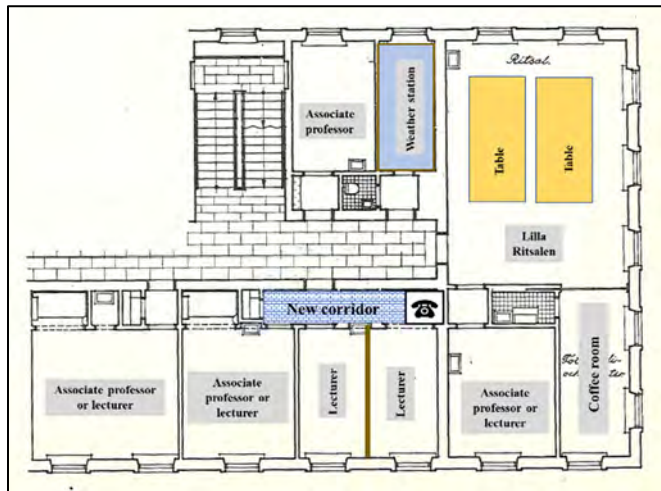


Figure 4.38. Sketch outline of the fourth floor of the geography department during the 1950s-1960s after renovation.

### *The fifth floor*

The majority of the other offices, especially for the amanuensis staff, were on the fifth floor. These office rooms were of various sizes and only had roof windows. All the departments, geology, physical, and human geography, used them as offices for their amanuensis. Physical geography had the rooms in the northern part, geology in the

southern, and human geography in the middle. No toilet facilities were on this floor, and these rooms were of poor quality and mainly allocated to the younger staff. From the northernmost room of the fifth floor, there was an access ladder to the meteorological observation platform on the roof (Fig. 3.2 and 3.4).

Above the fifth floor was also an attic for storage and access to a small roof platform with a flagpole. Here, the caretaker hoisted the Swedish flag on each national flag day/holiday and each day with a dissertation.

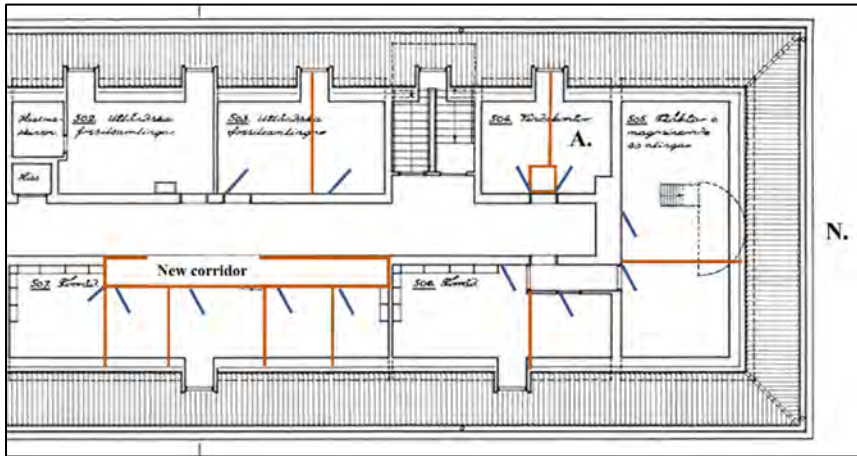


Figure 4.39. Sketch outline of the fifth floor of the geography department during the 1950s-1960s after renovation. Brown is the new walls, and blue is the doors.

## 4.11 The end of the Nelson era

When a new frontal change from a more descriptive and synthetic to a more analytical approach in Geography took place in the 1940s, Nelson had some difficulty accepting this change in the subject of Geography. Nelson's research effort spanned over 50 years, and he still strongly advocated a joint geographical subject. With a rare willpower, enthusiasm, and conviction, he maintained it as long as possible, and when it was no longer possible, he resigned in 1948.

### *National Association of Geography Teachers*

After intervening in many contexts for promoting and improving the school's geography (i.e., Nelson, 1945), Nelson 1933 initiated and conducted the formation of

the Association of Geography Teachers (later the National Association of Geography Teachers), which he then led as chairman for ten years.

### *Geografiska Notiser*

In 1943, he started the association's magazine, *Geografiska Notiser*. Professor H. Nelson also wrote schoolbooks (e.g., Nelson, 1945), most of which were published in their first editions from 1927 to 1933. They played a dominant role in school geography<sup>3</sup> for a quarter of a century. He also enthusiastically participated in public education work, where he worked for many years at the Central Bureau of Popular Scientific Lectures.



Figure 4.40. The interior of the main lecture hall is on the third floor. The upper picture is of Professors Edgar Kant and Karl Erik Quenzel in 1967. In the lower audience during Professor Karl Erik Bergsten's retirement lecture 1976. (Photo R. Laszlo 1967 & 1976)

In rows of articles in newspapers and magazines, he sought to popularize geography and often wanted to discuss and correct what he considered wrong and distorted in the development of Geography.

Prof. H. Nelson's years as emeritus were filled with completing the work "*Studies on Swedish business, seasonal work, and population movements during the 19th and 20th centuries*". He completed this 600-page book at the age of 81. With astonishing consistency and perseverance, he collected material in the archives from newspaper articles, activity reports, and letters about Swedish business and trade information. This was his main interest and theme that ran as a common thread throughout his life, apart from the early years he devoted to physical geography.

Prof. Helge Nelson was primarily an inspiring teacher, and geography filled his entire world. He took on a great workload, and his role as a leader in the design of Swedish geography for decades was completely indisputable. Prof. Helge Nelson entered the sphere of geography when the subject as a science was emerging in Sweden, and he played an essential role in this stage of its development.

#### 4.11.1 PhD thesis in Geography during the 1940s.

The numbering of the thesis is according to the institutional series. "MEDDELANDE FRÅN LUNDS UNIVERSITETS GEOGRAFISKA INSTITUTION. Serie Avhandlingar."

V. **Arne Sandell**: Tektonik och morfologi inom dalformationen med om givande urbergsterräng. (1941).

VI. **Sven Dahl**: Torna och Bara. Studier i Skånes bebyggelse- och näringsgeografi före 1860. (1942).

VII. **Karl Erik Bergsten**: Isälvsfält kring norra Vättern. Fysisk-geografiska studier. (1943).

VIII. **Carl Erik Nordenskjöld**: Morfologiska studier inom övergångsområdet mellan Kalmarsslätten och Tjust. (1944).

IX. **Sven Björnsson**: Blekinge. En studie av det blekingska kulturlandskapet. (1946).

X. **Karl Erik Bergsten**: Östergötlands bergslag. En geografisk studie. (1946).

XI. **Tor Holmquist**: Den halländska vinterfiskehamnsfrågan. (1947).

XII. **Olof Ångeby**: Landformerna i nordvästra Jämtland och angränsande delar av Nord-Trøndelag. (1947) (Fig. 4.36).

- XIII. **Axel Wennberg:** Lantbebyggelsen i nordöstra Östergötland 1600—1875. (1947).
- XIV. **Lars Bjerning:** Skånes jord- och stenindustri. Dess utveckling, lokalisering och betydelse ur näringsgeografisk synvinkel. (1947).
- XV. **Allan Weinhaven:** Norbergs bergslag samt Gunnilbo och Ramnäs till omkring 1820. Studier i områdets närings- och bebyggelsegeografi. (1947).
- XVI. **Helge Stålberg:** Smålands skogs- och träförädlingsindustrier. En näringsgeografisk studie. (1947).
- XVII. **Folke Lågnert:** Veteodlingen i södra och mellersta Sverige. (1949).

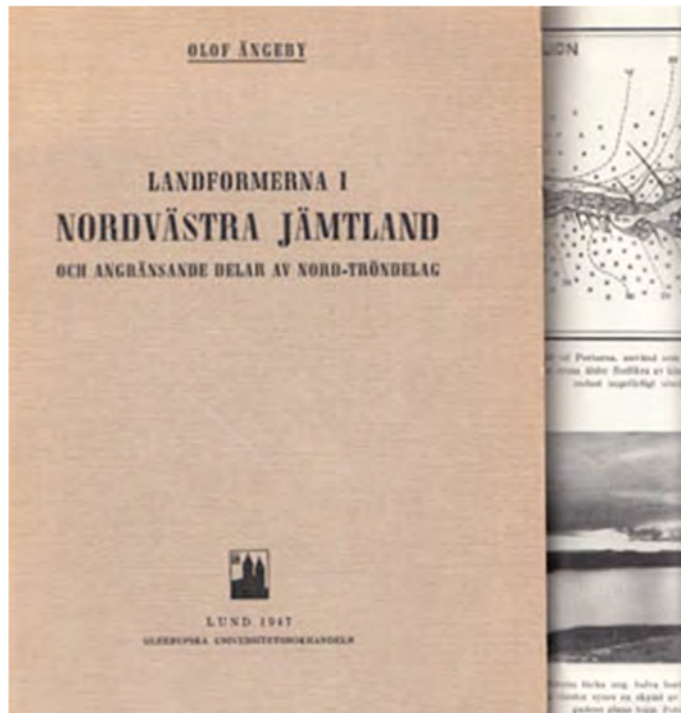


Figure. 4.41. The front page of the thesis of Olof Ängeby (1947). "Landformerna i nordvästra Jämtland och angränsande delar av Nord-Trøndelag".

## 5 THE 1950S.



## 5.1 A divided subject

The 1950s started with a division in the geography department. From now on, this paper will primarily focus on the physical geography department. However, both subjects continued to share the same facilities and technical staff and to instruct students in the joint geography subject.

<b>Geography Lic. level</b> <u><b>Specialisation Physical Geography</b></u> a. Participation in the lic seminars b. Reading course c. Field course d. Lic thesis	Semester  6 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Pedagogics</b>	6 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Other subjects like Biology, History etc.</b>	5 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Other subjects like Biology, History etc.</b>	4 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Geography A, 3-betyg</b> <u><b>Specialisation Physical Geography</b></u> a. Geology and Geomorphology b. Meteorology and Climatology c. Field course d. 3-betyg Thesis	3 <sup>rd</sup>
<b>Geography A, 2 betyg</b> a. Population geography b. Urban geography c. Economic Geography d. Regional Geography e. Field course	2 <sup>nd</sup>
<b>Geography A, 1-betyg</b> Containing; a. Cartography and Geodesy b. Geology and Geomorphology c. Meteorology and Climatology	1 <sup>st</sup>

Figure 5.1. The general outline of the courses in Geography during the 1940-ies and 1950-ies. The three years of study gave a BSc. If you added one extra year and another 3-betyg subject, you got an MSc.

The courses, however, were divided into human and physical geography; only the extensive field courses at the end of the undergraduate studies could have a combined outline. This means that there still is much of a shared history and cooperation.

The outline in Figure 5.1 illustrates a study sequence in Geography over three years with a specialization in Physical geography. The first semester started with a course for physical and human geographers' standard courses in cartography, geodesy, geology and geomorphology, and meteorology and climatology, which included hydrology and oceanography. The second semester was also common for all students in Geography and included Population Geography, Urban Geography, Economic Geography, Regional Geography, and a Field course. After this first year, the students chose their specialization into either Physical or Human/Economic Geography. They are now at the 3-betyg level, including reading courses in Geology and Geomorphology, Meteorology and Climatology, a Field course, and a 3-betyg Thesis.

The students who choose the human/economic specialization have a corresponding outline of courses. After the 3<sup>rd</sup> semester, the student typically takes other subjects like Biology (Zoology and/or Botany), History, Social Sciences, Economics Pedagogics, etc., up to a total of 6-betyg to get a BSc. If the student wants an MSc, he or she must add a fourth year and another subject with 3-betyg. With the MSc, you can then continue to the Phil. Lic-level and the PhD-level. The first period of the Phil. Lic/PhD-level includes participation in all weekly Phil. Lic. seminars, several reading courses, field courses, and excursions.

The fieldwork for your Phil. Lic. -thesis, which is compiled in one handwritten or typed copy, is handed in for approval by the professor. Pass or fail, nothing else. There is no dissertation, but the material might be presented at a seminar, and a summary might be published in SGÅ.

If the professor approves it and you pass, the Phil. Lic. -thesis might be the basis for a PhD thesis. Additional fieldwork is required, and the student often takes another 2-4 years to complete a PhD thesis.

Only a small number of students passed the Phil. Lic. level, either by their choice or because their theses were not considered good enough to be developed to the PhD level.

Leaving the University with "only" a Phil. Lic. was, in most cases, not a big tragedy or failure during the 1940s -1960s. A Phil. Lic. indeed, gave a high status and respect and was a grantee to get a high and well-paid position in the school world or elsewhere in administration and society.

### 5.1.1 Course Outline and Teaching

The teaching of geography during the late 1940s and the 1950s continued more or less as before despite the division into two different departments. The students were initially not very much affected by the new situation. All students studied geography and took courses accordingly in separate subject sequences in both physical and human/economic geography. Only when they were specialising during the third year and writing an MSc thesis did they take specific courses and get their supervision from the specific subject staff of their choice.

It was not until 1967 that the new subject and course, Earth Science (Geovetenskap), was introduced. Students can now study physical geography without taking human/economic geography courses and follow a line directly to Phil. Lic. and PhD. Very few used this option because if you were to become a geography teacher, having physical and human/economic geography in your courses was compulsory. It was only if you were very much directed directly into a research career in either of the subjects that you did not. Still, as human/economic geography fell under the faculty of Arts and physical geography under the faculty of Science, especially foreign students and some students aiming for an international career preferred to take courses only in science and vice versa.

## 5.2 Professor and Staff

### 5.2.1 Erik Ljungner (1892-1954)

The first professor, specifically in Physical geography, became Erik Ljungner (Fig. 5.3), a geographer and geologist with traditional multidisciplinary geographic training, including human and physical Geography. Ljungner was born on May 21<sup>st</sup>, 1892, in Ljungs parish in western Sweden as the son of primary school teacher J. Reinhart Ljungner and his wife Maria (Fig. 5.2). After the matriculation exam, he was a student at the Swedish National Survey Institute before he joined the Gothenburg High School and got his BSc in 1920 and master's degree at in 1921. He then moved to Uppsala University and got his Lic. Phil. degree in Geography in 1924 and Geology in 1930 and defended his PhD in 1927. The title on his PhD-thesis was "*Spaltentektonik und Morphologie der schwedischen Skagerak-Küste I, II*".

In 1924, Ljungner was a cartographer at the Swedish archaeological excavations in Greece (near Asine) and was employed as a state geologist at Argentina's geological survey from January 1927 to December 31, 1931.



vegetation and ecological classifications, and human geographic and anthropological observations.

Erik Ljungner was a skilled field surveyor who used modern, accurate mapping methods (Fig. 5.4). In the parts of Argentina where he operated, there was no national geodetic network or measurements. The expedition and project work started from the very beginning with this, making base maps for the more detailed investigations of geology, glaciology, and geomorphology.

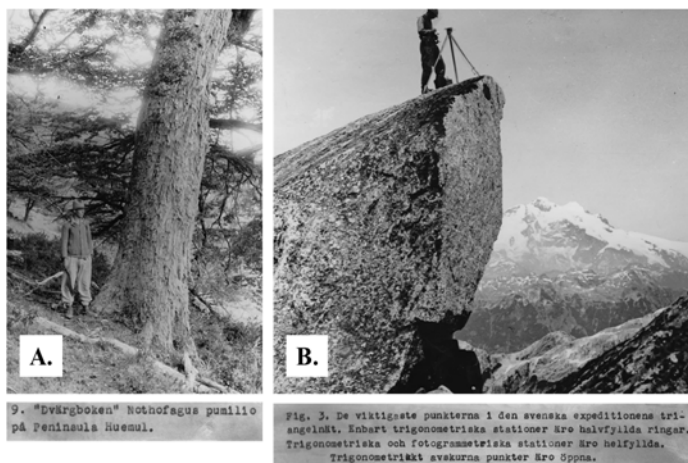


Figure 5.4. Two exceedingly rare photos with Erik Ljungner in them from the reports from the Nahuel Huapi Expedition to Patagonia. The original figure captions are shown below each photo. (*Photo E. Ljungner -33*)

After graduating with a BSc in Uppsala, he had a background as a surveying student within the Swedish National Geodetic Institute. He used several modern mapping techniques for his analyses, including those in three dimensions. He was a very skilled photographer, not only for good illustrative photos, as seen from his extensive field reports, but also as a basis for photogrammetric mapping and detailed ecological, geomorphological and geological descriptions of the terrain.

Despite being a very skilled photographer, he also illustrated his reports with pencil drawings or watercolour paintings when this was the best way to illustrate vegetation (Fig. 5.5).

Ljungner's main works and publications were focused upon physical geographical subjects and included.

- “Om övre marina gränsen i Uddevallatrakten” (1923),

- "Spalten tektonik und Morphologie der schwedischen Skagerak-Kuste" (1927),
- "A forest section through the Andes of Northern Patagonia" (1939),
- "Deformationen der Grundgebirgs-oberfläche unter dem kaledonischen Gebirgsrand in Lappland" (1943),
- "East-west balance of the quaternary ice caps in Patagonia and Scandinavia" (1949) "Urbergsytans form vid fjällranden" (1950)
- "Nahuel Huapi: Ein geographischer Querschnitt durch die Anden in Patagonien: Bericht Nr. 6 der schwedischen wissenschaftlichen Expedition nach Patagonien 1932-34" (1959) (Fig. 5.5).

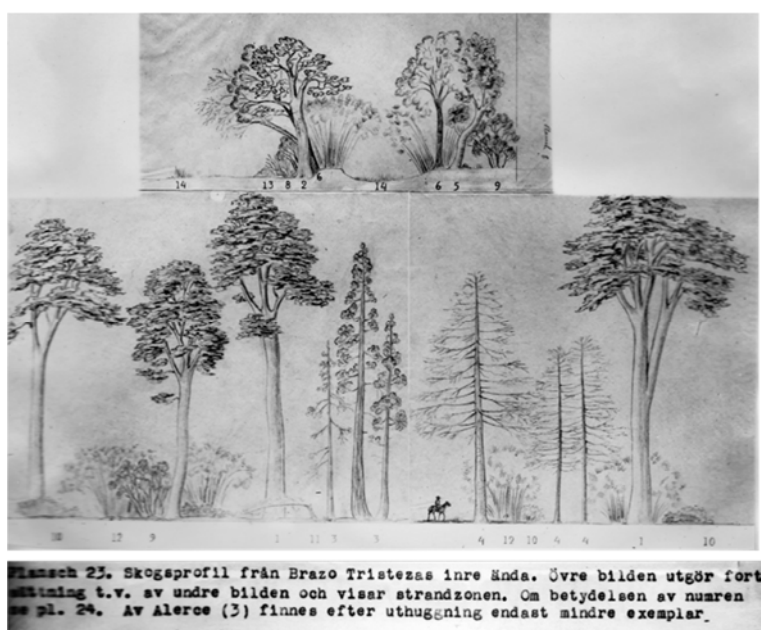


Figure 5.5. Pencil drawings of different tree species by Erik Ljungner from the reports from the Nahuel Huapi Expedition to Patagonia. The original figure caption in Swedish is shown below the drawing. (Photo J. Åkerman)

Accordingly, in 1948, geography was developed into a separate subject, and Erik Ljungner became the first to hold a professorship in Geography, especially physical geography, at Lund University. With his experience from extensive travels and trips in Northern Sweden for the Boliden's mining company 1939 to 1946 and including the expedition to the Andes in South America 1932 to 1934,



Figure 5.6. The front page of the original appendix (No. 42) contains photos and illustrations accompanying one of six reports from the Nahuel Huapi Expedition to Patagonia. (Photo J. Åkerman)



Figure 5.7. Expedition boxes from Prof. Erik Ljungner's long expedition to South America in 1932-34. These have been reused since then and have travelled worldwide. (Photo J. Åkerman -2021)

Prof. Ljungner was a skilled field geographer surveyor who used modern accurate mapping methods. He became a new, modern department head and changed and modified the work and directions of teaching and research within the new Department of Physical Geography at Lund University.

In this respect, he pioneered a technology with air photos that is now widely used in all modern mapping and landscape interpretation. This later developed into a special science methodology called remote sensing, which Professor Ljungner implemented and promoted at the department in Lund. A sub-section of air photo interpretation and mapping soon developed under the leadership of Associate Professor Harald

Svensson. New equipment was acquired, and air photo interpretation was added to the course curricula.

Still, air photographic interpretation was a “difficult” methodology until the end of WWII. Before that, all air photos were classified material and could only be studied at a military base under observation. Air photographic interpretation became easy as air photos could be bought and stored at the department. Air photographic interpretation could now also be included in the courses at all levels, and a substantial library of Swedish and international air photos was developed.

All new PhD Theses during the 1950s show his legacy. They contained good illustrations and used air photo interpretation and mapping as key methods.

Erik Ljungner's professorship and research were influenced by his work in geomorphology, glaciology, and tectonics in Argentina and western Sweden, glacial geology, and morphology in the Swedish-Norwegian mountains. The physical geographical specialization in the different research projects that started at the end of the 1940s and the beginning of the 1950s is evident.



Figure 5.8. One of the expedition boxes from Prof. Erik Ljungner's expedition to South America from 1932 to 1934 was reused. (Photo J. Åkerman -72, & B. Malmström 1978)

The leading publications from the department at that time were the different PhD theses and various papers in SGÅ. It is noteworthy that the thesis was still published in Swedish. Only Prof Ljungner's paper about the Andes was published in another language—German. A few papers were published in English in *Geografiska Annaler* and conference proceedings during the 1950s. It was not until the 1960s that publications in English in *Geografiska Annaler* and international magazines became essential and the standard.

The main topics of the PhD projects were.

### 1. Fluvial erosion.

A. Olof Ängeby: "*Erosionen i recenta Vattenfall*". (1951).

### 2. Glacial Geomorphology.

A. Arvid F. Bergdahl: "*Israndsbildningar i östra Syd- och Mellansverige med särskild hänsyn till åsarna*". (1953).

B. Olof Ängeby: "*Toppkonstans, erosionsytor och passdalar i Jämtland och Tröndelag*". (1955).

C. Gunnar Johnsson: "*Glacialmorfologiska studier i södra Sverige*". (1956),

D. Harald Svensson: "*Glaciation och morfologi. En glacialgeografisk studie i ett tvärsnitt genom Skanderna mellan södra Helgelandskusten och Kultsjödalen*", (1959),

E. Erik Ljungner; "*Nahuel Huapi. Ein geographischer Querschnitt durch die Anden in Patagonien*". (1959)

### 3. Bedrock Tectonics.

A. Sven E. Behrens: "*Morfometriska, morfogenetiska och tektoniska studier av de nordvästskånska urbergsåsarna, särskilt Kullaberg*". (1953).

## 5.3 The New Situation

### 5.3.1 The Death of Erik Ljungner

Erik Ljungner started his post as a professor of Geografi, especially Physical Geografi, at Lund University on February 1, 1948. He took his job seriously and moved to Lund with his wife, Anna Hildegard (born ) Svensson, a schoolteacher. The department's

staff were adequate, and teaching and research went smoothly despite the new split subject.

However, Erik Ljungner died on Mars on the 13<sup>th</sup> of 1954, at 62 years old, after only six years at the chair. This was a severe blow to the department, which had just settled into the new organisational situation with a new professor. The most likely candidate to step in would have been Associate Professor K. E. Bergsten, but he had been appointed professor in Gothenburg two years earlier, in 1952, and had left the department for this post.

The Associate professors at the department at the beginning of the 1950s were Sven E. Behrens and Olof Ängeby. These two were eligible to step in as deputies and acting professors while the recruitment process of finding a new professor started and proceeded.

Associate Professor Olof Ängeby was the oldest and had the longest experience and history at the department but had just in 1950 accepted and started at a post as senior lecturer in Geography at the primary school teacher's seminary in Karlstad. Accordingly, Associate Professor Sven E. Behrens was the only one with a senior post with the merits that could meet the requirements to become the Acting professor.

As of April 1954, Associate Professor Sven E. Behren became the acting professor of the Department, a post he held until 1958 when the post after Erik Ljungner was appointed to Professor Karl Erik Bergsten after a long process.

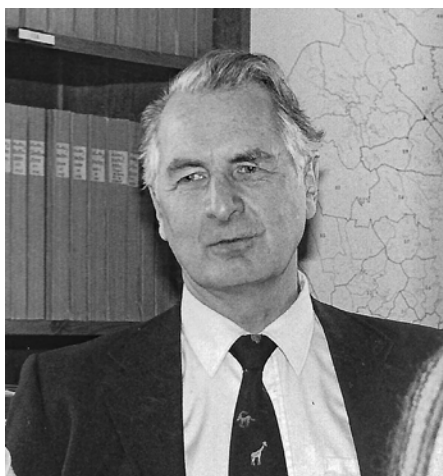


Figure 5.9. Docent Sven Erik Behrens as a senior Associate Professor in 1980. (*Photo Rezső Laszlo -80*)

### 5.3.2 The evaluation

The applicants to the post as the new professor in Geography, especially Physical Geography after Erik Ljungner at Lund University were.

- Associate Professor Sven E. Behrens, Lund
- Professor Karl Erik Bergsten, Göteborg,
- Associate Professor Nils Björsjö, Göteborg,
- Associate Professor Magnus Fries, Uppsala,
- Phil. Lic. Sten Rudberg, Uppsala,
- Associate Professor Carl C. Wallén, Stockholm,
- Associate Professor Olof Ängeby, Karlstad,
- Professorn Kaare Ström, Oslo.

The evaluation committee was.

- Professor Filip Hjulström, Uppsala,
- Professor Ilmari Hustich, Helsinki, and
- Professor Niels Nielsen, Copenhagen

The process started in November 1954 and took a long time. The evaluations went back and forth without the evaluators reaching a consensus. Still, after a year, in December 1955, the Science faculty at Lund University made a final decision. Professor Karl Erik Bergsten, Göteborg, was put first, with Associate Professor Carl C. Wallén, Stockholm, as the second. Phil. Lic. Sten Rudberg, Uppsala, had passed his PhD during the process, obtained the Associate Professor status, and got a place among the first three.

Associate Professor Sven E. Behrens, Lund, and Associate Professor Olof Ängeby, Karlstad, were evaluated as not eligible for a professorship despite being Associate professors. This started a process of appeals from Behrens, Ängeby and a few other applicants that lasted until 1958. The appeals did not dispute the ranking with Karl Erik Bergsten as the first but that Associate Professor Sven E. Behrens, Lund, and Associate Professor Olof Ängeby, Karlstad were evaluated as not eligible for a professorship despite being Associate professors.

Sven E. Behrens was evaluated as too young and inexperienced, and Olof Ängeby had a weak publication rate after his PhD. The appeals were not heard and acknowledged,

and finally, Karl Erik Bergsten, who had been the professor in Gothenburg from 1952 to 1958, left his post there and returned home to his “mother department” in Lund.

The working climate between him and the new Professor Karl Erik Bergsten was initially tense, and Sven E. Behrens took on assignments outside the department for some time and was on leave for an assignment as a visiting professor in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, during the period 1969-1971.



Figure 5.10. The announcement regarding the professorship in Sydsvenska Dagbladet on December 8<sup>th</sup>, 1955.

### 5.3.3 The Acting Professor Sven Erik Behrens (1919-2001)

Associate Professor Sven E. Behrens became the acting professor of the Department in 1954 after the early death of Prof. Ljungner, a post he held as acting professor until

1958 when the post was appointed to Karl Erik Bergsten after a lengthy evaluation process.

Sven Erik Behrens was born October 20, 1919, the son of landlord Arvid Nilsson and his wife Hildur Maria (born Kullenstein) in Jonstorp in the northwest part of Skåne (Fig. 5.10). He had his basic schooling in Jonstorp and Höganäs. He took his matriculate exam in Helsingborg in 1939. Exactly when he changed his name from Nilsson to Behrens is not clear, but most likely, it was when he started at Lund University.

He started at Lund University in September 1939, studying Geography and Pedagogics, with Geography as his primary subject. He got his bachelor's in 1943 and master's in Geography in 1945. Parallel with his studies, he served as a folk high school teacher during 1939-40 and 1945-46 and from 1949 to 1951 as a college teacher in Lund. He also held an assistant post at the geography department in 1949.

Jonstorp (M) Cl:7 (1895-1935) Bild: 1280 Sida: 122

1919 års Födelsebok för Jonstorp

Födelsedatum	Född	Födelseort	Barnens namn	Föräldrar		Födelsedatum för föräldrar	Mödrans namn	Barnets namn
				Fader	Moder			
25 Okt 1919	1	Jonstorp	Arvid Nilsson	Fader: Arvid Nilsson 80/3	Moder: Hildur Maria Kullenstein 75/12	80/3	Jonstorp	320
26 Okt 20 1919	1	Jonstorp	Sven Erik	Fader: Arvid Nilsson 80/3	Moder: Hildur Maria Kullenstein 75/12	80/3	Jonstorp	320
27 Okt 25 1919	1	Jonstorp	Lise Margareta	Fader: Arvid Nilsson 80/3	Moder: Hildur Maria Kullenstein 75/12	80/3	Jonstorp	320
28 Okt 30 1919	1	Jonstorp	Arvid Nilsson	Fader: Arvid Nilsson 80/3	Moder: Hildur Maria Kullenstein 75/12	80/3	Jonstorp	320

Figure 5.11. A copy of the birth ledger when Sven Erik Nilsson (Behrens) was born.

Sven Erik Behrens (Fig. 5.8) then achieved his licentiate in 1951 and the PhD in 1953 on his thesis "Morfometriska, morfogenetiska och tektoniska studier av de nordvästskånska urbergssåsarna, särskilt Kullaberg" (Morphometric, morphogenetic and tektonik studies of the northwest Scanian horsts, especially Kullaberg) (Fig. 5.11).

The thesis directly elevated him to the level of Associate Professor. He also brought with him teaching merits and experiences from various assignments in elementary and high schools.

His publications during the 1950s and early 1960s included “Kontinent- och bergskedjebildning” (1953), ”Sjuhundra mil - några glimtar från de svenska strändernas formvärld” (1958), ”Küstentypen in Schweden” (1959), ”Regional Geography of Sweden” (1960), ”Skånes kuster” (1960), ”Globalmorfologi” (1961).

The publications from the department were all in Swedish until the end of the 1940s, with a few exceptions in German! The 1950s started with a completely new view of publications. To play on the international scene, the research from the department must be presented in English. To have some control of the publication output, the department started the new Institutional series “Lund studies in geography” Serie A (Physical Geography), B (Human geography), and C (General and Mathematical Geography).” In these series, original and translated works (including reprints from conferences, etc.) from the department should be published.

Associate Professor Sven Erik Behrens was engaged early in the status and development of geography at the elementary and high school levels and, hence, also at the teachers’ training seminars in Lund and Malmö. Various school reforms followed the development of geography at universities in the 1950s. It took some time, but from 1964, geography in upper secondary schools was split up and partly integrated into “social studies” and “natural studies,” respectively.

Again, this negatively affected the universities’ geographical institutions as their courses had to be adjusted accordingly, which took time.

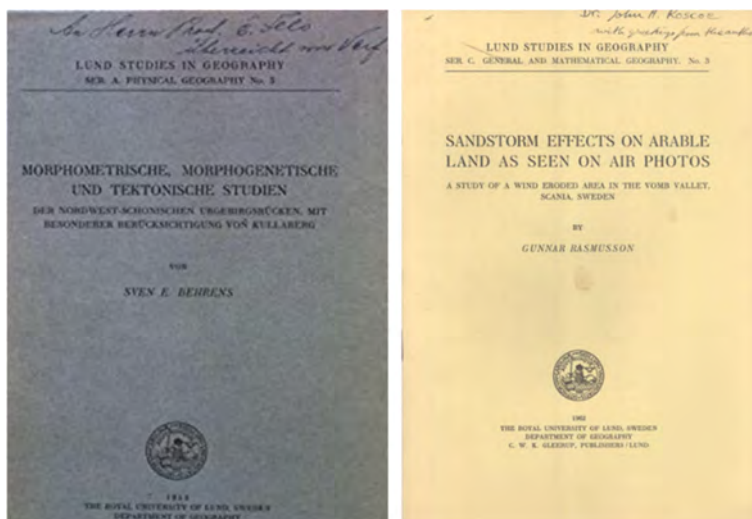


Figure 5.12. The new institutional series, “Lund Studies in Geography A (Physical Geography) and C (General and Mathematical Geography,” became important channels for the department, and the publications were in English.

The teacher's training programs and the recruitment of research students from the geography courses changed completely. So, at the peak of scientific success and new recognition, the geographical field of university study lost its base from the general school education in one blow!

We still suffer from this today in the 2020s, even if some positive things and possibilities exist for both physical and human geography within these new constructions, provided that geography is maintained in grades 6-9.

#### 5.3.4 Professor Karl Erik Bergsten (1909–1990)

**Karl Erik Bergsten** (Fig. 4.13 & 5.12) became a Licentiate in Geography in 1936 and a PhD in 1943 with the thesis “Sandur fields north of Lake Vättern. Physic geographical studies” “*Isälvfält kring norra Vättern. Fysisk-geografiska studier*” and Associate Professor there the same year. He followed up with a second thesis, now in traditional unsplit geography, in 1946 with a thesis “*Östergötlands bergslag. En geografisk studie*” (The mining industry area of Östergötland. A geographical study”). (Bergsten, 1946).



Figure 5.13. K. E Bergsten when he got the professor's chair in Gothenburg in 1952. Hidden in the background is amanuensis Herbert Blond. (Photo SGÅ)

He was the main editor of the Swedish Geographical Yearbook (SGÅ) from 1951 to 1981 and a member of the board of Alnarp's Agricultural Institute (later the Alnarp Agricultural University) from 1966. He was elected a member of the Royal

Physiographic Society in Lund in 1956 and the Royal Danish Society of Sciences in 1968.

Karl-Erik Bergsten has been a prominent figure in the geography department since the 1930s. He is a geographer from the Nelson school and has experience in human and physical geography. When the subject was divided in 1947-1948, he functioned as an acting professor of human geography with Dr. Sven Björnsson until a new professor of geography could be appointed at Lund University, especially human geography with economic geography.

When Professor Fredrik Enquist in Gothenburg retired in 1952, Bergsten assumed his chair as a geography professor at Gothenburg University. Bergsten held that position until 1958, when he returned to Lund and took the chair after Erik Ljungner and was then succeeded by Prof. Sten Rudberg in Gothenburg

#### 5.3.5 Professor Edgar Kant. (1902-1978)

Professor Edgar Kant remained in Sweden after World War II and collaborated on research projects, preferably with the department's human geographers. His main activities initially also focused on a project involving physical geographers: the multilingual dictionary of geographical terms in thirteen different languages (Fig 5.13). Professor Edgar Kant's large office was on the fourth floor next to the "Lilla Ritsalen," where he kept his private library and all the material for the multilingual dictionary of geographical terms.

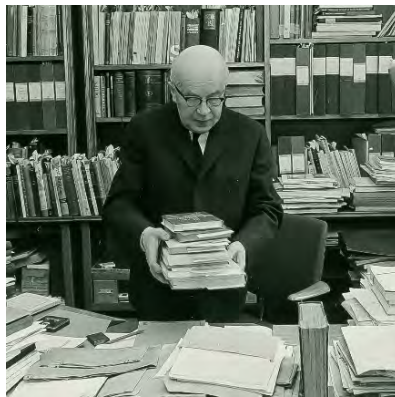


Figure 5.14. Professor Edgar Kant inside his office on the fourth floor, where he collected the material for the multilingual dictionary of geographical terms. (Photo R. Laszlo -67)

The Department of Human Geography recognized his importance and capacity, and he was appointed as a research assistant from 1947 to 1950. After that, he became a senior lecturer in economic and social geography from 1950 to 1964. From 1964 until his retirement in 1967, he was appointed and served as a Professor of human and economic geography.

Professor Edgar Kant died on October 16<sup>th</sup>, 1978.

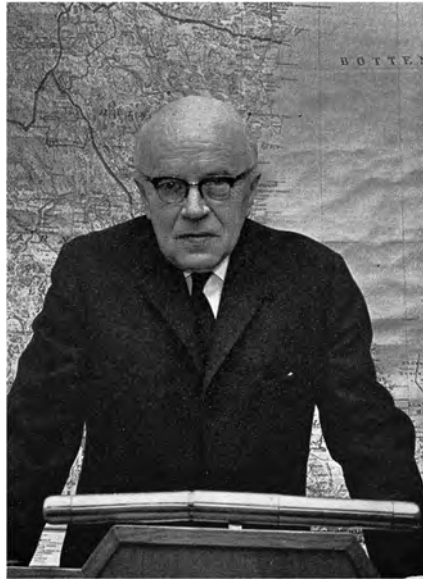


Figure 5.15. Professor Edgar Kant at the time of his retirement. (*Photo R. Laszlo -67*)

## 5.4 Staff

### 5.4.1 Faculty Staff

Apart from the above-mentioned Professors Erik Ljungner, Karl Erik Bergsten, and Sven Behrens, the staff during the 1950s steadily increased as several new PhD and Phil. Lic. got ready with their theses. In addition, the experienced lecturer Dr. Olof Ångeby continued as a lecturer and achieved his Associate Professor level in 1951 after publishing many new geomorphology publications.

### *Sven E. Behrens (1919 -2001)*

As described above, Sven Erik Behrens became the acting professor of the Department in 1954 after the early death of Prof. Erik Ljungner, a post he held as acting until 1958, when the post finally was appointed to Karl Erik Bergsten, who at that time had the chair in a still undivided Geography subject in Gothenburg. Before this, during 1950 to 1954 and after 1958, he was a lecturer with primary teaching responsibilities in geomorphology and geology.



Figure 5.16. Doc. Sven E. Behrens was the acting professor from 1954 to 1958. Here, as 1<sup>st</sup> faculty opponent at Harald Svenson's PhD dissertation on May 5<sup>th</sup>, 1959. (Photo. R. Laszlo -59)

### *Olof A. Ängeby (1910-1984)*

Olof Arthur Ängeby was a specialist physical geographer in geomorphology. He started his studies in the late 1930s, became an amanuensis early, and got his Phil. lic. in 1942 and PhD in 1947. After that, Olof Ängeby became a lecturer and got his associate professorship in 1951. He continued as a lecturer until 1953, when he left the University for various teaching assignments, among others, at the teacher's high school seminar in Karlstad as a lecturer, and later, he became its headmaster until his retirement in 1976.



Figure 5.17. Associate Professor Olof Ängeby during a departmental party in 1952. Here with Phil. Lic. Ethel Wester. (*Photo H. Svensson -52*)

Olof Ängeby and Sven Erik Behrens applied for the chair and professorship in Lund in 1954 after the death of Professor Erik Ljungner. Still, they were not regarded as competent despite being Associate Professors (Docents). Both Olof Ängeby and Sven Erik Behrens appealed this decision, but it was not heard.

### *Gunnar Johnsson (1917-2006)*

Gunnar Johnsson was born on October 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1917, in Limhamn Malmö, the son of City office clerk Adolf Johnsson and his wife Malin, born Olsson. He had basic schooling in Malmö and graduated from high school in 1936. After that, he went to the teacher's college in Lund and graduated as a primary school teacher in 1941. He then started to teach at schools in Lund and also took courses at Lund University. Parallel with his University studies, he got a post as a lecturer at the Lund Primary School Teachers Seminar from 1948 to 1949 and from 1952 to 1958 as a lecturer at the Lund Private Elementary High School.

He studied geography, geology, and biology, but his main subject was geography. He also earned a BSc in geography in 1948 and a Phil. Lic. degree in 1950 and defended his doctoral dissertation in 1956. He initially had Professor Erik Ljungner as his supervisor and mentor. Still, when Professor Erik Ljungner died, this role was officially taken over by Acting Professor Sven Erik Behrens, who was two years younger than he was. This situation was not too advantageous. In practice, Professor Karl Erik Bergsten in Gothenburg, who was much more senior and also an authority on Swedish glacial geomorphology, had to fill the role as supervisor.

His subject was glacial Geomorphology in a thesis in Swedish, "*Glacialmorfologiska studier i södra Sverige*" "Glacial morphological studies in southern Sweden" (Johnsson, 1956). His marks earned him the title docent (Associate Professor).

Associate Professor Gunnar Johnsson stayed as a lecturer until 1959 but not in a permanent post. So, after three years, he could not get an extension, and he left for various lecturer posts at high schools in Lund, Ronneby, Gothenburg, and Helsingborg. Gunnar Johnsson then moved to a higher post as a senior lecturer at Olympiaskolan in Helsingborg from 1959 until his retirement.



Figure 5.18. Docent Gunnar Johnsson demonstrating wind erosion at "Svedberga kulle" in September 1978. Hidden behind Richard Åhman is amanuensis H. Blond. (Photo. J. Åkerman -78)

Associate Professor, Docent Gunnar Johnsson died on July 9th, 2006.

### *Arvid F. Bergdahl (1889–1981)*

Arvid Ferdinand Bergdahl was born in Östra Sönnarslöv in Kristianstad Municipality, Skåne County, on November 28<sup>th</sup>, 1889, as the son of primary school teacher Nils Jöns Bergdahl and his wife Anna, born Svensson. After primary education in Östra Sönnarslöv and in Kristianstad, he attended the Lund Primary Teacher seminar and passed his exam there in 1910. He then took his matriculation exam in Lund in 1918 and started at the University the same year.

Arvid F. Bergdahl studied Zoology, Geology, and Geography. He got his BSc in 1923, MSc in Geography in 1932, and Phil. Lic in Geography in 1947.



second PhD thesis in Swedish in 1961, “*Det glaciala landskapet*” “The glacial landscape” (Bergdahl, 1961), to obtain associate professor status. He had Professor Karl Erik Bergsten as his official supervisor and got his associate professor status but never a permanent post.

Arvid F. Bergdahl was born 1889 and Karl Erik Bergsten 1909 an age difference of 20 years which might have made an explanation and factor for this.

Arvid F. Bergdahl died on October 03, 1981.

Table 5.1. Faculty staff at the Geography Department, Lund University During the 1950-ies.

NAME	Position	Period
Helge Nelson	Prof. Emeritus	50-66
Erik Ljungner	Prof. Physical Geogr.	48-54
Sven E. Behrens	Dep. Prof. Physical Geog.	54-58
Sven E. Behrens	Doc. Physical Geogr.	53-59
K.E. Bergsten	Doc. Physical Geogr.	50-52
K.E. Bergsten	Prof. Physical Geogr.	58-59
Olof Ångeby	Doc. Physical Geogr	51-53
Ingemar Larsson	Lect. Physical Geogr	50-59
Gunnar Jonsson	Doc. Physical Geogr	56-59
Harald Svensson	Doc. Physical Geogr.	59
Martin Markgren	Lect. Physical Geogr	53-59
Arvid Bergdal	Lect. Physical Geogr	53-59

### *Ingemar R. F. Larsson (1913-2001)*

Ingemar Rolf Fredrik Larsson was born in Väckjö on October 31<sup>st</sup>, 1913, the son of seminar lecturer Fredrik B. Larsson and his wife Maria K. Hallberg (Fig. 5.20). He had his basic schooling in Väckjö. After the matriculation exam in 1933, he went to the teachers' college and graduated as a primary school teacher in 1934 in Väckjö.

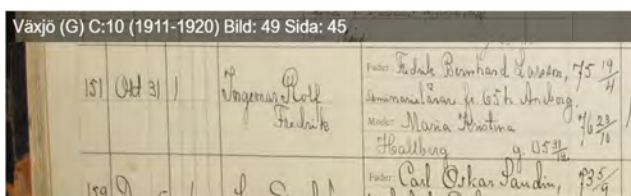


Figure 5.21. Extract from the birth ledger from Väckjö 1913 when Ingemar Larsson was born.

He enrolled at the University of Lund in 1936, took his bachelor's degree in 1942, master's degree in 1944, and Phil. Lic.-degree in 1948. Later, he defended his dissertation in 1954 for his doctoral degree. He taught at the elementary school seminary in Lund from 1944 to 1957 and was appointed lecturer there in 1957; he was appointed lecturer at the Cathedral School in Lund in 1961. He was an amanuensis at the Department of Physical Geography from 1941 to 1945, with Associate Professor Arne Sandell as his mentor. He obtained his Associate Professor (docent) status in 1962 at the Department of Physical Geography at Lund University.

He followed in line with Arne Sandell and Karl Erik Nordenskjöld in bedrock geomorphology and groundwater studies and joined the "Bedrock groundwater group" at the department during the 1960s. Ingemar Larsson soon became the group's leading researcher. This group researched tectonics, crack and rupture zones, and groundwater in Sweden's igneous and metamorphic bedrock and developed a vital consultant company, BergAB. There was a huge demand for knowledge and investigations from society during the 1960s regarding the construction of underground military installations, rock storage rooms for crude oil, subway development, groundwater exploration to urban centres, etc.



Figure 5.22. Doc. Ingemar Larsson was disappointed with the Christmas tree decoration at the departmental Christmas party in December 1952. (*Photo. H Svensson -52*)

*S. A. Harald, Svensson (1924-2022)*

Sven Anders Harald Svensson was born in Markaryd, Småland, on April 17th, 1924, the son of office clerk Johan A. Svensson and his wife Ebba K. V. Andersson (Fig. 5.22).

He attended basic school in Markaryd and then commuted daily by train to the high school in Hässleholm, where he took his matriculation exam in 1942. After this, he had to do military service in Hässleholm.

Markaryd (G) C:7 (1922-1935) Bild: 31 Sida: 22

26 April 1924	Harald Robert	Fader: Robert William Johansson 99 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> Moder: h. h. Ebba Gustafsson 91 <sup>22</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
27 April 1924	Sven Anders Harald	Fader: Johan Algot Svensson 90 <sup>30</sup> / <sub>11</sub> Moder: h. h. Ebba Ristinna 92 <sup>17</sup> / <sub>6</sub>

Figure 5.23. Extract from the birth ledger from Markaryd 1924 when Harald Svensson was born.

1943: Harald Svensson started at Lund University and studied geology, geography, and pedagogy. He got his BSc in 1946 and MSc in Geography in 1950. From 1950 to 1959, he continued at the Phil. Lic level. Harald Svensson got his Phil. Lic. on a glacial geomorphological subject with extensive fieldwork in the Swedish Norwegian mountain range. During this period, he had Professor Karl Erik Bergsten as his supervisor. They were both interested in glacial geomorphological subjects but in completely different geographical areas, facilitating cooperation.

Early in his career, Harald Svensson was designated as an amanuensis, and he served as the third, second, and first amanuensis and assistant. His main duties were cartography and aerial photographic interpretation, which was a new and expanding part of the methodology within the research and the courses.

Harald Svensson then got his PhD in 1959, a continuation of his Phil. Lic. -project, Glaciation, and morphology. "Glaciation och morfologi. En glacialgeografisk studie i ett tvärsnitt genom Skanderna mellan södra Helgelandskusten och Kultsjödalen", (A glacial geographic study in a transect through the Scandes between the south Helgeland coast and the Kultsjödalen valley), (Svensson, 1959).



Figure 5.24. Fil. lic. Harald Svensson during his PhD dissertation on May 5<sup>th</sup>, 1959. (Photo. R. Laszlo -59)

He got a mark on the thesis that gave him an associate professor's title, and he went directly into teaching and supervising in 1959. He continued with studies about the deglaciation of the Nordic countries and became increasingly interested in the periglacial processes, both the fossil forms found in southern Scandinavia and the active processes and forms found in the northernmost parts of the Nordic countries. This led him and his students to research the arctic areas of Norway, Sweden, Iceland, Greenland, Siberia, and Svalbard.

### *Martin Markgren (1916-1988)*

Martin Ruben Markgren was born in northern Sweden, in Skellefteå, on May 13<sup>th</sup>, 1916. He was the son of building engineer Johan Markgren and his wife Hilda, who was born Dahlberg (Fig. 5.24). He had his basic schooling in Skellefteå, but after high school, he took his matriculation exam in Uppsala in 1943.



Figure 5.25. Extract from the birth ledger from Skellefteå 1916 when Martin R. Markgren was born.

He moved to Lund for University studies the same year and studied Zoology, Botany, Geology, and Geography. He got his MSc in 1946 and MSc in Geography in 1954. After his studies in geography and geology and the MSc degree, he got an amanuensis post in 1948 and a 1<sup>st</sup> assistant post in 1950. From 1953 to 1959, he held a post as an assistant lecturer. He got his Phil. Lic. in 1956 and his PhD in 1965 on a significant thesis in three parts on morphological studies in the Nordic Mountain range. (Markgren 1962, 1963, 1964 a, 1964 b).

During his continued studies, he advanced to a post as a permanent lecturer in 1960, a position he kept as long as he stayed at the department until 1964.

He then moved back to his hometown for a post as a lecturer at a high school from 1961 to 1966. In 1966, he got a permanent post as a lecturer in Physical Geography at the new University in Umeå. He continued his research and published several papers in geomorphology, zoogeography, ecology, and ethology.

Martin R. Markgren died on March 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1988.

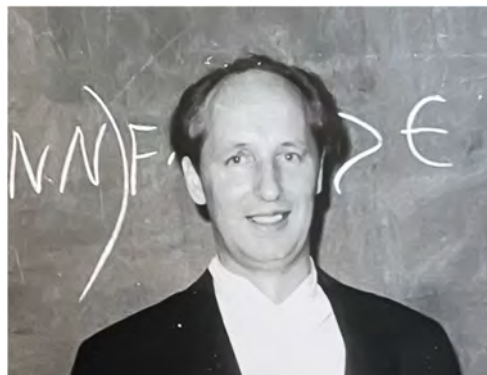


Figure 5.26. Martin Markgren during his PhD dissertation in 1965. (Photo. R. Laszlo -65)

#### 5.4.2 The “Helsingkrona” student nation building.

The group of assistants and amanuensis under Associate Professor Ingemar Larsson grew, and more office laboratory space was needed. It was found in the new students' Helsingborgs-Landskrona nation house at Tornavägen 3, ready in 1958. Here, the department rented the north half of the ground floor of the building for many years (Fig. 5.26).



Figure 5.27. The students' "Helsingborg-Landskrona nation" house at Tornavägen 3. Here, the department rented the north half of the ground floor of the building for many years.  
(Photo. J. Åkerman 78)

Apart from the Bergvattengruppen group, the premises contained additional office rooms and a sizeable map-drawing hall. Parts of the department's map collection were also moved there and were stored in the chest of drawers that supported the colossal oak drawing tables. Many map-drawing and cartographic courses held their exercises here, within walking distance from the main department building at Sölvegatan 13.

#### 5.4.3 E. Maxwell E. Overton (1914-1981)

Regarding "Helsingkrona," it is a must to mention amanuensis Edvard Maxwell Ernst Overton. We have seen his name earlier among the amanuensis in the tables above. As early as 1933, Maxwell Overton became an amanuensis at the Department of Geography, mainly working with human geography. He had this job until 1945. This year, he graduated with a Phil. licentiate degree.



Figure 5.28. Maxwell Overton in his home at Botulfsplatsen around 1970. (Photo Hagblom, from - Lunds universitetsbiblioteks bildsamlingar ublu-25887)

He was the “curator” of Helsingkrona Nation, and he showed a special interest in the planning and construction of the Helsingkrona Nation house. He was a leading factor in the Geography Department's getting premises for rent there when the house was ready in 1958. Maxwell Overton was also an “edil” in the Akademiska Föreningen student union. As such, he was known by generations of Lund students and residents.

The students of the 1940s and 1950s met Maxwell and thought he was old; he lived and functioned as a student. When students from earlier decades returned to various academic functions at the University in the 1960s and 1970s, they could still meet Maxwell at various gatherings. He was the same: friendly, listening, discussing, and teaching.

Maxwell Overton was a connecting link between generations of students. He had good knowledge of political movements and new ways of thinking among young student generations. He got in touch with people so quickly because he always had independent opinions, constantly expressed them, and never tried to please others with his opinions.

He was a genuine student and an unconventional person in Lund's city, remembered by all who met him.

#### 5.4.4 Adolf Herrlin (1904-1980)

Another interesting person remembered by all who met him is Per Adolf Herrlin. He started at Lund University in 1924 and studied for one hundred and ten (110) semesters, a record hard to beat.



Figure 5.29. P. Adolf Herrlin wore his new student cap in 1923. (*Photo kindly submitted by Gudrun Wallengren, København*)

Adolf Herrlin was born in Kristianstad in 1904 and took his matriculation in 1923 (Fig. 5.28). When he enrolled at the university for the one hundred and first semester, he received a free certificate from the student union declaring that he was free from paying the compulsory semester fee from now on.

Adolf Herrlin also finished all his courses, so he was not one of those students who failed his studies. Adolf Herrlin started in 1924 and read diligently throughout his studies, which lasted until 1980, when he died, probably without considering dropping out. When he was found dead in his home, he still had the latest genetics textbook in his hand.

Adolf Herrlin studied almost all available subjects but was especially fond of Geology and Geography. He was a lifelong member of the Geological Field Club and the Geographical Society of Lund University.

Adolf Herrlin had several betyg in Geography and finished a Phil. Lic. in geology. After graduation, he still participated in our department's seminars and meetings. He also participated in all Geology and Geography Society activities, and we all came in contact with him from here or from the student Nation of Kristianstad, where he was also a regular guest. We all remember when he, at a late hour of a party, went home and collected his harmonica and entertained us into the early morning hours.

During the years, he also had a "civilian" job as a teacher at the primary school seminar in Landskrona, and he commuted there from Lund to be able to keep in touch with his Lund University studies and student life.



Figure 5.30. P. Adolf Herrlin at a department party in 1956. (Photo Jarl Feilitzen)

#### 5.4.5 Amanuensis/Assistants

##### *N. Gunnar Rasmusson (1932-1990)*

Nils Gunnar Rasmusson was born on September 9<sup>th</sup>, 1932, in Svedala, Skåne, the son of Flower shop owner Nils Bernad Rasmusson and his wife A. Marie, born Moe. Gunnar Rasmusson attended basic school in Svedala and high school in Trelleborg.

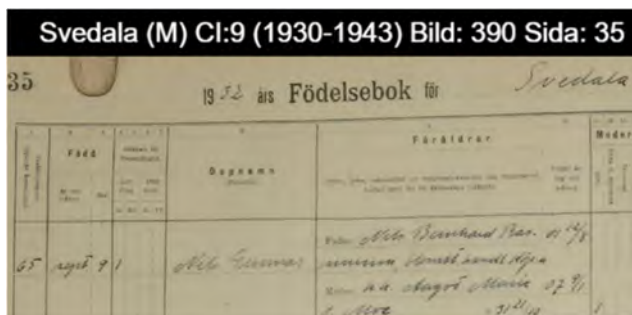


Figure 5.31. A copy of the birth ledger from Svedala from when Nils Gunnar Rasmusson was born.

Gunnar Rasmusson conducted extensive research on karst formations in the Swedish limestone mountain regions, focusing on the north and south sides of western Lake Torneträsk. He is a well-respected author in this field, speleology and karst geomorphology, already as a student. From 1950 to 1957, he had positions as 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 1<sup>st</sup> amanuensis and 1<sup>st</sup> assistant. His primary duties were as amanuensis and assistant teacher in geomorphology and cartography, as well as during the field courses. Gunnar Rasmusson got his Phil. Lic. on a karst geomorphological thesis in 1957 titled "*Formproblem i några karstgrottor inom Torneträskområdet*" (Geomorphology of some karst caves in the Torneträsk area) (Fig. 8.13) and subsequently published several other papers on the same topic (cf. Rasmusson, 1957). His Licentiate thesis is still highly regarded for its advanced pre-computer time three-dimensional maps (cf. Fig. 8.13).



Figure 5.32. Gunnar Rasmusson during mapping of the Boarrasacohkka/Lullehacorrú Cave in northernmost Sweden. (Photo by L. Johansson, 8/4 1955.)

### *Arvid F. Bergdahl (1889-1981)*

Arvid Bergdahl served as 3<sup>rd</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> amanuensis for a short period in the early 1950s before he got his PhD on a thesis in glacial Geomorphology in 1953. His primary duties were in geology, geomorphology, and field courses. See previous sections.

### *Gunnar Johnsson (1917-2006)*

Gunnar Johnsson also had a background as a primary school teacher. From 1950 to 1956, when he got his PhD on glacial geomorphological subjects, he served as the third, second, and first amanuensis. After that, he left the department to teach in high schools. See previous sections.



Figure 5.33. Phil. lic. Martin Markgren as 2<sup>nd</sup> faculty opponent during Harald Svenson's PhD dissertation on May 5<sup>th</sup>, 1959. (Photo. R. Laszlo -59)

### *Martin Markgren (1916-1988)*

Martin Markgren was from the northern parts of Sweden but came to Lund via high school in Uppsala. After graduation, he got an amanuensis post in 1948 and an assistant post in 1950. During his continued studies, he advanced to lecturer, which he kept as long as he stayed in the department. He got his Phil. Lic. in 1956 and his PhD in 1965 on a significant thesis in three parts on morphological studies in the Nordic Mountain range. (Markgren 1962-63, 1964 a, 1964 b).

### *N. Åke Mattsson (1924-2003)*

Like Martin Markgren, Nils Åke Mattsson came from northern Sweden. He was born in Nordingrå, Norrland County, on November 16<sup>th</sup>, 1924, the son of Nils B. Mattson and his wife Sara H. Lindahl (Fig. 5.33). He had his basic schooling in Nordingrå but later studied and took his matriculation in Lund in 1946. He was enrolled at Lund University in 1947, graduated with a bachelor's and master's in 1951, and earned a Phil. Lic.-degree in 1955. He also completed his doctoral dissertation in 1962.

From 1952 to 1958, he served in various levels of amanuensis, assistant, and junior lecturer at the Department of Geography.

N. Åke Mattsson died July 19<sup>th</sup>, 2003.

Nordingrå (Y) C:11 (1917-1934) Bild: 910 Sida: 85				
60	Nov 20	Anna Eugenia n. Å	Fader: Nils Emanuel J. J. Berg, 92 $\frac{27}{7}$ Arbetsman i Högst Moder: Ester Nordström, Torpsholm, 01 $\frac{14}{5}$ För: Mjösjö	
61	Nov 16	Nils Åke	Fader: Nils Bror Mattsson, 93 $\frac{28}{4}$ Befallningsman i Isång Moder: Åke Lore Helén, 96 $\frac{20}{7}$ Laholm 2 23 $\frac{27}{11}$	

Figure 5.34. Extract from the birth ledger from Nordingrå 1924 when Nils Åke Mattson was born.



Figure 5.35. Doc. Harald Svensson to the right and Dr Åke Mattsson as 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> faculty opponents during Martin Markgren's PhD dissertation in May 1964. (Photo. R. Laszlo -64)

### *Ingemar R. F. Larsson (1913-2001)*

Ingemar Rolf Fredrik Larsson had a background as a primary school teacher who studied geology and geography and got his MSc in 1944 and Phil. Lic. in geography in 1948. He served as 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 1<sup>st</sup> amanuensis in the late 1940s before he got his PhD on a thesis in bedrock Geomorphology in 1954. His primary amanuensis duties were in geology, geomorphology, and field courses. He also had a post as a lecturer at the teacher's college in Lund from 1946 to 1957.

### *Harald Svensson (1924-2022)*

From 1950 to 1959, when Harald Svensson got his PhD on glacial geomorphological subjects with extensive fieldwork in the Swedish Norwegian mountain range, he also served as the third, second, and first amanuensis and first assistant.

Harald Svensson then got his PhD in 1959, a continuation of his Phil. Lic. -project, Glaciation, and morphology. A glaciogeographic study in a transect through the Scandes between the south Helgeland coast and the Kultsjödalen valley. The title in Swedish was "*Glaciation och morfologi. En glacialgeografisk studie i ett tvärsnitt genom Skanderna mellan södra Helgelandskusten och Kultsjödalen*" (Svensson, 1959).



Figure 5.36. Doc. Harald Svensson in the mid-1950s. (Photo private collection).

His primary duties were cartography and aerial photographic interpretation.

#### *Olof Ängeby (1910-1984)*

Olof Arthur Ängeby was a specialist physical geographer in geomorphology. He started his studies in the late 1930s, became an amanuensis early, and got his Phil. Lic. in 1942 and PhD in 1947. He became a lecturer after that and got his associate professorship in 1951. He produced two PhD theses to obtain the docent title and strengthen his position for permanent positions.

He continued as a lecturer until 1953, when he left the University for various teaching assignments, including the teacher's high school in Karlstad. Later, he became the headmaster at this high school until his retirement in 1976.

## Curt B. E. Åberg (1927-1998)

Kurt Bertil Edgar Åberg was born on August 8<sup>th</sup>, 1927, in the Verum village in northern Skåne as the son of carpenter Arthur F. Åberg and his wife Judit E., Born Persson. In the birth ledger from Verum 1927, Kurt's name is spelled with K., but he later used Curt throughout his academic publication career (Fig. 5.36) (Åberg 1984, 1989, 1990, 1991. Still, he officially did not change the spelling in official records.

1927 års Födelsebok för Verum									
Födelseboken Födelseboken	Född		Födelseställe Län, församling och regimentsbataljon (om församling saklig ingår)	Födelseställe Län, församling och regimentsbataljon (om församling saklig ingår)	Födelseställe Län, församling och regimentsbataljon (om församling saklig ingår)	Födelseställe Län, församling och regimentsbataljon (om församling saklig ingår)	Födelseställe Län, församling och regimentsbataljon (om församling saklig ingår)	Födelseställe Län, församling och regimentsbataljon (om församling saklig ingår)	Födelseställe Län, församling och regimentsbataljon (om församling saklig ingår)
	år	dag							
9 juni 19	1	886 Maria, hustru handlande i Verum	Fader: Gustaf Persson 85 1/2 Moder: Maria, hustru f. Fredrik 82 1/2 Län: B. H. G. 76. 1920.						20
14 Aug 15	1	Kurt Bertil Åberg	Fader: Arthur F. Åberg 87 1/2 Moder: Judit E. Persson 87 1/2 Län: B. H. G. 25/6-28						115

Figure 5.37. Extract from the birth ledger from Verum 1927 when Kurt Bertil Edgar Åberg was born.

Curt Åberg grew up with two younger siblings and lived in the village of Verum in northern Scania for the first part of his life. His first schooling was in Verum and the village of Vittsjö, 7 km west of his home. After the first six years, he had to go to the nearest city, Hässleholm, where there was a high school. Curt Åberg took his matriculation exam after his studies in Hässleholm in 1946 and started at Lund University the same year.



Figure 5.38. Kurt Åbergs parents, Arthur and Judit, and the children Kurt, Egon, and Ulla-Britt in front of their home in 1934. (With kind permission from the Åberg family)

Curt Åberg first studied geological subjects (especially quaternary geology) and geography. He was soon regarded as a “son of the department” and had Professor Karl Erik Bergsten as his supervisor and mentor. Curt Åberg focused on glacial geomorphology, especially glacifluvial sediments and forms in south Sweden, and got his MSc degree in 1955 and took his Phil. Lic. degree in 1960 on a thesis about Glacifluvial morphology in eastern Skåne.

After that, he was appointed as a junior lecturer from 1961 to 1964. He was a firm but much-appreciated geomorphology lecturer and an eminent excursion leader in all parts of southern Sweden.



Figure 5.39. A young Curt Åberg when he served as 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 1<sup>st</sup> amanuensis in the mid-1950s. (Photo. [www.myheritage.se](http://www.myheritage.se))



Figure 5.40. Phil. Lic. Curt Åberg as 3<sup>rd</sup> faculty opponent during Harald Svenson's PhD dissertation on May 5<sup>th</sup>, 1959. (Photo. R. Laszlo -59)

### *Herbert Blond.*

Despite long periods of absence during research travel, he served as the third, second, and first amanuensis during periods. The records are incomplete and less dependable for giving a firm description of the whole story.

Table 5.2. Technical and administrative staff during the 1950s.

NAME	Position	Period
<b>Technical staff</b>		
<b>Fritz Jönsson</b>	Technician	50-53
<b>Thure Silow</b>	Caretaker.	50-59
<b>Rezsö Laszlo</b>	Photographer	58-59
<b>Sture Hellborg</b>	Librarian	58-59
<b>Elisiv Herbertson</b>	Cartographer	50-59
<b>Sarolta Sövény</b>	Cartographer	58-59
<b>Inga Nelin</b>	Administrator	50-59
<b>Ida Silow</b>	Cleaning lady	50-59

#### **5.4.6 The TA staff.**

The number of TA staff remained relatively constant during the 1950s. However, a formal post as a librarian was added in 1958, and Mr Sture Hellborg took over the heavy workload incurred earlier by the amanuensis assigned to duties in the library.

Two posts as archive workers were added in 1958 when refugees from Hungary were employed and paid for by separate governmental funds. These were the photographer Rezsö Laszlo and the cartographer Sarolta Sövény—more about them below.

#### **5.4.7 Technician Fritz F. Jönsson (1883-1955).**

A long-time department profile was the caretaker and multi-talented Fritz Jönsson. On June 11<sup>th</sup>, 1953, after his retirement and 70<sup>th</sup> birthday, he received a gift of honour from former and current Lund geographers as an acknowledgement and thank-you for all his work, especially his skilful cartographic efforts throughout all his years of service. Thanks to him, the department doctoral dissertations and the Swedish Geographical Yearbook received consistent and beautiful maps and diagrams that distinguished it from other geographical, scientific works and doctoral dissertations from other Universities worldwide.

Frits Jönsson was, by all geographers, appreciated as an extraordinary help in their scientific work, as well as in the pedagogical field, where he, in numerous textbooks in geography, in maps and diagrams, gave the presentation and illustrations a simplified and transparent form.



Figure 5.41. Caretaker and multi-talented Frits Jönsson. (Photo P. Bagge. /[www.alvin-portal.org/alvin/](http://www.alvin-portal.org/alvin/))

#### 5.4.8 Librarian Sture Hellborg (1900-1980)

Sture Knut Hellborg was born on October 30<sup>th</sup>, 1900, in Stora Köpinge, the son of sugar plant worker and soldier Per Olsson Hellborg and his wife Anna, born Pahlin (Fig. 5.41). He came to the department in 1958 as a retired bank director, took the post of librarian, and soon became an important person for all researchers and students. He was also involved in the production of *Geografiska Notiser* and *SGÅ*, now edited by Professor Karl Erik Bergsten, after Helge Nelson's retirement and death in 1966. He stayed at his post in the library well beyond retirement age until 1980.

Sture Knut Hellborg died in Malmö on January 21<sup>st</sup>, 1980.

Stora Köpinge (L, M) Cl:11 (1895-1927) Bild: 600 Sida: 53				
53	Nov 16 1	Gunnar Isjö	Fader: Per Rasmussen 557	
			Mor: N <sup>e</sup> 5, 8 S. Köpinge	
			Moder: L. Hanna Pedersen 667	1
54	Ok. 30 1	Sture Knut	Fader: Per Olof Hellborg 743	
			Moder: L. Hanna Mathilda Johanna Pihlén 737	1

Figure 5.42. Extract from the birth ledger from Stora Köpinge 1900 when Sture Knut Hellborg was born.

#### 5.4.9 Ture J. W. Silow (1901–1975)

Ture Silow is a long-time department profile. When the department got to the official SMHI weather station, he was a caretaker and handyman and was trained to be a meteorological observer. He initially lived in an apartment on the 4th floor but later moved into the caretaker's house at Sölvegatan 10—today's GIS Centre. He lived here only briefly, and when he moved out, the house was transformed into the needed Photographic and Remote sensing laboratory “Fototeket”.

#### 5.4.10 Ingeborg I. C. Silow (1903–1994)

As long as Ture Silow was the caretaker, his wife Klara worked as the departmental cleaning lady. They both went into age retirement in 1964.

#### 5.4.11 Elisiv Herbertsson (1925–2017)

Mrs Elisiv Herbertsson was a cartographer who mainly copied old, valuable, and fragile hand-painted village and property maps and other maps into working material for human geographers. She also drew maps, graphs, figures, etc., for the researchers, the magazine *Geografiska Notiser*, and the Swedish Geographical Yearbook (SGÅ).

#### 5.4.12 Sarolta G. Sövény (1912–2001)

Mrs. Sarolta Sövény came to the department in 1958 after fleeing Hungary during the Soviet invasion. Like Mrs Herbertsson, she mainly copied old, valuable, and fragile hand-painted village and property maps and other maps into working material for

human geographers. She also draws maps, figures, illustrations, etc., for the magazine *Geografiska Notiser* and the Swedish Geographical Yearbook (SGÅ)

#### 5.4.13 Inga Nelin (1923-2008)

Inga Nelin had a background as a geography student with studies in both physical and human geography during the 1940s, and she also became an amanuensis in the 1950s. Inga Nelin started on a Licenciante project, but like most other female amanuensis, she was a step behind the male students, and she, as the other female amanuensis, was often derogatorily called “coffee amanuensis.” That meant they had to prepare coffee daily in the department coffee room at 10 am and 3 pm.

Karna Lidmar-Bergström comments on this issue: “I refused to become a 'coffee amanuensis' and never drank coffee during coffee breaks at 10 and 15 hrs. until I 'was safe' after having got my PhD.”

But Inga Nelin took this issue with a high head and a sharp tongue. She soon became a vital administrative force and secretary to the professors well into the 1980s.

In addition, one of her essential duties was keeping an eye on the amanuensis Herbert Blond, who spent too much time on travel and too little on duty. A mission impossible.



Figure 5.43. To the left is amanuensis Inga Nelin during a field course in Mollösund on the Swedish west coast in 1960, and to the right is amanuensis Karna Lidmar Bergström during a department party in 1969. (Photo by Karna Lidmar- Bergström -60 & J. Åkerman -69)

### *Photographer Rezső Laszlo (1921–2006)*

Like Mrs Sarolta Sövény, Mr Rezső Laszlo came to the department in 1958 after fleeing from Hungary during the Soviet invasion 1956. He was jointly employed by and to serve both the Geology and the Geography departments. He took over the basement in the small caretaker villa at Sölvegatan 10 and developed it into a full-scale photographic studio and laboratory.

All photographic material from the researcher's fieldwork was developed and processed here. This includes all steps from the first inspection contact prints of the negatives to the printing-ready pictures for the thesis and papers.



Figure 5.44. Photographer Rezső Laszlo during the retirement party for prof K. Bergsten in 1976. Here, together with human geographer Dr Kerstin Cederlund. (*Photo kindly submitted by F.M. Rundquist*) )



Figure 5.45. Interior of the coffee room on the 4<sup>th</sup> floor during the 1950s. In the white lab coat is Doc. Sven Behrens here, together with human geographer Dr Olof Nordström, is to the right, and in the back, hidden, is Amanuensis H. Blond. The name of the person with the cigarette is not known. (*Photo by H. Svensson -56*) )

## 5.5 PhD Thesis During the 1950s.

XIX. **Olof Ängeby I**: Erosionen i recenta vattenfall. (1951).

XXIII. **Arvid Bergdahl**: Israndsbildningar i östra Syd- och Mellansverige med särskild hänsyn till åsarna. (1953).

XXIV. **Sven E. Behrens**: Morfometriska, morfogenetiska och tektoniska studier av de nordvästskånska urbergsåsarna, särskilt Kullaberg. (1953).

XXVII. **Ingemar Larsson**: Structure and Landscape in Western Blekinge, Southeast, Sweden. (1954)

XXX- **Olof Ängeby II**: Toppkonstans, erosionsytor och passdalar i Jämtland och Tröndelag. (1955).

XXXI. **Gunnar Johnsson**: Glacialmorfologiska studier i södra Sverige. (1956)

XXXVI. **Harald Svensson**: Glaciation och morfologi. En glacialgeografisk studie i ett tvärsnitt genom Skanderna mellan södra Helgelandskusten och Kultsjödalen, (1959)

XXXVII. **Erik Ljungner**; Nahuel Huapi. Ein geographischer Querschnitt durch die Anden in Patagonien. (1959)

## 6 THE 1960S



## 6.1 New developments

The department continued with a specialization on glacial geomorphology in south and central Sweden, but a clear expansion to the Scandinavian mountains and northernmost Norway was seen. Following technical developments in mapping instrumentation, aerial photography, satellite imagery, mapping techniques, etc., the subject became more advanced in field and mapping methodology and publications. The result was many advanced maps and more possibilities for advanced analysis, including quantitative aspects. The pure descriptive era was over. In addition, coastal geomorphological studies were expanded, and further and deeper studies on structural bedrock morphology were added.

Coastal geomorphology was a partly new and modern development of an old subject in the department. Jan Davidsson presented a thesis with quantitative aspects of Scania's coastal processes. "*Littoral processes and Morphology on Scanian Flatcoasts*" (Davidsson 1963).

A completely new discipline was added through the pioneer project work by **Jan O. Mattson** in local and micro climatology. The book "*The Climate Near the Ground*" by R. Geiger in the 1950s became a revolution in applied climatology. Geiger's classic text provided a new view of the surface microclimate, its physical basis, and its interactions with the biosphere. The book explained the principles of microclimatology and illustrated how they apply to a wide array of subfields in agro-, urban-, building-, forest-, road-, airfield-, speleo-, comfort-, medical-climatology, etc. Mattson and his group started to investigate various parts of this, and J. O. Mattson's thesis in 1966, "*The Temperature Climate of Potato Crops*", was the first and principal publication (Mattsson, 1966).

NB, Jan Davidsson and Jan O. Mattson's theses were in English! Numerous research papers followed this in international magazines, PhD theses, students' theses, and student essays in various subfields, most of which were also in English.

## 6.2 The expansion of the department

The 1960s were a decade of expansion for the physical geography department. The subject became increasingly broad following technical developments in instrumentation, aerial photography, satellite imagery, mapping techniques, etc. This put pressure on the Department to adjust and expand both in staff and office, teaching, and laboratory space.

During the end of the 1950s and 1960s, a photo-geographical department with an aerial photo archive and the necessary instruments was established. 1958 the aerial photo collection contained 2,942 Swedish and 1433 international panchromatic images. In addition, the military authorities provided a large collection of older oblique image material. The section initially had a multiplex instrument, 13 mirror stereoscopes, aerial image converters, and field stereoscopic equipment.



Figure 6.1. The tiny house, “Fototeket,” which today is the GIS centrum, was initially the residence of the caretaker and his family during the 1950s. It was now transferred into a remote sensing unit. It also had a photographic laboratory in the basement. (Photo J. Åkerman, 2021)

In attempts to extract detailed information from the aerial photos concerning the morphology of the soil surface, it was shown that fossil periglacial phenomena of the type of ice-wedge polygons, which G. Johnsson observed in connection with other frozen soil phenomena, was a good starting point. Based on the aerial image's indications, it was then possible to excavate the field at representative points. Areas on the Laholm plain and Jutland, Denmark, were investigated in this way by Harald Svensson, who became a world authority on the subject of fossil periglacial geomorphology.

H. Svensson used aerial imagery from the Norwegian Arctic coast and Svalbard to compare active areas with fossil periglacial processes. A research group led by Harald Svensson collected material from these areas. The Norwegian authorities kindly made the state boarding schools in Kokkola (Varangerfjord) and Kunes school (Laksefjord) accessible and initially offered them as field stations for our department.



Figure 6.2. The back, east-facing side of “Fototeket” is the GIS centre today. Here is an early photo from 1970. (Photo H. Svensson, -70)

The group also addressed the palsa problem in northernmost Norway based on studies of low-altitude maritime palsa bogs in the inner Varangerfjord. Harad Svensson initiated these studies, which later became Richard Åhman’s thesis project. The temperature regime in these palsas with a continuous frozen mineral core was also monitored at different depths during all seasons with electric temperature sensors (thermistors) by Jan O. Mattsson and Sven Lindquist.



Figure 6.3. Standard student stereoscope for air photo interpretation. (Photo J. Åkerman 2020)

The flat alvar environment of the Baltic Island Öland was well suited for methodical studies of the possibilities of the aerial image in the study of land surface macro- and

microforms. The area had been subject to intensive and repeated aerial photography concerning military and geodetic camera equipment testing. Over parts of the area (Ölands alvar and also the submarine continuation of the Alvar surface), there is, therefore, photography in several scales and from different seasons, which was of general interest in new image interpretation methodology.



Figure 6.4. An early type of stereoscope for air photo interpretation was used by amanuensis Harald Svensson in 1955. (*Photo probably by G. Rasmusson -55*)

Many interesting new form elements, particularly of tectonic or glacial morphological nature, were discovered with aerial photographs and later examined in the field (cf. Svensson, 1968).

In environmental and resource management in the broadest sense, photographic methodologies were developed for studies of the landscape's changes and their speed, as these can be documented through several aerial photo generations taken at intervals of a decade or so (cf G. Rasmusson 1957). The systematic collection of data from aerial photographs as a base for a regional analysis of landscapes for nature conservation purposes was evaluated within parts of Skåne by Arne Maack (Maack, 1966).

Over the years, several of the department's researchers participated in practical environmental conservation work at regional and national levels in connection with their other physical geographical regional surveys. Inventory work on nature conservation has thus been conducted within catchment areas, first in the northern part of the country and then in the southern (Gunnar Rasmusson).

In addition, young researchers contributed to this field; the most important efforts were made by Rune Frisé in Scania, in Jönköping County by Gunnar Zettersten and in the Öland and East Coast archipelago by Carl Erik Johansson and Rune Frisé.

### 6.2.1 Helsingkrona

The first new office, teaching, and laboratory were achieved on the above-described ground floor at the students' Helsingborgs-Landskrona nation house, Tornavägen 3. "Helsingkrona" became the centre for most of the cartographic teaching, and for most of the 1960s, it also contained a significant part of the map collections, other offices for younger staff, and minor temporary laboratories, the offices of the Ground Water Group and the BergAB Consulting company.

### 6.2.2 "Fototeket"

Before the Helsingkrona premises were added, changes occurred on the fourth floor of the leading departmental building, where the amanuensis no longer had living quarters in their tiny flats. These were transferred into offices for the increasing number of Associate Professors and lecturers as described above. The caretaker's flat on the fourth floor was also changed into offices, and the caretaker temporarily got a flat in the tiny house at the south end of the Pharmacology building, "Farmakologen," just across from Sölvegatan 13.

"Farmakologen" was built in 1924, six years before the Geology/Geography building. This tiny house at the south end was built as a caretaker's residence from the beginning and is now where we find the GIS centre (Fig. 6.1). The house's history as a residence is today revealed by the many apple and pear trees in the garden.

The caretaker stayed in the house until 1958, when the basement was made into a photographic laboratory and the first and second floors were renovated and transferred into one small lecture hall, a pantry, rooms for air photo interpretation, the department's photographic library with air photos and ground photos of all kinds and the postcard collection plus some small offices. Associate Professor Harald Svensson was the main organizer of the development of the "Fototeket" (Fig. 6.5)

The lecture and laboratory room had stereoscopes for classes up to 12 for training in basic air photographic interpretation (Fig. 6.2). There were also old and new interpretoscopes and plotters of various kinds for individual use by researchers and thesis writers (Fig. 6.4).



Figure 6.5. Associate Professor Harald Svensson was the leading staff member in developing the “fototeket” here during fieldwork in northern Norway in 1968. (*Photo J. Åkerman, -68*)

One of the significant new instruments in the new premises was an analogy Wild B8 stereo-aviograph—a photogrammetric plotter (Fig. 6.6). This advanced and costly instrument was a gift from the Swedish National Geodetic Institute, which could not accommodate it when they modernized their system into the first digital versions of the same type of instrument for topographic mapping.



Figure 6.6. The Wild B8-S stereo-aviograph in the “Phototeket” annex.

This instrument could produce high-precision maps (including high-precision contour lines) based on rigorous geometrical principles using air photos in transparencies and/or paper copies. The rigorous geometrical solution provided a geometrically correct conversion of a stereoscopic pair of pictures from central perspectives into a spatial

orthogonal projection. The interpretation of contour lines, surfaces, and objects was plotted directly on a sideboard with a linked arm with pens (ink or pencils) that drew the map. Later, the linked arm could be connected to a digitizer. Several PhD-thesis from the department in the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s have maps produced with the instrument.

### 6.2.3 The photographic laboratory.

The photographic laboratory was situated in the basement of the “Fototeket” house. It was an advanced and well-equipped laboratory, financially run jointly by the geology and geographical departments. It had large reproduction bellow cameras for copying large maps up to A1 (Fig. 6.7), a technical blueprint copying machine, top modern Hasselblad and Leica camera equipment, equipment for managing old glass plate negatives, etc. It also had a fully equipped darkroom and a drying cabinet.

The fieldwork photographic documentation was developed and adjusted in the laboratory to meet publication needs. Almost everything was done in black and white on panchromatic film, but during the 1970s and 1980s, equipment for handling colour films was added.



Figure 6.7. The large-scale reproduction camera in the Geographical photographic laboratory. (Photo by J. Åkerman 1969)

The laboratory head was technician and photographer Rezső Laszlo, who had fled Hungary after the Soviet invasion in 1956 and arrived in Lund in 1958. During periods of high workload, he had one of the amanuensis as support. Rezső Laszlo remained in the laboratory well into the 1980s, when he retired.

#### 6.2.4 Farmakologen

From the 1960s to the 1990s, the Physical Geography department had various rooms on the ground and first floors of “Farmakologen” (today, Geocentrum I). It started with three large laboratories in the basement (Fig. 6.8 & 6.9) and one major storeroom. The laboratories had earlier been used as chemical laboratories and had workplaces with fume hoods and were well suited for the various uses that the department needed. One of these laboratories also had a 1x8 m long tiled basin where water and wind sedimentation and transport experiments could be performed. Among other things, tests of wind abrasion on various minerals and rocks were performed under various temperature conditions. These laboratories and most of the basement rooms were renovated during the formation of the new Geocentrum in 2004. They were again assigned to the Department of Physical Geography as storerooms and archives.



Figure 6.8. The position of the first laboratories that the geography department had in Farmakologen. (Photo J. Åkerman, 2020)



Figure 6.9. Associate Professor Jan O. Mattsson in one of the basement laboratories of the Farmakologen building. Here, analogue model experiments in urban climatology are performed. (Photo by J. Åkerman 1969)

## 6.3 Departmental Research and Education

### 6.3.1 Research

The Department of Physical Geography continued its research on glacial and bedrock geomorphology. However, it expanded the regional coverage to the northern parts of Sweden and the Nordic countries, broadened the subject to periglacial geomorphology, and further included and expanded studies of coastal geomorphology. In 1966, the first thesis in micro- and local climatology by Jan O. Mattsson, “The Temperature Climate of Potato Crops” (Mattsson 1966), started a completely new direction and section of studies and research within the department. Jan O. Mattsson gathered a group of students, amanuensis, and PhD students who all worked with different aspects and sub-subjects of micro- and local climatology.

Cartography's development focused on interpreting aerial photography, and the remote sensing group within several subdisciplines developed new applications. Examples include the new use of colour air imagery, NIR (near-infrared imagery), mobile IR cameras (Fig. 6.10), and thermal mapping by airborne scanners.



Figure 6.10. Associate Professors Harald Svensson, J. O. Mattsson, Lic. Phil. Sven Lindkvist and Engineer Erik Fagerlund, SAAB, are testing Sweden's first civilian thermovision equipment in 1969. (*Photo J. Åkerman 1969*)

Regarding IR technology and air-born thermal scanners, our department cooperated with the National Defence Forces Research Institute (FRA) and the SAAB Swedish Aerospace and Defence company in testing new applications within geomorphology (Svensson, 1967, 1968), micro and local climatological investigations like urban climatology (Lindqvist, 1967, 1968), agroclimatology (Mattson, 1967, 1968, 1969 a, 1969 b, 1969 c), hydrology & oceanography (Svensson, 1969) and road climatology (Lindqvist, 1970; Åkerman, 1972 b). Many of these publications regarding civil applications were the first of their kind and were acknowledged worldwide.

A second generation of thermal mapping systems came in the late 1960s when small handheld cameras/scanners appeared on the market. The department evaluated these, and new applications were investigated in Scania and on the island of Gotland. On Gotland, coastal morphology and speleoclimatological applications were assessed on ongoing projects (Fig. 6.11).



Figure 6.11. In 1975, the research group FGFL was evaluating new thermovision equipment. On the left picture is H. Å. Olsson and Bo Malmström, in the right picture, is Ulf Helldén, and under the shade is amanuensis H. Blond. (Photo J. Åkerman -75)

### 6.3.2 Publications

The department's publication series was maintained, and one new, "simpler" series was introduced. This was "*Rapporter och Notiser från Lunds Universitets Naturgeografiska institution*" or "the Green series" (Fig. 6.12). It was a series of monographs in Swedish or English aimed at simple pre-studies, field rapports, or students' theses at undergraduate or graduate levels. It was printed at the department in a limited number but was distributed to the department's exchange departments and all national libraries. It soon became a popular way for rapid publication for young researchers and students and was maintained between 1967 and 1993.

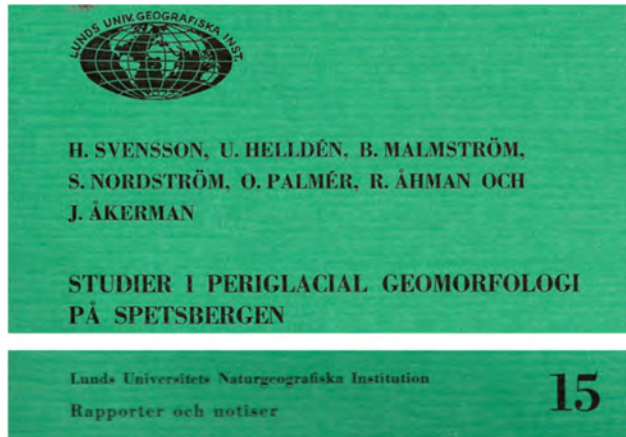


Figure 6.12. The front-page layout of the “Rapporter och Notiser” (the “Green series”).

### 6.3.3 Teaching

The teaching structure in the previous decade, the 1950s, followed a traditional pattern, with introductory courses in Geography and a specialization in human or physical geography after the first year. A significant new development during the 1960s was introducing a new subject, Earth Science (Geovetenskap). Geovetenskap (1-betyg) was first offered during the autumn semester of 1967. This course contained only the geological and physical geography components and no human geography. It was designed primarily for students who have other subjects as their main subject, such as mathematics, physics, astronomy, zoology, botany, chemistry, and technical subjects. Geovetenskap (1-betyg) was also designed to be suitable for teachers at various levels who wanted to upgrade their skills in modern environmental science.

#### *Course outline for studies in Geography*

The course outline for studies in Geography followed the traditional pattern described above in chapter 5 and in Fig. 5.1 with only minor modifications. Students could start either during the autumn or the spring semester, but the normal pattern was to start during the autumn semester and the physical geographical subjects (Fig. 6.13). So, geography students typically start with the Cartography and Geodesy course unit, a common start for physical and human geography. Thereafter followed the physical geography units, Endogenic geology and Geomorphology with mineralogy, Exogenic Geomorphology, Soil Science, Meteorology, Hydrology and Climatology, and Regional Geomorphology.

The second year remained the same as before with the human geography subjects, including a joint one-week field course or excursion at the end of the semester.

Students who specialize in physical geography then take the third year with advanced classes in Geodesy, Cartography, Photogrammetry, Endogenic geomorphology, Exogenic geomorphology, Meteorology and Climatology, and Regional studies, and round up with a 3-betyg thesis. After that, additional subjects, like biology, history, political science, etc., will follow.

The outline indicated in Figure 6.13 is only general, and variants did occur, especially after the third semester, as most students had their own plans, preferences, and interests.

Semester	
<b>Geography Lic. Level</b> a) Special lectures b) Participation in the lic seminars c) Selected reading courses d) Conference participation e) Field course/Excursions f) Lic thesis	6 <sup>th</sup> - 14 <sup>th</sup>
<b>BSc or MSc -degree</b>	
<b>Pedagogics</b>	6 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Other subjects like Biology, History etc.</b>	5 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Other subjects like Biology, History etc.</b>	4 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Geography A, 3-betyg</b> <u>Specialisation Physical Geography</u> a. Geodesy b. Cartography c. Photogrammetry d. Endogenic geomorphology e. Exogenic geomorphology f. Meteorology and Climatology g. Regional studies h. 3-betyg Thesis	3 <sup>rd</sup>
<b>Geography A, 2 betyg</b> a. Population geography b. Urban geography c. Economic Geography d. Regional Geography e. Field course	2 <sup>nd</sup>
<b>Geography A, 1-betyg</b> <b>Containing;</b> a. Cartography and Geodesy b. Endogenic geology and Geomorphology c. Exogenic Geomorphology, Soil Science d. Meteorology and Climatology e. Regional Geomorphology	1 <sup>st</sup>

Figure 6.13. The basic course outline for studies in Geography with a specialization in physical geography during the 1960s and early 1970s

### *Course outline for studies in Earth Science and Physical Geography*

Starting in the 1960s and more expressed in the 1970s, students in Geography specialising in physical geography concentrated on physical geography only and did not take courses in human/economic geography. They also choose additional subjects from the faculty of science only (Fig. 6.14).

With the introduction of the new course in **Earth Science**, the first year of the studies in Physical Geography further changed. As indicated in Figure 6.14, the first year of Geography courses became exchangeable with the new course in Earth science (Geovetenskap 1-betyg).

Initially, Earth Science was only a one-semester orientation course for students with other science specialisations, such as mathematics, physics, astronomy, zoology, botany, chemistry, and technical subjects. Later, it was also opened as an orientation course for some art students with a suitable background.

The subject of Earth Science and the course in Figure 6.15 were divided by the departments of Physical Geography and Geology. Initially, it included 25% of Physical Geography, 25% of Mineralogy, 25% of Quaternary geology, and 25% of Palaeontology.

This was partly a problem as Quaternary Geology and Palaeontology, from all aspects, were much smaller subjects that, for many obvious reasons, should not have as much time and resources as 25% at this introductory level. No solution was found, and the problem remained unsolved for decades. New international and Swedish literature fitting into the new development became available. The books "*Earth Sciences*" and "*Introduction to Physical Geography*" by Strahler, A. N. (1963 & 1965) became the main literature for the introductory courses in both Earth Science and Physical geography.

They were so important that they set the standard for the content of the subjects (Fig. 6.16). Examples of the additional literature on the more advanced course, such as Jan O. Mattson's new Micro- and local climatology book in Swedish (Mattson, 1979), can be mentioned.

Semester	
6 <sup>th</sup> - 14 <sup>th</sup>	<b>Physical Geography Lic. level</b> a) Special lectures b) Participation in the lic seminars c) Selected reading courses d) Conference participation e) Field course/Excursions f) Lic thesis
4 <sup>th</sup> - 6 <sup>th</sup>	<b>Other subjects like Biology, Geology, Chemistry etc.</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup>	<b>Physical Geography 3-betyg</b> a. Extended course in geomorphology or climatology b. Current research in physical geography c. Glacial geomorphology with d. Photogrammetry e. Applied physical geography f. Proseminars, research methodology g. Excursions 4 days h. 3-betyg Thesis
2 <sup>nd</sup>	<b>Physical Geography 2-betyg</b> a. Geodesy b. Chartography c. Photogrammetry d. Endogenic geomorphology e. Exogenic geomorphology f. Meteorology and Climatology g. Regional studies 1. Sweden 2. World
1 <sup>st</sup>	<b>Physical geography, 1-betyg</b> Containing; a. Cartography and Geodesy b. Endogenic geology and Geomorphology c. Exogenic Geomorphology, Soil Science d. Meteorology and Climatology e. Regional Geomorphology

Figure 6.14. The basic course outline for studies in Physical Geography during the 1960s and early 1970s.

<b><u>Earth Science, 1-betyg</u></b> <b>Containing;</b> a. <b>Cartography and Geodesy</b> b. <b>Mineralogy</b> c. <b>Endogenic geology and Geomorphology</b> d. <b>Exogenic Geomorphology, Soil Science</b> e. <b>Palaeontology</b> f. <b>Meteorology, Hydrology and Climatology</b> g. <b>Regional Geomorphology</b> h. <b>Regional climatology</b>
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Figure 6.15. The course outline for Earth Science 1-betyg, introduced in 1967, soon became the starting course for studies in physical geography.

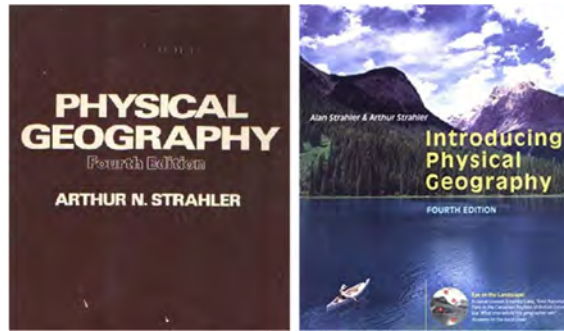


Figure 6.16. Two examples of the numerous editions and variants of Arthur N. Strahler and his son Alan Strahler's books that meant a lot for the development of physical geography in Sweden.



Figure 6.17. The international student Eric Neufville from the first course in Earth Science (Geovetenskap) is sampling diabase in the Dalby quarry in 1967. (Photo J. Åkerman -67)

The courses in earth science quickly became extremely popular and soon took over the role of introductory Physical geography from the classes in “general” Geography. They later developed into the study program and main line of courses in Physical geography leading up to PhD studies. More about this in section 8.3.2.

The earth science course also became internationally acknowledged, and the department received its first foreign student from Africa in 1967 through a stipend from the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) (Fig. 6. 17).

#### 6.3.4 Director of Studies

In the old days, the courses were few and needed minimal administration. The professor and head of department decided the content and literature of the courses and assigned

the teachers to each course according to specialization and academic level. One of the teachers became the course head and was responsible for coordination and administration for each course.

Table 6.1. Director of studies at the Department of Physical Geography. From 1960 to 1967, it was an informal, unpaid assignment\*. From 1967, it was a paid assignment.

Name	Period
Ingemar Larsson	1960–1961*
Curt Åberg	1962–1967*
Jan O. Mattsson	Ht 1967–Vt 69
Curt Åberg	Ht 1969, Ht 1970,
Sven Lindquist	Vt 1971, Ht 1972
Richard Ahman	Vt. 1972,
Sven Behrens	Ht 1973 –Vt 1986
Richard Ahman	1986–1990
Jonas Åkerman	1990–1995
Ulf Helledén	1996
Karin Hall Könyves	1997–2010
Harry Lankreijer	2010–2012
Ulrik Mårtensson	2012–2024

During the late fifties and the 1960s, the departments started to have many courses, and a higher demand for coordination of lectures, premises, documentation, and other types of administration developed. From 1961 to 1967, Associate Professor Ingemar Larsson and Senior Lecturer Curt Åberg had an unpaid assignment like today's Director of Studies. From 1967 onwards, one senior staff member was formally assigned as director of studies to manage this (Table 6.1). Associate Professor Jan O. Mattsson was the first to have this position from 1967 to 1969. This assignment is acknowledged with a modest fee on top of the regular salary. From now on, this will be compulsory for all departments.

## 6.4 Professor and Faculty Staff

### 6.4.1 Professor Karl Erik Bergsten (1909–1990)

Karl-Erik Bergsten became a professor in 1958 and held the post until his retirement in 1976. He was one of the main figures in the geography department since the 1930s. He was a geographer from the Helge Nelson school and had experience in human and

physical geography. When the subject of geography was divided between 1947 and 1948, he acted as a professor of human geography with Associate Professor Sven Björnsson until a new professor of Geography, especially human geography with economic geography at Lund University, could be appointed.

When Professor Fredrik Enquist in Gothenburg retired in 1952, Karl Erik Bergsten assumed his chair as geography professor at Gothenburg University. Bergsten held that position until 1958, when he got the chair in Lund and was succeeded by Sten Rudberg in Gothenburg.



Figure 6.18. Professor Karl Erik Bergsten during his retirement lecture in 1976. (*Photo R. Laszlo -76*)

#### 6.4.2 Associate Professors

The faculty staff during the 1960s was dominated by the new successfully examined PhD students during the late 1950s. Many veterans from the old days retired, and a group of new Phil. Lic., PhD, and docents were added throughout the decade (Table 6.2). When Prof Bergsten had his chair in Gothenburg, 1952-1958, he got several new PhD students in his subject, glacial morphology. One of these, Åke Hillefors, came with him to Lund in 1958 with a Phil. Lic., and he later took his PhD in Lund in 1969. Åke Hillefors initially got a position as a junior lecturer, which he kept during his PhD studies. The present staff in Lund did not appreciate this.

The staff situation during the 1960s is shown in Table 6.2.

*Doc. Herman Richter (1893–1978).*

As described above, Associate Professor Herman Richter left the department as early as 1936 and took a post at the main University library. He started the coastal geomorphology studies in 1934-36 with "*Studier över den yttre strandzonens dynamik och morfologi inom södra östersjöområdet flackkust 1-3*" (Studies regarding Scanian flat coast) (Richter 1934, 1935, 1936). Jan Davidsson followed up on these coastal morphology studies (cf. below).

Associate Professor Herman Richter remained a frequent guest at the department and its activities during the 1960s and early 1970s.

*Doc. Sven E. Behrens (1919-2001)*

Sven E. Behrens was appointed Associate Professor of geography, especially physical geography, on June 8<sup>th</sup>, 1953. When Professor Erik Ljungner died in 1954, Sven E. Behrens became acting and held that post until 1958, when Karl Erik Bergsten took over and moved to Lund from Gothenburg. From 1958, Sven E. Behrens returned to a post as a senior lecturer, which he remained at until the late 1960s. He initially functioned both as a senior lecturer and a director of studies, with his primary teaching responsibilities in geomorphology and geology. He also returned to research on bedrock geomorphology.

Since the evaluation process for the chair of Geography in Lund, the working conditions and relations between Professor Karl Erik Bergsten and Associate Professor Sven E. Behrens have been polite but tense.

When Sven E. Behrens got an opportunity, he went on leave for an assignment as a visiting professor in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 1969 to 1971.



Figure 6.19. The two Associate Professors, Sven Erik Behrens and Harald Svensson, listened to Professor Karl Erik Bergsten during his retirement lecture in 1976. Behind and in between them is amanuensis H. Å. Olsson. (Photo R. Laszlo -76)



Figure 6.20. Associate Professor Sven Erik Behrens during an excursion on Kullaberg.  
(Photo J. Möller -76)

*Doc. Harald Svensson (1924-2022)*

Harald Svensson got his PhD in 1959 on a glacial geomorphological subject, "*Glaciation and morphology*" in the Scandinavian Mountain range in a profile across the Norwegian-Swedish border. He got a mark on the thesis that directly gave him an Associate Professor's title, and he went into teaching and supervising in 1959.

Associate Professor Harald Svensson continued as a docent with research, lecturing, and supervision and started to gather a group of PhD students around himself. He continued his studies in glacial geomorphology in the northern parts of the Nordic countries and widened his interest in frost processes and frozen-ground problems (periglacial geomorphology).



Figure 6.21. Professor Harald Svensson as faculty opponent at Jonas Åkerman's dissertation on a thesis in periglacial geomorphology on December 6<sup>th</sup>, 1980. (Photo R. Laszlo -80)

This subject has - naturally enough - long been the subject of investigations in Norden countries. This was a starting point and inspiration for later periglacial research at the department and in Norden. Especially during the coming three decades, in a more and more systematic way, have focused upon concrete problems such as the permafrost, morphogenesis of block fields, palsas, special types of patterned ground, and the activities of eolian processes in both active and fossil Arctic environments. These processes, in connection with climatic change, became more and more in focus.

Table 6.2. Faculty staff at the Geography Department, Lund University During the 1960-ies.

NAME	Position	Period
<b>Heads of department, Professors, Course heads</b>		
Helge Nelson	Prof. Emeritus	50-66
Edgar Kant	Prof. Geographer	60-67
K.E. Bergsten	Prof. Physical Geogr.	60-69
Sven E. Behrens	Doc. Physical Geogr.	60-69
Harald Svensson	Doc. Physical Geogr.	60-69
Martin Markgren	Doc. Physical Geogr.	60-66
Jan O. Mattsson	Doc. Physical Geogr.	66-69
Ingemar Larsson	Doc. Physical Geogr.	62-68
Jan Davidson	Doc. Physical Geogr.	63-64
Gunnar Jonsson	Doc. Physical Geogr.	60
Åke Mattsson	Doc. Physical Geogr.	62-63
Curt Åberg	Lect. Physical Geogr.	62-69
Åke Hillefors	Lect. Physical Geogr.	69-

Harald Svensson also spent more time developing photographic interpretation techniques and the “Fototeket,” the remote sensing annex, instrumentation, and imagery collections. He was also a leader of the group that worked with the new use of color air imagery, NIR (Near Infrared imagery), mobile IR cameras (Fig. 6.10), and thermal mapping by air-born scanners.

*Doc. Martin R. Markgren (1916-1988)*

Martin Markgren was from the northern parts of Sweden but came to Lund via high school in Uppsala. After graduation, he got an amanuensis post in 1948 and an assistant post in 1950. During his continued studies, he advanced to lecturer, which he kept up until his dissertation in 1964. He got his Phil. Lic. in 1956 and his PhD in 1964 on a significant thesis in three parts on morphological studies in the Nordic Mountain range. (Markgren 1962-63, 1964 a, 1964 b).

Martin Markgren got the Docent mark on the thesis but did not stay at the department long and moved to northern Sweden to the high school in Skellefteå as lecturer from 1964 to 1966. He then became a lecturer at Umeå University in Physical Geography, plant- and zoogeography, ecology, and ethology.



Figure 6.22. Dr Martin Markgren was congratulated by amanuensis H. Blond after his dissertation in May 1964. (Photo R. Laszlo -64)

*Doc. Jan O. Mattsson (1930–2020)*

Jan O. Mattsson was a physical geographer and micro and local climatology specialist. In 1966, his thesis in micro- and local climatology, “*The Temperature Climate of Potato Crops*” (Mattsson, 1966), started a completely new direction and section of studies and research within the department. Jan O. Mattsson gathered a group of students, amanuensis, and PhD students who all worked with different aspects and sub-subjects of micro- and local climatology. In this, he tried to find typical society applications of micro- and local climatology, such as energy saving studies in planning and

constructing houses and residential areas, snow removal on roads, winter slipperiness on roads, frost damages on crops, and forestry.

After his dissertation in the 1960s, he held a paid Associate professor's post and gave lectures in meteorology and climatology, supervising and conducting research. The presentation on when he became a department professor (Chapter 8) provides more information about him.



Figure 6.23. Associate Professor Jan O. Mattsson and amanuensis Jonas Åkerman in 1980.  
(Photo R. Laszlo -80)

### *Associate Professor Ingemar Larsson (1913-2000)*

Ingemar Larsson was a physical geographer specialist in bedrock tectonics. He was an amanuensis from 1941 to 1946, with Associate Professor Arne Sandell as his mentor. He got his Phil. Lic. in 1948 and a post as a lecturer in 1949. Thereafter, PhD in 1954 and became an Associate Professor in physical geography in 1962. From 1946 to 1961, he held positions on and off at the teacher's college in Lund and the Katedralskolan high school in Lund.

1964, he was appointed senior lecturer in Physical Geography and functioned as director of studies from 1964 to 1965. He followed up by developing the "Bedrock Groundwater Group" at the department during the 1960s. This group researched tectonics, crack and rupture zones, and groundwater in south Sweden's igneous and metamorphic bedrock and developed a vital consultant company, BergAB.

During the 1960s, society demanded knowledge and investigations regarding the construction of underground military installations, rock storage rooms for crude oil, subway development, groundwater exploration in urban centers, etc. He was also a member of the regional hydrological cooperation board "Samarbetsgruppen för Kristianstadslättens Hydrologi." He further developed the laboratories at Helsingborgs-

Landskrona nation house at Tornavägen and attached several amanuensis to the subject.



Figure 6.24. Studying glacial striations on the island of Bornholm, Denmark. From the left are K. E. Bergsten, Ingemar Larsson, and Rune Frisé. Kneeling; amanuensis H. Blond, Harald Svensson and Birgitta Neuhauser. (Photo Åke Mattson -62)

### *Associate Professor Jan Å. K. Davidsson (1930-1996)*

Jan Åke Klas Davidsson was born on May 25<sup>th</sup>, 1930, in Raus parish outside Helsingborg in Skåne. He was the son of a ship captain, Janne Davidsson, and his wife, Clara, who was born Peterson (Fig 6.25). Jan received his first education in Raus, Råå, and Helsingborg and took his matriculation exam in Helsingborg in 1950.

Raus (M) CI:10 (1928-1934) Bild: 690 Sida: 64

1930 års Födelsebok för Raus

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
År	Månad	Dag	År	Månad	Dag	År	Månad	Dag	År	Månad	Dag	År	Månad	Dag
1930	May	25	1	Janne Åke Klas	Davidsson	Janne Davidsson	Clara Peterson	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
<p>1930 May 25 1 Janne Åke Klas Davidsson Janne Davidsson Clara Peterson 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902</p>														

Figure 6.25. Extract from the birth ledger from Raus 1930 when Jan Åke Klas Davidsson was born.

Jan Davidsson studied geology and geography and has always been interested in the sea and coastal areas. He got a BSc in 1953; after his MSc in 1955, he got a post as an amanuensis the same year. He got his Licentiate degree in 1957 on a project regarding south Swedish coastal areas and a PhD in 1963 with a thesis on coastal morphology of

the south Swedish coast (Davidsson, 1963). The research of Jan Davidsson was done upfront in international coastal research, and he got a doctorate degree on his thesis but did not stay at the department as he could not get a permanent post. This was a huge mistake by the department, as they could not get him a permanent post directly. Jan Davidsson's research was indeed at the research front, and his PhD thesis rendered great international interest. All the measurements that are included in it is still in use as a baseline study regarding the current development of South Swedish coasts under the pressure of climate change and sea level rise.

Jan Davidsson now took on posts as a lecturer at high schools in Västervik, Helsingborg, Norrköping, Halmstad, and Göteborg. He later became a permanent senior methodology lecturer at the teacher's college in Gothenburg.

Jan Davidsson got a late revenge. He later became an associate professor at the University of Gothenburg in 1973. He also had various international assignments in coastal geomorphology and coastal processes in Europe, the USA, and eastern Asia.

Jan Åke Klas Davidsson, died 1996-04-12.



Figure 6.26. A young Jan Å. K. Davidsson in the early 1960s. *(With kind permission from the Davidsson family)*

### *Doc. Gunnar Johnsson (1917-2006)*

Gunnar Johnsson was a student who came from the teacher seminar in Lund with a teacher's exam as an elementary school teacher in 1941. He got his Phil. Lic. in 1950, PhD, and associate professor's status in 1956. He had some short periods as lecturer and lecturer by the hour at the department, but no permanent post was available then. He was later evaluated as one of several applicants for a professorship in Oslo in 1960. He was regarded as "professionally highly qualified" but did not get the post.

He held posts within the school sector throughout his academic career and did not stay at the department. He took on posts as a lecturer at high schools in Lund and, finally, in Helsingborg. Still, he was a persistent and appreciated visitor to all relevant seminars throughout the 1960s and 1970s (Fig. 5.14).

### **6.4.3 Lecturers.**

#### *N. Åke Mattsson (1924-2003)*

Like Martin Markgren, Nils Åke Mattsson came from northern Sweden. He was born in Nordingrån, Norrland County, in 1924, but studied and took his matriculation in Lund in 1946. He enrolled at Lund University in 1947 and graduated with bachelor's and master's degrees in 1951, a Phil. Lic. degree in 1955 and his doctoral dissertation in 1962. From 1952 to 1958, he served as an amanuensis, assistant, and junior lecturer at the Department of Geography.



Figure 6.27. Docent Åke Mattsson to the right of Doc. Olof Nordström during the Lucia celebrations in 1962. (*Photo R. Laszlo -62*)

During the academic year 1962 to 1963, he was a senior lecturer in physical geography, teaching mainly geomorphology and cartography. His PhD research subject was bedrock morphology, and his thesis had the title (in German) “*Morphologische Studien in Südschweden und auf Bornholm über die nichtglaziale Formenwelt der Felsenskulptur*” (Morphological studies in South Sweden and on Bornholm Island about nonglacial morphology of rock surfaces), (Mattsson, 1962).

He got his docent level on his PhD directly in 1962 but did not get a permanent post. Therefore, he could not stay at the department and went into the school sector.

Associate Professor Nils Åke Mattsson died on July 19<sup>th</sup>, 2003.

#### *Dr. Arvid F. Bergdahl (1889–1969)*

Arvid Ferdinand Bergdahl was an elementary school teacher who earned his first bachelor's degree in geography in the early 1920s. He worked in the school sector for several years before returning to the department and taking a Phil. Lic. degree.

After his PhD in 1953 on the thesis “*Islandsbildningar i östra Syd- och Mellansverige med särskild hänsyn till åsarna*”, (Marginal glacial forms in southeast Sweden with special focus upon eskers), (Bergdahl 1953).

During the 1950s up to his retirement in 1956, he was a lecturer. He continued his research and wrote a second thesis in 1961, after his retirement, to obtain the Associate Professor status “*Det glaciala landskapet*” (The glacial landscape), (Bergdahl, 1962). He also continued his engagements in the school sector after his retirement (Fig. 6.28)



Figure 6.28. Docent Arvid Bergdal is here to the right during an excursion in the Västergötland district in west Sweden in 1942. To the left is Doc. H. Richter (Photo by Sonja Nilsson -42. Kindly submitted by the family of Prof. Lennart Olsson)

*Phil. Lic. Curt B. E. Åberg (1927-1998)*

Curt, Bertil Edgar Åberg was from the village of Verum in northern Scania (see more info above). He was regarded as “a son of the department” and held posts as 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1<sup>st</sup> amanuensis and assistant, and took his Phil. Lic. exam in 1960. After that, he was appointed junior lecturer on a three-year assignment from 1961 to 1964, followed by a deputy senior lecturer post 1964 to 1972.

As Curt Åberg had exceptionally good organizational and administrative skills, and he held assignments as director of studies from 1962 to 1967 and 1969 to 1970 and was, in addition, a very appreciated teacher and field excursion leader (Fig. 6.29). Still, he did not achieve a position strong enough to obtain a permanent post at an appropriate level.

We must conclude that this was sad and a complete failure from the Department's side, not being able to achieve this for the talented Curt Åberg. So, without a PhD and an associate professor title the competition for posts was hard in Lund and Curt Åberg left the department in 1973 and became a senior lecturer in subject theory and subject methodology especially in Geography, first at the high school in Karlstad and then at the Teachers Training College in Gävle in central Sweden.



Figure 6.29. Lecturer Curt Åberg during a relaxed evening session with the Geographical Society in 1969. (Photo J. Åkerman 1969)

This high school was transformed into the University of Gävle/Sandviken in 1977 (it was renamed the University of Gävle in 1998). He remained in this position for the remainder of his professional life.

Curt Åberg was well-known and popular among the university's students in Gävle as a teacher, mentor, supervisor, editor, and diligent writer in the university's monthly magazine "Högaktuellt".



Figure 6.30. Lecturer Curt Åberg as chairman and preses of "Akademin för de friska källorna" Picture from Gert Knutsson: "Akademin för de friska källorna under 25 år - 1995-2003". (Photo Anders Damberg).

*Doc. Åke L. H. Hillefors (1924–2003).*

Åke Lennart Hilding Hillefors (Fig. 6.32) was born on September 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1924, in the Foss parish, Munkedal in Bohuslän on the Swedish west coast as the son of primary school teacher Carl Erik Gustavsson and his wife Svea born Fredriksson (Fig. 6.31).

Foss (O) C:9 (1914-1941) Bild: 1270 Sida: 123

1924 års Födelsebok för Foss

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Födelsenummer	Född		Barnet till föräldragen		Dopnamn (Förnamn)	Föräldrar					Född år, dag och månad.	Föd.
	år och månad.	dag	Lev. 1944.	Död. 1944.		Namn, yrke, nationalitet och religionsbekännelse (om främmande), bostad samt tid för skolexamen (om främmande).	Född år, dag och månad.					
								nr. kv. st. kv.				
59	"	21			Åke Lennart Hilding	Fader: Folkshemsvåraren Carl Erik Hilding Gustafsson Moder: L. H. Svea Mariana F. Fredriksson	99 3/11 96 17/11					

Figure 6.31. Extract from the birth ledger from Foss 1924 when Åke Hillefors was born.

Åke Hillefors had his basic schooling in Munkedal and Gothenburg. After the matriculation exam, he attended and graduated from the teacher's seminar in

Gothenburg in 1943 and became a primary school teacher in 1949. He then attended Gothenburg University and received a bachelor's degree in 1956 and a master's in 1957.

Åke Hillefors followed Professor Karl Erik Bergsten to Lund, where he started his Phil. Lic. studies. He got his Phil. Lic. exam. 1967 and after his Phil. Lic., he continued his fieldwork in western parts of south Sweden and published a PhD thesis in 1969. He defended his dissertation in 1969 for his doctoral degree in Lund. The title of the thesis was "*Västsveriges glaciala historia och morfologi*" (The Glacial History and Geomorphology of West Sweden) (Hillefors, 1969).

In 1968, he became a Senior geography and social studies lecturer at Karlstad University of Applied Sciences and continued his research in western Sweden. He got his title as docent (associate professor) in 1969.

After that, he got a post as a lecturer in Physical geography in Lund, which he held until 1979, when he returned to Karlstad University. He was a much-appreciated lecturer and field excursion leader, especially in glacial geomorphology.

To give an example of his character as an excursion leader, I can refer to an excursion in December 1973, illustrated in figs. 6.32 and 6.33. The class sequence in geomorphology was, at this time, the worst, and an excursion in glacialfluvial morphology and material was to be held in mid-December that year. The excursion was a two-day excursion with a 20-seater minibus. The group was to spend the night at a youth hostel. The weather was ok, but it got dark early, and when it was completely dark, we still had one essential gravel pit left to study. Hillefors made a stop at a filling station and disappeared for some time. Apparently, he went to make a phone call. This was before the era of mobile phones!" We all, students and amanuensis, had had enough and were happy to come to the hostel as soon as possible, and we thought he went to call the hostel.

But no! When we came to the last gravel pit, it was fully illuminated by flood lights from two large fire brigade trucks, and the fire brigade men were spraying the gravel pit walls with water to make the sedimentary structures easier to see and understand.

During the stop at the filling station, Åke Hillefors called the fire brigade, declared a state of emergency, and explained that science needed help and immediate assistance. They adhered to the request and came to our assistance.

It was a fun experience but still very cold, and it took a long time before we came to the hostel, a hot shower and food.



Figure 6.32. Lecturer Åke Hillefors during an excursion in 1978. (*Photo J. Åkerman, 1978*)



Figure 6.33: Lecturer Åke Hillefors, amanuensis Bo Malmström, and students during a winter excursion 1973. (*Photo- extract from a 16 mm film by J. Åkerman, 1973*)

### *Sven Lindqvist (1939-xxxx)*

Sven Lindqvist collaborated with Jan O. Mattson and specialized in urban climatology, focusing on the climate of the city of Lund. In the 1960s, he worked as an amanuensis and assistant and received his PhD and docent titles in 1970. From 1970 to 1984, he held positions as a junior and senior lecturer and served as the Director of Studies for a significant portion.



Figure 6.34. A young Amanuensis, Sven Lindquist, during a departmental party in 1965. In the background, among others, is Amanuensis H. Blond. (*Photo R. Laszlo, -65*)

*Phil. Lic. Lars E. Nilsson. (1942-1972)*

Lars Erik Nilsson was a long-time serving amanuensis and assistant at the Department. Lars E. Nilsson was born in Karlstad, Värmlands Län on March 21, 1942, as the son of mechanic Nils E. Nilsson and his wife Anna M. E. His parents came from Scania, and in 1951, he moved with his family to Älmhult in Scania, where his father got a job at IKEA, and Lars had his basic schooling there.



Figure 6.35. Phil. Lic. Lars Nilsson, a long-time serving amanuensis, assistant, and lecturer, died in a workplace accident in 1972. (*Photo J. Åkerman, 1970*)

He started at Lund University in 1959, studying Geology and Physical Geography and obtaining his Phil. Lic. degree in Geography in 1968 with a thesis on karst on the Baltic

Island of Öland under the supervision of Associate Professor Ingemar Larsson. Following this, he secured a junior lecturer position in the department.

In addition to his lectureship, he worked with the consultancy "Bergvattenguppen, " BergAB, the Department of Applied Technology at KTH in Stockholm, and the STEGA group in Stockholm. Tragically, Lars Nilsson passed away in the line of duty for BergAB during a tunnel accident in Gothenburg on November 10, 1972.

## 6.5 Assistant Lecturers.

During the first five decades of the department's history, there were very few permanent posts for lecturers, and competition to secure these positions was fierce. In many instances, the demand for teaching capacity and hours exceeded what was available from the permanent posts. Consequently, additional teachers were hired "by the hour" or as assistant lecturers for specific course periods.

One lecturer, Phil. Lic. Jan Elleson acquired a more or less permanent part-time position as an assistant lecturer.

### 6.5.1 Phil. Lic. Jan E. G. Elleson (1930-xxxx)

Jan Erik Gustaf Elleson started a project, "*The Precipitation Climate of Scania*," in the 1950s. He ran this project parallel to his schoolwork as a part-time assistant lecturer in our department. He lectured in meteorology and climatology.

Later, in 1995, he earned a doctoral honoris degree at LTH, Lund University.

## 6.6 Assistants and Amanuensis

The amanuensis staff specialising in physical geography during the 1960s had the same structure and organisation as in the previous decade. Men dominated entirely, but many female amanuenses held positions for varying lengths. Still, most of them did not remain for the Phil. Lic. and PhD levels. Of the four female amanuenses during the 1960s, only Karna Lidmar-Bergström continued in the department. Most of the amanuenses and assistants who stayed at the department are presented in more detail below, while some are only briefly mentioned here. A new situation emerged during the 1960s: the rapidly developing local, regional, and national environmental sector.

Geographers, with their broad multidisciplinary training from either the human or physical sectors, were in high demand in the job market. Many students went directly there, as did some of the amanuenses and assistants.

Below is a list of the amanuensis and assistants during the 1960s and what became of them. (as far as we know)

- a. Sven Lindqvist 1965–69. PhD 1970. (PhD and docent. Professor in Gothenburg).
- b. Lars Nilsson 1963–69 (Phil. Lic. 1968, went to BergAB, KTH, died in a tunnel accident in Gothenburg in 1972)
- c. Rune, E. Frisén (1960–1965) Phil. Lic. went into regional environmental administration in Malmö and later to The Royal Swedish Agricultural Academy in Stockholm.
- d. Carl-Erik Johansson (1960–1963) (Phil. Lic. went into high school teaching)
- e. Torsten Persson (1960–1964) (PhD. lecturer at the University in Växjö)
- f. Richard Åhman (1960–69) (PhD. Lecturer, Director of studies, LU)
- g. Kai Palmqvist (1965–67) (Went to a consultant company)
- h. Leif Rosén (1967–69) (Phil. Lic. lecturer at high school in Lund)
- i. Nils E. Zetterström (1965–67) (Phil.Lic.).
- j. Arne Maack (1965–1969) (Worked on periglacial processes with H. Svensson as supervisor. Died in 1969 at only 30 years old)
- k. Karna Lidmar (1960–69) (PhD. Professor at Stockholm University, member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, KVA, Doctor honoris at Gothenburg University)
- l. Birgitta M. Neuhauser (1960–64) (MSc, lecturer at high school)
- m. Stig Öhrngren (1961–1962) (MSc, lecturer at high school)
- n. Gunnar Zettersten (1960–1962) MSc, went to the environmental administration sector.
- o. Jonas Åkerman (1968–69), assistant to Mattson/Lindquist, PhD 1980. Associate professor, lecturer, LU, Secretary of SSAG, board member of the National Committee for Geography, Royal Academy of Sciences, KVA )
- p. Ulf Helldén (1969–70) (PhD 1974, Associate Professor 1979, Professor 2000, Lund University)

- q. Nils Åke Andersson (1963-1965) (Phil. Lic. Deputy director at KVA, ANS - Abisko)
- r. Eva Olofsson (1965-1967) (?)
- s. Anders Källström (1966-1967)
- t. Kenneth Röshoff (1965-1969) (to the private sector)
- u. Lars Persson (1965-1969) (to BergAB in Gothenburg)
- v. Lars Stenpil (1967-1969) MSc. Went to regional environmental administration.
- w. Sigyn Altnäs (1969) MSc (Lecturer at high school)
- x. Ursela Mårtensson (1969) BSc (Lecturer at high school)
- y. Håkan Henriksson (1964), MSc (Lecturer at high school)
- z. Elisabeth Larsson (1969)
- å. Herbert Blond (1900-2024), Traveller.

### 6.6.1 Arne Maack (1939-1969)

Arne Maack was born in Sölvesborg and received his primary education in Kristianstad. He received his MSc in Geography at Lund University in 1964 and was offered a post as an amanuensis in 1965. He advanced from amanuensis to Assistant in 1968 and had his primary duties as an administrator and within the remote sensing group at "fototeket."

Arne Maack was a respected young teacher who was also hired to teach photogrammetry and image interpretation at Lund Technical High School. In his research projects, he primarily focused on frost phenomena and periglacial processes in Norway and Svalbard. His declining health and early death limited him to publishing only minor articles in SGÅ (Maack, 1966).



Figure 6.36. Assistant Arne Maack during a department party in 1969, just two months before his too-early death. (Photo J. Åkerman, 1969)

### 6.6.2 Others

#### *Birgitta M. Neuhauser (1936-xxxx)*

Birgitta Maria Neuhauser (born Olin) was born in Jönköping on May 21<sup>st</sup>, 1936. She had her basic studies in Jönköping and started her studies in Geography in Lund in 1954. Birgitta Neuhauser had prof. Karl Erik Bergsten and Åke Mattsson as her supervisors and followed the tradition with studies of geomorphological studies of the South-Swedish geomorphology. She married in 1960 and did not finish the Phil Lic. she started on.



Figure 6.37. A recent picture of Birgitta Maria Neuhauser. (Photo from FB)

*Elisabeth Larsson (xxxx-xxxx)*

Elisabeth Larsson was a student in the geomorphological group, supervised by Karl Erik Bergsten and Karna Lidmar. She held short-term assignments as an amanuensis and published an MSc paper in Gröna Serien nr. A 5 in 1969 titled "*Berggrundsmorfologiska studier i trakten av Grebbestad.*"

*K. Torsten Persson (1938-20xx).*

Knut Torsten Persson was born on February 9<sup>th</sup>, 1938, in Loshult, northern Skåne. He attended basic school in Loshult, Osby and Hässleholm. After military service, he came to Lund University in 1954 and studied geography, geology, and pedagogics. He got an MSc in 1959 with geography as the main subject.

Torsten Persson had Professor Karl Erik Bergsten as his supervisor and continued the tradition of geomorphological studies in the South Swedish Highlands, where he investigated both bedrock forms and deglaciation features. He completed a Phil Lic. degree in glacial geomorphology in the southern margins of the Baltic Shield in 1966. After this, he began teaching at various high schools while continuing fieldwork to develop his Phil Lic. into a PhD.

Torsten Persson was ready with the PhD project in 1972 and got a PhD on a thesis, "*Geomorphological Studies in the South-Swedish Highlands*". (Persson, 1972). After his PhD, he became a permanent lecturer at the new and expanding University at Växjö, 200 km north of Lund.

Knut Torsten Persson died on February 5<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

*Rune E. Friséén (1935-xxxx)*

Rune Elis Friséén was born in Oskarshamn on September 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1935, and had basic schooling there. He came to Lund University in 1957, studied biology and geography, and got an MSc in 1960. He started a Lic. Phil. project on the southern parts of the archipelago along the Swedish east coast. Rune Friséén had posts as amanuensis from 1960 to 1965 and reached the Lic. Phil.-degree in 1965. He went into the regional environmental administration in Halmstad in 1970 and later became head of the regional environmental administration in Malmö in 1975.

Rune Friséén became one of a growing number of pioneers in developing public, regional nature conservation strategies and organisation at the county boards in the 1960s and 1970s. He later moved on to the National level and high posts within the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (Naturvårdsverket) and the Royal Swedish Academy of Agriculture and Forestry, Stockholm.

Rune Friséen was awarded several prizes for his long and dedicated service within the SNV, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency. Among them was the “ArtDatabankens” price in 2001, with the motivation that *”Rune Friséen is one of the most prominent representatives of nature conservation in Sweden throughout the ages.”*

Han har med mod, kraft, envishet, kunskap och obändig entusiasm under sin långa gärning bidragit till många av naturvårdens segrar, både på nationell och regional nivå, som gör att en stor andel av den svenska naturen idag är skyddad på olika sätt.”



Figure 6.38. Director Rune Friséen from the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency  
(Photo Naturvårdsverket)

In 2012, Rune Friséen was awarded the Royal Swedish Academy of Agriculture and Forestry (Kungl. Skogs—och Lantbruksakademiens) gold medal for extraordinary efforts and achievements in developing Swedish nature conservation.

#### *Nils Åke Andersson( 1938-xxxx)*

Nils Åke Andersson was born on December 24, 1938, in Lund. He completed his basic education in Lund and entered Lund University in 1958. Nils Åke Andersson studied geography and biology, primarily focusing on ornithology. He earned an MSc in 1963, served as an amanuensis from 1963 to 1965, and obtained a Phil. Lic. -degree in 1965. His deep interest in ornithology led him to the KVA research station in Abisko, where he became deputy director in 1967, a position he held until his retirement in 2005.

After retirement, he continued his ornithology studies at Scania and Abisko. Nils Åke Andersson became one of the most well-known and prominent ornithologists in Sweden, and after retirement, he got the Gustaf Rudebeck Award and stipendium in 2010. In addition, in 2019, Nils Åke Andersson was awarded Birdlife Sveriges Research price (Fig. 6.39).

Although he moved to Skåne and Lund after his retirement, he returns every summer to Abisko to continue his involvement and studies in the area. With great commitment and a burning interest in birds, the Swedish mountain nature, and people, Nils Åke Andersson has for many, many years contributed to the running of the Abisko Research station, study and monitoring of birds in the Abisko area but also through invaluable help to us geographers who come there annually for courses and research.



Figure 6.39. Nils Åke Andersson was awarded Birdlife Sveriges Research price in 2019.  
(Photo Kent-Ove Hvass)

### *Lars G. Stenpil (1941-xxxx)*

Lars Gunnar Stenpil was born on October 27, 1941, in Kalmar. He studied biology and geography and served as an amanuensis in the climatological section from 1965 to 1969. He then earned a BSc degree and joined the regional environmental administration sector.



Figure 6.40. Amanuensis Lars Stenpil during an excursion in 1969. (Photo J. Åkerman, 1969)

#### *N. Kenneth Röshoff (1944-xxxx)*

Nils Kenneth Röshoff was born in Vetlanda on August 29<sup>th</sup>, 1944. He studied Geology and Geography in Lund in 1962 and got a BSc in 1966 and an MSc in 1967. He was an amanuensis within the geomorphological section between 1965 and 1969. He ended his studies at the geography department and started as a PhD student in geology. He got his PhD in 1976 at Luleå University of Technology in northern Sweden. He stayed there as an Associate Professor until 1984, after which he went to the private sector.

#### *Stig I. Öhrngren (1933-xxxx)*

Stig Ingvar Öhrngren was born on November 22, 1933, in Lysekil. He began his studies in Lund in 1953, focusing on history, biology, and geography, before concentrating on geography and earning an MSc in 1963. Stig Ingvar Öhrngren served as an amanuensis in the geomorphological section from 1963 to 1964. He hoped to continue toward a Phil. Lic. degree but left the department in 1964 to become a lecturer at a high school in Uddevalla, a town in western Sweden near his birthplace.

#### *Sigyn T. Altnäs (1946-2023)*

Sigyn Teresia Altnäs was born on April 11, 1946, in Halmstad, where she received her basic education. She began her studies in Lund in 1965, focusing on biology and geography. Between 1969 and 1971, she worked as an amanuensis in the climatological section and assisted with fieldwork and cartography courses. Sigyn earned her MSc degree and attended the Kalmar high school teaching sector. Sigyn Teresia Altnäs passed away on July 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2023.



Figure 6.41. Amanuensis Sigyn T. Altnäs to the left of student Lars Sandström during a Christmas party at the department in 1969. (Photo J. Åkerman, 1969)

#### *Lars Persson (1942-xxxx)*

Lars Persson studied geology and geography and obtained an MSc in geography. He had Doc. Ingemar Larsson as his supervisor and mentor. Between 1965 and 1969, he was an amanuensis within the geomorphological section and went to BergAB in Gothenburg together with Lars Nilsson in 1970.

#### *N. Gunnar Zettersten (1938-xxxx)*

Nils Gunnar Zettersten was born on November 18<sup>th</sup>, 1938, in Linköping. He studied Pedagogics, Biology and Geography and was an amanuensis within the geomorphological section 1962. Gunnar Zettersten left the department for the environmental sector at the regional level in Jönköping (1964-1974) and at the national level from 1974 to 2003.

#### *A. Ursela Mårtensson (1945-xxxx)*

Anita Ursela Mårtensson was born on July 15<sup>th</sup>, 1945, in Malmö. She started at Lund University in 1964 and took a BSc degree in 1968 and an MSc in 1970. Between 1969 and 1971, Ursela Mårtensson was an amanuensis within the climatological section. She also assisted during field and cartography courses and attended the high school teaching sector.



Figure 6.42. Amanuensis Ursela Mårtensson (A.) and colleagues and students during a graduate excursion to Bohuslän in May 1969. B. Amanuensis Sigyn Altnäs, C. amanuensis Ulf Helldén and D. amanuensis Herbert Blond. (Photo J. Åkerman, 1969)



Figure 6.43. Amanuensis Lars Persson and assistant Lars Nilsson to the left, during an excursion in 1969. (Photo J. Åkerman, 1969)

### *Eva Olofsson (1942-xxxx)*

Eva Olofsson served as an amanuensis in the geomorphological section from 1963 to 1964. She left the department early to pursue opportunities in the high school and college sectors.

### *Nils Erik Zetterström (1930-2020)*

Nils Erik Zetterström was an amanuensis in the geomorphological section from 1965 to 1967, supervised by Karl Erik Bergsten. He undertook short-term assignments as an amanuensis and published an MSc paper in Gröna Serien nr. A 2 in 1967, titled “*Deglaciationsförloppet i Lunnerödspasset.*”

Nils Erik Zetterström attained the Phil. Lic. level but departed from the department early to pursue roles in the high school and college sectors.

## 6.7 The TA Staff.

The TA staff remained essentially unchanged during the 1960s, with one exception: long-serving department caretaker Thure Silow and his wife retired in 1964.

A new replacement, Henning Mathiasson, began working concurrently during the 1960s. The two refugees from Hungary, Rezső Laszlo and Sarolta Sövény, who arrived in 1956, secured permanent posts and remained in the department until their retirement age.

Table 6.3. TA staff at the Physical Geography Department, Lund University, during the 1960s.

NAME	Position	Period
<b>Technical staff</b>		
<b>Henning Mathiasson</b>	Technician	60-69
<b>Rezső Laszlo</b>	Photographer	60-69
<b>Thure Silow</b>	Caretaker.	60-64
<b>Sture Hellborg</b>	Librarian	60-69
<b>Elisiv Herbertson</b>	Cartographer	60-69
<b>Sarolta Sövény</b>	Cartographer	60-69
<b>Inga Nelin</b>	Administrator	60-69
<b>Ann-Sofie Bramell</b>	Secretary	60-63
<b>Ida Silow</b>	Cleaning lady	60-64

### 6.7.1 Technician J. Henning Mathiasson (1937-xxxx).

The long-time profile of the Geography department, technician and multi-talented Frits Jönsson, retired in 1953 and was replaced by Henning Mathiasson. Jan Henning Mathiasson was born in Lund on July 31, 1937, and was also a multi-talented individual who quickly adapted to the department and the new tasks that followed its expansion and revised structure.

### **6.7.2     Caretaker Ture E. J. Silow (1901–1975)**

Ture Silow was also a long-time profiler at the department and retired in 1964. He has been presented more in detail in sections 4.11.4 and 5.3.4.

As long as Ture Silow was the caretaker, his wife, Ida Carolina Ingeborg, was the department's cleaning lady. They both went into age retirement in 1964.

### **6.7.3     H. M. Ann-Sofi Bramell (1940–xxxx)**

The increased administrative pressure that developed during the 1960s required more administrative and secretarial input. A new secretary position was created, and the first person to hold this position was Ann-Sofi Bramell. Helene Maud Ann-Sofi Bramell was born on February 2, 1940, in Malmö. Ann-Sofi Bramell served as a secretary from 1960 to 1963, after which she resigned and moved to Falköping.

### **6.7.4     1<sup>st</sup> Photographer Rezső Laszlo (1921–2006)**

Rezső Laszlo joined the department in 1956 after fleeing Hungary during the Soviet invasion. He was jointly employed to serve both the Geology and Geography departments. He took over the basement of the small caretaker villa at Sölvegatan 10 and transformed it into a fully equipped photographic studio and laboratory.

All photographic material from the researcher's fieldwork was developed and processed there, covering every step from the initial inspection to the contact prints of the negatives and the printing-ready images for theses and papers. Initially, only black and white panchromatic film was used, but he also managed colour film in the 1980s and 1990s.

1st Photographer Rezső Laszlo died on April 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2006, and is buried in Östra Kyrkogården, Malmö.

### **6.7.5     Librarian Sture K. Hellborg (1900–1980)**

Sture Knut Hellborg was born on October 30<sup>th</sup>, 1900, in Stora Köpinge, the son of sugar plant worker and soldier Per Olsson Hellborg and his wife Anna, born Pahlin. He came to the department in 1958 as a retired bank director, took the post of librarian, and soon became an important person for all researchers and students (Fig. 6.45).

Sture Knut Hellborg was also involved in the production of *Geografiska Notiser* and *SGÅ*, which Professor Karl Erik Bergsten now edits after Helge Nelson's retirement and death in 1966.



Figure 6.44. Librarian Sture Hellborg here during a Lucia party in 1962. (*Photo R. Laszlo - 62*)

#### 6.7.6 Cartographer Elisiv Herbertson (1925-2017)

Elisiv Herbertson mainly copied old, valuable, and fragile property, village and other maps into working material for the human geographers. She also drew graphs and figures for researchers, *Geografiska Notiser* and *SGÅ* (Fig. 6.42).



Figure 6.45. Cartographer Elisiv Herbertson here in between Doc. Åke Hillefors and amanuensis Ulf Helldén during a Departmental party in 1975. (*Photo J. Åkerman -75*)

#### 6.7.7 Cartographer Sarolta G. Sövény (1912-2001)

Sarolta Sövény came to the department in 1956 after fleeing Hungary during the Soviet invasion. Like Elisiv Herbertson, she was mainly occupied with copying antiques,

valuable and fragile property, village and other maps into working material for human geographers. She also draws graphs and figures for researchers Geografiska Notiser and SGÅ.



Figure 6.46. Cartographer Sarolta Sövény here during an excursion to the island “Hallands Väderö”, led by S. Behrens in 1975. *(Photo J. Åkerman -75)*

#### 6.7.8 Administrator Inga Nelin (1923-2008)

Inga Nelin was a geography student who studied physical and human geography and became an amanuensis in the 1940s. She soon became a vital administrative force and secretary to the professors. She also had the impossible task of watching amanuensis Herbert Blond and his work.



Figure 6.47. Administrator Inga Nelin, here during a departmental party in 1962. *(Photo R. Laszlo -62)*



Figure 6.48. Amanuensis Jonas Åkerman to the left, listening to Professor Niels Kingo Jacobsen during an excursion to Denmark in 1968. In the back is Åke Hillefors and to the right Associate Professor Harald Svensson

## 6.8 PhD thesis in Physical Geography during the 1960s.

XXXIX. **Åke Mattsson:** Morphologische Studien in Südschweden und auf Bornholm über die nichtglaziale Formenwelt der Felsenskulptur. (1962).

XLII. **Jan Davidsson:** Littoral Processes and Morphology on Scanian Flatcoasts. (1963).

XLIII. **Martin Markgren.** Detaljmorfologiska studier i fast berg och blockmaterial. Geomorfologisk studie inom Fennoskandia med Skåne. (1962–1963).

XLIV. **Martin Markgren:** Geomorphological Studies in Fennoscandia. II. Chute Slopes in Northern Fennoscandia, A. Regional Studies. (1964).

XLV. **Martin Markgren:** Geomorphological Studies in Fennoscandia. II- Chute Slopes in Northern Fennoscandia. B. Systematic Studies. (1964).

XLVII. **Arvid Bergdahl:** Det glaciala landskapet. (1961).

XLIX. **Jan O. Mattsson:** The Temperature Climate of Potato Crops. (1966).

LIV. **Erik Fagerlund, Harald Svensson, Sven Lindqvist et al.,** Infrarödtermografi. Principer och naturgeografiska tillämpningar. (1967).

LX. **Åke Hillefors** Västsveriges glaciala historia och morfologi. (1969)

## 7 THE 1970S



### 7.1 Introduction

Geography at Swedish universities is now divided into two subject areas: Physical geography and Human/economic geography, except for the geographical department in Umeå and the thematically oriented department in Linköping.

Physical geographic institutions are located in Lund (Professors Karl Erik Bergsten & Anders Rapp), Gothenburg (Professor Sten Rudberg), Stockholm (Professor Gunnar Hoppe & Gunnar Østrem), Uppsala (Professor Åke Sundborg), Umeå (Professor Erik Bylund; undivided subject), Linköping (Professor Jan Lundquist; Department of Water and Environmental Studies). In addition to these departments, there are several departments at colleges (högskolor) that teach geography at the introductory course level in several other places, i.e., Gävle, Karlstad, Växjö and Örebro. This was often in the context of a teacher's education programs.

The departmental subject focus at the doctoral level varies from university to university and from department to department. Glacial geomorphology, glaciology, and

hydrology, which have long held a prominent position in Swedish physical geography, have seen other fields grow strong in recent years. Examples include remote sensing, general climatology, local and microclimatology, geomorphological mapping, periglacial geomorphology, and subtropical and tropical geomorphology, encompassing desertification problems and other soil erosion and land use issues.

Physical geography basic education is partly provided as so-called isolated courses and partly within the physical geographic variant of the geoscience program (Figure 7.11).

In addition, traditional courses in geography are still available, but they are now basically course variants included in the compulsory schoolteacher education program for geography (years 1-9). This program includes 0.5-1 year of study for teachers. For teachers in science in the upper secondary school (years 10-13), it is only one semester of study.

At the teacher education seminars (högskolor), there are, in most cases, methodology lecturers in Geography with a Phil. Lic. or PhD in either physical or human geography.

The emerging environmental concerns in the 1960s became the starting point for an increased interest in geography and human and physical geography specialisations. Even though much of the early environmental concerns focused on biological issues, the administration at national, regional, and district levels soon understood that generalists with geography and its methodology in their education were much more helpful in their administrative roles than, i.e., deep biological specialists. Therefore, many physical geographers left the department after their MSc, Lic. Phil. or PhD, and went to national, regional and district environmental administration. This continued for the next decades and changed the job market for geography students to be dominated from the teaching profession to environmental administration.

## 7.2 Physical Geography in Lund

The situation in Lund started with a continuation of Professor Karl Erik Bergsten's era up to 1976, when he retired. Despite the formal split into two departments on May 18<sup>th</sup>, 1951, when the subject de facto was divided into two departments of human and physical geography, they still remained a traditional geography "unit" despite the specialisation by individuals. The students who studied geography were "shared" in a friendly manner, and administration and technical support staff were shared. Basically, the lecture rooms were shared, and the staff shared the coffee room, etc.

The situation partly changed when Professor Anders Rapp came from Uppsala and Stockholm in 1976. Anders Rapp was appointed **Professor of geography, especially physical geography**, and he advocated a more modern, quantitative view of physical geography. Rapp's reputation was built upon publications, specifically physical geographical field research material focusing on processes, for an extended period, starting in the late 1950s. Two major papers then came in 1960. The first, entitled "*Talus slopes and mountain walls at Tempelfjorden, Spitsbergen*" (Rapp 1960.) was illustrated by a number of photographs taken at various times between July 1882 by Gerard De Geer and then by Anders Rapp in 1954. These comparative photographs enabled Rapp to record quantitative changes to the rock walls and talus cones over a 72-year period.

Rapp's second major paper, which is best known, is the classic study entitled "*Recent developments of mountain slopes in Kärkevagge and surroundings, northern Scandinavia*" (Rapp, 1960 b), which also contained important quantitative process components. Rapp then continued with papers from northern Sweden and expanded his interest in East Africa. International acceptance and contacts became necessary, and this meant new stimuli and new ideas for research within the department, mainly quantitative geomorphological processes and problems concerning land issues in Africa, such as erosion problems, land use changes, and "desertification" problems.

He also devoted great interest to and supported the ongoing research in applied climatology and remote sensing. This resulted in many new PhD students and dissertations within the new Ph.D. Program. Anders Rapp had an extensive international contact sphere and international assignments, such as within IGU, EGU, and the IPA. He took the initiative for international conferences in Lund and Abisko on recent worldwide research developments in mountain areas.

## 7.3 Teaching and Research

### 7.3.1 Research

Accordingly, the department's research during the 1970s was led by two professors, Karl Erik Bergsten and Anders Rapp. Since 1976, the research output has been dominated by publications by Anders Rapp, associate professors, and the growing number of PhD students.

The department initially continued specialising in glacial geomorphology in south and central Sweden under the mentorship of Professor Karl Erik Bergsten and Associate

Professors Sven E. Behrens and Harald Svensson. Torsten Persson presented his PhD thesis, “*Geomorphological Studies in the South-Swedish Highlands*”, in 1972 with Prof. Bergsten as his supervisor.

In 1976, Anders Rapp added his research on the quantitative analysis of slopes in northern Sweden and Africa. He attracted new PhD students within these fields (Table 7.1). In addition, coastal geomorphological studies and further and deepened studies on structural bedrock morphology continued.

Cooperation between the climatological and geomorphological research groups resulted in the first dictionary in Physical Geography in Swedish (Mattsson & Åhman, 1973). This dictionary is a translation of the Nordic region's modified version of W. G. Moore's international dictionary (Moore, 1952). This first Swedish dictionary for Physical Geography became a great help for the students who now had a significant part of their reading lists in English.

### *Remote Sensing*

Associate Professor Harald Svensson was appointed professor by the National Science Foundation from July 1, 1972, to June 30, 1975. This unique professorship focused on remote sensing, emphasizing the development of Earth science applications through air and satellite imagery interpretation. Notably, the new LANDSAT satellite imagery had rapidly become widely accessible. PhD student Ulf Helldén soon joined this section, significantly contributing to its development.

Following the intense technical developments in mapping instrumentation, aerial photography, satellite imagery, mapping techniques, etc., the subject became more advanced in field and mapping methodology. The result was many new innovative maps and more possibilities to produce advanced analysis, including quantitative aspects of processes and environmental development and changes. The pure descriptive era was over.

Table 7.1. PhD students during the 1970s.

Name	Project	Supervisor
Torsten Persson	Geomorphology, glacial	Bergsten
Richard Ahman	Periglacial Norway	Bergsten/Rapp
Jonas Åkerman	Periglacial Svalbard	Svensson/Rapp
Leif Engh	Speleology	Bergsten/Rapp
Karna Lidmar Bergström	Pre-Quaternary geomorphology	Bergsten/Rapp
Bo Malmström	Glacial och periglacial geomorphology	Svensson/Rapp
Owe Palmér	Glacial och periglacial geomorphology	Svensson/Rapp
Mikael Stern	Remote sensing	Svensson/Helldén
Ulf Helldén	Karst	Bergsten/Rapp
Rolf Nyberg	Debris flows Abisko area	Rapp
Leif Olsson	Remote sensing desertification	Svensson
Hans Åke Olsson	Remote sensing	Rapp/Helldén

Professor Harald Svensson continued his studies on fossil periglacial forms in southern Sweden. He guided several students in the study of periglacial geomorphology, clearly expanding into active processes and quantitative aspects in the Scandinavian mountains, northernmost Norway, and Svalbard. The first PhD course in periglacial geomorphology was held in Svalbard in 1972 with six PhD students (see below).

One PhD-thesis on Arctic karst processes "*Karst. En studie av Artfjällets karstområde samt jämförande korrosionsanalyser från Västspetsbergen och Tjeckoslovakien*" was published by Ulf Helldén in 1974. A PhD-thesis in active periglacial geomorphology was presented by Richard Åhman: "*Palsar i Nordnorge. En studie av palsars morfologi, utbredning och klimatiska förutsättningar i Finnmarks och Troms fylke*" which was published in 1977.

Dr. Ulf Helldén, who had defended a PhD thesis on Arctic karst processes, partly changed interest and focus and joined the remote sensing group interested in using the new satellite imagery for vegetation and desertification studies. He became the leading new researcher in the remote sensing group as Professor Harald Svensson soon left for a permanent post in Arctic geomorphology at Copenhagen University in Denmark.



Figure 7.1. Launching the boat by the institutional bus during a field course in September 1971. Here in Lake Västersjön, which was bathymetrically mapped by an echo sounder. Seen in the boat is Amanuensis H. Blond. (Photo J. Åkerman -71)

Two new and important assets that came to the department in the early 1970s were an 8-seater VW bus and an open boat with a 5-hp outboard engine. The boat had a portable recording echo sounder that recorded the water depth and the bottom material on a graph.

The bus became an important component of the different research projects. Our bus also meant that small excursions for PhD students could be performed without too much advanced forward planning and at low costs (Fig. 7.1). The bus was also used as an important extra transport capacity during the basic field measurement and cartography courses.

### *Local- and microclimatology.*

The new discipline in local and microclimatology, introduced to the Lund Physical Geography department through Jan O. Mattson's project work and thesis, continued to evolve and sparked a revolution in applied climatology beyond Sweden. Numerous studies across various levels and sub-disciplines were published. In 1970, Sven Lindqvist presented his thesis, "*Bebyggelseklimatiska studier*," which offered a comprehensive examination of the urban climates of Lund and Malmö.

### *The National Road Weather Information System.*

Together with Jan O. Mattson, Sven Lindqvist developed these urban climate studies into advanced road climatological investigations, road climate maps, and the development of road climate monitoring and winter road slipperiness warning systems.

This project was run in association with the National Road Research Institute, the SAAB defence data section, and national and regional road authorities. We give below a slightly more extensive description of this project as it was the first major applied project in cooperation with other authorities that had a national and international impact, and it is still in operation today, 2024!

The project started with a pilot study in Scania, where all major roads were mapped for their micro- and local climatological characteristics. These climatological maps were then investigated, especially for factors that could affect road safety—especially winter slipperiness from hoar frost, ice, and snow accumulation. At the most representative points along the roads, microclimatic stations were installed.

At these stations, air temperature at various levels, air humidity at standard level, wind speed and wind direction at standard level, road surface temperature at several points along the road, the surface condition (dry, wet, snow, icy), and salt concentration at several points along the road is measured at down to 5-minute intervals. The data from the stations (between 20 and 40 in each regional district) is collected and processed at a central regional road authority unit at a modified "standard" desk computer.

The system depends on relatively straightforward meteorological processes. Measurements of air temperature and humidity yield the dew point temperature at each station. By comparing the road surface temperature with the dew point temperature, it

is possible to determine whether conditions for evaporation, condensation, or sublimation are present or imminent on the road (Fig. 7.3).

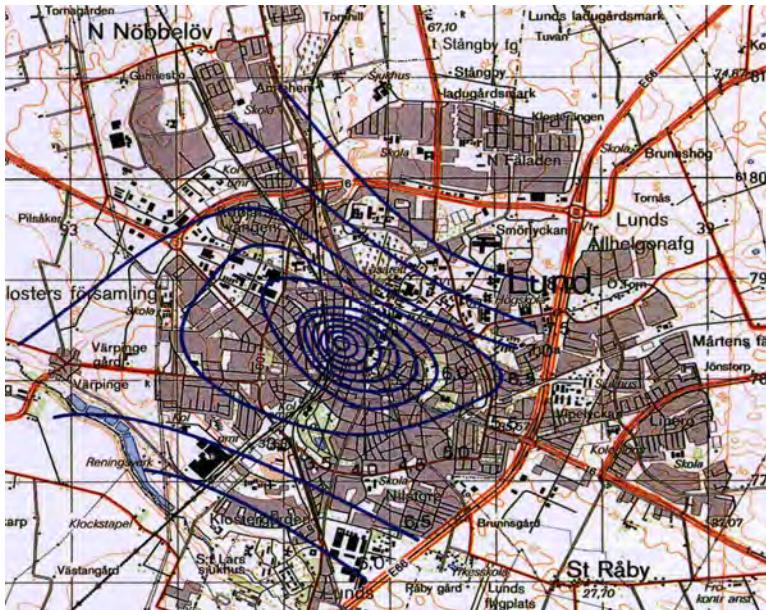


Figure 7.2. Map of an urban heat island in Lund from (Lindquist 1970).

By extrapolating trends, one can forecast when conditions for evaporation, condensation, or sublimation on the road occur. In sub-zero temperatures, this leads to predictions of rim or other forms of frost accumulation on the road (Fig. 7.3 and 7.4 ).

Extrapolation and forecasts are conducted at regional centres using a straightforward algorithm that incorporates ordinary weather forecasts in the process and evaluation.

Suppose there is a risk of frost on the road. In that case, the system will call the officer on duty, who can raise the alarm and order preventive measures like using sand or salt on critical points, stretches of roads, or generally on all roads within this area of responsibility.

The project has, of course, developed substantially following the development of new instruments, wireless communication, and computers, but the basic outline, as shown in Figure 7.5, is still there. During the first years of implementation and successive coverage of the country, our department also arranged courses in meteorology and climatology for the road authority staff all over Sweden. Much of the continued work after 1985 was managed through the consultant company BergAB and led by Professor Sven Lindquist. After that, he moved to the University of Gothenburg.

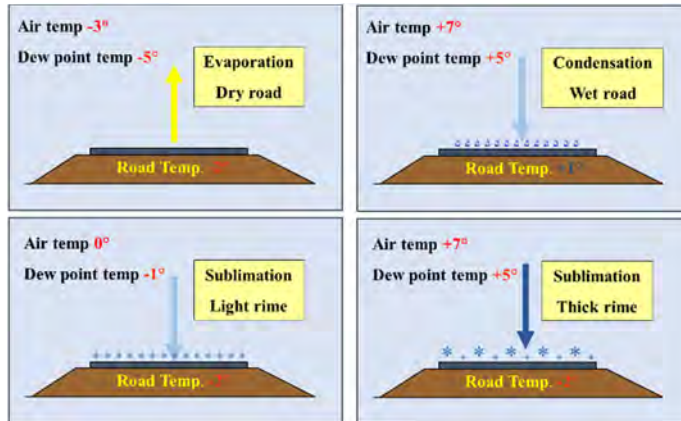


Figure 7.3. The principal background to the processes of development of road slipperiness following deposition of rime etc. (Åkerman 1975)

A subproject within this road climate investigation was “Snow Drift, Snow Removal and Snow Management on South Swedish Roads.” This project and the National Road Research Institute resulted in several publications. (Åkerman 1978, 1980, 1982)

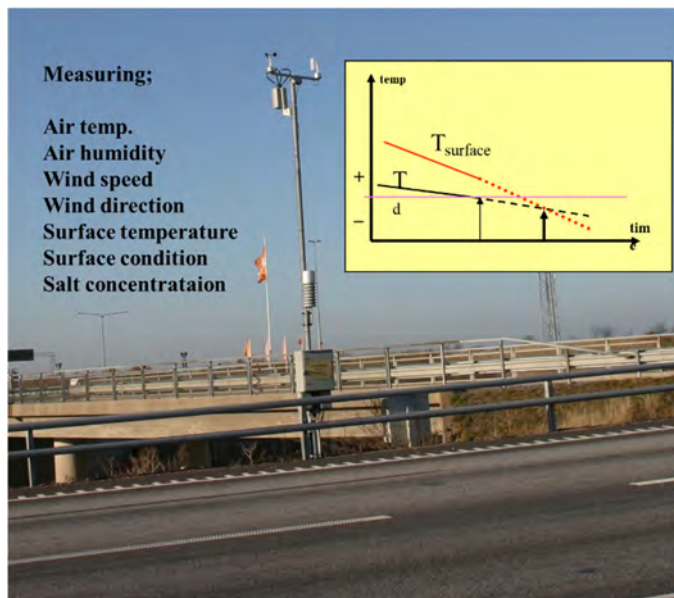


Figure. 7.4. One of the numerous road weather observation stations placed strategically all over Sweden. (Here, a station on a bridge on E22 outside Lund). (Photo J. Åkerman)

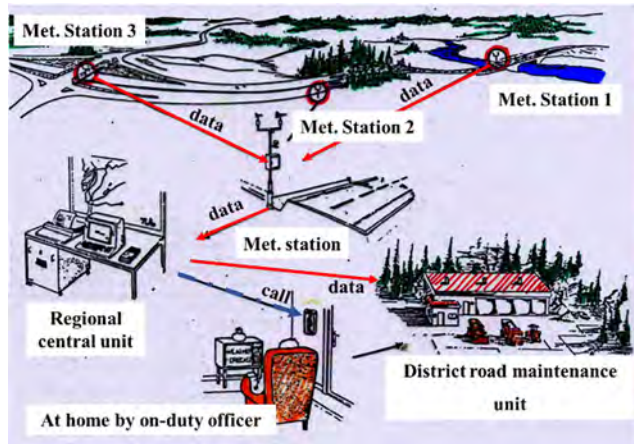


Figure. 7.5. Outline sketch of the original Swedish road weather observation system (VVIS). (<https://vvis.trafikverket.se/>)

Jan O. Mattsson also developed his agroclimatological studies to include the climate and problems of frost in orchards of south Sweden. Together with Leif Börjesson, he published "*Lokalklimatiska temperaturstudier inom ett skånskt fruktodlingsdistrikt med särskilt beaktande av frostläntheten*" in 1978 (Local climatological studies within a Scanian orchard district with special focus upon frost damage risks) (Mattsson-Börjesson 1978).



Figure 7.6. Doc. Jan O. Mattsson, in discussing with Prof. Karl Erik Bergsten and doc. Sven. E. Behrens during Mattsson's 50<sup>th</sup> birthday party. (Photo J. Åkerman -80)

Jan O. Mattsson also published numerous papers on atmospheric optics, including studies on schlieren optics and their applications in photography and microclimatological measurements. Schlieren photography is a visual technique that captures the flow of gases and fluids with varying densities. It was employed here to illustrate the flow and accumulation of cold air in the landscape (Fig. 7.7). Mattsson also published two textbooks in Swedish covering meteorology, climatology, and micro- and local climatology (Mattsson, 1970, 1971, and 1979).

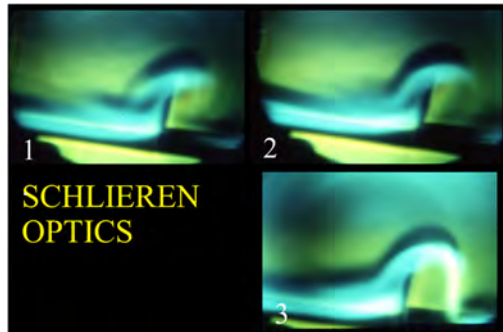


Figure 7.7. An example of a sequence of schlieren photography of cold air flow in a slope and over a fence (1-3). (Photo J. Åkerman)

Jan O. Mattsson & Sven Lindqvist were also mentors for a project in speleoclimatology which resulted in a MSc-thesis “*Speleoklimatologiska undersökningar i några sydsvenska grottor*” (Speleoclimatological Studies in some Caves in Southern Sweden) (Åkerman, 1972).

### *The Emerging Remote Sensing Section*

The small “Fototeket” building on the other side of the Sölvegatan 13 became increasingly important following the development of air photographic and satellite imagery interpretation and mapping techniques. Associate Professor Harald Svensson had several new PhD students around him working with the new imagery and instrumentation. Harald Svensson led the development here up to 1975 when he became the professor of Arctic Geomorphology at Copenhagen University.

The basement of the building was still a photographic laboratory for photographer Rezső Laszlo, who was employed jointly by the departments of Geography and Geology. The first and second floors had been transferred into one small lecture hall, a pantry, rooms for air photo interpretation, the department's photographic library with air photos and ground photos of all kinds, the postcard collection, and some small offices. New equipment was coming in steadily, and the premises became crowded.

The new satellite technology with the first LANDSAT imagery appeared and became available in the early 1970-ies. The first Landsat mission was launched in 1972 and was the first Earth observation satellite with the goal of monitoring the world's land surface in multispectral bands. Two successors soon followed in 1975 and 1978, and the series continues to this day.

The department was, through all its sections, well alert and monitored the development, and all tried to find applications within their specific fields, such as mapping, geology, geomorphology, climatology hydrology, oceanography, etc. This was indeed fruitful, and the Department of Physical Geography at Lund University soon became a leader in using satellite imagery in research, mapping, monitoring, and planning in Sweden. It developed into a separate department section called the Remote Sensing Laboratory by the end of the 1970s.

### 7.3.2 FGFL and Amanuensis Herbert Blond

The Sven Lindquist disputation in 1970 still followed the old system with three opponents: the first opponent dealt with scientific methods, results, and relevance; the second opponent dealt with language and layout; and the third opponent had a more relaxed, humoristic, and sociable attitude.

During the disputation of Sven Lindquist, the 3<sup>rd</sup> opponent, amanuensis Lars Nilsson (Fig. 7.8), complained of a serious misstatement in Lindquist's list of references. Recent studies by an amanuensis, Herbert Blond (who had been at our department since its very beginning!!), presented in the journal "Akta Noga" were completely missing, and the results from these studies completely disqualified all the results by Lindquist regarding the formation of the "urban heat island of Lund."



Figure 7.8. During the disputation of Sven Lindquist in 1970, the 3<sup>rd</sup> opponent, amanuensis Lars Nilsson, here assisted by amanuensis Leif Rosén, presented overwhelming evidence against Sven Lindquist's results. (Photo J. Åkerman -70)

In contradiction to Lindquist's results, amanuensis Herbert Blond claimed that the “urban heat island” in Lund was mainly the result of heat release from the increasing number of pizzerias and similar establishments. Luckily, Herbert Blond had sent his results and proofs via an 8-channel audio tape recording, which could be transferred “aux manus” and illustrated on the backboard by the third opponent, Lars Nilsson (Fig. 7.8).

The signal from the temperature recordings was transferred from the tape recorder to the left hand of the third opponent, then across his body and processed in his brain, then to the right hand, which drew a temperature graph on the board (Fig. 7.7). The evidence presented was overwhelming and the respondent Sven Lindquist was flabbergasted, mute and had no good explanation. Fortunately, the third opponent was outvoted by the first and second opponents, who were not well-educated in the new technology, and eventually, Sven Lindquist passed.

Amanuensis Herbert Blond, who had been around for decades, joined our department as an “employee mega honoris” and was rarely (if ever!) seen as a guest at seminars, courses, and excursions. Still, his name appears on almost all protocols, participant lists, course lists, etc., throughout the remainder of the century. However, the rise of digitalization and an administration with a limited sense of humour made his life increasingly uncertain.



Figure 7.9. Concurring and naming the invincible Herbert Blond peak of the Linné massif, Svalbard in 1979. The peak team consists of amanuensis Göran Lohman and Jonas Åkerman. (Photo P. Schlyter 1979)

Herbert Blond was also one of the founding members of the new research group “Forskargruppen FL” (FGFL), which now dominated much of the fieldwork, conference participation, and other activities between 1970 and 2050. One of the primary duties

of the FGFL was to send postcards to the coffee room whenever travelling. The FGFL grew and soon had to be split into subdivisions. One of the most active subgroups was the “*FGFL International Drinking Team, Polar division, UPA*”, with its own postal stamp (Fig. 7.10).



Figure 7.10. A postcard to the department's coffee room in July 1977. It has the official FGFL stamp and is signed by amanuensis Herbert Blond and Jonas Åkerman at fieldwork in Svalbard. An outstanding philatelic rarity.



Figure 7.11. Documents of travelling achievements by amanuensis Herbert Blond.

Sending postcards to the coffee room whenever travelling was not only the obligation of the FGFL but a tradition that started when the department got its own premises as early as 1910.

Whenever staff members travel, they must remember to send a card to those still at home, suffering behind their desks. That was the rule for everyone. All the postcards were collected in a special postcard collection at the “Fototeket.” I hope it is still there or somewhere else, but it is safe and well-maintained. This is a tradition that, unfortunately, has largely died out in these times of Facebook and Instagram.

## 7.4 Teaching

### 7.4.1 Director of Studies.

In the old days, the courses were few and needed a minimum of administration. The professor decided on the content of the course and the literature and assigned the teachers. One of the teachers became the course head responsible for coordination and administration. During the late fifties and the 1960s, the departments started to have many courses, and a higher demand for coordination of lectures, premises, documentation, and other types of administration developed. Therefore, one of the lecturers was 1967 formally assigned as director of studies to manage this (Table 6.1). From now on, it will be compulsory for all departments to have this type of assignment and post. Most departments soon also assigned a special director of studies for the Ph.D. level.

### 7.4.2 Basic Level

The new situation with the subject of Earth Science is further developed during the decade, and it will be the regular starting course for all further studies in Physical Geography (and Geology) (cf. Fig. 6.15). The course GV-400, as it was called, also becomes a single, one-semester course for anyone interested or is the starting course for the program studies in Physical geography leading to a bachelor's, master's, or further into Phil. Lic.- or PhD studies. (Fig. 7.11) This one-semester course was also popular for teachers who wanted to upgrade their records and get insight into new modern methodologies in Remote sensing, GIS, etc.

It is still possible to study Geography by combining relevant courses in Physical and Human geography and then adding, for example, History or Social sciences and a one-

year pedagogic course at a teacher's training college. In doing so, you get a degree suitable for a teaching career in geography at the middle school level.

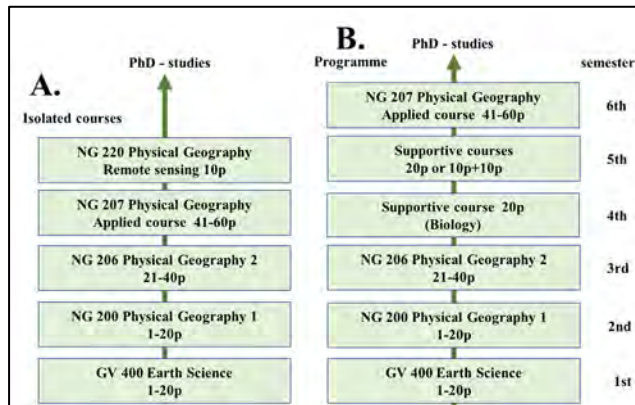


Figure 7.12. The course outline was developed during the 1970s.

The final course in the sequence of classes, “NG 207 Physical Geography, Applied Course,” soon evolved into a significant international field excursion. It was often integrated with a Ph.D. course for practical and economic reasons. It was offered either in September to accommodate fieldwork in the Arctic and Scandinavian mountains or in February to facilitate fieldwork in Africa.

The primary regions where these courses occurred were initially northern Norway and the Varanger Peninsula, which featured active periglacial processes, as well as Denmark, Poland, and Belgium, which exhibited fossil periglacial processes under the leadership of Professor Harald Svensson. In 1984, the course went to western Greenland under the leadership of Professors Harald Svensson and Anders Rapp and lecturer Jonas Åkerman. Later, the courses transitioned to the Abisko area and Svalbard, emphasizing slope processes and active periglacial processes under the guidance of Professor Anders Rapp and Lecturer Jonas Åkerman.

The African courses went to Tunisia and Kenya with Professor Anders Rapp and Lecturer Jonas Åkerman as leaders, individually or together, during the 1970s. Lecturer Jonas Åkerman was on assignment in India from 1975 to 1977 and later in southern and eastern Africa from 1986 to 1990. During this time, Professor Anders Rapp and Associate Professors Jan O. Mattsson/Ulf Helldén led the courses in Tunisia. Based upon contacts and experiences from his assignment in Africa, Jonas Åkerman later changed the focus of the courses from Tunisia to Kenya, where they were held between 1992 and 1996. Jonas Åkerman was then, from 1996 to 2000, again on assignments in

southern Africa, and during this time, Ulf Helldén and Ulrik Mårtensson led the courses, now again in Tunisia (Table 7.2).

The tradition of these international courses has been upheld in the new course plan for 2000-2020, involving Kenya, Iraq, and Iran under the leadership of Associate professor Jonas Åkerman and Lecturer Ulrik Mårtensson. In the last 10 years, Professor Petter Pilesjö has taken over as the leader, with Uganda as the focus area.

Table 7.2. The international courses and excursions during the period 1972 to 1999.

Year	REGION	LEADER
1972	SVALBARD	H. Svensson
1973	DENMARK	A. Hillefors
1974	POLAND	H. Svensson
1975	BELGIUM	H. Svensson
1976	ABISKO SWEDEN	A. Rapp
1977	ABISKO SWEDEN	A. Rapp
1978	ABISKO SWEDEN	A. Rapp/Åkerman
1979	SVALBARD	J. Åkerman
1980	ABISKO SWEDEN	A. Rapp/Åkerman
1981	SVALBARD	J. Åkerman
1982	ABISKO SWEDEN	A. Rapp/Åkerman
1983	ABISKO SWEDEN	A. Rapp/Åkerman
1984	GREENLAND	A. Rapp/ H. Svensson/J. Åkerman
1985	TUNISIA	A. Rapp/Åhman
1986	TUNISIA	A. Rapp/Åkerman
1987	TUNISIA	A. Rapp/J. O. Mattsson
1988	TUNISIA	A. Rapp/J. O. Mattsson/U. Helldén
1989	TUNISIA	A. Rapp/J. O. Mattsson/U. Helldén
1990	TUNISIA	A. Rapp/J. O. Mattsson/U. Helldén
1991	TUNISIA	A. Rapp/J. O. Mattsson/U. Helldén
1992	KENYA	J. Åkerman
1993	KENYA & SVALBARD	J. Åkerman
1994	KENYA & SVALBARD	J. Åkerman
1995	KENYA	J. Åkerman
1996	KENYA	R. Åhman
1997	TUNISIA	U. Helldén/U. Mårtensson
1998	TUNISIA	U. Helldén/U. Mårtensson
1999	TUNISIA	U. Helldén/U. Mårtensson

### 7.4.3 PhD studies

A new national outline for PhD studies was established on May 23, 1969. As a result, the amanuensis system was gradually phased out in our department between 1969 and 1975. PhD students transitioned from having positions as amanuensis to receiving stipends or grants from projects to fund their studies. The structure of the PhD studies also changed to become more controlled and structured. This included a course structure with compulsory courses and individual subject-specific courses selected by the PhD student and their supervisor. For a PhD, the student was required to earn 80 points, with 40 points from a set of courses and 40 points from the thesis. For a Phil.

Lic. the student needed to earn 40 points, with 20 points from courses and 20 points from the thesis (Fig. 7.13).

The Phil. Lic. “Licentiatexamen” (Licentiate degree) requires two years of study and research after obtaining an MSc, including a more substantial thesis, after completing at least 120 points at the undergraduate level and an MSc. This degree can also serve as a stepping stone toward a PhD. The program includes seminars, reading and methodology courses, individual literature surveys, and an independent research project. The thesis must outline and account for the organization of a project and present results from field or laboratory research intended for publication in journals (preferably international) or a printed monograph in the institutional series. It must be defended at a Phil. Lic. seminar with opponent and an evaluation committee.

It was expected, and one of the main goals of the reform, that the time for PhD studies after completing an MSc. should not exceed four years. This was rarely the case in a field-oriented subject like physical geography as the time for field work and accumulating course points often took longer, even when taking PhD courses at other universities in Sweden and the Nordic countries.

The image shows a yellow record book from Lunds Universitet. The left page is the cover with the text "LUNDS UNIVERSITET" and "FORSKARUTBILDNING". The right page is a form titled "Geografi" and "Fysisk geografi". The form contains handwritten entries in blue ink, including the name "Hans Jonas Åkerman" and the signature "Hans Rapp". The form also has a section for "Studier" with dates and signatures.

Figure 7.13. A complete record book of PhD studies in geography, especially physical geography, with 40 course points and 40 points collected for my thesis from the 1970s to the 1980s.

The completion time for a PhD program in Physical Geography and other science disciplines that require extensive fieldwork, typically conducted only during the summer, is often extended to eight years by climatological circumstances. In contrast, the faculty of arts has found it easier to shorten the duration of PhD studies to align with the goals of the reform.

## *Dissertations*

The new dissertation system has replaced the previous one, which involved three opponents, with a structure consisting of one faculty opponent and an examination board of three to five senior researchers. The faculty appoints the faculty opponent and the examination board members, who must hold positions at the associate professor (docent) or professor level. Most members must be from outside the home department, and at least one must be from a different university.

Theses and dissertations are not graded; they are only marked as "Pass" or "Fail."

### 7.4.4 Recruitment to PhD studies

The research recruitment in physical geography in the 1970s followed the outline in Figure 7.11. Students receive funding through student aid and government study loans during their studies up to the BSc or MSc level. At the PhD level between the 1970s and 2000s, there were three paths in terms of study funding at the PhD level.

1. employment as an assistant (working hours divided between department and research)
2. a paid project position (fully focused on research and investigation work)
3. education grants (enables full-time studies)

There were possibilities of combining any of these three forms.

After PhD, the further recruitment to posts within the university and the departmental structure goes via service and posts such as.

1. **Research assistant** (often time-limited to 6 years); a position divided between your own research activities and departmental work, mainly lecturing. The requirement to get a research assistant position is a Ph.D. degree.
2. **Junior lecturer (adjunct): A rare post.** The requirement to get a position as a junior lecturer is a PhD degree (or sometimes a Phil. Lic. plus substantial other merits)
3. **Lecturer and Senior lecturer.** A PhD degree is required to get a position as a lecturer. Earlier, many lecturers had "only" a Lic. Phil., but this is no longer an option.

4. **Associate professor** (*paid post, not only the title*): The post is generally for 6 years (but can be extended after a special evaluation) and mainly focused on your own research and research supervision.
5. **Researcher, On the departmental Budget** - internal funding. Rare.
6. **Researcher, Various posts within projects** - with external funding.

The available research positions within departments are scarce, often limited to one per institution, and the application process can be slow. In addition to departmental positions, there are time-limited research opportunities for individuals with a PhD and Associate Professor (docent) title, funded by research councils and other project funds.

#### 7.4.5 The first PhD courses

The new PhD program, established in May 1969, features a defined sequence of compulsory and optional courses leading to the Phil. Lic. or PhD levels, marking a slight revolution for better and worse. This required the department to offer a certain number of courses annually, primarily supported by the contributions of professors and associate professors in administration, lectures, examinations, supervision, excursions, and more. “Older” PhD students had to adapt to the new system, sometimes involving complicated transfers.

##### *a) A Methodology course with computer techniques*

As the use of large central computers at the University Computer Centre increased and applications also reached our department, one of the first PhD campus courses was a methodology course with computer techniques and programming in FORTRAN. This course was given in 1971 and was led by the human geographer Dr. Stig Nordbeck who was a pioneer in computer knowledge and use. It's worth noting that personal desk computers for each staff member only became available in 1984 at Lund University. That is thirteen years after this course was given!

##### *b) The Svalbard Course*

The first significant course in Physical Geography was the 5-credit course in Periglacial Geomorphology, led by Professor Harald Svensson. This course set the standard for many others and has been repeated several times, most recently in 2023, with Associate Professors Veiko Lehsten and Jonas Åkerman. The course included reading assignments and studies of past (fossil) permafrost phenomena in southern Sweden and Jutland, involving air photo interpretation, local excursions, and a field course to recent permafrost areas in Svalbard during the summer of 1972.

The journey began by boat from Trondheim, Norway. The first days were spent along the coast, offering opportunities to study the Norwegian coastline and its glacial formations. Afterwards, we crossed the open sea to Björnön Island, then continued to Longyearbyen, Spitsbergen, Svalbard.



Figure 7.14. Excursion on the Longyearbreen glacier in Aug 1972. From the left, Siw Nordström, Owe Palmér, Prof. Harald Svensson, Bo Malmström, Richard Åhman, and Ulf Helldén. (*Photo J. Åkerman -72*)

From August 3rd to 12th, 1972, the course was based in Longyearbyen, with students staying at the "House of Science" and dining at the coal miner's canteen. After a three-day trip to glaciers on the south side of Adventfjorden and to braided rivers, sandurs, ice wedge polygons, and pingo areas in Adventdalen, the students conducted field measurements and individual tasks on the following topics: 1) The surface forms of frozen ground (i.e., pingo and patterned ground), 2) The structure of frozen ground (active layer and permafrost), 3) The vertical temperature distribution in permafrost, 4) Thermokarst processes, and 5) Bedrock corrosion in the Arctic environment (hydrological analysis) (Figs. 7.14 & 7.15).

During the last week, the group split into two parties and worked in "unknown terrain" that had only been studied using aerial photos and without supervision. Two students focused on pingo studies in Reindalen Valley. In comparison, four students were transported by boat to the Kapp Linné area, where they were housed at the Isfjord Radio station. There, they worked on installing thermistors for long-term temperature measurements in permafrost. This work initiated a long-term monitoring project of permafrost and climate change, which also resulted in a PhD thesis by Jonas Åkerman (Åkerman, 1980).

A comprehensive report of the course was published in "the Green series" No. 15, and additional publications were also produced in SGÅ. Other PhD courses offered at the department during the 1970s are as follows:

- Experimental and applied climatology. Fieldwork and reading course.
- Endogenic morphology and tectonics. Reading course.
- Reading and field course on slope processes in the Abisko area.
- Remote sensing and GIS.
- Computer techniques.



Figure 7.15. Permafrost studies in the Adventdalen valley Aug 1972. From the left, Siw Nordström, Richard Åhman, Owe Palmér, Bo Malmström, and Ulf Helldén. (*Photo J. Åkerman -72*)

## 7.5 The expansion of the department.

### 7.5.1 Premises

#### *Fototeket*

The small "Fototeket" building on the east side of Sölvegatan 13 became increasingly significant with the advancement of aerial photographic and satellite imagery interpretation and mapping techniques. Associate Professor Harald Svensson had several new PhD students collaborating on these innovative types of imagery and instrumentation. The space became crowded, making using the premises for teaching and research difficult.

Initially, some activities were moved to Helsingkrona at Tornavägen (see section 6.5.2), but more space was soon needed. The solution was renting a two-flat garden building

at Sölvegatan 8, just south of "Fototeket" (Fig. 7.16). It soon acquired the nickname "Nästet" (the Den).

Harald Svensson led the development here until 1976, when he became the professor of Arctic Geomorphology at Copenhagen University. The north wing of the building was designated for remote sensing activities related to satellite studies and GIS applications. Meanwhile, the south wing housed a lecture room and offices, which Professor Anders Rapp's students later utilized for their work on soil erosion, nutrient transport, and wind erosion in Sweden and the Mediterranean.



Figure 7.16. The new building "Nästet" at Sölvegatan 8. (Photo J. Åkerman -2021)

## 7.6 Excursions

### 7.6.1 Iceland

#### *Excursion 1971*

Our department has maintained a long-standing positive relationship with Icelandic geographers during the 1960s and 1970s, particularly with Prof. Sigurdur Thorarinsson. Prof. Thorarinsson studied and earned his PhD in Stockholm while establishing strong connections also with Lund, especially with Prof. Harald Svensson. We collaborated on joint research projects related to Iceland, including studies on land degradation, wind erosion, periglacial geomorphology, permafrost and palsas, the Surtsey eruption in 1963, and the Hekla eruption in 1970.

With the generous assistance of Professor Sigurdur Thorarinsson and his assistant Niels Oskarsson at the Institute of Science in Reykjavik, we organized a joint physical and human geography excursion for 33 Lund geographers in August 1971.

After flying from Copenhagen to Reykjavik and then to Akureyri, we visited the volcanic area around Lake Mývatn. The human geographers spent two days studying urban planning in Akureyri and Reykjavik, while a group of physical geographers travelled by bus across the western basalt plateau to examine glaciers at Langjökull, coastal processes along the Icelandic south coast, and explore the southern portion of the volcanic zone at Pingvellir.

The two groups then met to continue within the rift zone, visiting the geyser area, Gullfoss, the lava flow from Hekla in 1970, and excavations at Stöng, Landmannalaugar, the rift valley, and Eldgja within the Laki volcanic area. We observed hot springs, volcanic formations, and tephrochronological profiles. The return in the last few days took us over the south coast's lava fields and sandur surfaces, with stops at the easily accessible Solheimajökull glacier.



Figure 7.17. The group of geographers from Lund studied tephrochronology in the Hekla area of Iceland. (*Photo J. Ákerman -71*)

### 7.6.2 The Heimaey Eruption in 1973

In June 1973, one of Iceland's most devastating volcanic eruptions ended after four months of activity. It severely damaged the city of Kaupstadur and Iceland's most important fishing port, Vestmannaeyjar on Heimaey.

The eruption on Heimaey began at approximately 2 a.m. on January 23, 1973, on the island's eastern side. A crack about 1,700 meters long opened, along which a continuous curtain of fire appeared during the initial phases of the eruption. After a few days, the eruption focused on four vents, while the other sections of the crack healed with petrified lava and became covered by a thick layer of tephra. On the fifth day of the

eruption, an approximately 100 m high tephra cone had been built up around two remaining vents.



Figure 7.18. The eruption on Heimaey on, January 26, 1973 (A). Night picture of one of the vents (B) and amanuensis Jonas Åkerman (C). (Photo J. Åkerman & B. Malmström -73)



Figure 7.19. The Lund group studied the eruption of Heimaey in 1973. A. Transport out with the US Marines, B. Sleeping quarters in the local museum, C. Heavy tephra production, D. snowstorm, E. on the tephra layers covering parts of the city, F. Transport out. (Photo Owe Palmér picture B & E, A., C, D, F, J. Åkerman -73)

On and off the eruption's intensity went down and allowed a close study.

"Thanks to the department's and Professor Harald Svensson's strong connections with Iceland's leading volcanologist, Sigurdur Thorarinsson, four doctoral students were granted permission to study the eruption. Just 4 days after the eruption began, Bo Malmström, Owe Palmér, Hans-Åke Olsson, Herbert Blond, and Jonas Åkerman, who were research assistants, were able to travel to the island for their studies.

The US Marines gave us a lift to reach the island (Fig. 7.19 a) and were provided with equipment such as helmets. We were allowed to stay at the local biological museum and aquarium as our quarters (Fig. 7.19 b). The museum was situated near the airport in the western part of the city and was relatively safe. However, every eruption shock was felt as a tremor in the floor and was visible in the water of the large aquariums containing North Atlantic fishes. The volcanic eruption on Heimaey was the fourth in Iceland in just over 10 years. Previous eruptions occurred at Askja in 1961, Surtsey from 1963 to 1967, and Hekla in 1970.

In addition to documenting volcanic activity, the group also captured footage of the evacuation efforts and recorded meteorological phenomena such as tornadoes and strong winds. This eruption made history as the first attempt to control lava flows on a large scale by cooling them with seawater, which was successful. This method has since been applied successfully in other locations worldwide.



Figure 7.20. The Lund group studied the eruption on Heimaey on the 5<sup>th</sup> day, January 28, 1973. From the left are amanuensis H. Blond, Owe Palmér, Bo Malmström, and Hans Åke Olsson. (*Photo J. Åkerman -73*)

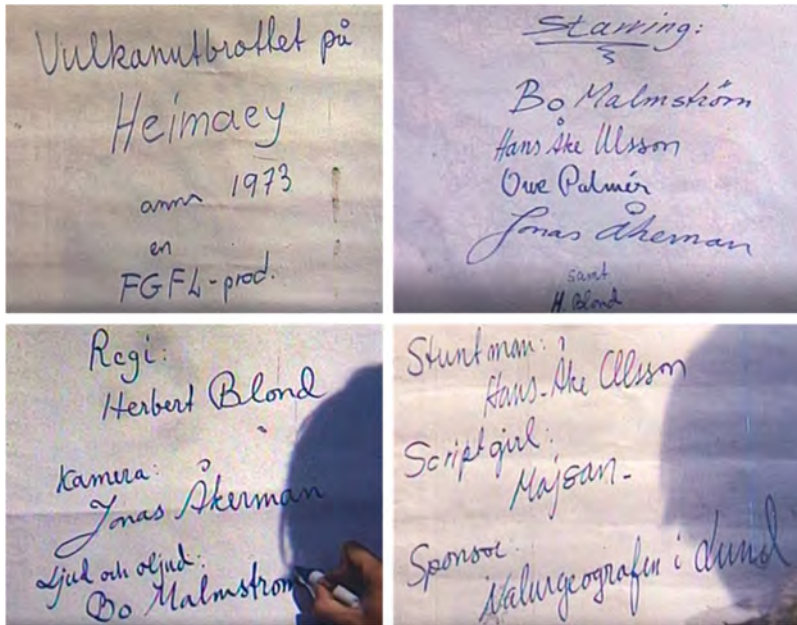


Figure 7.21. Pretexts to the 16-mm film about the volcanic eruption in Heimaey Island in 1973.

This eruption is the second known on Heimaey Island in the Westman Islands since Iceland was settled around 874 BC.

During its final weeks of activity, Jonas Åkerman returned to the eruption in April 1973 to collect more photographs and film footage. The group from Lund presented the materials they gathered in various scientific papers, newspaper articles, photographic magazines, seminar presentations, and over 100 school lectures and film presentations (for instance, Åkerman et al. 1973; Åkerman 1974) (see Fig. 7.21).

### 7.6.3 Polish Guest Excursion

Between August 22 and September 1, 1973, a bus excursion titled "Tour of Götaland" occurred. It was attended by 23 Polish researchers, primarily from the Department of Geography in Torun, along with Swedish participants from the Department of Physical Geography and Quaternary Geology in Lund. The Polish leader was Associate Professor Wladyslaw Niewiariowski from Torun, while the Swedish leaders were Professor Björn Berglund and Associate Professor Åke Hillefors. The program focused on deglaciation and fossil periglacial features.

#### 7.6.4 An Early Climate Change Symposium in 1975

In 1975, a symposium titled "Climate change: paleoclimate, contemporary changes, and their causes" was organised in Lund as part of the doctoral program in Physical Geography and Quaternary Geology. Professors Björn Berglund and Jan O. Mattson from Lund, Bert Bolin from Stockholm, and Gösta H. Liljequist from Uppsala organized the event.

The first section of the symposium focused on palaeoclimatological methods and research results. The speakers included Professor W. Dansgaard from Copenhagen, who discussed oxygen isotope analysis in ice cores from the inland ice of Greenland and Antarctica. Professor E. Olausson from Gothenburg talked about the marine geological aspects of climate change, while Research Assistant T. Bartholin discussed the potential of dendrochronology for detecting climate variations. Other speakers covered glacier fluctuations, cyclical climate variations detected in anthill sequences, water level changes, and sea surface fluctuations.

The second section of the symposium examined contemporary changes and their causes. Speakers included Professor Gösta H. Liljequist from Uppsala, who discussed climate fluctuations in recent centuries, and Professor Bert Bolin from Stockholm, who explored what climate models reveal about the causes of natural climate variations and the potential human impact on the climate.

The symposium, which had about 170 attendees, served as an early warning signal for many and sparked numerous research ideas about climate change and its effects on various geomorphological processes.

*It must therefore be highlighted that our department, together with other pioneers was on the scene already in 1975 and discussed and initiated several research ideas and projects regarding climate change. Especially it was discussed what climate models may tell us about the causes of natural climate variations and change and the possible and prospective role of human impact on the climate and a potential global climate warming.*

## 7.7 Staff

During the 1970s, there were some significant staff changes. 1976 Prof. Karl Erik Bergsten retired, and Professor Anders Rapp from Uppsala took over his position. Additionally, Associate Professor Harald Svensson was promoted to Professor by the Swedish National Research Council for the period 1972-1975, with a special focus on developing our department's remote sensing sector. In 1976, Associate Professor Harald Svensson was offered a chair in Arctic geomorphology at the University of Copenhagen, which he accepted and held until his retirement in 1994.

### 7.7.1 Professor Karl Erik Bergsten (1909–1990)

Professor Karl Erik Bergsten served as the head of the department until his retirement in 1976. Even after retiring, he remained actively involved in various traditional geography subjects and stayed updated with modern developments during his last six years at Lund. One of his students, Torsten Persson, completed his PhD thesis on "*Geomorphological Studies in the South-Swedish Highlands*" in 1972. Additionally, Professor Bergsten supported and supervised Karna Lidmar-Bergström's project on "*Pre-Quaternary geomorphological evolution in southern Fennoscandia*" until she completed her thesis in 1982.



Figure 7.22. Professor Karl Erik Bergsten with his wife Inga at a PhD dissertation reception in December 1980. (Photo Rezső Laszlo -80)

Between 1970 and 1976, the PhD thesis projects had subject specialist associate professors as supervisors, a trend that Professor Karl Erik Bergsten fully supported. He retired in 1976 after serving in the department since the 1920s.

### 7.7.2 Professor B. Anders E. Rapp (1927–1998)

[illegible]

Anders Rapp was appointed assistant professor at the Department of Geography in Uppsala in 1961. In 1962, he became a senior lecturer in physical geography. He served as a visiting professor in geomorphology at Pennsylvania State University, USA, in 1965. From 1968 to 1971, he led a research project in Tanzania, funded by the Swedish Central Bank (Riksbankens Jubileumsfond (RJ)), in collaboration with the universities of Uppsala and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The project aimed to analyse the processes

leading to widespread soil erosion in Africa, with results significantly contributing to further research and practical measures to combat soil destruction on the continent. Between 1966 and 1973, Anders Rapp was a lecturer and director of studies in Uppsala. Additionally, he served as the course head for the SIDA and Uppsala University "Earth Sciences" courses for African students from 1967 to 1971. This course played a significant role in the development of Africa, as many of the students later assumed high-ranking positions in their home countries, including ministers of agriculture.

Table 7.3. Faculty staff at the Geography Department, Lund University During the 1970-ies.

NAME	Position	Period
Heads of department, Professors, Course heads		
K.E. Bergsten	Prof. Physical Geogr.	70-76
K.E. Bergsten	Emeritus.	76-79
Anders Rapp	Prof. Physical Geogr	76-79
Sven E. Behrens	Doc. Physical Geogr.	70-79
Harald Svensson	Doc. Physical Geogr.	70-75
Harald Svensson	Prof. NFR	72-75
Jan O. Mattsson	Doc. Physical Geogr.	70-79
Sven Lindqvist	Doc. Physical Geogr.	70-79
Ulf Helldén	Research fellow	75-79
Ulf Helldén	Doc. Physical Geogr	74-79
Curt Åberg	Lect. Physical Geogr	70-73
Åke Hillefors	Lect. Physical Geogr.	72-79
Ulf Helldén	Research Assistant	74-79
Richard Åhman	Lect. Physical Geogr	77-79



Figure 7.24. Professor Anders Rapp with a student group in the Abisko area in 1978. In green cap is amanuensis Herbert Blond and to the far-left Rolf Nyberg. (Photo J. Åkerman 1978)

Anders Rapp joined the Swedish Africa Institute and the Secretariat for International Ecology at NFR in Stockholm from 1961 to 1976. During this time, he researched land degradation issues, particularly in the Sahel area. His involvement in environmental issues led to an important role at the UN Desert Conference in Nairobi in 1977.

Within the International Geographical Union (IGU), Anders Rapp held various positions, including Secretary for the “Commission on the Study of the Evolution of Slopes” from 1960 to 1968, Chairman for the “Working Group for Mass Movements” from 1972 to 1976, and chairman for IGU’s “Commission on Field Experiments in Geomorphology” from 1976 to 1985. Additionally, from 1971 to 1973, he served as a board member of IHD’s international working group on “The Influence of Man on the Hydrological Cycle.”



Figure 7.25. Professor Anders Rapp at a PhD dissertation in Lund 1980. (*Photo J. Åkerman 1980*)

Anders Rapp was a well-known Swedish geomorphologist and geographer who pioneered a quantitative geomorphological approach to mass movements and erosion. Most of Rapp's work was conducted in the Scandinavian mountains and Spitsbergen, including the areas of Kärkevagge near Abisko (see Fig. 7.24) and Kebnekaise. In 1980, he was elected a board member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. Additionally, he served as the editor for the *Geografiska Annaler* series A from 1964 to 1968.

### 7.7.3 Faculty Staff of the 1970s

#### *Associate professors*

The number of PhD dissertations and associate professors is steadily increasing. However, an increasing number of PhD students are leaving the department for other smaller universities that are expanding and developing and for jobs within the local, regional, and national environmental administration sectors.

#### *Harald Svensson (1924-2022)*

Associate Professor Harald Svensson received a special appointment from the Swedish National Research Council as a professor from 1972 to 1975. His role was further to develop the remote sensing section of the department. During this time, he had several new PhD students working with innovative types of imagery and instrumentation. Additionally, he continued his research and supervised four PhD students in the field of periglacial geomorphology: Richard Åhman, Jonas Åkerman, Owe Palmér, and Bo Malmström. In 1976, he assumed the position of professor in Arctic geomorphology at Copenhagen University, where he remained until retirement.



Figure 7.26. Professor Harald Svensson during the PhD-course in Svalbard in 1972. (Photo J. Åkerman 1972)

#### *Sven E. Behrens (1919-2001)*

Associate Professor Sven E. Behrens remains actively involved in teaching various geomorphological subjects throughout the 1970s and also serves as the director of studies (refer to sections 5.3.1 and 6.3.2 for more details).

### *Ingemar Larsson (1913-xxxx)*

Doc. Ingemar Larsson continued to focus on bedrock tectonics during the 1970s. He was active in the department, lecturing and consulting for the BergAB company. The demand for expertise in applied bedrock tectonics grew, leading to the launch of several new military and civil projects. Soon after, he acquired a professorship at the Royal Technical High School in Stockholm (KTH), where he became the founding leader of a new section called “Kulturteknik”.



Figure 7.27. Docent Ingemar Larsson during an excursion with graduate students in 1971. To the left is assistant Lars Nilsson. (Photo J. Åkerman 1971)

### *Jan O. Mattsson (1930–2020)*

Dr. Jan O. Mattsson is developing the VVIS project with Sven Lindqvist, focusing on road climate monitoring and a warning system for winter road slipperiness. They are also conducting various follow-up studies. A sub-project within this road climate investigation examines snow drift, snow removal, and snow management on roads in southern Sweden. This work has resulted in several publications collaborating with the National Road Research Institute (Åkerman 1978, 1980, 1986).

Dr. Jan O. Mattsson is also involved in local climate and energy planning for buildings and developed areas, and he has published research on atmospheric optics, wind erosion, beach geomorphology, and storm wind damage to forests. Furthermore, he has expanded his agroclimatological studies to address climate and frost issues in the orchards of southern Sweden. Together with Leif Börjesson, he published additional research in this area: ”Lokalklimatiska temperaturstudier inom ett skånskt fruktodlingsdistrikt med särskilt beaktande av frostläntheten” in 1978.

He also initiated cooperation with the Agricultural Technical Institute in Staffanstorp and the sugar beet growers' cooperative union regarding detailed studies of the

agroclimatology of sugar beet crops. As a test, a mobile agroclimatological climate station equipped with the latest instrumentation and computers was installed outside Staffanstorp in 1979 (Åkerman, 1979). This station was later handed over to a PhD project led by Göran Lohman and supervised by Jan O. Mattson (Fig. 7.28).



Figure 7.28. The first station was built in association with the Agricultural Technical Institute in Staffanstorp and the Sugar Beet Growers Cooperative Union to study the agroclimatology of sugar beet crops. *Photo J. Åkerman 1979)*

### *Sven Lindqvist (1939-20xx)*

Sven Lindqvist continued to advance the road climate monitoring and winter road slipperiness warning system (VVIS) throughout Sweden, along with various follow-up studies. One sub-project in this road climate investigation was “Snowdrift, Snow Removal, and Snow Management on South Swedish Roads” (Fig. 7.29). This led to publications in collaboration with the National Road Research Institute (e.g., Åkerman 1978, 1980, 1986).



Figure 7.29. Picture from the road climate and snow drift project led by Associate Professor Sven Lindqvist during the 1970s-1980s. *(Photo J. Åkerman 1971)*

The project also led to a training program for the personnel of the National Road authorities, which included foundational courses in meteorology and climatology. Dr. Sven Lindqvist was a senior lecturer and was the Director of Studies from 1970 to 1984. In 1984, Lindqvist transitioned to Gothenburg University, becoming a respected professor, head of department, faculty Dean, and deputy University Chancellor.



Figure 7.30. Associate Professor Sven Lindqvist during a field course in 1970. Here, with Amanuensis Leif Rosén in front and Professor Jan O. Mattson. At the back, outside to the left, is Amanuensis H. Blond. (Photo J. Åkerman 1970)

### *Ulf Helldén (1945-xx)*

Dr. Ulf Helldén defended his PhD thesis on arctic karst geomorphology in 1974 and became an associate professor on November 7, 1979. He was born in Uddevalla in 1945 and began his academic studies in Lund in 1967, earning a BSc in 1969 and a PhD in 1974. He held an amanuensis position in Lund from 1969 to 1970, received a new type of PhD scholarship from 1970 to 1974, and worked as a research assistant on a grant from SNV (The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency) from 1975 to 1978. Additionally, he was a research fellow from 1975 to 1980.

When Associate Professor Harald Svensson concluded his tenure as an extraordinary National Research Council professor in June 1975 and transitioned to a professorship in Copenhagen, Ulf Helldén assumed his responsibilities. He was tasked with further developing the remote sensing department, which was crucial since several PhD students were eager to engage in tasks, projects, and assignments related to remote sensing and GIS.

As a research assistant, Ulf Helldén shifted his focus and joined the remote sensing group, where he developed an interest in utilising new satellite imagery for vegetation and desertification studies. Working alongside Amanuensis Hans Åke Olsson, he assumed a leading role after Harald Svenson left for Copenhagen. The remote sensing sector experienced continuous advancements with the introduction of new imagery materials, instruments, and computers for interpretation. One notable addition was a multi-color viewer for colourising multispectral imagery from LANDSAT 1 and 2.



Figure 7.31. Associate Professor Ulf Helldén during the fieldwork for his PhD thesis in Svalbard in 1973. Hidden in the distance is Amanuensis H. Blond. (*Photo J. Åkerman 1973*)

Throughout the 1970s, his main projects included:

- 1969-1974: Conducted research on chemical erosion in different climates for the PhD thesis.
- 1974/75-1977/78: Research on the use of Earth Resources Satellite data for land use mapping and hydrological applications by the Research Committee of the National Swedish Environment Protection Board (SNV) and the Swedish Natural Science Research Council (NFR).
- 1977/78-1980/81: Feasibility studies on the potential of satellite data for monitoring land use, vegetation, geology, and land degradation in African

drylands (Kenya, Tunisia, Sudan) - SAREC, The Swedish Space Corporation and the Swedish Board for Space Activities

#### 7.7.4 Lecturers

##### *Curt Åberg (1927-1998)*

Phil Lic. Curt Åberg served as a deputy lecturer from 1970 to 1973, teaching all subjects related to geomorphology and leading highly regarded excursions in the field at various academic levels. His expertise lay in glacial geomorphology, focusing on glacifluvial forms and sediments from the deglaciation period. His excursions often included visits to several gravel and sand quarries, especially in central and eastern Skåne.

Since Phil. Lic. Curt Åberg did not have a PhD, he could not compete for a permanent lecturer position at the department; therefore, he subsequently left and took positions as a lecturer in Karlstad and later Gävle.

##### *Åke Hillefors (1924-2003)*

Associate Professor Åke Hillefors had come to the department with Professor Karl Erik Bergsten in 1958 and was at the university from 1970 to 1979. During this time, he assumed the teaching responsibilities for general geomorphology, glacial geomorphology, and glaciology, leading most of the excursions and field courses previously overseen by Curt Åberg. Additionally, he served as the director of studies for brief periods.



Figure 7.32. Discussions between lecturers Åke Hillefors and Curt Åberg during an excursion in Scania in 1973. (Photo P. Persson 1973)

*Richard, K. Åhman (1937-2008).*

After completing his dissertation in 1977, Richard Åhman secured a research assistant position and continued his work on palsas in Norway. He also had substantial teaching responsibilities in cartography and geomorphology, eventually obtaining a permanent senior lecturer position, which he held until his retirement (Fig. 7.33). Additionally, Dr. Richard Åhman served as director of studies for extended periods.



Figure 7.33. Dr. Richard Åhman during the PhD-field course in Svalbard 1972. (Photo J. Åkerman 1972)

#### 7.7.5 Assistant Lecturer

*Jan E. G. Elleson (1930-20xx)*

Phil. Lic. Jan Erik Gustav Elleson has a long history with the department. In the 1950s, he initiated a project called "The Precipitation Climate of Scania" while balancing his work at schools and in our department. The project commenced when Associate Professor Ingemar Larsson established precipitation stations on the Kristianstad plain in 1956 to support his groundwater surveys there.

When the "Cooperation Committee for the Hydrology of the Kristianstad Plain" was established to coordinate groundwater studies with other research efforts, Jan Elleson was assigned to lead the precipitation measurements and supply precipitation data to the committee's researchers. The measurement program later expanded to encompass the entire region of Scania.

By the late 1960s, the program's aerial coverage of precipitation measurements was impressive, with Jan Elleson receiving data from approximately 200 stations and about 50 additional official precipitation stations. Elleson utilized this dataset in publications (Elleson 2018, Fig. 7.36). Maj-Lena Linderson from our Department of Physical Geography in Lund used it for her PhD (Finnader-Linderson 2002), and Lund University of Technology Department of Water Resources Engineering based many studies on the project's measurement data (Niemczynowicz 1982, 1984, and Niemczynowicz & Lindh 1985).



Figure 7.34. Jan Elleson on the beach of Skanör/Falsterbo during fieldwork with Jan O. Mattsson. (*Photo J. O. Mattson*)



Figure 7.35. Jan Elleson at Martin Markgren's dissertation party in 1964. Sitting to the left is Mrs Gun Åberg. (*Photo R. Laszlo-64*)

From 1960 to 1970, Jan Elleson was an extra assistant lecturer in our department, teaching meteorology and climatology. In 1995, he received an honorary doctorate for his work with the Division of Water Resources Engineering at LTH, Lund University.



Figure 7.36. One of Jan Elleson's publications was about his precipitation network in Scania (Elleson, 2018).

#### 7.7.6 Assistants and Amanuensis

The number of amanuenses continued to decrease as Swedish universities began discouraging these positions as part of the funding for PhD studies. The new national guidelines for PhD studies, introduced on May 23, 1969, also supported this trend. The revised course structure, which included mandatory courses and individual subject-specific courses chosen by the PhD student and their supervisor, made PhD studies more structured and less suitable for concurrent amanuensis jobs.

As early as the 1963 PhD study survey, there were calls to shorten doctoral education to four years, reducing the demand for amanuensis positions. However, there was still a tiny group of amanuenses during the 1970s.

##### *Karna Lidmar-Bergström (1940-xxxx)*

Karna Lidmar-Bergström is currently engaged in her PhD project, which focuses on bedrock geomorphology in southern Sweden. She is supervised by Professor Emeritus Karl Erik Bergsten and Professor Anders Rapp. In addition to her doctoral work, Karna has periods of assignments as an amanuensis and participates in lectures on geomorphology. Furthermore, she has taken two periods off for maternity leave (Fig. 7.37).



Figure 7.37. Amanuensis Karna Lidmar-Bergström during a field excursion led by Associate Professor Harald Svensson in Jutland, Denmark, 1972. (Photo. J. Åkerman, -72)

Karna Lidmar-Bergström recently shared a brief story about being a female amanuensis in the 1960s and 1970s.

“Once, Associate Professor Ingemar Larsson invited all the amanuensis in the department to a party at his home. Everyone was invited except for Karna, who said it was because I was a woman.”

#### *Sigyn T. Altnäs (1946-2023)*

Sigyn Teresia Altnäs served as an amanuensis in the climatological section from 1969 to 1971. Afterward, she obtained an MSc degree and worked in high school education.

#### *A. Ursela Mårtensson (1947-xxxx)*

Anita Ursela Mårtensson was an amanuensis in the climatological section from 1969 to 1971. She then earned a BSc degree and worked in high school education.

#### *Ulf Helldén (1945-xxxx)*

Ulf Helldén served as first, second, and third amanuensis from 1970 to 1975. He completed his PhD thesis on karst geomorphological processes in 1974, which was based on fieldwork in limestone areas of Svalbard, Sweden, and Czechoslovakia. He became an important modern link in maintaining the tradition of karst studies, particularly in karst geomorphology and hydrology, which Gunnar Rasmussen initiated in the 1950s.

Ulf Helldén remained at the department as a research fellow (forskarassistent) within the remote sensing group between 1975 and 1979 (Fig. 7.30).



Figure 7.38. Amanuensis Jonas Åkerman in 1973. (Photo. Private collection)

*Jonas Åkerman (1945-xxxx)*

Jonas Åkerman started as third amanuensis in 1967 and was second and first amanuensis 1970-79.

Between 1974 and 1976, he served as a hydrometeorological and climatological expert and instructor at the Central Ground Water Board, Ministry of Agriculture in India, for the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) within a groundwater project in Tamil Nadu.

From 1977 to 1979, he was again the first amanuensis and second assistant, undertaking primary duties within the climatological group and as head of the SMHI weather station in the department (Fig. 7.38).

*Herbert Blond (data very uncertain)*

Herbert served as an amanuensis throughout the 1970s. He frequently travelled and was rarely seen in person at the department. He can be traced in the department's postcard collection (i.e., Fig. 7.10), and an early photograph is probably of him (Fig. 7.39).



Figure 7.39. An early photo, probably of amanuensis Herbert Blond from around 1900-1905. (Photo. *Atelier studio Malmö*)

### *Lars Nilsson (1942-1972)*

Phil. Lic. Lars Nilsson served as an assistant lecturer, junior lecturer, and field course leader from 1970 to 1971. He was exceedingly popular among the students. After leaving his academic position, he joined the BergAB consulting company in Gothenburg. Tragically, he lost his life in a tunnel accident in Gothenburg in 1972 (Fig. 7.40).



Figure 7.40. Amanuensis Lars Nilsson during a field course in the St. Anna archipelago in 1970. (Photo. *J. Åkerman, -70*)

*Kai U. Palmqvist (1939-xxxx)*

Kai Urban Palmqvist was born on March 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1939, in Gothenburg. From 1972 to 1975, he served as an amanuensis. During this period, he completed various assignments within the bedrock and groundwater group led by Associate Professor Ingemar Larsson. He conducted exercises and lectures primarily in geology and geomorphology and frequently participated in field courses and excursions.

*Nils Erik Zetterström (1939-xxxx)*

Nils Erik Zetterström was born on February 27<sup>th</sup>, 1939, in Bromma, Stockholm. He was an amanuensis within the climatological group between 1976 and 1979. He reached the Phil. Lic. level. He left the department for a teacher's college job in Frösön, Jämtland, central Sweden.

*Owe Palmér (1948-xxxx)*

Owe Palmer served as third, second, and first amanuensis from 1972 to 1979. He participated in the joint project "Glacial and periglacial geomorphology on the Varanger peninsula Norway," focusing on geomorphological mapping and analyzing glacial forms and block fields there with his co-worker Bo Malmström. Professor Karl Erik Bergsten and, later, Professor Anders Rapp supervised their work.

Owe Palmer was highly popular among the students, and his amanuensis assignments included lecturing in geomorphology, cartography, and field courses throughout the 1970s (Fig. 7.41 & 7.42).



Figure 7.41. Amanuensis Owe Palmér in 1972. The assisting hand of Amanuensis Herbert Blond is seen to the left. (Photo. J. Åkerman, -72)



Figure 7.42. Amanuensis Owe Palmér during a Course in Tunisia in 1986. Just outside the picture to the right is amanuensis Herbert Blond. (Photo. U. Mårtensson., -86)

### *Bo G. Malmström (1947–2009)*

Bo Gunnar Malmström was born on May 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1947, in Lund. He worked as an amanuensis from 1978 to 1979. Bo Malmström collaborated on the joint project "Glacial and Periglacial Geomorphology on the Varanger Peninsula, Norway: Geomorphological Mapping with an Analysis of Glacial Forms and Block Fields" with Owe Palmér. Initially, the project was supervised by Professor Harald Svensson, but after he moved to Copenhagen University, Professors Karl Erik Bergsten and Anders Rapp took over as supervisors.

Bo Gunnar Malmström was quite popular among the students. As an amanuensis, he held key roles in geomorphology, aerial photographic interpretation, and cartography during field courses throughout the 1970s (Fig. 7.43).



Figure 7.43. Amanuensis Bo Malmström in 1972. (Photo. J. Åkerman, -72)

Bo Gunnar Malmström passed away in Gävle on September 16, 2009.

*Leif H. Rosén (1938-xxxx)*

Leif Herbert Rosén was born on March 2, 1938, in Malmö. He studied geology, biology, and geography. Between 1970 and 1975,

Leif Rosén worked as an amanuensis, focusing primarily on the climatological group under the guidance of mentors Sven Lindquist and Jan O. Mattsson. He held an MSc and was pursuing his Phil. Lic. In 1975, he left the department to accept a teaching position at high schools in Malmö and Helsingborg, eventually settling in northwestern Skåne.



Figure 7.44. Amanuensis Leif Rosén in 1970 during a field course. Doc. Jan O Mattson in the background (Photo. J. Åkerman, -70)

*Hans Åke Olsson (1945-xxxx)*

Hans Åke Olsson served as an amanuensis from 1970 to 1977. From 1970 to 1975, he was an amanuensis in the remote sensing group (Fig. 7.45). Initially, he undertook significant project work with Dr. Ulf Helldén and Professor Anders Rapp.

Hans-Åke Olsson is one of the first who, instead of an amanuensis post, gets a new PhD stipend for funding his PhD studies. He, however, did not graduate above the MSc level.



Figure 7.45. Amanuensis Hans Åke Olsson in 1973. (Photo. J. Åkerman, -73)

## 7.8 The TA Staff.

The technical staff remained the same as at the end of the 1960s, and they are all listed in Chapter 6. See also Table 7.4.

However, one new person was added. His name was Piotr Czarkowski. He had an interesting Polish background that he kindly shared with us whenever possible.

Table 7.4. Technical and administrative staff during the 1970s

NAME	Position	Period
<b>Technical staff</b>		
Henning Mathiasson	Technician	70-79
Rezső Laszlo	Photographer	70-79
Sture Hellborg	Librarian	70-79
Elisiv Herbertson	Cartographer	70-79
Sarolta Sövény	Cartographer	70-79
Inga Nelin	Administrator	70-79
Piotr Charkowski	Clerk	70-79

### 7.8.1 Piotr Czarkowski, (1934-2016)

Piotr Czarkowski was born in Poland on January 9th, 1934. He came to Sweden as a refugee, settling with relatives in Lund during WWII. He worked as an archive clerk

and translated from Polish to Russian to Swedish (Fig. 7.46). Another important task for Piotr was to make coffee in the coffee room on the 4th floor at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Piotr Czarkowski passed away in Lund on March 25th, 2016.



Figure 7.46. Archive clerk Piotr Czarkowski in front of amanuensis Bo Malmström in 1980.  
(*Photo. R. Laszlo, -80*)

### 7.8.2 Eva A-C Särbring (1951-xxxx)

Eva Ann-Christin Särbring was born on July 20, 1951, in Västra Karaby, Skåne. She joined the Department of Human Geography and the Hägerstrand group as a 17-year-old secretary, likely in 1968.

She became a secretary early in her career, working in both human and physical geography, and collaborated extensively with Inga Nelin. Later, from 1985 to 2001, she focused exclusively on physical geography. In 2001, she transitioned to the faculty of medicine.

### 7.8.3 Inga Nelin (1923-2008)

Inga Nelin had a background as a geography student, studying both physical and human geography. In the 1940s, she became an amanuensis. She held amanuensis and assistant positions, quickly establishing herself as a vital, sharp-tongued administrative

force and secretary to the professors. Additionally, she faced the daunting task of overseeing amanuensis Herbert Blond and his work- a mission impossible.



Figure 7.47. Inga Nelin talking to Herbert Blond during a party in 1976. (*Photo. R. Laszlo, -76*)

#### 7.8.4 Technician J. Henning Mathiasson (1937-xxxx).

The longstanding profile of the department was represented by Frits Jönsson, a versatile technician who retired in 1953 and was succeeded by Henning Mathiasson. Jan Henning Mathiasson, born on July 31, 1937, in Lund, was a resourceful individual who quickly adapted to the department and its new tasks following the expansion and restructuring in research and education.

### 7.9 The Geographical Society 50 years

On February 11th, the Geographical Association in Lund celebrated its 50th anniversary with a big party a few weeks later. Karl Erik Bergsten has documented the history of the association in SGÅ. 1971 p. 205. In the 1970's, the association held 40 meetings, including four excursions in Scania. Speakers at these meetings were often from the geographical institutions in Lund, with Jonas Åkerman being the most frequent presenter, making six appearances.

Notably, there was a report with films from the volcanic eruption in Heimaey, Iceland, in 1973. The presentations varied widely, often featuring impressions from long-distance journeys, such as Svalbard, Greenland, the Seychelles, Alaska, Newfoundland, and Nepal. As per tradition, the year's last meeting was a Christmas party.

## 7.10 PhD thesis in Physical Geography in the 1970s.

LXI. **Sven Lindqvist**: Bebyggelseklimatiska studier. (1970).

LXVI. **Torsten Persson**: Geomorphological Studies in the South-Swedish Highlands. (1972).

LXXII. **Ulf Helldén**: Karst. En studie av Artfjällets karstområde samt jämförande korrosionsanalyser från Västspetsbergen och Tjeckoslovakien. (1974).

LXXVIII. **Richard Åhman**: Palsar i Nordnorge. En studie av palsars morfologi, utbredning och klimatiska förutsättningar i Finnmarks och Troms fylke (1977).

LXXXIL **Jan O. Mattsson, Leif Börjesson** Lokalklimatiska temperaturstudier inom ett skånskt fruktodlingsdistrikt med särskilt beaktande av frostläntheten. (1978)

## 8 THE 1980S



# 8.1 Physical Geography in Sweden

In January 1982, the Swedish Research Council for Natural Sciences, represented by a group led by Prof. Ingvar Lindqvist, reviewed the recruitment landscape in Swedish science. As part of this review, they examined the status of physical geography, specifically assessing the total number of available positions across the country, including professorships, lectureships, adjunct positions, and extra teaching roles. They also looked at the number of individuals holding a doctorate (PhD) who were either in positions or associated with geographical institutions through projects, alongside the count of PhD students.

Table 8.1. The age distribution of professors, the number of posts available, and the number of PhD without posts in the first semester of 1980. The number of PhD students was 40.

Born	Posts	PhD without posts	PhD students
Pre - 1925	6	3	
1926–1935	6	3	
1936–1945	9	14	
1946–1955		1	
1956–1960			40

Thus, tables 8.1 and 8.2 refer to the physical geographic departments in Lund, Uppsala, Stockholm, and Gothenburg, along with the geographical department in Umeå (which has one lectureship in physical geography). The first two categories are reported concerning age distribution and the number of individuals in the third category. The evaluators deemed the situation reasonably balanced and found the prospects for new PhD students acceptable.

When assessing the number of positions to be filled within the field of physical geography, the status of geography as an independent subject in upper secondary school presents a significant source of uncertainty. During this time (1980), there were discussions about how Geography might be reintroduced at this school level. While universities, teachers' unions, and teacher education high schools were supportive, the Ministry of Education was hesitant. We now understand that the situation did not develop positively and that the circumstances for Geography were indeed problematic.

Table 8.2. The Swedish Research Council for Natural Sciences grants granted physical geographic research for the 1981/82 financial year compared with some other geoscientific subjects.

Subject	Amount in SEK
Physical geography	489.500
Earth physics och geodesy	2.268.700
Physical oceanography	1.175.900
Geology, mineralogy	4.029.300
Hydrology	3.216.400
Quaternary geology	1.618. 100
Meteorology	1.446 .500
Historic geology, palaeontology	2.609.300

Fewer students recognized that a career as a geography teacher was not a strong choice. Nevertheless, recruitment for the subject was expected to be balanced during the 1980s. Conversely, some recruitment challenges might arise in the 1990-ies and 2000s unless the 'variable reserve' (the recruitment base of students) was bolstered and expanded through appropriate age categories in the 1990s.

### 8.1.1 Research financing

Various sources fund research in physical geography in Sweden. The primary funding originates from the Swedish Research Council for Natural Sciences, with significant contributions also provided by the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, the Swedish Building Research Council, the Swedish Space Agency, and SAREC. Additionally, smaller project grants are offered by various funds administered by the university, along with support from other state and municipal community bodies and the business sector.

Two examples of societies that fund PhD and postdoc students are the Swedish Society for Anthropology and Geography and the Royal Physiographic Society, which mainly support fieldwork.

Table 8.2 shows the grants the Swedish Research Council for Natural Sciences allocated for natural geographic research during the 1981/82 financial year, along with comparisons to other geoscientific subjects. Physical geographic research is not

prioritised despite its extensive research base and the emerging environmental issues and climate change challenges worldwide. Nevertheless, physical geography is leading multidisciplinary research projects concerning rural development in the developing world, climate change studies, and the establishment of new methodologies in remote sensing, GIS, and more.

Over the past decade, applied research in Swedish physical geography has grown more influential than basic research. This trend reflects the rising interest in environmental studies and monitoring within the scientific community. Local, regional, and national authorities, along with private consulting firms, are increasingly seeking the expertise of physical geographers, particularly in urban planning. While this shift towards practical applications in physical geography may have presented challenges for basic research, it has also led to a significant increase in funding for applied geography projects. These grants have likely indirectly aided the advancement of basic research as well.

In recent years, interdisciplinary research by Swedish physical geographers has yielded several successful developments. Although progress in core subject areas has not advanced as far as human geography, notable examples of this research exist, particularly in developing country-oriented physical geography, remote sensing, and climatology.

### **8.1.2 Physical geographers in society**

Many Swedish physical geographers, whether teachers or researchers, are associated with geographical institutions at universities or involved in the school system at various levels. A small but growing number work in public service, including local, regional, and national environmental administration, nature conservation NGOs, and research councils. A few are also employed in the private sector, such as consulting firms.

### **8.1.3 The Swedish National Committee for Geography**

The Swedish National Committee for Geography, a unit within the Royal Academy of Science, promotes geography in society, particularly within the school system and through international cooperation. In the 1980s, much of the committee's work was coordinated from Lund, with Prof. Anders Rapp from Physical Geography as chairman and Prof. Olof Wärneryd from Human Geography as secretary. They were also actively involved in the International Geographical Union (IGU) and its various commissions, organizing symposia in England in August 1981, Brazil in August 1982, Canada and the USA in 1983, and Austria/Switzerland in 1984.

#### 8.1.4 The National Geography Days

Since the late 1970s, the biannual National Geography Days have been held at Swedish universities, providing an opportunity for all Swedish geographers to gather and discuss shared questions of interest. In 1981, the "Geographers' Days" took place in Lund on May 8-9, attracting around 100 participants from university institutions across the country, including teachers, researchers, and PhD students. The program was as follows:

- Discussion on the topic "The position of geography in education, research and society".
- Remote sensing as a geographical working method
- Third world and developing country geography.
- Local climate and planning
- How the cultural landscape reflects societal development and population change.
- Geography of working life
- Physical resources and social organization with different regard for energy and water

These points reflect the issues facing geography in the 1980s, and they were unanimously deemed so important that they were put up as a working strategy. It was also decided to make the National Geography Days an annual event.

## 8.2 Physical Geography in Lund

The status of physical geography at Lund University follows a similar trend to that of other major universities in Sweden. Over the past decade, applied research has gained increasing importance in relation to basic research. This reflects the growing interest in environmental studies and environmental monitoring, especially in the developing world. Local, regional, and national authorities, as well as private consulting firms, are increasingly seeking services from physical geographers, particularly in the use of new methodologies such as remote sensing and GIS. This trend is particularly noticeable in studies and training in the developing world, especially in Africa.

The emphasis on practical applications in physical geography has not hindered basic research in Lund. Basic research continues to thrive in geomorphology and climatology,

with basic and applied research collaborating smoothly and in parallel. The interdisciplinary work by physical geographers in Lund showcases several successful developments in areas such as developing country-oriented physical geography within remote sensing and climatology.

In the 1980s, the influence of the new Professor Anders Rapp became evident. He brought an interdisciplinary research approach that enabled physical geographers in Lund to engage in both basic and applied research, often merging the two. This resulted in the growth of a developing country-oriented physical geography, particularly in remote sensing and climatology, focusing on the Sahel region in Sudan. Anders Rapp also advocated a more modern, quantitative perspective on physical geography, especially in slope and periglacial geomorphological studies.

### 8.2.1 Organization

#### *The Departmental Management Group*

Previously, the Head of the Department, the Prefect, held all executive power. The Prefect had a deputy who could step in when needed. In the late 1960s, it became clear that a director of studies and greater administrative capacity were necessary. Consequently, the Prefect often formed a management group to meet regularly, discuss, and make decisions regarding the budget, course structures, staff allocation, and new positions. This model remained in use until the 1990s when a more formal democratic system was introduced.

The management group typically included:

- The Prefect (chairman)
- The deputy Prefect
- The Director of Study
- The Chief administrator (secretary)

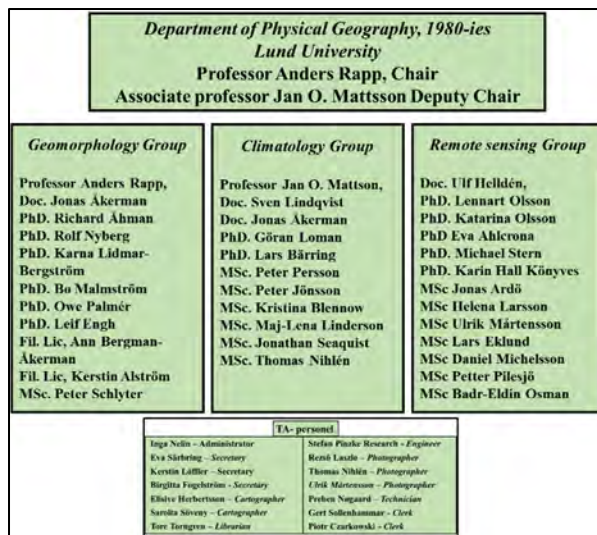


Figure 8.1. The organization chart and the personnel during the 1980s.

The department also began to organize itself into a structure based on the three main research areas: Geomorphology, Climatology, and Remote Sensing (see Fig. 8.1). This structure was flexible, helping to streamline various activities and administrative setups as the department expanded.

Another significant issue was that the department and the rest of the University were fully equipped with personal desk computers and connected to the World Wide Web in 1984. The system initially selected was the Apple Macintosh desk computer (Fig. 8.2). This marked a true revolution for most of us.

Many researchers, especially those in the remote sensing and climatology groups, have long used computers (mainly the IBM system) as their main working tools.



Figure 8.2. The first personal desk computers assigned to all staff in 1984 were initially the classical Apple Macintosh desk computers.

Now, all staff, including PhD students, can access them. Initially, there were several problems operating the two systems simultaneously within the department—Apple Macintosh desktop computers and the IBM system.

### 8.2.2 Continued Cooperation with Human Geography.

#### *At the department*

Despite the significant division of the geography department into two separate entities, both continued to operate harmoniously and collaborate on research, education, and various projects. The technical staff supported both departments and shared resources such as the minibus, the boat, the library, the coffee room, the maps for lecturing, aerial photographs, and fieldwork equipment. The photographic laboratory was still a joint resource.

Additionally, some students continued studying geography and enrolled in courses from both departments. Staff and students also participated in various research projects involving faculty members from each department.

### *All hands out*

A tradition that began in the 1980s was a staff outing held in the spring and occasionally in autumn. It was called "alle man ut" (All hands out!). This bus excursion, alternately led by Physical and Human geographers, took place in Skåne for recreation and provided an opportunity to showcase their work. An early photo from one of these outings is displayed in Fig. 8.3.



Figure 8.3. An early photo from one of the "Alle man ut" (All hands out!) excursions. (Photo. R. Laszlo)



Figure 8.4. From another "All hands out" excursion to the island "Hallands Väderö", led by Associate Professor Sven Behrens in 1975. (Photo J. Åkerman -75)

## 8.3 Research and teaching

### 8.3.1 Research

#### *Geomorphology Group*

Since 1976, the research output has primarily comprised publications by Professor Anders Rapp, the associate professors, and the PhD students. The department has concentrated on specific areas of study, including bedrock morphology in southern Sweden (Karna Lidmar Bergström), slope geomorphology in northern Sweden (Anders Rapp and Rolf Nyberg), glacial geomorphology in northernmost Norway (Bo Malmström and Owe Palmér), periglacial geomorphology in Svalbard and northern Sweden (Jonas Åkerman), speleology on Gotland (Leif Engh), and eolean geomorphology in southern Sweden and the Mediterranean (Thomas Nihlén and Peter Schlyter). Professor Anders Rapp, Associate Professors Jan O. Mattson and Sven E. Behrens, and Professor Emeritus Karl Erik Bergsten provided mentorship and supervision during the early 1980s.

In 1976, Anders Rapp began his research on the quantitative analysis of slopes in northern Sweden and Africa, attracting new PhD students in these fields. Additionally, a new study area emerged in Sweden, connected to A. Rapp's work in Africa focuses on soil erosion and nutrient transport in arable land in Scania. The PhD students Ann Bergman-Åkerman and Kerstin Alström collaborated on a joint project in this area during the 1980s.



Figure 8.5. Ann Bergman-Åkerman and Kerstin Alström during fieldwork studies of soil erosion and nutrient transport in arable land in Scania. (Photo. J. Åkerman 1982)

They also studied soil erosion and nutrient leakage in the Lake Ringsjön catchment area with the Regional Scanian Environmental Board. These studies resulted in a comprehensive report featuring erosion risk maps (Alström & Åkerman 1991, 1992; Åkerman et al. 1985).

A rising environmental issue is coastal erosion along the southern Swedish coast. Early discussions considered whether climate change and rising sea levels could contribute to these problems. The Department of Physical Geography has a tradition of coastal geomorphological studies (cf. Jan Davidsson, 1963). The following individuals participated in these studies: Jan O. Mattsson, Richard Åhman, and Jonas Åkerman. They assisted local environmental administrators in tackling coastal erosion along the Scanian southern coast. A scientific support group was established within Lund University, the Lund Technical High School (LTH), and the local administrators in the Ystad City Administration.

Additionally, Karna Lidmar-Bergström conducted extensive studies on structural bedrock morphology, funded by the National Research Council (NFR). Anders Rapp and Rolf Nyberg researched the southern Swedish slopes on the horsts of Scania, revealing new and intriguing findings about their glacial and postglacial history. This work attracted significant international interest (see Fig. 8.6). In 1987, the department co-organized a major Nordic geomorphological field symposium in Ny Ålesund, Svalbard, with the theme "Frost i jord" (Frozen ground). Anders Rapp led a group from Lund comprising eight students and researchers (see Fig. 8.7).



Figure 8.6. Prof. Anders Rapp demonstrated internal structures of slope forms in the Skärålid area to the legendary professor Ross Mackay, Canada. Hidden and digging between them is amanuensis Herbert Blond. (*Photo. J. Åkerman 1983*)

Associate Professor Jan O. Mattson edited a Nordic geomorphological encyclopaedia in collaboration with the geomorphological and climatological working groups. The encyclopaedia, titled "Terrängformer i Norden" (Terrain Forms in the Nordic Region), was published by Mattson in 1984. Additionally, Professor Anders Rapp organized a series of PhD field courses in Tunisia, drawing on his research experiences in Tanzania, and with Associate Professor Jan O. Mattson's PhD projects in Tunisia and Crete (see Fig. 8.8).

The focus was on the development of historic land use, various contemporary land degradation problems, recent wind erosion, wind transport, and soil formation in the southern Mediterranean region. It also included areas north of the Mediterranean Sea, particularly Italy and Greece. A PhD project on soil erosion in Tunisia, which involved a 2-year SIDA assignment for MSc Ulrik Mårtensson, was one of the many outcomes of this effort.



Figure 8.7. Participants of the Nordic geomorphological field symposium in Ny Ålesund, Svalbard, 1987, studying glacial geomorphology in the Kongsfjorden area. (Photo. J. Åkerman 1987)



Figure 8.8. Prof. Anders Rapp during a field course in Tunisia in 1986. Hidden behind Prof. A. Rapp is amanuensis H. Blond. (Photo. J. Åkerman 1986)

### *Prof Harald Svensson*

Professor Harald Svensson left for Copenhagen in 1976, after which Anders Rapp took over the supervision of his PhD students. For instance, Jonas Åkerman initially had Harald Svensson as his supervisor. He presented his thesis on periglacial geomorphology in Spitsbergen, Svalbard, in December 1980, now with Anders Rapp as his official supervisor. Bo Malmström and Owe Palmer also began their glacial and periglacial geomorphology project at the Varanger Peninsula in northern Norway under the supervision of Professor Harald Svensson. Their joint thesis was presented in 1984, and currently, Anders Rapp is the supervisor.

### *Karna Lidmar-Bergström*

Karna Lidmar-Bergström, who, after two periods of maternity leave, had worked long on her project “Pre-quaternary geomorphological evolution in southern Fennoscandia” with Prof. Karl Erik Bergsten as her supervisor. Prof. Karl Erik Bergsten stayed on as her supervisor as emeritus. Her thesis was ready and presented in 1982.

Karna Lidmar-Bergström received the Swedish Society for Anthropology and Geography (SSAG) Alfort Prize for the Best PhD Thesis in Physical Geography in 1982. This prize, along with a diploma and a monetary sum, is awarded annually following a national competition among all Swedish universities.

From 1982 to 1990, she worked as a researcher on a project funded by the National Research Council and was awarded the Associate Professor title in 1990.

In 1988, she organised the international symposium “Preglacial Weathering and Landform Evolution” in Lund, which included several excursions in south Sweden (Fig. 8.9).



Figure 8.9. Karna Lidmar Bergström during field studies in Scania. (Photo. J. Åkerman 1968)

### *Richard Åhman*

Richard Åhman presented his PhD thesis in periglacial geomorphology in 1977. The thesis has the title "Palsar i Nordnorge: En studie av palsars morfologi, utbredning och klimatiska förutsättningar i Finnmarks och Troms fylke".



Figure 8.10. Richard Åhman during field studies on the Varanger Peninsula, Norway.  
(Photo. J. Åkerman 1969)

After earning his PhD, he obtained a research assistant position and later a junior lecturer post, which he held throughout the 1980s.

During this time, he continued his studies on palsas and researched coastal and wind erosion on arable land in southern Sweden. However, after 1986, he primarily focused on his role as a lecturer and director of studies.

### *H. Jonas Åkerman.*

H. Jonas Åkerman earned his PhD with a thesis on periglacial processes, geocryology, and geomorphology in Svalbard in 1980. He was awarded the Swedish Society for Anthropology and Geography (SSAG) "Alfort Prize" for the "Best PhD thesis in Physical Geography in 1980."

Jonas Åkerman worked as a research assistant from 1980 to 1985 and was promoted to senior lecturer in 1985. He then undertook a three-year UN/SIDA assignment in Southern Africa. He was a project coordinator and technical advisor at the Ministry of Agriculture in Lesotho and its Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) office in Maseru from 1986 to 1989. This assignment primarily focused on land use planning and soil and water conservation issues within the nine frontline states fighting against apartheid in South Africa. The main goal of the UN/SIDA projects was to strengthen, support, and coordinate all activities in the rural and agricultural sectors within the SADCC organization.



Figure 8.11. A SIDA inspection of a field site in Zambia. (Photo. J. Åkerman 1986)

The project's main task involved coordinating extension, outreach, research, schools, universities, administrator training, logistics, and managing relationships between NGOs and governments. This assignment was intricately linked to the work of the geomorphology and remote sensing groups, and addressed these specific questions.

### *Rolf Nyberg*

Rolf Nyberg completed his thesis, "Debris Flows and Slush Avalanches in Northern Swedish Lapland: Distribution and Geomorphological Significance," under the supervision of Anders Rapp in 1985. After defending his thesis, he briefly worked in the department before becoming a lecturer at Karlstad University.

In his new position at Karlstad University, he concentrated on researching slopes and glacial geomorphology, especially in the Abisko region of northern Sweden.



Figure 8.12. Rolf Nyberg and his supervisor Anders Rapp in the Abisko mountains during field studies in 1978. (Photo. J. Åkerman 1978)

## Karst geomorphology

Our department has a lesser-known research history in limestone regions, including karst mapping, karst geomorphology, karst hydrology, karst climatology, and general speleological studies. Most of these studies were historically conducted in the Swedish mountains, particularly on the north and south sides of western Lake Torneträsk. Additional research has been conducted in Skåne and on the Baltic islands of Gotland and Öland.

### Gunnar Rasmusson

Gunnar Rasmusson conducted extensive research on karst formations in the limestone mountain regions of Sweden, focusing on both the northern and southern sides of western Lake Torneträsk. He is a well-respected author in this field, having produced a significant Licentiate thesis in 1957 titled "*Formproblem i några karstgrottor inom Torneträskområdet*" (Fig. 8.13) and subsequently publishing several other papers on the same topic (Rasmusson, 1957).

His Licentiate thesis is well-regarded for its sophisticated three-dimensional maps and is among the few maintained and digitized in the Geo-library. Additionally, Rasmusson conducted further research in Scania and on the island of Gotland.

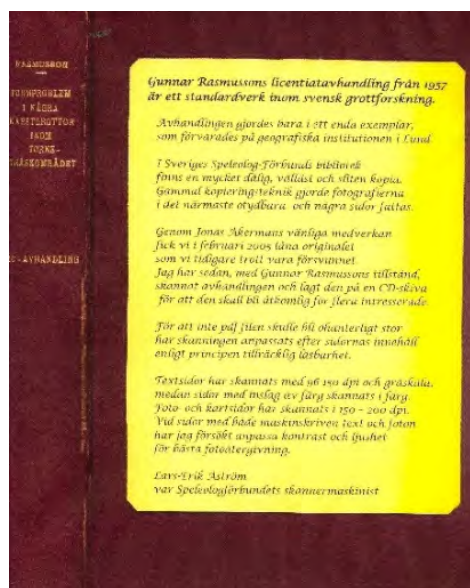


Figure 8.13. Gunnar Rasmussons Licentiate thesis from 1957. I typed in one copy only, but luckily, it has been digitised.

### *H. Jonas Åkerman*

After Gunnar Rasmusson, Jonas Åkerman studied speleoclimatology in Scanian caves from 1968 to 1972 under the leadership of Associate Professors Sven Lindquist and Jan O. Mattson. This project resulted in the first Nordic climate study in some southern Swedish caves (Åkerman, 1972).

Åkerman then pursued similar speleoclimatological studies in the large cave "Lummelundagrottan" on the Baltic island of Gotland (see Fig. 8.14). Initially intended as his PhD study, the project was later transferred to Leif Engh, who initiated a PhD project titled "Karstområdet vid Lummelunds bruk, Gotland med speciell hänsyn till Lummelundagrottan," focusing on hydrology instead of climatology. This project was completed in 1980.



Figure 8.14. H. Jonas Åkerman, Owe Palmer, and Ulf Helldén during cave mapping in the Lummelunda cave during field studies in 1978. (Photo. B. Malmström 1978)

### *Leif Engh.*

Leif Engh's thesis, "*Karstområdet vid Lummelunds bruk, Gotland med speciell hänsyn till Lummelundagrottan*," included a section that evaluated the traditional use of a wooden stick, known as a divining rod, for finding groundwater in the karst area near Lummelunds bruk, Gotland. Engh conducted a study employing various methods to locate groundwater. The area was meticulously mapped, and the underground water flow was clearly defined. The methods included physical techniques such as the loop frame, VLF, georadar, and traditional divining rod tests conducted by 30 individuals.

According to the study, the report indicated that one-third of the individuals using the divining rod achieved statistically significant results, making it the most effective method. However, the study faced criticism for not being double-blind. Furthermore, errors in the accompanying maps made it difficult to accurately determine the

relationship between the results obtained with the traditional divining rod and the underground water passages.

These studies involve the traditional yet somewhat unscientific use of a wooden stick (divining rod), which sparked a lively debate at the University and in the press. From many perspectives, this debate was not entirely beneficial for the Department.

Leif Engh did not stay at the department but went into teaching as a lecturer at various nature management schools.



Figure 8.15. Dr. Leif Engh in 1980, Dr. Michael Stern in the background. (*Photo. R. Laszlo 1980*)



Figure 8.16. The traditional but unscientific use of a wooden stick (divining rod) was used to find groundwater. Studied by Dr. Leif Engh in 1980, (*Photo. R. Laszlo 1980*)

### *Ulf Helldén.*

In 1972/73, Ulf Helldén conducted studies on arctic karst geomorphology in Svalbard. He later continued his research in the “Sotbäcksgrottan” cave at Mt. Artfjället in northern Sweden and conducted comparative corrosion studies in Czechoslovakia. His thesis, titled “Karst. En studie av Artfjällets karstområde samt jämförande korrosionsanalyser från Västspetsbergen och Tjeckoslovakien,” became the first ever PhD thesis in karst geomorphology in Sweden (Helldén, 1974). Before this, Gunnar Rasmusson had authored a Licentiate thesis in 1957 in a similar environment (Rasmusson, 1957).

### *Peter Schlyter (1955- 20xx)*

Peter Schlyter joined the department after working as a consultant at Svenska Landskap AB in Malmö from 1981 to 1984. He also served as a junior lecturer at the Department of Environmental and Energy Systems Studies (DEESS) at Lund University from 1981 to 1992, and as a research assistant at the Department of Plant Ecology from 1984 to 1985 and at DEESS, Lund University, from 1985 to 1986.

As a PhD student, he received a part-time research assistant position and a postgraduate stipend. Peter was a member of both the climatology and geomorphology groups.

Peter Schlyter completed his PhD project, "*Palaeo-wind abrasion in southern Scandinavia: field and laboratory studies*", in 1995. He is today a Professor at the Blekinge Institute of Technology - The Swedish School of Planning.

## **8.3.2 Climatology group**

### *Jan O. Mattsson (1930–2020)*

With Sven Lindqvist, Jan O. Mattsson continued to develop the road climate monitoring, winter road slipperiness warning system, and various follow-up studies. The winter road slipperiness warning system was expanded to cover all of Sweden, and new sensors and computer systems technology were introduced. The project also involved educating the staff of the national road authorities by creating suitable courses for various staff categories. The subproject “Snowdrift, Snow Removal, and Snow Management on South Swedish Roads” was further developed and led to publications with the National Road Research Institute (i.e., Åkerman 1980, 1986).

Jan O. Mattsson is currently working on local climate and energy planning for building and built-up areas (Mattsson & Åkerman, 1980). He is also researching atmospheric optics, wind erosion, beach geomorphology, and storm-wind damage on forests.

Additionally, he has initiated collaboration with the Agricultural Technical Institute in Staffanstorp and the Sugar Beet Growers' Cooperative Union to conduct detailed studies on the agroclimatology of sugar beet crops. He is currently supervising five new Ph.D. students.

*Sven Lindqvist (1939-20xx)*

Sven Lindqvist has been developing a road climate monitoring and winter road slipperiness warning system in Sweden and conducting various follow-up studies. After his dissertation, he became a junior lecturer and director of studies and soon became a very appreciated senior lecturer. He then moved to Gothenburg University in 1984, becoming a respected professor, head of department, and faculty dean.



Figure 8.17. Professor Karl Erik Bergsten, Associate Professors S. Behrens, and Jan O. Mattsson during Mattsson's 50th anniversary reception in 1980. (Photo. R. Laszlo -80)

*Göran E. Loman (1956-xxxx).*

The departmental new collaboration with the Agricultural Technical Institute in Staffanstorp and the Sugar Beet Growers Cooperative Union began detailed studies of the agroclimatology of sugar beet crops. This collaboration involved setting up a mobile agroclimatological climate station equipped with the latest instrumentation and computers outside Staffanstorp in 1979 (Åkerman, 1979). Later, this station was used for a PhD project led by Göran Loman (Fig. 7.24). Göran Loman continued to improve the station and managed it for four field seasons. In 1986, he completed his thesis titled "*The climate of a sugar beet stand: dynamics, impact on the crop, and possibilities of improvement.*" This was Sweden's second significant agroclimatological thesis after Jan O. Mattsson.

Göran Loman left the department and became a vital project manager at BergAB, SWECO, Eurowind and within the wind power section of the Royal Waterfall Board (Vattenfall). Presently, he is the CEO of GAUPA in Lund.



Figure 8.18. Göran Loman during field studies in Svalbard during a PhD-course in 1979.  
(Photo. J. Åkerman 1979).

Göran Loman wrote three textbooks on meteorology, climatology, and climate change together with co-authors Jörgen Brogren and Torbjörn Gustavsson. These were used in courses at Lund and Gothenburg Universities and elsewhere in Sweden. He is also the author of “Tecken i Skyn,” a popular description of atmospheric optics and another visual atmospheric phenomenon (Fig. 8.19).



Figure 8.19. Göran Loman’s “*Tecken i skyn*” and the three textbooks on meteorology, climatology, and climate change were written together with co-authors Jörgen Brogren and Torbjörn Gustavsson.

*Kristina Blennow (1960-xxxx)*

In parallel with his research, Jan O. Mattsson is also initiating several new projects related to modern applied micro- and local climate. These projects were intended for the new PhD students who joined the climatology group. For example, he began detailed studies on the issue of frost damage in coniferous forests in southern Sweden. The PhD student working on this topic was Kristina Blennow, later became a distinguished professor at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences. Her project and thesis were titled "Spatial Variation in Near-Ground Radiation and Low Temperature – Interaction with Forest Vegetation." Kristina Blennow obtained her BSc in 1982 and her MSc in 1985. She was a Research Assistant at the Dept. of Farm Buildings, SLU, Alnarp, maintaining close contact with Jan O. Mattsson and our department.



Figure 8.20. A recent picture of Professor Kristina Blennow at the Swedish University of Agricultural Science. (*Photo. SLU*).

Kristina Blennow worked as a teacher at sixth-form colleges (Swedish: gymnasium) from 1985 to 1991. In 1993, she began her PhD studies and served as a 50% university lecturer in the Department of Physical Geography. She completed her PhD in 1997 under the supervision of Jan O. Mattsson. After obtaining her PhD, Dr. Kristina Blennow maintained contact with the department in various capacities. She secured a position as a senior researcher at the Southern Swedish Forest Research Centre (SSFRC), SLU, Alnarp, and a four-month stint as a senior lecturer in the Department of Service Management at LU.

She became a Docent (Associate Professor) in 2003 and a Professor of Landscape Planning with a focus on Landscape Analysis at the Swedish University of Agricultural

Sciences (SLU) in 2010. Since 2015, she has served as a visiting Professor at the Division of Environmental and Energy Systems Studies (EESS) in the Department of Technology and Society at Lund University, working at 20%.

### *Wind erosion in South Sweden*

Jan O. Mattsson also initiates several projects regarding wind erosion in South Sweden, the Mediterranean and North Africa (Fig. 8.21). Peter Persson, Thomas Nihlén, Peter Schlyter, and Peter Jönsson worked on these projects.

The car used throughout all road and urban climate investigations in south Sweden since 1969 was a significant asset in these wind erosion projects. It supported the fieldwork with a mobile laptop-like computer and instruments measuring temperatures and humidity at two levels and the road/ground radiation temperature through a shaft in the car's floor. The data was saved digitally and on an analogue printer placed on the passenger seat in the car (Fig. 8.21).



Figure 8.21. Fieldwork during a sandstorm in south Scania in 1982. The car is the same as used throughout all road climate investigations since 1969. Behind the car is amanuensis Herbert Blond, who is barely seen. (Photo. J. Åkerman 1982)

### *Lars Barring. (1956-xxxx)*

Lars Barring completed his thesis in 1988. Following this, he served as a Postdoctoral Fellow at the Research Unit, University of East Anglia, UK, from 1989 to 1990 on a scholarship funded by the Swedish Natural Science Research Council (NFR). During this time, he worked on a project titled "Climate Variations and Extremes, Africa." Subsequently, he became our department's Senior Research Associate (forskarassistent).

Lars Barring became an associate professor in 1999 and was later deemed eligible for a professorship at Lund University in 2013. During the 1990s, he became a key associate

of Jan O. Mattsson and the climatological group. Subsequently, he relocated to the SMHI headquarters in Norrköping as a Research Scientist and eventually became a professor and head of the Rossby Centre within SMHI.



Figure 8.22. PhD, Associate professor, Research scientist, etc. Lars Barring in the 1980s.  
(Photo. From a private collection)

*Peter Persson (later Rothstein).*

Peter Persson finished a Phil. Lic. thesis in 2003, "*Lokalklimatisk kartering av frostrisikområden med mobila mätsystem*" with Lars Barring as his supervisor. Peter Persson was a lecturer by the hour in meteorology and meteorological measuring techniques on and off from 1985 to 1995.

He later pursued full-time consultancy for technical applications in microclimate and local climatology measurements.

*Tomas Nihlén. (1943-2013)*

Professor Anders Rapp and Jan O. Mattsson organized a series of PhD field courses in Tunisia, drawing from Professor Rapp's research in Tanzania and Jan O. Mattsson's PhD projects in Tunisia and Crete (cf. Fig. 8.8). The focus was on the historical development of land use, contemporary land degradation issues, as well as recent wind erosion, wind transport, and soil formation. The course also covered regions north of the Mediterranean Sea, particularly Italy and Greece. Tomas Nihlén, a young researcher, was actively involved in these courses.

Tomas Nihlén completed his thesis, "*Eolian Processes in Southern Scandinavia and the Mediterranean Area*," in 1990 (Nihlén 1990) and earned his PhD. He had previously worked as an assistant photographer under the first photographer, Rezső Laszlo. After

Rezső Laszlo's retirement, Tomas Nihlén assumed his position. He later secured permanent lecturer positions in Karlstad and Växjö.



Figure 8.23. 1<sup>st</sup> Photographer and lecturer Dr Thomas Nihlén. (*Photo with permission from a private collection* )

### *Maj-Lena Finnander Linderson.*

Maj-Lena Finnander Linderson was an undergraduate student in physical geography during the 1980s. She began her doctoral studies in 1990, and her thesis titled "Influence of atmospheric circulation on areal precipitation in Scania, Southern Sweden" was completed in 2002 under the supervision of Prof. Jan Mattsson, Professor Lars Barring, and later, Professor Deliang Chen from the University of Gothenburg.



Figure 8.24. Dr. Maj-Lena Finnander Linderson. (*Photo with permission from a private collection* )

During her early years as a student, around 1990-1993, Maj-Lena Finnander Linderson had several assignments: a Minor Field Study in geomorphology for SIDA in Venezuela, climatological research for Skånska Lantmännen, research assistant in

hydrometeorology at the Department of Water Resources Engineering at Lund University, and an assistant at the Geo-Library, Lund University. She held a PhD position at the department from 1996 to 2002.

After obtaining her PhD, Maj-Lena Finnander Linderson continued at the department and joined Prof. Anders Lindroth's group. She shifted her research focus to the interaction between vegetation and climate and vulnerability to climate extremes and climate change. She coauthored several important papers in this field.

She had an EU Marie Curie Intra-European Fellowship postdoctoral position at Risoe National Laboratory, DTU, Denmark, from 2006-2010. She also had a tenure track position, "assistant senior lecturer" at the Department of Physical Geography and Ecosystem Science, from which she was promoted to senior lecturer at the department in 2011.

Maj-Lena Finnander Linderson served as the scientific coordinator from 2011 to 2015 and as director from 2016 to 2020 for the national research infrastructure ICOS Sweden. She is currently a Senior Lecturer and a Principal Investigator at BECC (Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in a Changing Climate) at Lund University. Additionally, she is a member of the Swedish National Committee for Geography.

### *Peter Schlyter.*

Peter Schlyter has a rich background in research and academia. He began his career as a Consultant at Svenska Landskap AB in Malmö from 1981 to 1984. Then, he worked as a junior Lecturer at the Department of Environmental and Energy Systems Studies (DEESS) at Lund University from 1981 to 1992. During his tenure at Lund University, he also held the position of Research Assistant at the Department of Plant Ecology from 1984 to 1985 and at DEESS from 1985 to 1986.



Figure 8.25. Peter Schlyter during a PhD course in Svalbard in 1979. (Photo. J.-Åkerman 1979)

As a PhD student, Peter Schlyter held a part-time Research Assistant position alongside his postgraduate stipend. He was a member of both the climatological and geomorphological groups. He completed his "*Palaeo-wind abrasion in Southern Scandinavia: Field and laboratory studies*" PhD thesis 1995. Additionally, in 1993, he obtained a Phil. Lic. Eng. (Tekn. lic.) degree from the Dept. of Environmental and Energy Systems Analysis, LTH/LU, with the title of his Lic-thesis being "*Operational Aerial Forest Surveys.*"

After completing his PhD, Peter Schlyter worked as a junior lecturer (research, externally funded) in the Department of Physical Geography from 1995 to 1997 and as a lecturer (research, externally funded) in the Department of Geology from 1997 to 1998, both at Lund University.

Peter Schlyter then moved to Stockholm University, where he served as a senior lecturer and productive researcher in the Department of Physical Geography for several years. Later in his career, he became a professor of environmental spatial planning in the Department of Spatial Planning at Blekinge Institute of Technology in Karlskrona, Sweden.

#### *Peter Jönsson.*

When Peter Jönsson began his PhD studies in Physical Geography, he already held a BSc in Biology and Earth Science, which he obtained from 1980 to 1984. Additionally, he had completed 90 ECTS in theoretical Philosophy. His PhD project and thesis, titled "*Wind Climate During the Instrumental Period and Recent Wind Erosion in Southern Scandinavia,*" was completed in 1994. From 1994 to 1998, Peter Jönsson took on various roles as a lecturer and research engineer.

In 1998, Peter Jönsson joined Malmö University, where he currently serves as the Research Coordinator at the Administration at Malmö University Executive Office.



Figure 8.26. Peter Jönsson (to the right), Petter Pilesjö (to the left) and Bo Malmström (course teacher) during a Ph.D. course in the Abisko area in 1986. (Photo. Ann Bergman.-Åkerman 1986)

*Jonathan W. Seaquist.*

Jonathan W. Seaquist's thesis, completed in 2001, is titled "Mapping primary production for the West African Sahel with satellite data. "

Jonathan's research focuses on remote sensing and climatology. He is currently an associate professor and a highly regarded senior lecturer in the department. From 2018 to 2024, he will serve as the department head. Additionally, he will take on the role of principal investigator at BECC—Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in a Changing Climate.

### 8.3.3 The Remote sensing group

*Professor H. Svensson (1924-2022)*

Professor H. Svensson was appointed as a professor by the National Science Foundation until June 30, 1975. This was a unique position in academia, particularly emphasizing remote sensing and the development of earth science applications by interpreting aerial and satellite imagery.

He left the department in 1976 for a professor's position in Arctic Geomorphology in Copenhagen but maintained good contact, arranging joint PhD courses and supporting his former students. Associate Professor Ulf Helldén took over his tasks in remote sensing and, together with Dr. Lennart Olsson, led the further development of the department's remote sensing section.

Professor Anders Rapp assumed the role of supervisor for the students with PhD projects in geomorphology, particularly in periglacial and slope geomorphology.



Figure 8.27. A joint Nordic PhD-course in Greenland organized by Prof. Harald Svensson, Copenhagen University. (Photo. J. Åkerman 84)

### *Ulf Helldén (1945-xxxx)*

Associate Professor Ulf Helldén, who defended a PhD thesis on arctic karst geomorphology in 1974 based upon fieldwork in Sweden, Svalbard, and Czechoslovakia, got the status of Associate Professor in 1979. He now led the development of the department's remote sensing section. He attracted a large group of PhD students interested in using the new satellite imagery material for vegetation and desertification studies in the Sahel region, mainly Sudan. Geographical Information Systems (GIS) has also become an important methodology, and new applications and methods have been developed in the remote sensing section and included in most PhD projects.

The main projects are.

- 1980/81-1985/86: "Regional studies of desertification and its control" conducted jointly with the Institute of Environmental Studies, University of Khartoum, Sudan and sponsored by SAREC, "Development and application of computer-based image processing, with special reference to satellite data, for natural resources studies and physical planning in Africa" - the Swedish Board for Space Activities.
- 1984-1993: Supervisor for research on the environmental impact of a SIDA-sponsored land rehabilitation project in the Sidi Bouzid region in Tunisia on a contract for the Swedish University of Agricultural Science.
- 1985-1989: "Remote Sensing, Geographical Information Systems and Spatial Models for Land Degradation Studies" -
- NFR, "Drought Impact Monitoring and Prediction in African Drylands-Development and test of an early warning system based on Remote sensing technology" - SAREC.

### **8.3.4 Ph.D. students of the Remote Sensing group.**

#### *Lennart Olsson (1955-xxxx)*

Lennart Olsson earned his BSc in Geography and Social Anthropology from Lund in 1979 and began his PhD studies. He joined the remote sensing group established by Associate Professor Ulf Helldén after Associate Professor Harald Svensson moved to Copenhagen University in 1976.

His thesis, "*An integrated study of desertification: applications of remote sensing, GIS and spatial models in semi-arid Sudan*" (Olsson, 1986), was the first in a long series of theses

focusing on the semi-arid Sahel region of Sudan using remote sensing and GIS techniques. Lennart Olsson worked closely with Ulf Helldén, and Professor Anders Rapp was his official supervisor. His thesis was ready in 1986, and thereafter, Lennart Olsson obtained a post as a post-doctoral fellow at the University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia, from 1986 to 1988. He got his assistant professor title in 1988 and full professor title in 2004.



Figure 8.28. Lennart Olsson during fieldwork in the Sudan in 1981. Partly hidden to the right is amanuensis Herbert Blond. (*Photo. Kindly submitted by Lennart Olsson*)

After earning his PhD, Lennart Olsson held various positions in the department: assistant professor from 1988 to 1990 and lecturer from 1991 to 1993. He also undertook two significant overseas assignments: as a Visiting Professor at the Department of Geography, San Diego State University, USA, in 1991, and as an assistant professor at the Department of Geography, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong, from 1995 to 1996.

Lennart played a significant role in the GIS part of the remote sensing group, and in 1994-95, he became the founding director of the Centre for GIS at Lund University (see below).

In 2003, he became the founding director of LUCSUS, leading it from its inception until August 2016. Lennart Olsson also served as the Coordinator for the Linnaeus program LUCID, which was sponsored by the Swedish Research Council Formas from 2008 to 2018.

He participated in several international assignments and served as the Lead Author of the IPCC report on Good Practice Guidance for LULUCF (2002 – 2003) as well as the Lead Author of the GEO-4 Global Environmental Outlook. More recently, he functioned as Coordinating Lead Author (CLA) for the chapter on Livelihoods and

Poverty and contributed to a Cross Chapter Box on Heat Waves and Heat Stress in the Fifth Assessment Report of the IPCC, Working Group II (2011 – 2014).

Lennart Olsson was also CLA for the chapter on Land Degradation in the IPCC Special Report on Land (SRCCL), from 2017 to 2019.



Figure 8.29. Mikael Stern during a PhD course in 1978 in Abisko. (Photo. J. Åkerman 1978)

#### *Mikael Stern (1955-20xx).*

Mikael Stern became the second in line after Lennart Olsson among several students in a long series of theses focusing on the semi-arid Sahel region of Sudan using remote sensing and GIS techniques. In 1985, Mikael Stern completed his thesis, "*Census from Heaven? Population Estimates with Remote Sensing Techniques.*"

Dr. Mikael Stern stayed a brief period at the Department and the Remote Sensing group as a researcher and part-time lecturer. Mikael left the department in 1986 to work at SSC, the Swedish Space Corporation.

#### *Lars Eklund.*

Lars Eklund became a PhD student in 1989 and started with his project "AVHRR NDVI for Monitoring and Mapping of Vegetation and Drought in East African Environments".

#### *Katarina Olsson.*

Katarina Olsson's thesis, "*Remote Sensing for Fuelwood Resources and Land Degradation Studies in Kordofan, Sudan*" was completed in 1985. She then worked briefly as a

research assistant, deputy lecturer, and hourly lecturer before leaving the department to become a lecturer at the University High School (later the University) in Kristianstad and subsequently at the Blekinge Institute of Technology in Karlskrona.



Figure 8.30. A recent picture of Katarina Olsson. (Photo. David Baujard/SVT 2017)

*Eva K. Ahlcrona. (1958-03-14)*

In 1988, Eva K. Ahlcrona presented her thesis titled "*Monitoring the impact of climate and man on land transformation: a study on an arid and semi-arid environment in central Sudan.*" Her work was also part of a series of projects and dissertations using remote sensing studies to focus on environmental and vegetation changes in the arid Sahel region, particularly in Sudan.

After completing her PhD, she assumed various important positions in remote sensing within the governmental and private sectors.

- "Sattelitbild AB" as Remote Sensing Expert,
- Project Manager and Remote Sensing Expert at the Swedish Space Agency,
- Project Manager and Remote Sensing Expert at "Satellus AB",
- Project Manager and Remote Sensing Expert at the National Geodetic Institute
- Remote Sensing Expert and GIS Expert at Metria AB.



Figure 8.31. Eva Ahlcrona digging an inspection trench in permafrost on Svalbard during a PhD course in 1979. Karin Hall Könyves is assisting but is hidden behind the shovel.  
(Photo. J. Åkerman 1979)

### *Karin Hall Könyves,*

Karin Hall Könyves worked as an assistant and postgraduate student in the Department from 1982 to 1988. She completed her thesis titled “Remote Sensing of Cultivated Lands in the South of Sweden” in 1988. After obtaining her PhD, she continued her work in various roles at the department, including research assistant, lecturer, and researcher on special project grants until 1992. In 1992, she became a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Landscape Planning (LP) at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU) in Alnarp, a position she held until 1997.



Figure 8.32. Karin Hall Könyves and Eva Ahlcrona during a PhD -course in Svalbard in July 1979. The warming following the climatic change has not yet hit the area. (Photo. J. Åkerman 1979).

Karin Hall Könyves returned to the department in 1997 as a Senior Lecturer. From 1997 to 2009, she served as the Director of Undergraduate Studies. From 2010 to 2011, she was the Deputy Head of the Department of Physical Geography and Ecosystem Sciences; from 2012 to 2017, she held the position of Head of the Department. Since 2018, Karin Hall Könyves has been Pro-Dean, overseeing undergraduate education at the Faculty of Science, Lund University. In 2021, she will be a distinguished researcher in the BECC - Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in a Changing Climate project.

*Ulrik Mårtensson (1958-xxxx)*

Ulrik Mårtensson completed his master's degree and is now a PhD student in the 1980s, holding a research grant from the Department of Physical Geography. He participates in several research projects related to his PhD project. In 1989, he took on the assignment as Research Coordinator for the SIDA project, "Lutte contre la désertification sur la plaine de Gammouda et dans la région de Hichria, Gouvernorat de Sidi Bouzid, Tunisie-Centrale," and worked there until 1992. Initially, Ulrik had Professor Anders Rapp as his supervisor, but after changing subjects, Associate Professor Ulf Helldén became his supervisor (Fig. 8.33).



Figure 8.33. Ulrik Mårtensson during his SIDA assignment in the Sidi Bouzid area in Tunisia. (Photo. R. Åhman 1989)

*Helena Larsson.*

Helena Larsson was a PhD student in Ulf Helldén's research group, which studied vegetation and land degradation using remote sensing and GIS in Kordofan, Sudan. Her supervisor was Associate Professor Ulf Helldén. Before completing her PhD in Lund, Helena Larsson moved to the University of Stockholm.

### 8.3.5 Teaching

#### *Director of Studies.*

In the early 1980s, one of the lecturers was appointed director of studies and was responsible for administering all teaching, the teaching budget, allocating teachers, and coordinating courses, lectures, facilities, documentation, and other aspects of teaching administration. He or she also served as the liaison officer for teaching and collaboration with other departments, particularly Human Geography and the teacher training program at the Lärarhögskolan in Malmö.

### 8.3.6 Basic Level

The new Earth Science program has been further developed and will be the introductory course for all future Physical Geography and Geology studies. GV 400, now a single-semester course, is the starting point for those interested in pursuing studies in Physical Geography, leading to a bachelor's, master's, or even PhD program (Fig. 8.34).

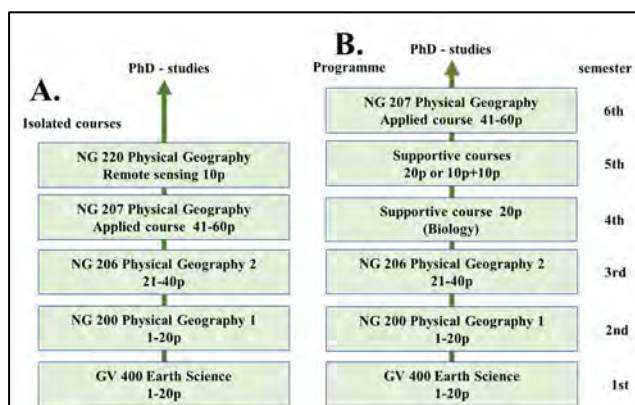


Figure 8.34. The course outline was developed during the 1970s and was maintained unchanged during the 1980s.

You can still pursue a Geography degree by combining Physical and Human Geography courses. Additionally, you can supplement these with classes like History or Social Sciences. Afterward, you can complete a one-year pedagogical course at the teacher training college in Malmö to qualify for a teaching career at the middle school level.

The final course in the sequence, “NG 207 Physical Geography, Applied Course,” was a course that soon developed into a course that contained a major international field excursion. It was often integrated with a PhD course for practical and economic reasons. It was given in either September to suit fieldwork in the Arctic and Scandinavian mountains or in February to allow for fieldwork in, i.e., Africa. The courses initially took place in Norway and the Varanger peninsula, where active periglacial processes were observed, as well as in Denmark, Poland, and Belgium, where fossil periglacial processes were studied under the leadership of Professor Harald Svensson. Later, the focus shifted to the Abisko area and Svalbard, where slope processes and active periglacial processes were studied under the leadership of Professor Anders Rapp and Associate Professor Jonas Åkerman.

Subsequently, the courses took place in Tunisia and Kenya, with Anders Rapp and Jonas Åkerman leading individually or together. From 1986 to 1989, Associate Professor Jonas Åkerman undertook assignments in southern and eastern Africa.

During this period, Professors Anders Rapp, Jan O. Mattsson, and Ulf Helldén conducted the courses in Tunisia (Table 8.3).

Table 8.3. The international courses and excursions during the 1980s. These were often a combination of a PhD course and the undergraduate course “NG 207 Physical Geography - Applied course”.

Year	REGION	LEADER
1980	ABISKO SWEDEN	A. Rapp/Åkerman
1981	SVALBARD	J. Åkerman
1982	ABISKO SWEDEN	A. Rapp/Åkerman
1983	ABISKO SWEDEN	A. Rapp/Åkerman
1984	GREENLAND	A. Rapp/ H. Svensson/J. Åkerman
1985	TUNISIA	A. Rapp/Åkerman
1986	TUNISIA	A. Rapp/Åkerman
1987	TUNISIA	A. Rapp/J. O. Mattsson
1988	TUNISIA	A. Rapp/J. O. Mattsson/U. Helldén
1989	TUNISIA	A. Rapp/J. O. Mattsson/U. Helldén

The tradition of offering international courses has continued in the new course plan from the 1990s to the 2020s. The courses have included field work in Kenya, led by Associate Professor Jonas Åkerman; field work and excursion to Iraq and Iran, led by Jonas Åkerman and lecturer Ulrik Mårtensson; and Sri Lanka, also led by Associate Professor Jonas Åkerman (Fig. 8.57).

Over the past decade, Professor Petter Pilesjö has led initiatives involving fieldwork focused on Uganda and Rwanda. This course often aligns with a PhD program, enabling PhD students from various subjects and departments to participate.

### 8.3.7 PhD projects

Over the past decade, there has been a significant increase in the number of PhD students across all three research groups (Table 8.4 A and B). A new system has been introduced, under which PhD students will now be supervised by a senior researcher who must be a Professor or Associate Professor specializing in the subject of the PhD project. This replaces the previous rule where the professor and head of the department were the formal supervisors for all PhD students, regardless of their expertise. The various PhD projects illustrate the department's active research fields and priorities.

Table 8.4 A. PhD-students and their projects and supervisors during the 1980s.

PhD -student	Subject	Supervisor
Jonas Åkerman	Periglacial Geomorphology, Svalbard	A. Rapp
Leif Engh	Speleology, Sweden	K.E. Bergsten
Karna Lidmar-Bergström	Prequaternary geomorphology in south Sweden	K.E. Bergsten
Bo Malmström	Glacial/periglacial Norway	A. Rapp
Owe Palmér	Glacial/periglacial Norway	A. Rapp
Lennart Olsson	Desertification, modeling, applications of RS and GIS	U. Helldén
Mikael Stern	Census from heaven. RS	U. Helldén
Eva Ahlkröna	Impact of climate and man on land, Sudan.	U. Helldén
Katarina Olsson	RS, land degradation Sudan	U. Helldén
Helena Larsson	Remote sensing studies of vegetation and land degradation in Kordofan, the Sudan".	U. Helldén
Karin Hall-Könyves	Remote sensing of cultivated lands, Sweden.	U. Helldén

Table 8.4 B. PhD-students and their projects and supervisors during the 1980s.

PhD -student	Subject	Supervisor
Lars Eklund	AVHRR NDVI for Monitoring and Mapping of Vegetation and Drought in East African Environments	U. Helldén
Rolf Nyberg	Slope geomorphology	A. Rapp
Göran Loman	The climate of a sugar beet stand.	J. O. Matsson
Peter Schlyter	Palaeo-wind abrasion in Southern Scandinavia: Field and laboratory studies	J. O. Matsson
Ann Bergman-Åkerman	Soil erosion and nutrient transport south Sweden	A. Rapp
Kerstin Ahlström	Soil erosion and nutrient transport south Sweden	A. Rapp
Lars Bärring	Climate Variations and Extremes, Africa.	
Thomas Nihlén	Eolian processes in southern Scandinavia	J. O. Matsson
Petter Pilesjö	GIS and remote sensing for soil erosion studies.	U. Helldén
Peter Jönsson	Wind climate and recent wind erosion in southern Scandinavia	J. O. Matsson
Peter Persson	"Micro- & local climate measurement techniques"	J. O. Matsson
Ulrik Mårtensson	Land degradation Tunisia	A. Rapp
Kerstin Pilegård	Microclimate of fruit plantations	J.O. Matsson

The remote sensing and GIS section is the largest. It accommodates the highest number of Ph.D. students, who benefit from advancements in technology and

computer development, as well as easy access to materials and data derived from satellite and aerial imagery (Table 8.4).

Within the geomorphological research group, several old projects were completed in the early 1980s by Karna Lidmar-Bergström, Leif Engh, Jonas Åkerman, Bo Malmström, and Owe Palmér, while Ann Bergman-Åkerman, Kerstin Ahlström, Peter Schlyter, and Ulrik Mårtensson initiated four new ones.

The climatological research group completed a new microclimatological project led by Göran Loman in 1986 and currently has three ongoing projects by Thomas Nihlén, Peter Persson, and Peter Jönsson (Table 8.4).

## 8.4 The Expansion of the Department.

### 8.4.1 Increasing Demands

Following a significant expansion in research, which included more staff and PhD students, we encountered challenges in accommodating new instruments and additional office and laboratory space. The department was now spread across four different buildings, and although three of them were within close walking distance, the situation remained problematic and needed attention.

### 8.4.2 Premises

Following the intense technical developments in mapping instrumentation, aerial photography, satellite imagery, and mapping techniques, the field of mapping methodology has become more advanced. As a result, many innovative maps have emerged, increasing the possibilities for advanced map analysis, including the quantitative aspects of processes and environmental development and changes. The space available at “Fototeket” on Sölvegatan 10 and “Nästet” on Sölvegatan 8 (Fig. 7.14) is insufficient for all the new PhD students and the new equipment. Furthermore, teaching with this new equipment during classes requires more extensive and suitably equipped premises.

A solution came when a section on the 4<sup>th</sup> floor of the LTH “V-house” became available. The remote sensing section could now move in and have enough space for all its needs (Fig. 8.35).

The “Näster” at Sölvegatan 8 was maintained for the time being, and here, some of the PhD students of the climatological and geomorphological groups could now get much-needed and better office space.



Figure 8.35. The V-house, a section of the Lund Technical High School (LTH), where the remote sensing group got a large section of the 4th floor. (Photo J. Åkerman 2021)

### 8.4.3 Cooperation with SMHI

The weather station at the department was established on February 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1941 (see SGÅ. 1941). The indoor instruments were initially located in “Lilla Ritsalen,” the small drawing room on the fourth floor. They were later moved to an adjacent renovated bathroom, where they remained operational. The outdoor meteorological screen and the precipitation gauge were placed in the garden between the departmental building and Sölvegatan. The observational data were communicated by telephone to the SMHI office at the Bulltofta airfield by the department's weather observers (the amanuensis).

The weather station played a significant role in the meteorology courses, and all students received training equivalent to what was required for SMHI weather observers. As a result, some students frequently secured summer jobs as observers at various official SMHI weather stations, provided these were manned and not automated. Additionally, Jonas Åkerman worked as an assistant meteorologist at the SMHI office at the Bulltofta airfield during the summers of 1969 and 1970.

Our cooperation with SMHI and Bulltofta was strengthened, and in 1969, the department could use a part of the airfield for experiments and applications in infrared photo technology (Fig. 8.36). Throughout the 1960s, the department used the meteorological section at Bulltofta Airfield for study visits. Plans to build a new airport to replace Bulltofta Airfield were drafted in the early 1960s. Expansion was impossible due to Bulltofta's close proximity to the expanding Malmö city, and nearby

communities complained about noise and pollution from the newly introduced jet aircraft. Our department and Jan O. Mattson participated in investigations on the local climatological conditions at the different proposed new sites for a new airfield. The two main proposed sites were Holmeja and Sturup, and in the end, Sturup was chosen.



Figure 8.36. The test set up of a model city at the Bulltofta airfield in 1969 for developing and applying infrared photographic technology in micro- and local climatological research. (Photo J. Åkerman -69)

Construction began in 1970, and the airport was inaugurated two years later, on December 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1972. Simultaneously, Bulltofta Airport and its meteorological office closed. However, Malmö ATC (Air Traffic Control) continued operations at the old Bulltofta site until 1983, when it relocated to Malmö Airport. Our department collaborated with the new, state-of-the-art Sturup meteorological office from the outset. Some of us briefly worked there as trainees to establish contacts and foster cooperation. Various courses also visited the Sturup meteorological office regularly.

The collaboration continued even after the SMHI Sturup meteorological office was automated, and its manned regional office was relocated to Malmö Harbor in 1997. Some of the meteorologists we worked with include Martin Ehde, who was the long-time head of the SMHI office in Malmö and Sturup, as well as Gert Holmquist, Lars Werner, Mats Andersson, and Erling Brännström.

One of the main areas of long-lasting collaboration was with the Swedish Meteorological Society, South (SMS), led by Prof. Jan O. Mattson from its formation in the 1970s until the 2010s when he became a professor emeritus. SMS is a society open to anyone interested in meteorology. It was founded in 1959 and currently has about 240 members. The society publishes the member magazine "Polarfront" 3-4 times a year and holds one or two meetings each semester with presentations and discussions, usually at the Department of Physical Geography.

## 8.5 Staff

### 8.5.1 Professor Ander Rapp (1927-1998)

Since 1976, Anders Rapp has actively researched slopes in northern Sweden and addressed various research questions, including soil erosion and African rural development. He has also attracted new PhD students to these fields. In Sweden, a newly urgent study area investigates soil erosion and nutrient transport in arable land in Scania. These studies are conducted in collaboration with regional and local authorities and their environmental protection boards. The main project, titled "*Contemporary Soil Erosion and Nutrient Loss on Arable Land in South Sweden*," is led by primary researchers Ann Bergman-Åkerman and Kerstin Alström, with involvement from other researchers, including Professor Anders Rapp, Associate Professor Jonas Åkerman, and MSc Ulrik Mårtensson.

Professor Anders Rapp began investigating the southern Swedish slopes of the horsts in Scania, particularly the Söderåsen horst, in collaboration with Rolf Nyberg and Dr. Jonas Åkerman. The study focused on the glacial and post-glacial development of the area, with a specific interest in wind erosional processes. Later in the decade, this research evolved into a PhD project led by Peter Schlyter titled "*Palaeo-wind Abrasion in Southern Scandinavia: Field and Laboratory Studies*."

Professor Anders Rapp initiated a series of PhD field courses in the Abisko area and Tunisia. These courses were linked to his own research, the remote sensing group, and Associate Professor Jan O. Mattson's research and PhD projects.

### 8.5.2 8.5.2 Faculty Staff of the 1980-ies

During the 1980s, there was a staffing issue as the number of students increased, leading to the need to double many introductory courses. There was, therefore, a shortage of lecturers, so much of the teaching was conducted by research assistants, temporary junior lecturers, and hourly lecturers. This also placed a heavy teaching load on the associate professors. During this period, Associate Professors Sven Lindqvist and Åke Hillefors left for the University of Gothenburg, and Sven Behrens retired.



Figure 8.37. Ann Bergman-Åkerman and Kerstin Alström with one of their farmers on whose fields they conducted their field experiments. (*Photo Ann Bergman-Åkerman*)

### 8.5.3 Associate professors and researchers

#### *Sven E. Behrens (1919–2001)*

Associate Professor Sven E. Behrens was appointed a senior lecturer in Earth Science, especially Physical Geography, on Jan. 1<sup>st</sup>, 1980. His main teaching areas were regional geomorphology, endogenic processes, and structural geomorphology. He was also a much-appreciated excursion leader on all levels of physical geography. Sven E. Behrens was also director of studies from 1980 to 1986 when he retired.

#### *Jan O. Mattsson (1930–2020)*

Associate Professor Jan O. Mattsson continues with his research on micro and local climatology and now with a large group of new PhD students (Fig. 8.1 & Table 8.4). Several new applications on micro and local climatology and society are introduced.

The climatology group has also widened its research focus and interest, including more regional climatology (e.g., Rainfall in Kenya with PhD student Lars Barring).

Table 8.5. Faculty staff at the Geography Department, Lund University During the 1980-ies.

NAME	POSITION	PERIOD
Anders Rapp	Prof. Physical Geography	80–89
K. E. Bergsten	Prof. Emeritus	80–89
Sven E. Behrens	Doc. Physical Geography	80–86
Jan .O. Mattsson	Doc. Physical Geography	80–89
Sven Lindqvist	Doc. Physical Geography	80–84
Ulf Helldén	Doc. Physical Geography	80–89
Jonas Åkerman	Doc. Physical Geography	88–89
Jonas Åkerman	Lecturer	85–89
Jonas Åkerman	Research Assistant	80–85
Åke Hillefors	Lecturer	80–82
Richard Åhman	Lecturer	80–89
Bo Malmström	Dep. Lecturer	84–89
Owe Palmér	Dep. Lecturer	84–86
Lennart Olsson	Assistant professor	88–89
Karin Hall-Könyves	Dep. Lecturer	88–89
Karna Lidmar Bergström	Researcher NFR	82–89
Rolf Nyberg	Dep. Lecturer	87–89

### *Karna Lidmar Bergström (1940-20xx)*

In 1982, Karna Lidmar-Bergström conducted research projects focused on regional geomorphology and endogenic processes, particularly the bedrock surface's structural geomorphology and shape development during the Phanerozoic period.

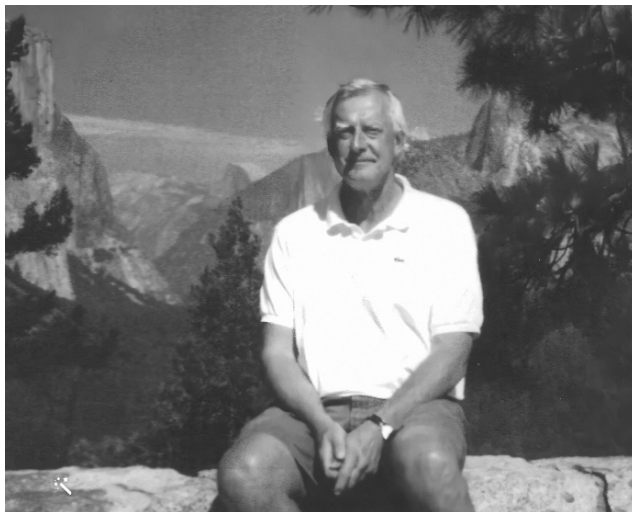
After 1982 and up to 1990, Karna Lidmar-Bergström worked as a researcher on a research project financed by the National Research Council. In 1988, she organised the symposium “Preglacial weathering and landform evolution” in Lund and with several excursions.

### *Sven Lindqvist (1939-20xx)*

Associate Professor Sven Lindqvist moved to Gothenburg University in 1984, where he was appointed Full Professor in the Department of Physical Geography and held this position until his retirement in 2006. He served as Head of the Department from 1984 to 1993, Dean of the Earth Science Section at the university from 1987 to 1993, Dean of the Faculty of Science from 1993 to 1999, and Vice-Principal from 1999 to 2003.

He is a member of the scientific advisory board of the Swedish National Science Centre in Gothenburg, Chairman of the IT-University Advisory Board in the same city, Chairman of the Nordic Watercolour Museum on the island of Tjörn, a member of the Royal Physiographic Society in Lund, and a member of the boards of several companies, the International Geographical Union Climate commissions, and the International Association of Urban Climate (Mattson, 2007).

Sven Lindqvist also established a successful consultancy firm, BergAB Climate Consultants, a spin-off of Lund's old BergAB groundwater company. As Director, he initiated and led several significant projects on applied physical geography and environmental issues.



**Figure 8.38. Sven Lindqvist at the time of retirement 2006.** (Photo Geografiska Annaler Swedish Society for Anthropology and Geography, Taylor & Francis, Ltd. 2007)

One of these projects focused on the potential of climatic planning to conserve energy and enhance comfort in urban areas. Local government planning staff were provided with specialized maps illustrating the local climate from these perspectives (Mattsson, 2007).

Another large project initiated and developed by Sven Lindqvist at BergAB concerned the possibilities of reducing or avoiding the effects of road-surface slipperiness and decreasing the use of road salt during the winter season. In the mid-1970s, Sven Lindqvist collaborated widely with Jan O. Mattsson and the National Swedish Road Administration. He developed the Swedish Road Weather Information System (VVIS), which delivers meteorological data from field stations along the roads (cf. SECTION 8.3.1. above). This information is combined with thermal mapping of the roads. Today, the system includes about 650 stations along all the main roads in Sweden. (Mattsson 2007)

### *Ulf Helldén (1945-20xx)*

After obtaining his PhD in 1974, Ulf Helldén worked as a research fellow at Lund University from 1975 to 1980. He was appointed docent (associate professor title) at

Lund University in 1979. He held a research position as an Associate Professor in Physical Geography from 1980 to 1987, served as a University lecturer from 1988 to 1999, and worked as a Principal Researcher in the faculty research program at Lund University from 1988 to 1994. He was the board President of Lund Team AB (a departmental consultancy company focused on land resource assessment, monitoring, and integrated analysis of tropical environments) from 1988 to 2000. Additionally, he served as the Executive Director of Lund Team AB from 1988 to 1994 on a half-time basis.

He has held numerous appointments at the United Nations as a consulting expert on environmental and natural resource assessment and analysis issues in Africa since the mid-1970s. Ulf Helldén served as the Head of the Department of Physical Geography at Lund University from 1994 to 1998 and as the Deputy Head of the same department from 1998 to 2001. Ulf Helldén retired in 2014.



Figure 8.39. Dr Ulf Helldén supervised the PhD student Michael Stern during fieldwork in Sudan in the 1980s. (*Photo Lennart Olsson -81*)

### *H. Jonas Åkerman (1945-20xx)*

From 1981 to 1985, Jonas Åkerman worked as a research assistant, including lecturing in meteorology, climatology, hydrology, geomorphology, and field studies. He also served as the head of the weather station during this time. In 1985, he was appointed as a full-time senior lecturer in Earth Science, particularly Physical Geography, a position he held until his retirement in 2014.

In 1986, Jonas Åkerman took on a three-year assignment in Africa as a project coordinator and chief technical advisor at the Ministry of Agriculture in Lesotho and its SADCC (Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference) office in Maseru under a UN/SIDA assignment. In this role, he worked across all nine SADCC countries, focusing on international cooperation within soil and water conservation

issues, regional administration and coordination of agricultural methodology, extension, research, and education.



Figure 8.40. Senior lecturer and Associate Professor H. Jonas Åkerman in the late 1980s.  
(Photo Ann Bergman. Åkerman -89)

He also worked as a coordinator for the SIDA projects FISC/Farm Improvement by Soil Conservation Gov. of Lesotho, ILUP (Institute of Land Use Planning, Gov. of Lesotho), and the SADCC, Soil and Water Conservation and Land Utilization Coordination Unit in Maseru, Lesotho. My responsibilities also included heading the Swedforest Consulting AB Lesotho/Southern Africa Office in Maseru, Lesotho.

Jonas Åkerman was appointed docent (Associate Professor) at Lund University in 1988.

#### *Torsten Malmberg (1923 - 2003)*

Torsten Malmberg was appointed Associate Professor of Geography, specializing in human ecology, at Lund University on February 4, 1982. Born in Helsingborg in 1923, Torsten graduated from Lund University with a Bachelor of Arts in 1945, followed by a Master of Arts in 1951, a Licentiate of Philosophy in 1970, and a PhD in biology with a specialization in ecological zoology in 1973. From 1946 to 1955, he held various positions at the Department of Zoology in Lund while concurrently working as a biology and geography teacher in the compulsory school system in Lund from 1953 to 1977.

In 1984, Torsten Malmberg became the head of the new Department of Human Ecology at Lund University and maintained close contact with our department. His research initially focused on ecological zoology, particularly migration and environmental protection, but later shifted almost entirely to human ecology, especially the human manifestations of territorial behavior.

#### 8.5.4 Research assistants

##### *Ulf Helldén.*

In the early 1980s, Dr. Ulf Helldén was a research assistant responsible for lecturing on remote sensing and GIS. He succeeded Associate Professor Harald Svensson, who left for a permanent position as a professor in Copenhagen. From 1975 to 1989, he founded and directed the new Remote Sensing and GIS lab and its research group.

Dr. Helldén became an associate professor in Physical Geography (Docent) in 1980. He was a university lecturer and associate professor in Physical Geography from 1988 to 1999 and the Principal Researcher for the faculty research program from 1988 to 1994.

Additionally, from 1988 to 2000, he served as President of the board for Lund Team AB, a consultancy company operating from the department that specialized in land resources assessment, monitoring, and integrated analysis of tropical environments.

Ulf Helldén retired in 2014.

##### *Jonas Åkerman*

From 1981 to 1985, he worked as a research assistant, with responsibilities that included lecturing in various disciplines, such as meteorology, climatology, hydrology, glaciology, geomorphology, periglacial geomorphology, geodesy, cartography, and general field studies, as well as leading excursions.

In 1985, he was promoted to senior lecturer.

Additionally, he served as the head of the official SMHI weather station. Following this, he was assigned to Afri3ca from 1986 to 1989, undertaking a three-year UN/SIDA assignment in Southern Africa. During this time, he worked as a project coordinator and technical advisor at the Ministry of Agriculture in Lesotho and at its SADCC office in Maseru.

### 8.5.5 Lecturers

#### *Åke Hillefors (1924–2004).*

Åke Hillefors was a senior lecturer from 1980 to 1982. He lived in Gothenburg and commuted to Lund each week. He spent the first two years of the 1980s lecturing in glaciology and exogenic geomorphology before leaving for the University of Gothenburg and the teacher's high school in Karlstad (cf. above).



Figure 8.41. Lecturer Åke Hillefors in field action. Hidden behind him and holding the map is amanuensis Herbert Blond (*Photo. P. Persson -82*)

#### *Richard Åhman (1937-2008)*

Richard Åhman was a lecturer between 1980 and 1989. He took over the primary lecturing duties from Åke Hillefors, lecturing in geomorphology for the rest of the 1980s. He also became director of studies after Sven Behrens in 1986 and held this position for several years. Richard Åhman continued his research on palsas in northern Sweden and Norway - he retired in 2004.



Figure 8.42. Lecturer Richard Åhman during fieldwork about palsas in the Varanger peninsula, Norway. (*Photo. J. Åkerman -68*)

*Jonas Åkerman (1945-20xx)*

Since 1985, he has been working as a senior lecturer in earth science, focusing on physical geography. He has lectured in various disciplines, including meteorology, climatology, hydrology, geomorphology, and field studies. 1990, upon returning from his first assignment in Africa, Jonas Åkerman took over as the course head for international field courses to Africa, SE-Asia, Abisko, and Svalbard from Anders Rapp.



Figure 8.43. National Tree Planting Day in Lesotho 1987 led by King Moshoeshe II and the Ministry of Agriculture, Lesotho. Planned and organised by the SIDA project and J. Åkerman. (Photo. J. Åkerman -87)

From 1986 to 1990, he was on an overseas assignment in Southern Africa for SIDA, serving as the Deputy Regional Coordinator and Chief Technical Advisor for Soil and Water Conservation to the SADC (Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference) Environment, Soil and Water Conservation, and Land Utilization Coordination Unit in Maseru, Lesotho. During this time, I also coordinated various SIDA projects, including FISC (Farm Improvement by Soil Conservation, Government of Lesotho), ILUP (Institute of Land Use Planning, Government of Lesotho), and the SADCC Soil and Water Conservation and Land Utilization Coordination Unit in Maseru, Lesotho. Additionally, I served as the Head of the Swedforest Consulting AB office for Lesotho and Southern Africa in Maseru, Lesotho.

Jonas Åkerman retired in 2014.

*Bo G. Malmström (1947–2009)*

Bo Malmström was a deputy lecturer for Jonas Åkerman between 1985 and 1990. He had been working on the joint project “Glacial and periglacial geomorphology on the Varanger peninsula Norway: geomorphological mapping with an analysis of glacial forms and block fields” with Owe Palmér. Their thesis came in 1984. Professor Harald Svensson initiated their work in Norway, but Professor Anders Rapp took over as their supervisor when he took a post in Copenhagen in 1985. Bo Malmström started as an

amanuensis, with the primary assignments being geomorphology, cartography, and field courses.

Bo Malmström was born in Lund but grew up in Åstorp, completing his matriculation in Helsingborg. After earning his PhD in 1984, he held a research assistant position while also serving as a deputy lecturer for Jonas Åkerman from 1986 to 1990 during Åkerman's time in Africa. He was a highly regarded lecturer and a field teacher during field courses with Anders Rapp and Owe Palmér in the Abisko area of the Swedish mountains (Fig. 8.27 & 8.44).

Bo Malmström secured a position at the National Geodetic Institute in Gävle in 1990, where he remained until 1995, when he obtained a lectureship at the University of Gävle in central northern Sweden.

The University College of Gävle was established in 1977 and is currently organized into three academies and nine departments. Bo Malmström was a popular lecturer who engaged in various administrative tasks. Around the turn of the millennium, he served as vice-chancellor and acting chancellor for several years.

Bo Malmström died at the age of 62 in 2009.



Figure 8.44. Prorector Bo Malmström at the time he served at the University of Gävle in 2008. (Photo *Högaktuellt* Nr 5 – September 2009)

*Owe A. Palmér (1948-20xx)*

Owe Palmér was a research assistant and deputy lecturer from 1984 to 1987. He worked on the joint project titled "Glacial and Periglacial Geomorphology on the Varanger Peninsula, Norway: Geomorphological Mapping with an Analysis of Glacial Forms and Block Fields" alongside Bo Malmström. Their thesis was completed in 1984. Associate Professor Harald Svensson initiated their work in Norway; however, Professor Anders Rapp took over as their supervisor when he accepted a position in Copenhagen in 1976. Additionally, he began as an amanuensis, focusing on geomorphology, cartography and field courses (Fig. 8.45).

Dr. Owe Palmér later took a position at the regional Geodetic Institute in Kiruna, the northernmost part of Sweden. He ascended to become one of the senior directors there and, after retirement, became one of their senior advisors.



Figure 8.45. Owe Palmér and Richard Åhman during fieldwork in Svalbard in 1972. (Photo J. Åkerman -72)

*Peter Schlyter (1954-20xx)*

Peter Schlyter joined the department with a background as a Consultant at Svenska Landskap AB in Malmö from 1981 to 1984, as a junior Lecturer (50%) at the Department of Environmental and Energy Systems Studies (DEESS) at Lund University from 1981 to 1992, and as a Research Assistant at the Department of Plant Ecology from 1984 to 1985, as well as a Research Assistant at DEESS at Lund University from 1985 to 1986. While pursuing his PhD, he held a part-time research assistant position with a post-graduate stipend.

Peter Schlyter also obtained a Phil. Lic. Eng. exam (Teknological Lic.) in 1993 from the Dept. of Environmental and Energy Systems Analysis at Lund Tekniska Högskola. The title of the Lic-thesis was: "*Operational Aerial Forest Surveys.*" Peter Schlyter's PhD thesis, titled "*Palaeo-wind abrasion in southern Scandinavia: field and laboratory studies,*" was completed in 1995.

After earning his PhD, he held positions as a junior lecturer (research, externally funded) from 1995 to 1997 at the Department of Physical Geography and as a lecturer (research, externally funded) from 1997 to 1998 at the Department of Geology, LU.

Peter Schlyter later moved to the University of Stockholm and the Department of Physical Geography, where he lectured for many years and was the Director of Environmental Studies between 2002 and 2013.

Later, Peter Schlyter became a Professor of Environmental Spatial Planning at the Department of Spatial Planning, Blekinge Institute of Technology, Karlskrona, Sweden.

#### *Rolf Nyberg (1948 – 20xx)*

Rolf Nyberg completed his thesis, "*Debris Flows and Slush Avalanches in Northern Swedish Lapland: Distribution and Geomorphological Significance,*" under the supervision of Professor Anders Rapp in 1985. After defending his thesis, he worked at the department briefly before becoming a lecturer at Karlstad University. From 1986 to 1989, Rolf Nyberg was a junior lecturer in earth science, especially physical geography. He taught geomorphology, excursions, and cartography.

In his new role at Karlstad University, he concentrated on research regarding slopes and glacial geomorphology, especially in the Abisko region of northern Sweden.

#### *Lennart Olsson (1955-20xx)*

He had Anders Rapp as his supervisor on the project "*An integrated study of desertification: applications of remote sensing, GIS and spatial models in semi-arid Sudan*" and got his thesis ready in 1986. Lennart Olsson then stayed at the department and became an assistant professor from 1988 to 1990 and later a lecturer and associate professor at the remote sensing unit. Lennart Olsson later became the GIS-Center and LUCSUS founding director (see below).



Figure 8.46. PhD-student Lennart Olsson in between Dr. Karna Lidmar Bergström and Doc. Sven E. Behrens in 1980. (*Photo R. Laszlo -80*)



Figure 8.47. Doc. Lennart Olsson. (*Photo A. Bergman-Åkerman -2010*)

### *Karin Hall-Könyves (1958-20xx)*

Karin Hall-Könyves is ready with her PhD on the “*Remote sensing of cultivated lands in the south of Sweden*” thesis 1988. She stayed at the department after PhD and held various posts as a research assistant, Lecturer, Researcher on special grants, etc. Karin Hall-Könyves soon got an associate professor title and later a full professor title.

Karin Hall-Könyves will be the department's essential long-time head and also serve as pro dean at the faculty level.

### 8.5.6 Amanuensis

The posts as amanuensis are no longer used as a possibility for financing for the PhD students. From the end of the 1980s, very few amanuensis appointments were made at Lund University. As few amanuensis posts were still used during the 1980s and 1990s, only one eternal and vital amanuensis remained in our department.

Guess who?

#### *Amanuensis Herbert Blond.*

He was “Active” the whole period 1980-89 but rarely seen at the department. He was the head of the FGFL research group and a frequent traveller (Fig. 8.48).



Figure 8.48. Camp master and security chief Amanuensis Herbert Blond's outdoor bed during fieldwork in Svalbard in 1972. (Photo J. Åkerman -72)

### 8.5.7 PhD-projects and PhD-students

The number of PhD students is increasing and has never been as significant. Professor Emeritus Karl Erik Bergsten, Professor Anders Rapp, and Associate Professors Harald

Svensson, Jan O. Mattson, and Ulf Helldén were active supervisors during the 1980s. Several long-term projects that started early in the 1970s became ready during the 1980s.

*Lars Barring. (1956-xxxx)*

Lars Barring completed his thesis in 1988. Following this, he served as a Postdoctoral Fellow at the Research Unit, University of East Anglia, UK, from 1989 to 1990 on a scholarship funded by the Swedish Natural Science Research Council (NFR). During this period, he worked on a project titled "*Climate Variations and Extremes, Africa.*" Subsequently, he became a Senior Research Associate (forskarassistent) in our department.

Lars Barring became an associate professor in 1999 and was later deemed eligible for a professorship at Lund University in 2013. During the 1990s, he became an essential associate of Jan O. Mattsson and the climatological group. Subsequently, he moved to the SMHI headquarters in Norrköping as a Research Scientist and eventually became a professor and head of the Rossby Centre within SMHI.

**Jonas Åkerman.** His long-time project on mapping Periglacial geomorphology and processes within a 52 km<sup>2</sup> area in Svalbard started in 1972, "*Studies on Periglacial geomorphology in West Spitsbergen.*" The thesis was ready in 1980.

which includes the controversial methods of locating water using a traditional divining rod (slagruta)- titled " *Karstområdet vid Lummelunds bruk, Gotland med speciell hänsyn till Lummelundagrottan,*" was completed in 1980.

**Karna Lidmar-Bergström** began her project "*Pre-quaternary geomorphological evolution in southern Fennoscandia*" in 1982. Her thesis focused on south Swedish areas but was later expanded worldwide, attracting great international interest and reputation.

**Bo Malmströms and Owe Palmer's** joint project "*Glacial och periglacial geomorfologi på Varangerhalvön, Nordnorge: geomorfologisk kartering med analys av glaciala former och blockhav*" (Glacial and periglacial geomorphology on the Varanger peninsula, Northern Norway: geomorphological mapping with an analysis of glacial forms and block fields) was ready in 1984. They originally had Associate Professor Harald Svensson as a mentor and supervisor, and Professor Anders Rapp took over in 1976.

**Rolf Nyberg** with Professor Anders Rapp as supervisor "*Debris flows and slush avalanches in northern Swedish Lapland: distribution and geomorphological significance*". (1985)

**Lennart Olsson**, with Professor Ander Rapp as supervisor, "*An integrated study of desertification: applications of remote sensing, GIS and spatial models in semi-arid Sudan*"

was ready in 1985. This was the first thesis in a long row dealing with remote sensing techniques in arid African environments.

**Mikael Stern** with Associate Professor Ulf Helldén as supervisor “*Census from heaven? population estimates with remote sensing techniques*”, as the second in the row was ready in 1985.

**Katarina Olsson** with Associate Professor Ulf Helldén as supervisor “*Remote sensing for fuelwood resources and land degradation studies in Kordofan, the Sudan*” was also ready in 1985.

**Helena Larsson** with Associate Professor Ulf Helldén as supervisor “*Remote sensing studies of vegetation and land degradation in Kordofan, the Sudan*”.

**Kerstin Pilgård**, with Associate Professor Jan O. Mattson as supervisor, studied the microclimate of fruit plantations in southeast Scania but did not finish any degree.

**Göran Loman** with Associate Professor Jan O. Mattsson as supervisor “*The climate of a sugar beet stand; dynamics, impact on the crop and possibilities of improvement*” was ready in 1986.

**Karin Hall-Könyves**, with Associate Professor Ulf Helldén as supervisor, said, “*Remote sensing of cultivated lands in the south of Sweden*” was ready in 1988.

**Eva Ahlcrona**, with Associate Professor Ulf Helldén as supervisor, “*Monitoring the impact of climate and man on land transformation: a study on an arid and semi-arid environment in central Sudan*” was ready in 1988.

**Ulrik Mårtensson**, with Associate Professor Ulf Helldén and Professor Anders Rapp as supervisors, had three different PhD projects;

**Leif Engh**. His project, focusing on speleological mapping and karst hydrology-

- 1) Mapping water storage in snow by remote sensing. Remote sensing as input in hydrological modelling, 1983.
- 2) Application of remote sensing in the study of the influence of soil and water conservation on run-off in the Ewaso Ngiro basin in central Kenya, 1984-1985.
- 3) Impact of land use changes and the effect of soil and water conservation programs on the environment in semiarid central Tunisia. Erosion and salinization measurements. Remote sensing and Geographical Information Systems, 1985-1993. These are ongoing and planned to be ready during the 1990s.

**Petter Pilesjö** with Associate Professors Ulf Helldén and Lennart Olsson as supervisors “GIS and Remote Sensing for Soil Erosion Studies in Semi-Arid Environments. Estimation of Soil Erosion parameters at Different Scales” is ongoing and planned to be ready during 1992.

**Peter Schlyter**, with Professor Anders Rapp as supervisor, is conducting “Palaeo-wind Abrasion in Southern Scandinavia.” Field and laboratory studies are ongoing, and the study is planned to be ready during 1995.

**Lars Eklundh**, with Associate Professor Ulf Helldén as supervisor, has just started “AVHRR NDVI for Monitoring and Mapping of Vegetation and Drought in East African Environments.”

**Ann Bergman Åkermans** and **Kerstin Alströms** joint project with Professor Anders Rapp as supervisor, “*Vattenerosion i Sydsvensk jordbruksmark*”, is ongoing with fieldwork within active farmers’ fields in southern Scania and planned to be ready during early 1990.

**Tomas Nihlén**, with Associate Professor Jan O. Mattsson as supervisor, is working on “Eolean Processes in Southern Scandinavia and the Mediterranean Area,” which is planned to be ready in 1990.

**Peter Persson (Rothstein)**, a technical measuring technique project with Associate Professor Jan O. Mattsson as a supervisor for a Lic.- level project “*Micro- & local climate measurement techniques*”.

**Peter Jönsson** with Associate Professor Jan O. Mattsson as supervisor “*Wind climate and recent wind erosion in southern Scandinavia*”. Ongoing and unproblematic.



Figure 8.49. Ann Bergman-Åkerman, Petter Pilesjö, and Kerstin Alström during a field course in Abisko in 1986. (Photo P. Jönsson -86)

### *The TA. Staff.*

The number of technical and administrative staff has been steadily increasing. During the 1980s, there was an increase in staff, research projects, students, and courses. Additionally, several retirements and staff changes have occurred due to age (Table 8.6).

#### *Preben Nørgaard Nielsen (1937-2021)*

Preben Nørgaard Nielsen worked as a technician and caretaker from 1980 to 1989. His workplace and essential equipment for daily tasks, such as copying, were located on the third floor and were vital for the department's operations.

Preben Nørgaard Nielsen, who had Danish roots, joined the department in 1979, succeeding Henning Mathiasson. He managed the growing demand for various technical services, primarily focused on copying compendiums and exercise instructions. Copying various teaching materials was particularly time-consuming and exhausting.

The new era of computerization that gradually emerged required significant effort from Preben, particularly regarding hardware. At that time, there was one dedicated role for managing computer hardware and software. Stefan Pinske filled this position from 1976, though he primarily focused on the IBM computers in the Remote section. Since nearly all staff were new to the personal desk computers that came in 1984, the demand for assistance and services increased.



Figure 8.50. Preben Nørgaard Nielsen, in discussion with Prof. Jan O. Mattson during an “Alle man ut” excursion to Kullaberg. (Photo. J. Åkerman 1985)

Preben Nørgaard Nielsen was a skilled technician who was an extremely useful personal asset when it came to managing and servicing all new modern field gear and

instruments, such as geodetic instruments, new cartographic and imagery interpretation instruments, loggers, etc.

Preben Nørgaard Nielsen was also responsible for keeping the department's minibus and boat, which had an outboard engine and bathymetric equipment, in good working condition.

Table 8.6. Technical and administrative staff during the 1980s

NAME	Position	Period
Technical staff 1980-ies		
Preben Nørgaard	Technician	80–89
Rezső Laszlo	Photographer	80–88
Tomas Nihlén	Photographer	88–89
Tore Torngren	Librarian	81–89
Elisiv Herbertson	Cartographer	80–89
Sarolta Sövény	Cartographer	80–89
Birgitta Fogelström	Administrator	80–89
Piotr Czarkowski	Clerk	80–89
Gert Sollenhammar	Clerk	80–89
Kerstin Löffler	Secretary	80–89
Inga Nelin	Administrator	80–89
Eva Särbring	Administrator	1989
Stefan Pinzke	Computer Eng.	85–89

### *Rezső Laszlo (1921–2006)*

Rezső Laszlo had the first post as a permanent photographer from 1960 to 1985, when he retired. Rezső Laszlo came to the department in 1956 after fleeing from Hungary during the Communist Soviet invasion. He was jointly employed by and to serve both the Geology and the Geography departments. He developed a full-scale photographic studio and laboratory in the building on the other side of Sölvegatan 13.



Figure 8.51. Photographer Rezső Laszlo during a staff excursion to Kullaberg. Professor Anders Rapp is in the background. (Photo. J. Åkerman 1985)

Rezső Laszlo developed and processed all photographic material from the researcher's fieldwork, and he became a vital component in all research and publication. All steps from the first inspection, from the contact prints of the negatives to the printing-ready pictures for theses and papers, passed through his fingers and quality-minded eyes.

Rezső Laszlo retired in 1985 and was replaced by PhD student Ulrik Mårtensson, who worked as an acting photographer from 1985 to 1987, on a 20 % to 50 % basis with the lecturer on an hourly basis and PhD studies.

#### *Ulrik Mårtensson (1958-20xx)*

Ulrik Mårtensson was acting 1<sup>st</sup> Photographer at 20 % and 50 % from 1985 to 1987 after Rezső Laszlo's retirement. Ulrik Mårtensson held this post parallel to his research grant and work as a PhD student with fieldwork in Tunisia.

#### *Tomas Nihlén (1943-2013)*

Tomas Nihlén was acting 1<sup>st</sup> Photographer from 1987 to 1989 after Ulrik Mårtensson.

After his PhD, Thomas Nihlén stayed at our department as the first photographer and worked on various projects run by Associate Professor Jan O. Mattsson. He also had some teaching assignments but could not get a permanent post. Later, he got lecturer posts at Växjö and Karlstad University. He retired in 2010.

#### *Sarolta Sövény (1912-2001)*

She remained a cartographer only during 1980 and retired at the end of the year after having served in the department since 1958. Mrs Sövény was a humble and skilled cartographer with much to teach us.

#### *Tore Torngren (1950-xxxx)*

Tore Torngren, our chief librarian from 1981 to 1989, was our first librarian with a proper educational background in library science! He reorganized our old-fashioned library, updated its filing and search systems, and organized it according to modern standards and adequate computer use.

Tore Torngren was a highly valued and knowledgeable librarian and teacher. He assisted students, researchers, the SGÅ, the Geografiska Annalerna (GAA) editors, and PhD students with proper writing, reference management, and more. We had much to learn from him as we adjusted to the new computerized era. Later, Tore Torngren returned to the main University library, UB, as Planning Manager, Deputy Director of Libraries, and Manager of Coordination and Quality.

He retired as of July 1, 2017.



Figure 8.52. Tore Tornngren, Senior Librarian, Lund University Library, here in a picture as retired. (Photo. Lund University)

*Stefan Pinzke (1951-xxxx)*

Stefan Pinzke started as a computer technician for the remote sensing section and eventually took on responsibility for the entire department and its computerisation in 1984.

From 1976 to 1994, he worked as a research engineer, splitting his time 50/50 between the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU) and Lund University, specifically in the Department of Physical Geography's remote sensing and GIS section. Initially, he focused on the remote sensing/GIS section, but later, his responsibilities expanded to cover the entire department.

In 1999, he earned his PhD and became an Associate Professor in Agricultural Buildings Technologies (Fig. 9.62).

*Elisiv Herbertsson (1925-2017)*

Elisive Herbertsson continued her work as a cartographer, copying human geography maps and assisting researchers in drawing graphs and figures for their paper manuscripts. During her last years of service, she became the longest-serving officer in the department, possessing a deep and valuable but often under-recognised knowledge of cartography, the department, and its history.

### *Inga Nelin (1923-2008)*

A long-time employee who knew everything about the department and its staff, Inga Nelin, continued as the important head of administration throughout the 1980s. She quickly adapted to the new era of computerization. She closely watched Amanuensis Herbert Blond, who had infiltrated the new computerized system with a fake social security number and appeared in course lists. She couldn't let that happen.

Inga Nelin retired in 1990.

### *Birgitta Fogelström (1938-xxxx)*

Birgitta Fogelström joined our administration as a secretary and administrator in 1980 to support Inga Nelin, the professors, and the study directors, especially Jan O. Mattsson, from 1980 to 1989.

### *Eva Särbring (1951-20xx)*

Eva Särbring began her career as a secretary in the Department of Human Geography and the Hägerstrand group at the age of 17, around 1968. Initially, she served as a human and physical geography secretary and collaborated extensively with Inga Nelin. From 1985 to 2001, she concentrated exclusively on physical geography. In 2001, she transitioned to the faculty of medicine.

Eva Särbring joined our administration in 1985 to support Inga Nelin and was being groomed as her potential successor. She demonstrated modern skills and perspectives and played a key role in helping everyone adapt to the new computerized system that was fully implemented in 1984.



Figure 8.53. Chief administrator Eva Särbring. (Photo SPF Seniorerna )

### *Kerstin Löffler (1944-xxxx)*

Kerstin Löffler joined our administration as a secretary to support Inga Nelin and the professors during the 1980s. She was initially employed by both human and physical geography but later became increasingly associated with human geography only.



Figure 8.54. Kerstin Löffler in 1980. (Photo. J. Åkerman 1980)

### *Gert Sollenhammar (1931 – 1996)*

Gert Sollenhammar worked as a clerk and translator throughout the 1980s. His main responsibilities included language checks and translating to and from English. He was a valued member of our department for many years. Additionally, Gert Sollenhammar assisted Piotr Czarkowski in making coffee in the coffee room on the 4th floor at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. every day.



Figure 8.55. Office clerk and translator Gert Sollenhammar during a reception in 1980. In the background prof. Harald Svensson and amanuensis Herbert Blond. (Photo. J. Åkerman 1980)

### *Piotr Czarkowski (1934-2016)*

One special new person was added to the TA staff during the 1970s. That person was Piotr Czarkowski, who had an interesting Polish background. Piotr was a good storyteller and entertained us whenever he got the chance. He was an archive clerk and translated Polish and Russian to Swedish (Figure 8.53).

Another important task for Piotr Czarkowski was making coffee in the coffee room on the 4<sup>th</sup> floor at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. every day. By doing this, he eradicated the old-fashioned "female coffee amanuensis," as described above. He did it with pride and joy.

Piotr Czarkowski worked throughout the 1980s before he retired.



Figure 8.56. Piotr Czarkowski, clerk, translator, and the department's most faithful coffee brewer ever had. Here, he is seen during a staff excursion to Kullaberg, where he entertained us all with his harmonica. (Photo. J. Åkerman 1985)



Figure 8.57. Lecturer Ulrik Mårtensson and Associate Professor Jonas Åkerman led a bus excursion with course NG 207 in Iran in 2015. Amanuensis Herbert Blond was also present but partially hidden at the back. (Photo U. Mårtensson 2015)

## 8.6 The geographical association 60 years

On February 11<sup>th</sup>, 1980, the Geographical Association in Lund celebrated its 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary with a big party. Karl Erik Bergsten detailed the association's history in S.G.Å 1971, p. 205.

The Association held 40 meetings during the last decade, including five excursions. Speakers at these events mostly came from geographical institutions in Lund, with Dr. Jonas Åkerman being the most frequent speaker, making six appearances. In 1980, there were 40 registered members, including students and young researchers.

## 8.7 PhD thesis in Physical Geography in the 1980s

LXXXIX. H. Jonas Åkerman "Studies on Periglacial geomorphology in West Spitsbergen" (1980)

XC. Leif Engh "Karstområdet vid Lummelunds bruk, Gotland med speciell hänsyn till Lummelundagrottan". (1980)

XCI. Karna Lidmar-Bergström "Pre-quaternary geomorphological evolution in southern Fennoscandia". (1982)

XCIII. Bo Malmström & Owe Palmér "Glacial och periglacial geomorfologi på Varangerhalvön, Nordnorge: geomorfologisk kartering med analys av glaciala former och blockhav = Glacial and periglacial geomorphology on the Varanger peninsula, Northern Norway: geomorphological mapping with an analysis of glacial forms and block fields" (1984)

XCIX. Mikael Stern "Census from heaven? population estimates with remote sensing techniques" (1985)

XCVII. Rolf Nyberg. "Debris flows and slush avalanches in northern Swedish Lappland: distribution and geomorphological significance". (1985)

XCVIII. Lennart Olsson "An integrated study of desertification: applications of remote sensing, GIS and spatial models in semi-arid Sudan" (1985)

C. Katarina Olsson "Remote sensing for fuelwood resources and land degradation studies in Kordofan, the Sudan". (1985)

CI. Göran Loman "The climate of a sugar beet stand: dynamics, impact on the crop and possibilities of improvement" (1986).

CII. Karin Hall Könyves “ Remote sensing of cultivated lands in the south of Sweden” (1988)

CIII. Eva Ahlcrona “Monitoring the impact of climate and man on land transformation: a study on an arid and semi-arid environment in central Sudan” (1988)

## 9 THE 1990S AND A LITTLE VIEW INTO THE 2000



## 9.1 The Professors, Docents, and Associate Professors, their titles, and posts

Throughout this historical description, the title docent (associate professor) has been achieved through:

- a) directly from a high grade on the dissertation and thesis,
- b) one additional thesis in another subject, often in human geography if you were a physical geographer and
- c) substantial additional research in your thesis field or a new field. Posts as an associate professor can only be obtained if you have the title of docent.

In the 1970s and 1980s, it was possible to attain docent status directly through a high grade on the dissertation and thesis. However, this approach gradually disappeared, and achieving docent status now requires substantial additional research, a demonstrated ability to obtain research grants, and a nationally and internationally well-developed research network.

The docent (Associate Professor) title signifies a higher level of scientific competence than a doctoral degree and is primarily used in Europe. In Sweden, the regulation of the title of associate professor is no longer centralized in higher education, allowing each university to determine the criteria for awarding the title. Despite this, there is a consensus among higher education institutions on the criteria for appointing docents, although some differences exist, particularly between older, more prominent universities and newly established ones.

In Sweden, the title of "docent" is typically obtained after about four years of full-time research following the completion of a doctoral degree. This title traditionally grants the individual the right to teach and supervise students at all levels within the university and participate in grading committees for dissertations. To become a docent, an individual must have significantly expanded and deepened their research beyond the doctoral dissertation. Additionally, it is usually required that the results of their research have been published in recognized scientific journals internationally.

## 9.2 The new professors

In 1969, a new type of post for researchers called "Biträdande professor" was created, one level below full professor. The translation for this is "Associate professor," which

can be confusing. The number of externally funded positions also increased at the docent and professor levels. These externally funded positions were also referred to as "associate professors," "Biträdande professors," "Adjunct Professors," or "Affiliated professors." These individuals were connected to the department and worked there. Still, their positions were not included in the department's regular budget and were not employed by the department in question.



Figure 9.1. Professor Ulf Helldén, the first docent at our department who got the title professor without having a chair. (*Photo Private*)

In the late 1980s and 1990s, the government considered that the position of assistant professor (Biträdande professor) did not meet the changing needs of universities. Instead, they believed that sufficiently qualified docents and senior lecturers should have the right to be promoted to professor.

At the same time, there was a desire to increase the importance of pedagogical qualifications to be on par with research qualifications when hiring professors. This was intended to improve the quality of undergraduate, graduate, and PhD education.

Gradually, this reform was also adopted at our department. The first associate professor (Docent) to be promoted to professor without having a chair was Ulf Helldén, who became a Professor in Physical Geography at Lund University in 2000.

### 9.3 Organization

During the 1990s, our department underwent significant changes, including considerable growth, the appointment of new professors, and the implementation of new organizational reforms mandated by the government and the University.

As the department expanded and established a GIS centre, teaching opportunities and temporary positions for PhD students increased. Many PhD students secured temporary teaching positions during their studies and subsequently obtained roles within the department or in externally funded projects after completing their PhD projects.

Notably, most of the department's PhD holders from the 1990s still occupy important positions within the department, serving as the backbone of our current team. This represents a departure from previous decades, when opportunities for post PhD positions within the department were limited, leading many graduates to seek positions elsewhere.

### **9.3.1 The Prefect**

In the previous organization, the Prefect or Head of the department always chaired smaller departments and institutions with only one professor, like ours. The role of Prefect accompanied the position of professor and was never contested. With the recent organizational reform, the Prefect is now democratically elected from among the department's scientifically competent teachers, including professors, associate professors, and senior lecturers.

The Prefect is the Head of the Department. They must work to ensure that research and education operate with the highest quality across all departmental activities and promote collaboration with the surrounding society. The Head of the Department represents the department both within and outside the university or delegates this responsibility to qualified staff for specific matters. They are accountable for the department's budget and ongoing activities, ensuring all tasks align with legal standards and collective employment agreements, thereby maintaining the correctness of authority and the employer's responsibilities. The Head of the Department also holds additional decision-making powers delegated by the department board and the faculty board.

### **9.3.2 The Institutional Board**

In the 1990s, Associate Professor Jan O. Mattsson took over as head from Professor Anders Rapp in 2001, and a new university organization with a departmental board (Institutionstyrelse) was established. The departmental boards must have between seven and seventeen members, with the majority being scientifically qualified teachers. Other categories of employees must also be represented on the board. Additionally, students

are entitled to be represented by three members appointed according to the stipulations of the Student Union.

<i>Department of Physical Geography, 1990-1994</i> <i>Lund University</i> <b>Professor Jan O. Mattsson, Chair, PREFECT</b> <b>Associate professor Jonas Åkerman, Deputy prefect and Dir. of Studies</b>		
<b><i>Geomorphology Group</i></b> <u>Doc. Jonas Åkerman</u> Prof. em Anders Rapp, Prof. em. Harald Svensson PhD. Richard Ahman PhD. Thomas Nihlén PhD. Rolf Nyberg PhL Ann Bergman Åkerman PhL. Peter Schlyter MSc. Asa Skillius MSc. Sven Oaesengius	<b><i>Climatology Group</i></b> <u>Professor Jan O. Mattsson</u> Doc. Sandy Harrison Doc. Jonas Åkerman PhD. Lars Barring PhD. Peter Jönsson MSc. Peter Persson MSc. Kristina Blennow MSc. Maj-Lena Linderson MSc. Ge Yui MSc. Magnus Mossberg MSc. Christine Achberger	<b><i>Remote sensing Group</i></b> <u>Doc. Ulf Helldén</u> PhD. Lennart Olsson PhD. Petter Pilesjö PhD. Lars Eklund PhD. Karin Hall-Könyves MSc. Jonas Ardö MSc. Helena Larsson MSc. Ulrik Mårtensson MSc. Jonathan Seaquist MSc. Daniel Michelson MSc. Badr-E. Taha Osman
<b><i>TA- personnel</i></b> Eva Särhring - <i>Secretary</i> Birgitta Fogelström - <i>Secretary</i> Tore Torngren - <i>Librarian</i> Piotr Czarkowski - <i>Clerk</i>		
Stefan Pinzke <i>Research - Engineer</i> Thomas Nihlen - <i>Photographer</i> Lars Persson - <i>Technician</i> Gert Sollenhammar - <i>Clerk</i>		

Figure 9.2. The Department of Physical Geography was organized in the early 1990s.

The head of the department (Prefect) serves as the chairman of the board. Representatives of the staff organizations also have the right to attend, express opinions, and make proposals to the board, and they are appointed according to the Staff Representatives Ordinance. The term of office for members of the department boards, except for student representatives, is three years. The Faculty Board determines the specific composition of the Department Board. Members of the Department Board, in addition to the chairman and student representatives, are elected by the employed departmental staff.

The board at our department was initially elected based on the organizational setup in the three research groups. This setup was a natural starting point as it had been used for some time and was approved by the faculty, who had the ultimate say.

The first departmental board that became operational had the following organization in 1992.

### 9.3.3 Our new organizational set-up.

The initial organizational setup followed the structure from the 1980s, which consisted of three research groups led by Professor Jan O. Mattsson (Climatology) and Associate Professors Jonas Åkerman (Geomorphology) and Ulf Helldén (Remote Sensing and

GIS). One significant change was adding the emerging and increasingly important GIS component to the Remote Sensing group. From 1990 to 1994, the organizational structure followed the outline depicted in Figure 9.2.

Professor Jan O. Mattsson held the chair and served as prefect, while Associate Professor Jonas Åkerman was the deputy. Additionally, Doc. Jonas Åkerman was the director of studies and the international contact person for Erasmus, Nordplus, and Tempus from 1992 to 1995, and he was also a student study advisor from 1992 to 1994. Furthermore, Associate Professor Jonas Åkerman functioned as Head of Department for part of 1993. All three research groups included several new and returning PhD students at various stages of their projects.

In 1991, Associate Professor Sandy Harrison joined our department and the climatology group. She brought a new ecological research focus to our department, concentrating on reconstructing and analysing past climates. Her work involved studying terrestrial environmental changes using hydrological changes documented in lakes, quantitative climate records, and vegetation reconstructions using pollen and macrofossil data, as well as paleoclimate analysis using both observations and climate model experiments. Professor Sandy Harrison also developed and utilized process-based biosphere models of different levels of complexity, from models of individual tree growth to fire-enabled vegetation models, to compare with paleoenvironmental observations and explore hypotheses about the causes of biosphere changes.

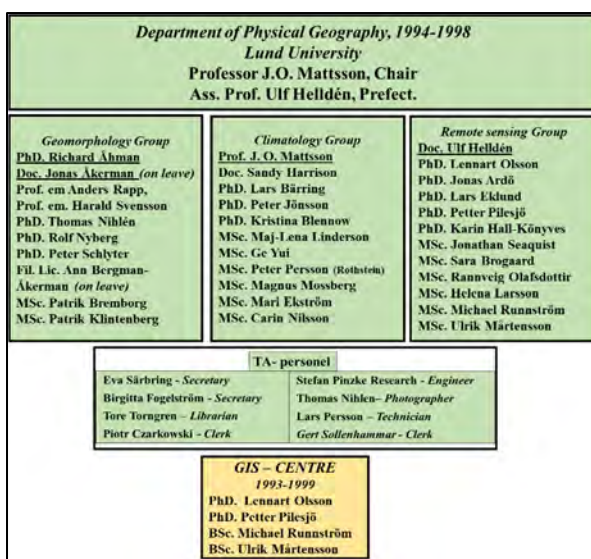


Figure 9.3. The structure of how the Department of Physical Geography was organised from 1994 to 1998.

This new research focus complements the emerging research interests surrounding Dr. Lennart Olsson and the projects with Dr. Karin Hall Könyves, Dr. Petter Pilesjö, and Dr. Lars Eklund.

Associate Professor Sandy Harrison's research, alongside the arid lands studies within the remote sensing group, represented the initial steps towards integrating a new ecological research focus with the traditional physical Geography, which proved highly productive in the new climate change scenario from 2000 to 2020.

In the mid-1990s, discussions were held regarding making some of the departments within the Science Faculty larger by merging, i.e., Geology and Physical Geography. The earlier cooperation between human/economic Geography and Physical Geography was still there regarding Geography and old traditional bonds of friendship. Still, this became increasingly distant and elusive. As human geography now belonged to the Faculty of Arts, some parts of cooperation became increasingly difficult.

Due to internal conflicts at the Ecology department, the possibility of transferring and merging a research group from the Ecology department to our department was discussed and became more likely. This led to a merger in the early 2000s, resulting in significant positive developments in research and subjects from 2000 to 2020. However, this book will only cover the history up to the year 2000.



Figure 9.4. A recent picture of Professor Sandy Harrison, now at the University of Reading, UK. (*Photo UR*)

In 1994, Professor Jan O. Mattsson sought more time for research during his final years as chair, and Associate Professor Ulf Helldén was elected Head of Department (Prefect), becoming the first associate professor to hold this position (Fig. 9.3).

Also in 1994, Associate Professor Jonas Åkerman resigned as director of studies, took a leave of absence and went on an overseas assignment on a UN/SIDA project in Zambia for the rest of the decade.

The GIS Centre, formed in 1993, was an independent component, though it was under the department's administration—see separate section below (Fig. 9.5).

## 9.4 The expansion of the department.

### 9.4.1 The GIS-Centre

The GIS component and its applications within the remote sensing group proliferated during the late 1980s. They became essential in education and research at the Department of Physical Geography and other departments within Lund University. Dr Lennart Olsson, now a lecturer at the Department, played a leading role in developing the GIS component and became the founding director of the GIS centre.

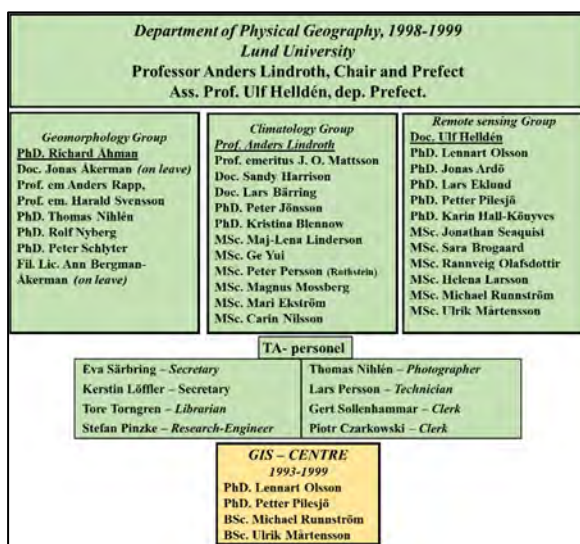


Figure 9.5. The organization set up the Department of Physical Geography in the period 1998-1999. The GIS Centre was formed in 1993 and is an independent University Unit that is administratively partly still under the Department of Physical Geography.

The Lund University GIS Centre was officially established in 1993 to foster better collaboration among departments, teachers, and researchers using geographical information technology. The centre's main task is to promote and facilitate the use of GIS within the university.

The activities have been extraordinarily successful, and all faculties now recognize the usefulness of GIS in higher education and research. The GIS centre attracted several staff members from the Remote sensing group, though initially, only four posts were affiliated directly with it.

An early and significant output from the GIS Centre was the publication of the GIS book “*Geographical Information Processing: Methods and Applications*”, first released in 2000 (Eklundh ed. 2000). It remains a leading text in GIS in Sweden and is frequently used as course literature. Associate Professor Lars Eklundh served as the editor and co-wrote large sections with Associate Professor Petter Pilesjö, Associate Professor Lennart Olsson, and Associate Professor Lars Harrie. The book is now available in updated editions published by Studentlitteratur, with Associate Professor Lars Harrie as the editor, and contributions from INES still prominently featured. (Harrie, L. (ed.), (2013). *Geografisk informationsbehandling - Teori, metoder och tillämpningar*. 6:e omarbetade upplagan, 2013. Studentlitteratur, Lund. ISBN: 978914088778)



Figure 9.6. The former “Fototecket” house at Sölvegatan 10, which today is the Lund University GIS Centre. (Photo J. Åkerman 2021)

#### 9.4.2 The Directors of the GIS Centrum

##### *Professor Lennart Olsson (1955-20xx)*

Dr. Lennart Olsson was the founding director of the Centre for GIS at Lund University from 1993 to 1995. He held various positions at the department after obtaining his

PhD in 1986, serving as an assistant professor from 1988 to 1990 and as a lecturer from 1991 to 1993. He also had two significant overseas assignments: as a Visiting Professor at the Department of Geography, San Diego State University, USA, in 1991 and as an Assistant Professor at the Department of Geography, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong, from 1995 to 1996. Lennart Olsson played a significant role in the GIS division of the remote sensing group. From 1993 to 1995, he served as the founding director of the Centre for GIS at Lund University.

He was granted associate professor status in 1998 and was later promoted to full professor of Physical Geography at Lund University in 2004.

In 2000, he became the founding Director of LUCSUS and held this position until August 2016. Lennart Olsson also coordinated the Linnaeus program, LUCID, which was sponsored by the Swedish Research Council Formas from 2008 to 2018.



Figure 9.7. Founding director of the GIS-centrum, doc. Lennart Olsson. (Photo. Ann Åkerman)

He participated in various international assignments and served as Lead Author on the IPCC report on Good Practice Guidance for LULUCF (2002 – 2003) and the GEO-4 Global Environmental Outlook. More recently, he was the Coordinating Lead Author (CLA) for the chapter on Livelihoods and Poverty and a Cross Chapter Box on Heat Waves and Heat Stress in the Fifth Assessment Report of the IPCC, Working Group II (2011 – 2014). Additionally, he served as CLA on the chapter on Land Degradation in the IPCC Special Report on Land (SRCCL) from 2017 to 2019.

*Associate Professor Petter Pilesjö (1961-20xx).*

Associate Professor Petter Pilesjö has directed the Centre for GIS at Lund University since 1995. He is a senior researcher at CMES and Lund University's GIS Centre director. A physical geographer educated in the department, he has expertise as a spatial modeller. Dr. Pilesjö obtained his PhD in Physical Geography, focusing on soil erosion and GIS, in 1992, and became an associate professor in 2000. Since 1986, he has engaged in research and education in Europe and developing countries, particularly Africa, Asia, and the Middle East.



Figure 9.8. The 2<sup>nd</sup> director of the GIS centrum Doc. Petter Pilesjö. (*Photo Lund University*)

Associate Professor Petter Pilesjö has held various significant positions at the department, including Director of the GIS Centre, Deputy Head of Department, member of the departmental board, and supervisor. His research focuses on the applications of GIS in environmental studies, health studies, and pedagogical research in social sciences (regional development and economy), as well as technical issues such as modelling and algorithm development. His areas of special interest include hydrological modelling, topographical modelling/interpolation, coastal planning, morphometry, remote sensing, and positioning (including GPS). He has experience in organizing and conducting GIS courses and workshops in Sweden and developing countries.

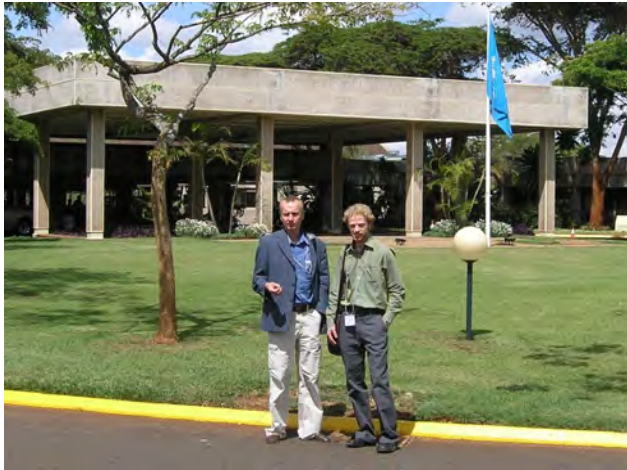


Figure 9.9. The 2<sup>nd</sup> director of the GIS centrum Doc. Petter Pilesjö together with Jean-Nicolas Poussart during a UN conference. (Photo U. Mårtensson)

Associate Professor Petter Pilesjö was awarded the "Best Teacher Award" by the Faculty of Engineering at Lund University in 1998 and the "Lund University Pedagogic Prize" in 2009. He is also the head of LUMA-GIS (Lund University Master's Program in GIS), the Swedish coordinator of the Erasmus Mundus International Master's program "Geo-information and Earth Observation for Environmental Modelling and Management, " and the Swedish coordinator for the Erasmus Mundus External Cooperation Window Lot 8, which includes Iran, Iraq, and Yemen, as well as Lot 2 for Egypt.

#### *Lars Eklundh (1960-20xx)*

Lars Eklundh's project, "AVHRR NDVI for Monitoring and Mapping of Vegetation and Drought in East African Environments," was completed in 1996. He remained at the department, working on various research projects, particularly in GIS and remote sensing. He achieved associate professor status in 2005 and full professor status in 2012, becoming our department's vital researcher and resource. Lars Eklundh served as the editor and lead author of the first edition of the GIS book, "*Geographical Information Processing: Methods and Applications*," published in 2000 (Eklundh ed. 2000). This book continues to be a leading reference within GIS in Sweden. Lars Eklundh collaborated extensively with Petter Pilesjö, Lennart Olsson, and Lars Harrie on substantial portions of the book. It has since been published in an updated sixth edition by Studentlitteratur, with Lars Harrie as the editor and ongoing contributions from authors at INES still dominating it.

*Lecturer, PhD. Micael Runnström (1958-20xx).*

Micael Runnström began his PhD studies in 1995, and from then until his dissertation in 2003, he undertook various assignments and roles. He served as an Amanuensis (50%), overseeing the GIS computer lab (software and hardware) and managing the paper map archive. Additionally, he worked as a research engineer, where his responsibilities included reading and processing digital satellite data stored on VAX tapes.

Later, Micael Runnström was also a junior deputy lecturer in GIS and remote sensing (100%). After the PhD, he held a permanent full-time Lecturer post in GIS and Remote Sensing at the GIS centre. His thesis, "*Land Degradation and Mitigation in Northern China. Evaluated from the Biological Production,*" was published in 2003.



Figure 9.10. Lecturer Micael Runnström of the GIS centre. (Photo from a private collection)

*Lecturer, MSc. Ulrik Mårtensson (1958-20xx)*

Ulrik Mårtensson is one of our department's long-serving staff members. He has participated in three distinct PhD projects and has undertaken research assignments in African and Asian countries, with approximately nine years of experience in developing nations.

Ulrik Mårtensson has extensive experience as a researcher, team leader, and coordinator within multi-disciplinary teams, accumulating over 30 years of involvement in various projects with the UN, EU, World Bank, SIDA, and other international NGOs. He has been affiliated with the Remote Sensing and GIS group and initially concentrated on lecturing in these fields. His primary work has focused on research grants at the

Department of Physical Geography at Lund University. Since 1994, Ulrik Mårtensson has been a highly respected lecturer at the Department of Physical Geography and Ecosystem Science at Lund University, including at the GIS centre.

Since January 2013, Ulrik Mårtensson has served as the Director of Studies at the department, overseeing two BSc programs and five MSc programs. In 2009, he received the Lund University Vice Chancellor's Prize for long-term sustainable pedagogic development. In 2010, he was nominated by Lund University and awarded the Swedish Foundation for International Cooperation in Research and Higher Education (STINT) fellowship as part of the Excellence in Teaching Program.



Figure 9.11. Director of studies, Lecturer Ulrik Mårtensson. To the left, but partly hidden, is amanuensis Herbert Blond. (*Photo Lund University*)



Figure 9.12. Professor Lars E. Harrie, GIS Centre Lund. (*Photo Lund University*)

*Professor Lars E. Harrie (1968-20xx)*

Professor Lars Erik Harrie is one of the earliest specialist staff members at the GIS Centre. He participates in researching and teaching technical and theoretical aspects of geographic information science. His main interests lie in developing algorithms for processing, analyzing, and visualizing geographic data and methods for enhancing the national spatial data infrastructure. Professor Lars Erik Harrie works on GIS applications and has researched spatial analysis in historical demography, epidemiology, hydrology, and urban planning. With a background in geodesy, Lars Erik Harrie is part of the GIS Centre at Lund University and the department's group in geographic information science. He coordinates and teaches courses in algorithms in GIS, Web-GIS, surveying, geographical databases, and Geographical information technology. Additionally, he participates in the ICOS Carbon Portal, focusing on visualization and system development.

The important output from the GIS-Centre - the publication of the GIS book "*Geographical information processing. Methods and applications*", which was first published in 2000 (Eklundh ed. 2000), is now published in updated editions by Studentlitteratur with Doc. Lars Harrie as editor (6<sup>th</sup> edition, ISBN:978914088778).

*Karin Larsson (1958-xxxx)*

Since its start, Lecturer Karin Larsson has been a skilled, important, and popular lecturer at the GIS Centre. Karin Larsson has also participated in several of its research projects.



Figure 9.13. Lecturer Karin Larsson, GIS centrum Lund. (Photo: Lund University)

*Andreas Persson (1972-xxxx)*

Andreas Person started as a PhD student in 1998 with a project titled “Hydrological Modelling, Topographical Influence and Yield Mapping in Precision Agriculture.” JTI, the Institute for Agricultural and Environmental Technology funded his project.

He had Prof. Petter Pilesjö as his supervisor and was early attached to the GIS centre as a lecturer by the hour. In 2000-2001, he was a teacher at the GIS course at the Öresund University. He finished his thesis in 2004 and has since then been having various posts as teacher and lecturer and is since 2007 on a permanent post as senior lecturer at the Centre for Geographical Information Systems (GIS Centre) Dept. of Physical Geography and Ecosystem Science.



Figure 9.14. Senior lecturer Andreas Person, GIS Centre Lund. (Photo Lund University)

*Abdulghani Hasan (19xx-20xx).*

Dr. Abdulghani Hasan is a long-time researcher and teacher at the GIS centre (Fig 9.14). His research areas are Water Engineering, Oceanography, Hydrology, Water Resources, Remote Sensing, Ocean and River Engineering with Hydrological modelling, GIS and Geomatics, Water and Environmental Engineering, Climate change, Remote Sensing, and database handling.

*GIS-Centre Activities*

Together with its obligations as a University Centre, the GIS Centre has been responsible for a major part of the lecturing on the courses in remote sensing and GIS,

and many of the staff from the Remote sensing group have had lecturing by the hour there as a start of their professional careers.

Regarding services, the GIS Centre provides Consulting within the field of GIS. This is offered internally and externally at Lund University.



Figure 9.15. Researcher at the GIS – Centre Lund, Dr Abdulghani Hasan. Here, together with Doc. Lina Eklund from Dept of Physical Geography and Ecosystem Science and Centre for Advanced Middle Eastern Studies. (*Photo. Lund University*)

Smaller services (less than 4 hours of work) are normally offered for free to Lund University staff. In comparison, the cost for more demanding consultancy services within the university and to external customers outside Lund University is negotiated on an individual basis.

Regarding research, the GIS Centre offers coordination, initiation, and collaboration in GIS research projects. This includes internal projects with PhD students and researchers and external partnerships outside the University.

Regarding training, the GIS-Centre mainly acts as a service organization for educational purposes and the development of courses, but the courses remain the responsibility of the different departments. The creation of an effective and operational collaboration requires the following basic resources (provided by the GIS Centre):

- Access to databases for digital spatial data like digital maps and data/statistics connected to maps.
- Access to available GIS software packages bought centrally by the GIS Centre.
- Advice regarding the development of courses, including GIS.

Staff at Lund University have free access to data and software. The GIS centre also offers teachers and researchers at Lund University free access to information and short courses related to GIS. There is also an opportunity to try GIS at the centre and have access to free self-study material.

The demand for digital geographic data and mapping services among the faculties is high and continues to increase yearly. This generates the need to gather and coordinate the expertise required to manage and integrate these data in computer-based environments. Lund University is renowned for its experience and competence in GIS and closely related fields such as cartography, geodesy, image analysis, and positioning systems.

### 9.4.3 LUCSUS

Starting in 1976, Professor Anders Rapp introduced research on slopes in the Arctic and northern Sweden, together with various research questions like soil erosion and rural development in Africa, to our department. This fitted well with the methodology development at the remote sensing section and attracted new PhD students within these fields.

For Sweden, a partly new and highly urgent field connected to Professor Anders Rapp's work in Africa is studies of soil erosion and nutrient transport in arable land in south Sweden. Anders Rapp made the department well known on the international scene, and the department became increasingly involved in the environmental movement. Discussions and several research projects addressed environmental issues both in Sweden and internationally, especially in Africa.

Lennart Olsson played a major role in the GIS part of the remote sensing group early on. In 1993-95, he became the founding director of the Centre for GIS at Lund University. As such, he achieved associate professor status in 1998.

Despite the development of interest in environmental issues within various departments within the University, students and the University's chancellor were not satisfied with this development. Many complaints were observed that Lund University did not live up to the standards regarding modern approaches and quality in education and research regarding environmental and development questions, especially global change issues. The University is home to The International Institute for Industrial Environmental Economics (Internationella miljöinstitutet), which was established by a decision from the Swedish Parliament in 1994. The institute is affiliated with Lund University and is located in the former premises of the insurance company Skånska Brand, next to Lundagård Park.

In September 1999, the University then gave the dean of the Faculty of Science the task to do something to improve the situation. The start was to provide Associate Professor Lennart Olsson the task from scratch to create a new modern Environmental Centre for Lund University focusing on sustainability studies and climate change.

The role of the centre, established in January 2000 and called the Centre for Environmental Studies, MICLU, was to be a centre for environment-related activities at Lund University in basic education and post-graduate studies as well as research. One of the main first activities was running the MSc course LUMES (Lund University International Master's Programme in Environmental Studies). The new unit got its first premises at Stora Algtan, where the LUMES programme was also operating.



Figure 9.16. Professor Lennart Olsson lecturing. (Photo. J. Åkerman 2024)

The unit changed its name to LUCSUS in January 2005. The name change coincided with the centre moving from being part of the Faculty of Natural Sciences to becoming an independent centre at Lund University. "Lund University Centre for Sustainability Studies" (LUCSUS) was established as a new Lund University Center directly under the University Chancellor, encompassing interdisciplinary studies, research, and education in all aspects of Sustainability Studies.

This was especially important given the increasingly essential and focal global change scenario. LUCSUS was developed to provide an interdisciplinary and internationally excellent educational and research environment. It aimed to expose students at the MSc- and later even PhD-level to different perspectives, world views, and experiences to broaden their perspectives and learn about sustainability challenges in all parts of the world, together with the original course developers. Lennart Olsson organized and developed the LUMES programme in this broader and more modern setting.

Phil. Lic. Ann Åkerman from the Department of Physical Geography, who had just returned from a SIDA/UN assignment in Zambia, joined Lennart Olsson as a

communicator in the process of developing the cooperation with LUMES and the development of the new unit LUCSUS. LUMES became included in LUCSUS and soon became a vital part of the LUCSUS activities. In 2000-2003, the staff of LUCSUS/LUMES increased, and in 2003, they moved into the renovated Geocentrum I at Sölvegatan 10.



Figure 9.17. Founding director of LUCSUS Professor Lennart Olsson. *(Photo Ann Åkerman)*

As presented above LUCSUS was initially a Lund University Center directly under the University Chancellor covering interdisciplinary studies, research, and education in all aspects of Sustainability Studies, especially as seen in a global change scenario. It maintained its connections to the Faculty of Science but in 2005 it became faculty independent.

The unit had a rapid growth during the EU FP-6 (the 6<sup>th</sup> EU Research Framework Programme) and received a Linnaeus Grant (75 + 10 mkr) in 2008. This grant and the activities under it is called the LUCID programme.



Figure 9.18. Deputy Director of LUCSUS 2016-2024 Ann Bergman-Åkerman. *(Photo Ann Åkerman)*

In 2009, LUCSUS established its own PhD programme in Sustainability Science. The growing number of staff with PhD students necessitated a move to larger premises. Therefore, in 2014-15, LUCSUS relocated to the Josephson and Wrangel houses at Biskopsgatan/Finngatan, providing space for up to 45 scientists and staff.

The Department of Physical Geography may proudly present itself as having contributed to developing this independent department as Doc. Lennart Olsson from the Remote Sensing and GIS section developed it into what it is today.

During the formation of LUCSUS, he also strengthened the bonds with the Department of Physical Geography by engaging various staff members in the process and fil. Lic. Ann Bergman-Åkerman was initially a communicator but later became an informal deputy for the first ten years of operation. Since 2016, she has been the elected deputy director under the director of LUCSUS, Professor Emily Boyd.

According to new university policies, LUCSUS was recently reallocated and has been part of the Faculty of Social Sciences since 2019.

LUCSUS has a unique way of addressing complex sustainability issues from a critical and integrated natural and social science perspective and with a solutions-based approach. LUCSUS believes that sustainability is a complex field best understood and explained through interdisciplinary research in close collaboration with society.

LUCSUS consists of about 35 international researchers and teachers from various countries and academic backgrounds. Its unique international, interdisciplinary setting offers researchers, master's students, and PhD candidates a vibrant learning and research environment that provides a forum for professional development in sustainability.

LUCSUS creates theoretically innovative and empirically rigorous knowledge to understand and explain pressing sustainability challenges, and their research takes an inter- and transdisciplinary approach and addresses social and environmental sustainability within five main research areas:

- Climate Change & Resilience
- Land Use, Governance and Development
- Urban Governance and Transformation
- Energy Justice and Sustainability of Energy Systems.
- Biodiversity

LUCSUS provides high-quality education in sustainability science, offering master's and doctoral programs, commissioned education and individual courses. Its prominent

offerings include the 2-year international master's program in Environmental Studies and Sustainability Science (LUMES). This program began in 1997 and has seen over 900 graduates from more than 100 different countries. LUMES addresses sustainability challenges at local and global levels by integrating social and natural science perspectives.



Figure 9.19. Two ladies at LUCSUS have a background in the Physical Geography department. Senior Lecturer Sara Brogaard and Postdoctoral Fellow Dr Emma Johansson. *(Photo Ann Åkerman)*

The PhD-programme research programme will include PhD graduates from different disciplinary backgrounds within the field of sustainability. The research undertaken by the PhD candidates is diverse, often focusing on comprehending and addressing sustainability challenges such as climate change, climate adaptation, biodiversity loss, and land use change. Adaptation, biodiversity loss, and land use change.

Our department and LUSCUS still collaborate closely, and many of our joint PhD students have a history in Physical Geography. Some of our Ph.D. students have worked at LUCSUS after they have finished their PhD.

## 9.5 Research and Teaching during the 1990s.

### 9.5.1 Research

The department still has three research groups specializing in Geomorphology, Climatology, and applied Remote Sensing and GIS during the 1990s. The research interest is mainly devoted to...:

- Soil degradation and conservation in semiarid areas of Africa and agricultural areas in Southern Sweden.

- Climatology and climate change in different time and space scales.
- Geomorphology, particularly periglacial geomorphology and slope processes.
- Remote Sensing and GIS methodology.

### *The Geomorphology Research Group*

Associate Professor Jonas Åkerman initially led the research group in the 1990s, but during his leave in Africa from 1996 to 2000, Dr. Richard Åhman took over as the leader. The group primarily focuses on studying geomorphological processes and landscape dynamics in response to changes in climate, living organisms, and human activities over different time scales and in various climatic environments. The group has a strong background in periglacial geomorphology and soil degradation. Currently, the main emphasis is on periglacial geomorphology, particularly studying slope processes, permafrost, and wind action in the Nordic countries, Svalbard, Greenland, and Siberia. The group collaborates with the Climatology group on projects such as long-term climate and process studies in Kärkevagge, Northern Sweden, and the Mediterranean region.

The applied research conducted by the group involves studying contemporary wind and water erosion processes on agricultural land in Sweden and Scandinavia, as well as researching soil and water conservation management practices in arid, semi-arid, and humid regions in developing countries, primarily in Africa. As a result of the group's extensive expertise in aerial photography, it has been engaged in the development and execution of operational forest damage surveys in Sweden. Some projects are run in cooperation with the Remote Sensing and GIS Laboratory.

### *Current research projects:*

- Contemporary soil erosion and nutrient loss on arable land in South Sweden. (Ann Bergman Åkerman)
- Long-time monitoring of geomorphological processes in West Spitsbergen, Svalbard. (Jonas Åkerman)
- Nordic contribution to the IPA permafrost map of the world. (Jonas Åkerman)
- Permafrost map of the Svalbard Region. (Jonas Åkerman)
- Permafrost and geocryolic processes in the Nordic countries -Distribution, forms, and dynamics; particularly their relation to climatic factors. (Richard Åhman, Jonas Åkerman)

- Baseline study of geomorphological processes and sediment fluxes in Kärkevagge, Abisko Mountains, Sweden. (Anders Rapp, Peter Jönsson, Peter Persson & Peter Schlyter)
- Eolian abrasion in the periglacial environment. (Anders Rapp, Peter Schlyter)
- Periglacial environmental indicators in Halland and Northern Skåne. Late-glacial snowfields - geomorphological indications and computer simulation. (Anders Rapp and others)
- Frozen-bed glaciers as permafrost refugia and environment archives. (Anders Rapp, Rolf Nyberg, Jan O. Mattsson, Tomas Nihlén, Jonas Åkerman)
- The nunatak theory and cold-based glaciers. (Anders Rapp and others)
- Dust deposition from Africa and its environmental aspects in the Mediterranean area. (Anders Rapp, Jan O. Mattsson, Tomas Nihlén)
- Methodology for forest damage surveys. (Peter Schlyter)
- Cosmogenic dating of periglacial ventifacts. (Peter Schlyter)
- Palsas as climatic indicators in Scandinavia. (Richard Åhman)
- Chronological problems of polygon formation and wind abrasion in the past permafrost/periglacial environment of the Swedish west coast and a cross-section through Southern Sweden. (prof. emeritus Harald Svensson)
- The Tundra Landscape - Past, Present and Future. (prof. emeritus Harald Svensson)

#### *PhD-projects and PhD-students*

**Ann Bergman Åkerman.** The joint project “*Contemporary soil erosion and nutrient loss on arable land in South Sweden*” is reported in the first step as a Phil. Lic. thesis by Bergman-Åkerman and Kerstin Ahlström in 1991. Ann Bergman Åkerman is continuing the project alone as Kerstin Ahlström left for consultancy work.

**Kerstin Alström.** The joint project “*Contemporary soil erosion and nutrient loss on arable land in South Sweden*” is reported in the first step as a Phil. Lic. thesis by Bergman-Åkerman and Kerstin Ahlström in 1991. Ann Bergman Åkerman is continuing the project alone as Kerstin Ahlström left for consultancy work.

**Åsa Skillius** was a research group member for a short period as an MSc and planned for studies at the PhD level. She attended the University of Aberdeen and took an MSc in Environmental Sciences. Later, she received a PhD at Aarhus University on a thesis,

*“Developing a Disclosure System for Corporate Environmental Performance Information”*. She also held “Energy and climatological strategist” posts at the regional Administration of Stockholm and Malmö.

**Thomas Nihlén.** A project mainly within the climatological group. Finished his thesis, “Eolean Processes in Southern Scandinavia and the Mediterranean Area”, in 1990. He continued with the subject in minor projects with Jan O. Mattsson in the 1990s. He did get some hours as an acting lecturer but took over the post as a photographer when Rezső Laszlo retired.

**Peter Schlyter.** His project was of a geomorphological character, inspired by the work of Professor Ander Rapp and Dr. Rolf Nyberg in the 1980s. Still, he also cooperated with the climatological group and Professor Jan O. Mattson. Finished his thesis *“Palaeo-wind Abrasion in Southern Scandinavia. Field and laboratory studies”* in 1995 with Professor Anders Rapp and Associate Professor Jonas Åkerman as supervisors.



Figure 9.20. Peter Schlyter (to the right) and Göran Loman as field assistants during field work in Svalbard in 1979. The green tent belongs to camp master amanuensis Herbert Blond. (Photo. J. Åkerman 1979)

**Patrik Klintonberg** was a PhD student from 1996 to 1997. His preliminary project dealt with “Soil and resource degradation and environmental change in African drylands.” During this period, he held several posts as amanuensis, research assistant, and lecturer by the hour as PhD student.



Figure 9.21. Patrik Klintonberg as field assistant during fieldwork in Svalbard in 1993.  
(Photo. J. Åkerman 1993)

After completing his MSc and becoming a PhD student, he secured a position as a Bilateral Assistant Expert at the Desert Research Foundation of Namibia, funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), from November 1997 to November 2000. He then worked as a Research and Training Coordinator for Namibia's Programme to Combat Desertification (Napcod) with the Desert Research Foundation of Namibia from December 2000 to June 2004. Later, Patrik Klintonberg held the position of Research and Training Coordinator at the Desert Research Foundation of Namibia from July 2004 to September 2012.

He transferred to Stockholm University and earned his Doctoral degree in Physical Geography in 2008, with a thesis titled "More Water, Less Grass? An Assessment of Resource Degradation and Stakeholders' Perceptions of Environmental Change in Ombuga Grassland, Northern Namibia."

### *Patrik Bremborg.*

Patrik Bremborg gained experience in GIS and remote sensing at the University of Santa Barbara, USA. He earned his MSc in 1996 and pursued a PhD from 1996 to 1997. During this period, he worked as a part-time lecturer. In 1997, Patrik Bremborg joined the National Geodetic Institute (Lantmäteriet), where he was Manager, Project Manager, Branch Head, and Director of the Swedish Armed Forces Geographic Support Establishment.



Figure 9.22. A recent Picture of Patrik Bremborg. (Photo. se.linkedin.com)

### 9.5.2 The Climatology Research Group

Professor Jan O. Mattsson led the research group with assistance from Dr Lars Barring. In 1998, Professor Anders Lindroth took over as the new chair.

#### *Jan O. Mattsson (1930-2020)*

Professor Jan O. Mattsson led the group's work along with Lars Barring from 1990 to 1998. He retired in 1998, and Prof. Anders Lindroth took over his position. Associate Professor Lars Barring supervised most of the group's master's students in the 1990s and was the assistant supervisor for the group's doctoral students. After 1999, he formally became the main supervisor for Professor Jan O. Mattsson's PhD students.

#### *Lars Barring (1957-20xx)*

Lars Barring received his doctoral degree in Physical Geography (climatology) from Lund University in 1988, with Professor Jan O. Mattsson as his supervisor. Following this, from 1989 to 1990, he served as a post-doctoral research fellow at the Climatic Research Unit, University of East Anglia, UK, on a scholarship funded by the Swedish Natural Science Research Council (NFR). During this time, he worked on a specific project. "*Climate variations and extremes, in Africa*".



Figure 9.23. A recent portrait of Professor Lars Barring, SMHI. (*Photo SMHI*)

During the growing global interest in climate change, Lars Barring concentrated on studying climate variations, extremes, and historical climatology across various temporal and spatial scales. He served as the lead scientist at Lund University for the EU-ADVICE project (1996-1998) and the EU-WEELS project (1998-2002). In 1999, he was promoted to Associate Professor (docent) at Lund University. Until 2005, Lars Barring led the research group and was a key member of the traditional climatology group.

In 2005, Lars Barring transitioned to become a research scientist and later took on the role of Head of the Rossby Centre at SMHI headquarters in Norrköping. He was an Invited expert reviewer of the IPCC AR4 WGII and appointed as a government expert reviewer of IPCC SREX SPM, AR5 WGI & WGII SPM.

### 9.5.3 PhD-projects and PhD-students

In the early 1990s, PhD projects and students gradually increased, driven by growing interest in global climate change. Professor Jan O. Mattson and Associate Professor Lars Barring, who led the group's work in this area, supported this trend.

Some PhD projects overlapped with the geomorphology working group, of which Professor Ander Rapp was active. The new projects benefited from emerging technologies developed within the Remote Sensing and GIS working groups. As a result, the department's research became more inter- and multi-disciplinary.

Since 1998, Professor Anders Lindroth has contributed to PhD projects with extensive and modern studies on greenhouse gases and the carbon cycle in the field of global climate change.

#### *Marie Ekström (1972-xxxx)*

After basic studies, Marie Ekström started with a project studying the wind climate in southern Sweden. It resulted in a Phil. Lic. thesis, "*Geostrophic and near-surface wind at Sturup, southern Sweden*".

The Phil Lic thesis became the basis for her PhD project, a comparative climatological study between two quite different areas in Sweden and Australia. She finished her PhD thesis, "*Relationships between atmospheric circulation and wind erosion in southern Sweden and Australia*". Marie Ekström graduated as PhD in 2002.

After completing her PhD in 2002, Marie held a 2-year post-doc position, followed by a 2-year Marie-Curie Intra-European fellowship with the Climatic Research Unit of the University of East Anglia, UK. Following a stint with the Centre for Air Transport and the Environment at Manchester Metropolitan University and a lectureship with the Department of Geography at Exeter University, Marie moved to Canberra, Australia, in 2009 to assume a Senior Hydroclimate researcher position at the Black Mountain Laboratory of the Australian Commonwealth Science Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO).

In 2017, Marie returned with her family to the UK, taking up a University Fellowship and a Climate Risk and Resilience lectureship with the School of Earth and Ocean Sciences at Cardiff University.

Leaving academic research, Marie joined the global re-insurance broker Gallagher Re for an Associate Director position with its Climate and Sustainability team in 2022. In her current position, Marie draws on her 20-year experience of validating and operating regional climate models and engaging with public and private stakeholders on the

sensible use of climate projection information for forward-looking financial risk management.



Figure 9.24. Marie Ekström, who finished her PhD-thesis “Relationships between atmospheric circulation and wind erosion in southern Sweden and Australia in 2002.

*Christine Achberger:*

Christine was a member of the climate group. In 1999, she published “Correction of Surface Air Temperature Measurements from a Mobile Platform” and “The Lund Instrumental Record of Meteorological Observations: Reconstruction of Monthly Sea-Level Pressure 1780–1997” together with Associate Professor Lars Barring. Christine's PhD project was “*Risk of Wind Erosion in Sweden: Micrometeorological Measurements and Modelling with the Wind Model WASP*.” She later transferred to Gothenburg University and earned her PhD with the thesis “Recent and Future Regional Climate Variations in Sweden Concerning Large-Scale Climate.”

After working as a researcher at Gothenburg University from 2004 to 2014, she is now active with the city's environmental authorities in Gothenburg.

*Thomas Nihlén.*

Thomas Nihlén finished his thesis, “Eolean Processes in Southern Scandinavia and the Mediterranean Area,” in 1990. During the 1990s, he continued researching wind erosion processes in Scania and the Mediterranean region in minor projects with Jan O. Mattsson.

Thomas Nihlén did get some hours as an acting lecturer on the undergraduate courses where he took on parts of meteorology and climatology. He did not get a permanent post as a lecturer but took over the permanent post as a photographer when Rezsö Laszlo retired.

*Peter Schlyter.*

Peter Schlyter belonged to the geomorphological and climatological groups, but his PhD project was more geomorphological. He finished his thesis, "Palaeo-wind Abrasion in Southern Scandinavia: Field and Laboratory Studies," 1995.



Figure 9.25. Wind erosion and deposition in arable fields on the Ilstorp areas in 1994.  
(Photo Åkerman -93)

*Kristina Blennow.*

Her project was a classical local and microclimatological study in a coniferous forest environment. The primary study subject was the microclimatological conditions and background to frost damages upon new fir and spruce plantations. The field studies were conducted in southern Sweden. She finished her PhD thesis, "*Spatial variation in near-ground radiation and low-temperature interaction with forest vegetation*," in 1997.



Figure 9.26. Dr Kristina Blennow. ("Photo with permission from private collection - LinkedIn")

*Peter Persson (Rothstein).*

Peter Persson's project was initiated by the work and research done by the cooperation between the road authorities, Professor Sven Lindquist, now in Gothenburg, and Prof. Jan O. Mattsson, Lund. The methodology used during the development of road climate studies in the 1970s to 1990s was modernized. Peter Persson (Rothstein) developed and studied new technical applications, i.e., to be installed on the new bridge between Sweden and Denmark that opened in 2000. He also developed the mobile system for climatological measurements along roads. Peter Rothstein finished his Fil. Lic. thesis "*Lokalklimatisk kartering av frostrisikområden med mobila mätsystem*" in 2003.



Figure 9.27. Peter Persson during a field course in Svalbard in 1981. (Photo J. Åkerman -81)

*Peter Jönsson.*

Peter Jönsson finished his thesis, "*Wind Climate During the Instrumental Period and Recent Wind Erosion in Southern Scandinavia*," 1994. He then stayed at the department as a deputy junior lecturer for some time and left for Malmö University.



Figure 9.28. Dr. Peter Jönsson during fieldwork in Tunisia 1986. In the background, but in shadow, amanuensis Herbert Blond. (Photo J. Åkerman -86)

**Maj-Lena Finnander Linderson.** Maj-Lena started her PhD project in 1990. It was a study of macro climatological data from the province of Scania in southern Sweden. She used the traditional official SMHI precipitation data. She added data from the extremely dense precipitation network initiated in the 1960s and run by a geo-hydrological project on the Kristianstad Slätten Plain. See above under **Jan E. G. Elleson**.

Later, the whole of Scania came to be covered by this measurement program, and about 200 stations, in addition to the 50 official measuring stations, were operating. The data was used in descriptive publications by Elleson and was now used by Maj-Lena Finnander-Linderson in the modern and deep analysis of the precipitation climate of Scania. Her thesis, “Influence of atmospheric circulation on areal precipitation in Scania, southern Sweden”, was ready in 2002.

She later became a senior lecturer and researcher at the department.

#### *Berit Arheimer (1965-xxxx)*

Berit Arheimer obtained her BSc from Lund University and planned to continue as a PhD student in Lund before moving to Water and Environmental Studies at Linköping University. She completed her PhD there and was appointed Associate Professor in 2007. After her PhD exam, she moved to SMHI and served as the Head of Hydrological Research at the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute's headquarters in Norrköping for 23 years. Berit was appointed a full professor in 2021, also her current position there (Fig. 9.27).



Figure 9.29. Maj-Lena Finnander-Linderson. This is during a reception in Sidi Bouzid, Tunisia, during a Masters/PhD course in 1986. Behind her is Berit Arheimer, and hidden behind her is Amanuensis Herbert Blond. (Photo J. Åkerman -86)

*Carin Nilsson (Kjellander) (1972 -xxxx)*

Carin Nilsson had Lars Barring as her supervisor. She finished her thesis “Windstorms in Sweden—variations and impacts” in 2008. This project was initiated by several recent catastrophic storms that damaged forests and infrastructure in southern Sweden.

Carin was a research engineer for the WEELS project led by Lars Barring from 1988 to 1999. Carin Nilsson started working at SMHI and was responsible for communicating with the adaptation coordinators at the County Administrative Boards.



Figure 9.30. Carin (Kjellander) Nilsson. (Photo [linkedin.com](#))

She was the SMHI representative in the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (2010-2011), co-leading the Work package SHARE in the ERA-net/FP7-Project CIRCLE-2 (2010-2014), and communicating climate information. Carin Nilsson returned to Lund University in 2011 as a Research Coordinator and Project leader in Research, Collaboration, and Innovation at the Collaboration Office at Lund University, supporting the work at Lund University External Engagement Council.

Carin is currently a climate specialist at the Swedish Forest Agency, focusing on climate change adaptation in Swedish forests and forestry.

*Fredrik Lagergren (19xx-xxxx)*

Fredrik Lagergren joined our department in January 2002 after Professor Anders Lindroth took the chair. He received a Master of Science in Forestry and a B.A. in Biology from the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, SLU, Uppsala 1996. He also received a PhD 2001 in Ecology and Environmental Research in Biogeophysics from the Department of Production Ecology, SLU, Uppsala, in 2001. The thesis title is “*Effects of Thinning, Weather, and Soil Moisture on Tree and Stand Transpiration in a*

*Swedish Forest*". His supervisor was Professor Anders Lindroth at the Department of Physical Geography and Ecosystem Science, Lund University.

In Lund, he was a research engineer at the Physical Geography and Ecosystem Science supported by the Swedish Energy Agency, working with developing and applying the process-based model Biome-BGC for the forests in Sweden and light-use efficiency models from 2002 to December 2005.

From 2006 to December 2007, he had a position as a researcher for NECC (The Nordic Centre for Studies of Ecosystem Carbon Exchange and its Interactions with the Climate System) with the task of modeling the carbon balance for the Nordic countries. For 2008-2015, the main funding came from the MISTRA-SWECIA project, mainly for implementing forest management, economy and storm damage routines in the LPJ-GUESS model. From 2012 to 2018, he was a researcher in a Formas-supported project, "*Climate change impact on tree defence capacity*", with model development and validation in LPJ-GUESS.



Figure 9.31. A recent picture of Fredrik Lagergren. ("Photo with permission from his private collection - LinkedIn")

From 2019 to 2021, Fredrik Lagergren mainly worked with LPJ-GUESS in an EU-financed project, BioDiv-support. Fredrik currently works in several EU-founded projects (TreeMort, FORECO, AVENGERS, ClimbForest) with LPJ-GUESS model development and applications related to storms, bark beetle damage, and forestry.

### *Zinaida Iritz (1945-*

**Zinaida Iritz** joined our department in 1998 as a research assistant when Professor Anders Lindroth came as a professor. She had a PhD from the Department for Production Ecology, Faculty of Forestry, SLU, Uppsala, 1996, with a thesis titled “*Energy balance and evaporation of a short-rotation willow forest: variation with season and stand development.*”

Zinaida Iritz continued to cooperate with the Anders Lindroth group and was the co-author of several publications. She later moved to Stockholm for assignments with the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA).

### *Harry Lankreijer (1964-20xx)*

**Harry Lankreijer** joined our department in 1981 as a research assistant, and just after that, Professor Anders Lindroth came as a professor and head of the Department. Professor Anders Lindroth added to the research and PhD projects with his extensive and modern studies on greenhouse gases and the carbon cycle in the field of global climate change. Harry Lankreijer's research is within this field, and he will soon interact with other researchers using an ecological approach to the studies on greenhouse gases and carbon cycle in the field of global climate change during the decades to come. He is especially active within the Integrated Carbon Observation System, ICOS.



Figure 9.32. Senior Lecturer and director of studies (2010-2012) Harry Lankreijer. (Photo; private collection)

Harry Lankreijer became a lecturer in 2004 and has been a popular, skilled, and vital member of the lecturers' and department seniors' staff. He also served as a student study advisor, international coordinator, and director of studies from 2010 to 2012 and deputy department head from 2011 to 2012.

### *Meelis Mölder (1961-20xx)*

Meelis Mölder is a research engineer who joined our department in 1998 at the same time as Professor Anders Lindroth, who was adding to the research and PhD projects with his extensive and modern studies on greenhouse gases and carbon cycle in the field of global climate change. Meelis Mölder was the technical support for new projects like “The Integrated Carbon Observation System, ICOS”, with all new hardware and software connected to modern measuring techniques. Meelis Mölder originally had his office and laboratory in the V-huset but got several new laboratories in the new Geocentrum.

Researcher and research engineer Meelis Mölder was the co-author of numerous papers and later obtained the Associate professor position.



Figure 9.33. Meelis Mölder evaluated his heating system for sonic anemometers for the Hyltemossa and Norunda research stations. (Photo by Hyltemossa Research Station, LU@SE-Htm)

### *The Remote Sensing Research Group*

During the 1990s, Associate Professor Ulf Helldén led the group and supervised all PhD students. Dr. Lennart Olsson served as his deputy and co-supervisor for these students during this period. Eventually, Lennart Olsson also began supervising his own PhD students.

### *Main projects*

- 1986/87-1991/92: "Research and development concerning the use of satellite data for crop status and areal distribution assessments and satellite data for crop growth modelling and yield prediction in southern Sweden". - Swedish National Research Council on Forestry and Agriculture (SJFR).
- 1984-1993: Supervisor for research on the environmental impact of a SIDA-sponsored land rehabilitation project in the Sidi Bouzid region in Tunisia on a contract for the Swedish University of Agricultural Science.
- 1988/89-1990/91: "Geographical information system analysis for landscape studies. Digital elevation and terrain modelling" -Swedish Natural Science Research Council (NFR).
- 1993/94 - 1998: Land Cover Conversion, Land Degradation, and Desertification - An Assessment of Regional and Continental Change - the Swedish Natural Research Council /NFR/ World Climate Research Programme, the Swedish Space Board, the Crafoord Foundation- in cooperation with NASA, the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Mongolian government units. Extensive repeated field assessments in dryland China and Mongolia.
- 2001-2002. University of Lund, Sweden – University of Mekelle, Tigray, Ethiopia cooperation on research, training and university capacity building related to studies of the impact of climate change on the environment and the relevant resource management systems in African drylands. SIDA funded project planning and development phase.
- 2005-2010. Leading position in EU FP6 Integrated Project “DeSurvey” (A Surveillance System for Assessing and Monitoring Desertification, EU contribution of almost 8 M€, 5 years, 40 partners). Responsible for Project Monitoring, Evaluation & Contingency planning, participating in remote sensing, geomatics and modelling WPs, contributing to the DeSurvey system validity component (China, Senegal, Chile, Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria) with special responsibility for China.

#### 9.5.4 PhD-students in the remote sensing group.

##### *Petter Pilesjö.*

Petter Pilesjö was ready with his thesis “GIS and Remote Sensing for Soil Erosion Studies in Semi-Arid Environments. Estimation of Soil Erosion parameters at Different Scales” in 1992. This is another project in a long series of PhD-thesis that started with Lennart Olsson’s “An Integrated Study of Desertification - Applications of Remote Sensing, GIS and Spatial Models in Semi-arid Sudan in 1985”. Petter Pilesjö developed and modernized the technologies – especially the GIS components.

##### *Lars Eklundh.*

Lars Eklundh earned his BSc in Earth Science with a focus on Physical Geography in 1985. He then took on a significant role with UNEP in Kenya as a Junior Professional Officer, where he made important contributions to the "World Atlas of Desertification." In the early 1990s, he pursued a PhD, focusing on his project "AVHRR NDVI for Monitoring and Mapping of Vegetation and Drought in East African Environments," which he completed in 1996. Lars Eklundh continued his work in various research projects at the department as a postdoctoral fellow and temporary senior lecturer at Lund University from 1996 to 1998. He attained associate professor status in 2005 and held a senior lecturer position from 2003 to 2012. Lars Eklundh has been our department's vital researcher and resource.



Figure 9.34. Ph.D. student Lars Eklundh during a field course in the Abisko mountains in 1986. (Photo Ann Bergman-Åkerman)

Lars Eklundh was awarded the title of professor in 2012 and currently allocates his time as follows: 70% for research, 20% for administration, and 10% for teaching. In recent years, he has also served periods as deputy head of the department.

### *Badr-Eldin Taha Osman*

Badr-Eldin Taha Osman graduated with an MSc in Geography from the Graduate College, University of Khartoum, Sudan, in 1991. His project, "GIS-Hydrological Modelling in Arid Lands: A Geographical Synthesis of Surface Waters for the African Red Sea Region in Sudan," was completed in 1996. Badr was our department's first international PhD student and successfully defended his thesis in 1996.

After returning to Sudan, Badr-Eldin Taha Osman focused on applied spatial sciences and technologies, particularly Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in environmental planning and development. This included analyzing hydrological and environmental problems in arid lands, natural resource management, general spatial modelling, spatial modelling in agriculture, natural ecosystems, and land use mapping. Today, he is an Associate Professor at the Department of GIS, Faculty of Geographical and Environmental Sciences, University of Khartoum, Sudan.

### *Jonas Ardö*

Jonas Ardö joined the department after completing his BSc in Biology/Forest Biology/Geoscience from Umeå University, where Dr. Karin Hall supervised him. Before obtaining his PhD in 1998, he gained experience by working as a visiting scholar at the Complex Systems Research Center, Institute for the Study of Earth, Oceans and Space, University of New Hampshire, USA, where he participated in a joint research project on remote sensing of forest damage in central Europe. He also served as a visiting scholar at the School of Geography, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia, in 1994 and at the Institute of Landscape Ecology, Czech Academy of Sciences, Ceske Budejovice, Czech Republic, in 1996.

His thesis, "Remote Sensing of Forest Decline in the Czech Republic", was ready in 1998.

Jonas Ardö stayed in the department after his PhD and has held various posts as a teacher, lecturer, research engineer, researcher and project leader, and director of research studies. Jonas Ardö became Associate Professor (Docent) in 2004 and Professor in 2022.



Figure 9.35. Senior lecturer, Associate Professor, and Professor Jonas Ardö. (*Photo Lund University*)

### *Ulrik Mårtensson*

Ulrik Mårtensson, with Ulf Helldén and Anders Rapp as supervisors, had three PhD projects: two related to GIS and Remote sensing applications in land degradation in Africa and one related to hydrological modelling.

- 1) Mapping water storage in snow by remote sensing. Remote sensing as input in hydrological modelling in 1983. This project was started but never finished as a PhD thesis.
- 2) Application of remote sensing in the study of the influence of soil and water conservation on run-off in the Ewaso Ngiro basin in central Kenya, 1984-1985.
- 3) Impact of land use changes and the effect of soil and water conservation programs on the environment in semiarid central Tunisia. Erosion and salinization measurements. Remote sensing and Geographical Information Systems, 1985-1993. The latter was ongoing with extensive fieldwork in Tunisia and planned to be ready during the 1990s.



Figure 9.36. Lecturer and presently (2024) Director of Studies Ulrik Mårtensson to the left.  
(Photo linkedin.com)

### *Jonathan W. Seaquist:*

Jonathan Seaquist came to the department after studying in Canada, where he got a BSc in Physical Geography from the University of Toronto. His BSc thesis from 1992 dealt with Tree Ring-Climate Investigations in Mount Robson Provincial Park, B.C. Canada. His PhD project was financed by a Doctoral Fellowship from Lund University and the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) between 1998 and 2001, and the thesis “*Mapping Primary Production for the West African Sahel using Satellite Data*” was ready in 2001.

After completing his PhD, he conducted postdoctoral research at the Lund Centre for Sustainability Studies (LUCSUS/MICLU) at Lund University from 2001 to 2002. He divided his time and career between Sweden and Canada, serving as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Geography at McGill University from 2002 to 2006 and later as an unpaid Adjunct Professor at the same university from 2008 to 2012. In 2014, Jonathan was appointed as a Docent and Associate Professor at Lund University (equivalent to an Associate Professor/Reader). He continued his tenure in the department, where he was highly regarded as a researcher and lecturer, eventually becoming the Head of the department.



Figure 9.37. Jonathan Seaquist at the time of finishing his PhD in 2001. (*Photo. Private collection*)

After completing his PhD, he received numerous important assignments, eventually leading to the Head of the Department of Physical Geography & Ecosystem Science position at Lund University from 2019 to 2024.

- Associate Head of Department, Department of Physical Geography & Ecosystem Science, Lund University, 2018
- Academic Advisor for campus BSc. and MSc. programs, 2018.
- Deputy member of departmental steering committee, Lund University, 2012 – 2014
- Departmental Safety Officer, Lund University, 2009 – 2012
- Naming Committee (identifying the new name of the department after the merger with Geology), Lund University, 2009.
- McGill Majors and NSERC (Natural Science and Engineering Research Council of Canada) Evaluation Committee (ranking PhD scholarship applications), Faculty of Science, McGill University, 2004 – 2006
- Member of Graduate Affairs Committee (reviewing applicants to the graduate program in Geography, discussing and setting program requirements), McGill University, 2006

- Head of departmental Equity Committee (against discrimination based on gender, culture, ethnicity, and age), Geography, McGill University, 2004 – 2006
- Search Committee for CRC (Canada Research Chair) Tier II in Land Use/Land Cover Change –reviewing/ranking applications, hosting and interviewing candidates, McGill University, 2005
- Director of the Geographic Information Centre (included managing budgets, planning future directives, public outreach, fundraising, co-ordination of resources for students, purchasing equipment), McGill University, 2002 – 2005
- Search Committee for GIS-science professorship position – review.



Figure 9.38. Associate professor and Head of Department 2018 to 2024 docent Jonathan Seaquist. (Photo LUM)

### *Michael Runnström*

Michael Runnström is mainly associated with the GIS Centre, where he worked on a project titled “*Land Degradation and Mitigation in Northern China, evaluated from the Biological Production.*” His thesis was ready in 2003.

### *Rannveig Olafsdottir*

Rannveig Olafsdottir was a PhD student during the 1990s. Her thesis, “Land Degradation and Climate in Iceland: A Spatial and Temporal Assessment,” was an engaging continuation of research conducted by our department in the 1960s and 1970s, and it was completed in 2002. She initially had Professor Ulf Helldén as her supervisor, but Associate Professor Jonas Åkerman took over in 2001 until her dissertation was finished in 2002. Today, she is a distinguished professor of Tourism Studies at the School of Engineering and Natural Sciences, University of Iceland.



Figure 9.39. Professor Rannveig Olafsdottir School of Engineering and Natural sciences, University of Iceland. (*Photo, University of Iceland*)

### *Andreas Persson.*

Andreas Persson is mainly associated with the GIS Centre working on a project “*Hydrological Modelling, Topographical Influence and Yield Mapping in Precision Agriculture*” with Petter Pilesjö as his supervisor. His thesis is ready in 2004.

### *Sara Brogaard*

Sara Brogaard is mainly associated with the Remote Sensing group. She is working on a project titled “*Recent changes in land use and productivity in agro-pastoral Inner Mongolia, China,*” with Associate Professor Lennart Olsson as her supervisor. Her thesis was ready in 2003.

She will stay at the department and later get a permanent post as a lecturer at LUCSUS (Fig. 9.40).



Figure 9.40. Sara Brogaard during a pause in fieldwork in Inner Mongolia, China. Hidden to the left is amanuensis Herbert Blond (*Photo, private collection*)

### 9.5.5 Summary of PhD-projects and PhD-students

#### *Completed thesis during the 1990s*

##### *Ann Bergman-Åkerman and Kerstin Alström*

Ann Bergman-Åkerman and Kerstin Alström finished the Phil. Lic. level with their thesis “*Vattenerosion i sydsvensk jordbruksmark*” in 1991. Published in LUM, Rapporter och Notiser No. 73. 106 p. Ann Bergman-Åkerman stayed at the department as a part-time junior lecturer from 1990 to 1995 and then went on a SIDA/UN-financed assignment in Zambia, Africa, from 1995 to 2000.

Kerstin Alström leaves the department, goes into consultancy with the “Ekologgruppen” company, and works extremely successfully with wetland reclamation in Scania. (1990).



Figure 9.41. Ann Bergman-Åkerman, Kerstin Alström, and Professor Anders Rapp during a field course in Tunisia in April 1986. (Photo J. Åkerman -86)

##### *Petter Pilesjö.*

Petter Pilesjö was ready with his thesis, “GIS and Remote Sensing for Soil Erosion Studies in Semi-Arid Environments. Estimation of Soil Erosion parameters at Different Scales”, in 1992.

This is again a project in a long series of PhD-thesis that started with Lennart Olsson: “*An Integrated Study of Desertification - Applications of Remote Sensing, GIS and Spatial Models in Semi-arid Sudan in 1985*”. Petter Pilesjö developed and modernized the technologies – especially the GIS components. (1992)

##### *Peter Schlyter*

Peter Schlyter's thesis project, “Palaeo-wind abrasion in southern Scandinavia: field and laboratory studies,” was ready in 1995.

*Lars Eklundh.*

Lars Eklundh's project "AVHRR NDVI for Monitoring and Mapping of Vegetation and Drought in East African Environments" is ready in 1996.

*Badr-Eldin Taha Osman*

GIS-Hydrological Modelling in Arid lands: A Geographical Synthesis of Surface Waters for the African Red Sea Region in the Sudan. (1996).

*Kristina Blennow.*

Kristina Blennow ran a project in Micro- and local climatology parallel with being 50% University lecturer, 50%, during 1993-1994. Her thesis is "*Spatial variation in near ground radiation and low temperature – interactions with forest vegetation.*" (1997)

*Jonas Ardö*

Jonas Ardö ran a project, "*Remote Sensing of Forest Decline in the Czech Republic.*" A modern and up-to-date environmental project with a large international interest with many couplings to Swedish forest environmental problems. (1998)

*Still ongoing during the 1990s*

*Ulrik Mårtensson*

Ulrik Mårtensson, with Ulf Helldén and Ander Rapp as supervisors, had three PhD-projects.

- 1) Mapping water storage in snow by remote sensing. Remote sensing as input in hydrological modelling in 1983.
- 2) Application of remote sensing in the study of the influence of soil and water conservation on run-off in the Ewaso Ngiro basin in central Kenya, 1984-1985.
- 3) Impact of land use changes and the effect of soil and water conservation programs on the environment in semiarid central Tunisia. Erosion and salinization measurements. Remote sensing and Geographical Information Systems, 1985-1993. The latter is ongoing and planned to be ready during the 1990s.

Table 9.1. PhD students and the projects during the 1990-ies.

PhD -student	Subject	Supervisor
<b>Ann Bergman Åkerman</b>	Soil erosion and nutrient transport south Sweden	A. Rapp
<b>Kerstin Alström</b>	Soil erosion and nutrient transport Sweden	A. Rapp
<b>Petter Pilesjö</b>	GIS and remote sensing for soil erosion studies.	U. Helldén
<b>Peter Jönsson</b>	Wind climate and recent wind erosion in southern Scandinavia	J.O. Mattsson
<b>Peter Persson</b>	Micro- & local climatic measurement techniq.	J.O. Mattsson
<b>Peter Schlyter</b>	Palaeo-wind Abrasion in Southern Scandinavia. Field and laboratory studies	A. Rapp
<b>Lars Eklundh</b>	AVHRR NDVI for Monitoring and Mapping of Vegetation and Drought in East African Environments.	L. Olsson
<b>Badr-Eldin Taha Osman</b>	GIS-Hydrological Modelling in Arid lands: A Geographical Synthesis of Surface Waters for the African Red Sea Region in the Sudan. 1199	L. Olsson
<b>Kristina Blennow</b>	Spatial Variation in Near-Ground Radiation and Low Temperature Interactions with Forest Vegetation.	J. O. Mattsson
<b>Jonas Ardö</b>	Remote Sensing of Forest Decline in the Czech Republic.	L. Olsson
<b>Jonathan Seaquist</b>	Mapping Primary Production for the West African Sahel using Satellite Data.	L. Olsson
<b>Rannveig Olafsdóttir</b>	Land Degradation and Climate in Iceland a spatial and temporal assessment.	U. Helldén
<b>Maj-Lena Finnander Linderson</b>	The spatial distribution of precipitation in Scania, southern Sweden: observations, model simulations and statistical down scaling	J. O. Mattsson
<b>Micael Runnström</b>	Land degradation and mitigation in northern China. Evaluated from the biological production.	L. Olsson
<b>Sara Brogaard</b>	Recent changes in land use and productivity in agro-pastoral Inner Mongolia, China	L. Olsson
<b>Patrik Klintonberg</b>	Soil and resource degradation and environmental change in African drylands"	L. Olsson
<b>Patrik Bremborg</b>	GIS methodology	L. Olsson
<b>Ulrik Mårtensson</b>	Impact of land use changes and the effect of soil and water conservation programs on the environment in semiarid central Tunisia. Erosion and salinization measurements. Remote sensing and GIS, 1985-1993	L. Olsson

**Jonathan Seaquist:** Mapping Primary Production for the West African Sahel using Satellite Data. (2001).

**Marie Ekström:** Her Phil Lic thesis became the basis for her PhD-project, a comparative climatological study between two quite different areas in Sweden and Australia. She finished her PhD-thesis "*Relationships between atmospheric circulation and wind erosion in southern Sweden and Australia*". Marie Ekström graduated as PhD in 2002.

**Christine Achberger:** Christine was a member of the climate group. In 1999, she published “Correction of Surface Air Temperature Measurements from a Mobile Platform” and “The Lund Instrumental Record of Meteorological Observations: reconstruction of Monthly Sea-level Pressure 1780–1997” together with L. Barring. Christine's PHD-project was ”Risk of wind erosion in Sweden. Micrometeorological measurements and modelling with the wind model WASP. She later transferred to Gothenburg University and got her PhD on the thesis “Recent and future regional climate variations in Sweden in relation to large-scale climate” in 2004.

After working as a researcher at Gothenburg University, she is now active with the city's Environmental authorities.

**Rannveig Olafsdottir:** Land Degradation and Climate in Iceland: A spatial and temporal assessment. (2002).

**Michael Runnström:** Land degradation and mitigation in northern China, evaluated from the biological production (2003)

**Sara Brogaard:** Recent land use and productivity changes in agro-pastoral Inner Mongolia, China (2003).

**Patrik Klintenberg:** Soil and resource degradation and environmental change in African drylands. Thesis with the title “More water less grass? An assessment of resource degradation and stakeholders' perceptions of environmental change in Ombuga grassland, northern Namibia” ready in 2008 at Stockholm University. After that, Patrik had several years of applied work in Namibia.

**Patrik Bremborg** starts a project on GIS methodology but gets a job at the National Geodetic Institute and leaves the department.

**Andreas Persson** started as a PhD student in 1998 with a project titled “Hydrological Modelling, Topographical Influence and Yield Mapping in Precision Agriculture.” His project was funded by JTI, the Institute for Agricultural and Environmental Technology. His thesis was ready in 2004.

**Maj-Lena Finnander Linderson's** thesis, “Influence of atmospheric circulation on areal precipitation in Scania, southern Sweden,” was completed in 2002.

**Berit Arheimer** planned to start as a PhD student in Lund but left for Water and Environmental Studies at Linköping University.

**Peter Jönsson.** With Jan O. Mattsson as supervisor, it was ready in 1994. Thesis “*Wind Climate During the Instrumental Period and Recent Wind Erosion in Southern Scandinavia*”. (1994).

**Peter Persson (Rothstein).** With Jan O. Mattsson as supervisor is ready with a Phil. lic. on his project "*Lokalklimatisk kartering av frostriskområden med mobila mätsystem*" in 2003.

### 9.5.6 Teaching

The teaching system at the university level changed considerably during the 1990s. Among other things, the "*Tham reform*" was an education reform implemented in Sweden in 1997/1998. The "*Tham reform*" mainly aimed to change the rules for PhD studies and education within all university subjects. Still, it also significantly affected basic education at the undergraduate level. A significant component was how the students should finance their university studies.

The old system that financed the PhD studies with introductory posts as amanuensis and assistants at three levels was abandoned. Instead, a system of specific PhD posts was introduced, and no PhD students were to be accepted without having such a post and the financing secured.

#### *Courses at the undergraduate level*

##### *Physical Geography*

The two subjects of Physical Geography and Human/Economic Geography are housed in two separate departments but still share common resources. Lecture halls and laboratories around Sölvegatan 13, 10, 8, and 6 are used jointly, and some teaching assistants serve both departments. The photographer, previously employed by both Physical and Human/Economic Geography and Geology, is now managed by staff from the Physical Geography department following Rezső Laszlo's retirement.

The undergraduate courses in Physical Geography have been slightly modified from 1970-1980 (see Fig. 9.41). To obtain a BSc degree and subsequently graduate, students are required to complete a four-year program (equivalent to 180 credits). This program includes 60 credits from related subjects such as biology or geology. Students also have the option to stop after three years and obtain a BSc at the 160-credit level. This option is frequently chosen by those intending to pursue a career in teaching.

The course structure remains largely the same as before, but there are some important changes. The entire first year consists of a 40-point course covering general and fundamental Earth Sciences based on the Strahler Physical Geography textbooks or equivalent, many of which are newly available on the market. Advanced studies in geomorphology, geomorphological processes, and climatology, particularly local- and

microclimatology, each comprise a 15-point course that utilizes specialized literature and scientific papers. Remote sensing and GIS have become increasingly important and are now offered as two separate 15-point courses, with one focusing on remote sensing and the other on GIS (Fig. 9.42).

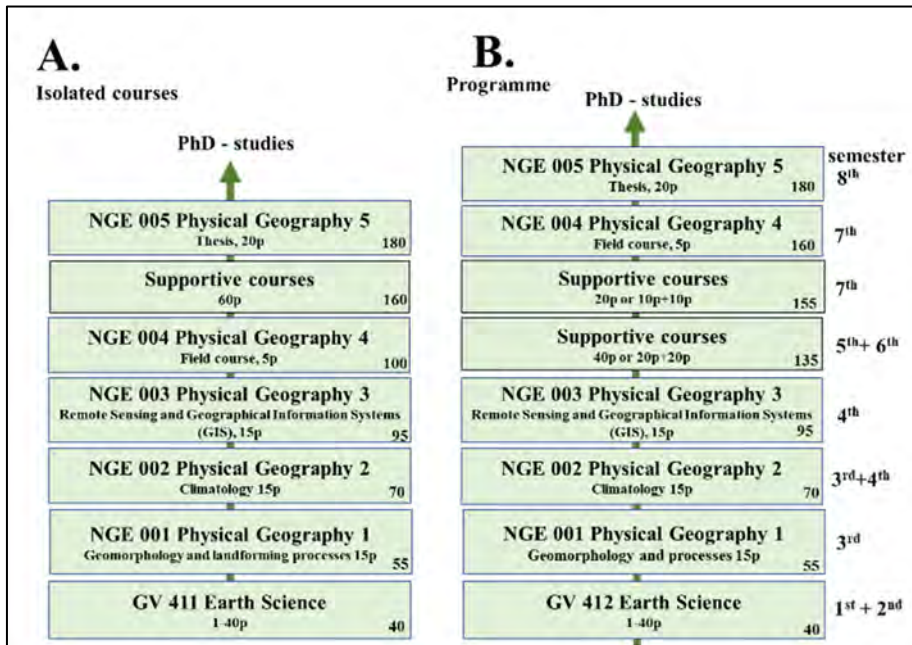


Figure 9.42. The new course structure of the 1990s led to 180 credits, graduation, and the possibility of applying for entrance to the PhD program.

The final course in the sequence, "NGE 004 Physical Geography, field course 5 p," included a major international field excursion. It was often combined with a PhD course for practical and economic reasons. The PhD course might have a slightly different focus and a more extensive reading component, but the field area was the same.

The course was offered twice a year: in September, allowing for fieldwork in the Arctic and the Scandinavian mountains, or in February, for fieldwork in places like Africa and Sri Lanka.

It should be mentioned that specific PhD courses that included international excursions were also offered. Examples are Denmark in 1975 and Poland in 2000.

In summary, the following courses were given each year.

- Earth Sciences for Science students, GEV 411, 5 credits\*. An orientation course for students from other subjects.
- Earth Sciences, basic course, GEV 412, 40 credits\*. This is the starting point in our course sequence of our program.
- Physical Geography - Geomorphology and landforming processes, NGE 001, 15 cred.\*
- Physical Geography - Climatology, NGE 002, 15 credits\*.
- Physical Geography - Remote Sensing and Geographical Information Systems (GIS), NGE 003, 15 credits\*.
- Physical Geography - Field course, NGE 004, 5 credits\*. This is our international field course and excursion (cf. Table 21)
- Physical Geography - Remote Sensing and Geographical Information Systems (GIS), NGE 010, 10 credits\*. For students from other departments and subjects.
- Physical Geography for Arts students, NGE 241, 10 credits\*.

(\*40 credits are equivalent to one year of full-time studies).

### *The International Courses and International Field Excursions – NGE-004*

The course derived from the earlier courses, which initially frequently used the Abisko area and Svalbard, focusing on slope processes and active periglacial processes under the leadership of Professors Harald Svensson, Anders Rapp and Associate Professor Jonas Åkerman.

Then, Tunisia and Kenya were visited by Anders Rapp and Jonas Åkerman as leaders, individually or together. In the early 1990s, Tunisia was used by Professors Anders Rapp, Jan O. Mattsson, and Ulf Helldén as leaders.

Associate Professor Jonas Åkerman used Kenya as the excursion and field course country from 1992 to 1995. Jonas Åkerman was then on assignments in Zambia and Africa from 1996 to 2000, and during this time, Lecturer Richard Åhman led one course in Kenya and Professors Anders Rapp and Jan O. Mattsson/Ulf Helldén led the courses in Tunisia from 1997 to 1999. (Table 9.2).

During the 1990s, Kenya and Svalbard were frequently used following contacts and the local experiences gained by Professor Anders Rapp and Associate Professor Jonas Åkerman.

In some years, these international courses were given twice a year, in Svalbard in June/July and Kenya in February, with both undergraduate students and Students participating, as in 1993 and 1994.

Table 9.2. The international courses and excursions during the 1990s. It is often a combination of a PhD course and the “NGE 004, Physical Geography - field course”.

Year	REGION	LEADER
1990	TUNISIA	A. Rapp/J. O. Mattsson/U. Helldén
1991	TUNISIA	A. Rapp/J. O. Mattsson/U. Helldén
1991	POLAND	P. Schlyter
1992	KENYA	J. Åkerman
1993	KENYA & SVALBARD	J. Åkerman
1994	KENYA & SVALBARD	J. Åkerman
1995	KENYA	J. Åkerman
1996	KENYA	R. Åhman
1997	TUNISIA	U. Helldén/U. Mårtensson
1998	TUNISIA	U. Helldén/U. Mårtensson
1999	TUNISIA	U. Helldén/U. Mårtensson

### *Studies in Geography*

In the 1990s, Geography courses were offered through a collaboration between the Physical Geography and Human/economic geography departments. These courses had their own course code but did not have a separate schedule, so students had to follow the courses offered by the Physical and Human/economic geography departments, respectively.

Typically, students would take the first semester in Physical Geography, including Cartography and Geodesy, Geology and Geomorphology, and Meteorology and Climatology. Then, in the second semester, they would take Human/Economic Geography courses, covering topics such as Population Geography, Urban Geography, Economic Geography, Regional Geography, and a Field Course. If a student wanted to pursue more than 40 credits, they could opt for a third semester specialising in either Physical or Human/Economic Geography.

Once again, these specialized courses had their own course code but not a separate schedule, so students had to follow the other courses offered by the respective departments.

### *“The Geography “catastrophe” 1993-1994”*

During the 1990s, all admittance to Universities was centrally arranged, and the courses were advertised in a course catalogue where all details about the courses were outlined. This included the requirements for admittance. Still, a digital system was not in place, and all applications were sent in by surface mail to a central National admittance unit. In 1993-1994, the introductory geography course was advertised as “Admittance -no requirements except the general one *for admittance to University*”. This was, of course, a mistake by one of the directors of studies, N.N. (not me!!), who had not proofread the catalogue carefully enough, and we got 1500 applicants who all had to be accepted, by law, with no excuses!



Figure 9.43. The Olympen concert hall during an ABBA concert. Here, the introductory meeting in Geography was held in 1993 with just about as many students. (*Photo from Lotten Bergman 2014*)

The planning ordeal that began to gather all these students in one lecture hall can be imagined. The University’s central administration intervened with additional funds and assisted in securing large auditoriums in Lund and Malmö, such as the City Halls, cinemas, and the Malmö Opera House. Ultimately, we were able to rent the “Olympen” concert hall in the eastern part of Lund, which has a capacity of 2,500 and had hosted numerous famous artists since 1971. Now, in 1993, the geography teachers were present (Fig. 9.43).

Fortunately, “only” 750 students attended the introductory meeting, yet it was still a significant task to manage and remember. By dividing these 750 students into smaller groups, we could guide them through their first semester of Geography.

All available staff members participated in delivering lectures and conducting exercises. Many young PhD students experienced their first challenging opportunity in lecturing

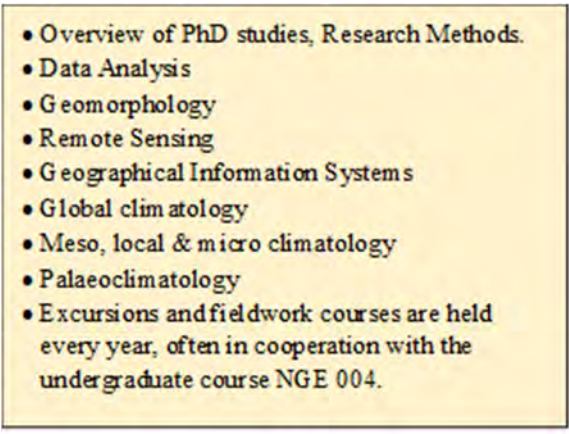
during this course. The department's copy machines were used extensively and had to be replaced with new ones. The caretaker and technician, Preben Nørgaard Nielsen, worked bravely and tirelessly; surprisingly, he survived. Despite various challenges, student dropouts were insignificant, and the demand for Geography students remained high for several years. We can also proudly state that we elevated the standard of geography education for Swedish students a few notches.

### *Courses within the PhD programme*

The “*Tham reform*” was an education reform implemented in Sweden in 1997/1998. Then, the rules for doctoral education at the universities changed. The then Minister of Education, Carl Tham, emphasized, among other things, that it should become illegal to spend more than four active years as a doctoral student. In addition, organized study funding was introduced as a requirement for admission.

This meant that applying for a postgraduate education became, in practice, the equivalent to applying for a doctoral position or study grant. This also meant that basically no PhD-students could be accepted if the department and/or its senior staff had no research funds that included PhD posts. It also put pressure upon the departments that they should be able to offer enough PhD courses so that the students could fill their quota of PhD courses during a four-year period. It was decided and allocated funds so that our department could arrange on a regular base, but not annually, the following courses and subjects during the 1990s.

In addition, the Ph.D. Students had to look nationally and internationally for other relevant courses to supplement the local supply.

- 
- Overview of PhD studies, Research Methods.
  - Data Analysis
  - Geomorphology
  - Remote Sensing
  - Geographical Information Systems
  - Global climatology
  - Meso, local & micro climatology
  - Palaeoclimatology
  - Excursions and fieldwork courses are held every year, often in cooperation with the undergraduate course NGE 004.

## 9.6 Cooperation with the Teachers' Training Colleges.

Throughout the history of the department, there was important cooperation with the teachers' training institutions in the region. The earliest cooperation was with the primary school women's teacher's seminar in Lund. This started in 1882 in rented premises at Finngatan where the Sketch Museum is today. On and off, staff from the geography department gave lectures in geography until it was closed down in 1934. A more important cooperation started with the "Lund seminar for elementary school teachers," which opened in 1918 within the area where the main Lund Hospital is today (Fig. 9.44).



Figure 9.44. The old elementary school seminar building in the 1960s. Today, it is within the University Hospital area and used for administration. (*Photo Sydsvenska Medicinhistoriska Sällskapet*)

The elementary school seminar system in Sweden was in use from 1862 to 1968. It was an educational institution that trained elementary school teachers and, from 1961, primary school teachers. Many geographers from the department trained here or became lecturers in geography during the period it was operating up to 1968. The seminar building (Gamla seminariet) was taken over by the administration of the Lund Hospital in 1980 and is now an integrated part of the hospital complex.

In the 1950s and 1960s, this form of education began to be replaced by teacher training colleges such as the one in Malmö.

This change followed a government decision in 1959 to establish a teacher training college in Malmö. It was the second teacher training college to be established in Sweden after Stockholm.

In 1960, it became an independent teacher training college. Later, in 1977, the Teacher Training College and the Academy of Music formed a branch within Lund University. From 1983, the Teacher Training College became an administered unit within the university. Over the years, the Teacher Training College added new teacher education programs, including one for teachers in Geography.



Figure 9.45. Activities outside the old elementary school seminar in 1943. In the left picture, in dark suit, is amanuensis Herbert Blond. (Photo. Hans Åkerman -43)

Associate Professor Folke Längnert (1915-2000), a human geographer, was in charge of the geography courses in Malmö for many years. Lecturers from the human and physical geographical departments in Lund assisted with the classes and geography methodology training. When Folke Längnert retired in 1982, Lund's involvement increased. New courses were developed to better fit into the academic course system at Lund University. Despite the low status of the subject Geography, students were now able to combine courses offered by the departments of Physical and Human/Economic Geography to receive a comprehensive background for their pedagogical methodology training in Geography.

A major part of the teaching duties, such as Associate Professor Sven Behrens, Lecturer Richard Åhman, Lecturer Bo Malmström, and Associate Professor Jonas Åkerman, was often allocated to the geography courses in Malmö.

When Malmö University was established on July 1st, 1998, the Teacher Training College became a part of it. Teacher education became a branch of the Malmö University Faculty of Education and Society, focusing on natural science, mathematics, and society. The premises are now located in the "Orkanen" building on Universitetsholmen in Malmö. During the 1990s and early 2000s, new courses were developed by lecturer Inge-Marie Svensson to enhance cooperation between Lund and Malmö. This effort aimed to elevate the reputation and status of teacher education and increase its academic standing. Inge-Marie Svensson became our liaison officer and involved several staff members from our department in teaching and supervision.



Figure 9.46. University lecturer Per Schubert from the Teachers Training College at Malmö University. (*Photo. Malmö Universitet*)

The importance of the new technologies of remote sensing and GIS made the Teacher Training College in Malmö install a post as a lecturer in Physical Geography with a focus on teaching geography, earth science, statistics, sustainable development, RS and GIS, and didactics within the teacher's education programs. This post is now filled with one of our former PhD students, Associate Professor Per Schubert (Fig. 9.42). He also teaches societal planning and environmental management students in geographical information systems (GIS).

## 9.7 Premises

The department faced increasing challenges due to limited space for staff and equipment, which were spread out across five different buildings. Long-standing plans had been in place to establish a GEOCENTRUM to house the Geology, Physical Geography, and Human/Economic Geography departments. As these plans became more urgent, it was decided to proceed with realising the GEOCENTRUM between 2000 and 2003.

### 9.7.1 The new Geocentrum

The project involved a new center formation in the junction of the Sölvegatan and Gerdagatan within the Sölve and Saxo units. The previously scattered departments at many units should now be gathered in the rebuilt and newly built premises. Geocentrum should be created by rebuilding two university buildings, the “Pharmakologen” from 1924 and the “Old Ecology House” from 1937, and a newly built extension next to the “Old Ecology House” along Sölvegatan. The construction start should be 2000-03 and completion estimated to be in 2003-04. The center should include the Department of Geology, the Department of Physical Geography with Ecosystem Sciences, and the Department of Human Geography and Economic Geography.

The old Ecology House, which included teaching rooms, staff rooms, study rooms, and a laboratory, was to remain divided into its two wings but was extensively renovated. The “Pharmakologen” has mainly teaching rooms but also one large common auditorium and several smaller workrooms and offices on the upper floors. Nearly 500 students and 170 employees will have their workplace in the Geocentrum.



Figure 9.47. As the new GEOCENTRUM developed, Physical Geography was mainly allocated to the new red brick building along Sölvegatan. (Photo. J Åkerman -21)

The initiated collaboration between geology, physical geography, and plant ecology/biology has aroused great interest around Europe, and the Geocentrum was already in the planning stage in the late 1990s, a significant model for collaboration and potential multidisciplinary platforms for work between different departments and subjects. The collaboration between physical geography and plant ecology/biology that started with the new Geocentrum went smoothly and efficiently, but the collaboration with Geology crashed after a brief period of trials.

## 9.8 Staff

### 9.8.1 Professor Ander Rapp (1927–1998)

Anders Rapp was a professor from 1977 to 1991, when he retired at 64. It has become a tradition for professors to retire at the earliest allowable age rather than stay on for as long as possible. Like his predecessor, he remained an emeritus, publishing papers, participating in all department-related activities, and maintaining his international assignments and obligations during the 1990s. One of the much-appreciated annual events at the department, which continued as long as he lived, was his and his wife Birgit's "advent coffee" party at their home in Kjällarkroken, Lund.

### 9.8.2 Professor Jan O. Mattson (1930-2020)

Jan O. Mattson (JO) was a professor between 1991 and 1998, when he retired at 68. He continues as before and now with a large group of new Ph.D. Students (Fig. 9.48 & Table 9.2). The climatology group has widened its research interests and now also includes regional climatology (i.e., Rainfall in Kenya by Lars Barring) and various climate change questions.

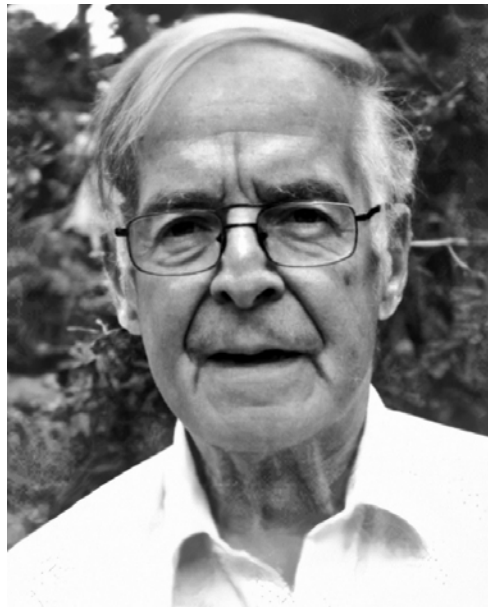


Figure 9.48. Prof. Jan O. Mattson in 2015 at the age of 85. (Photo Private collection)

See also above under the section the “Climatological workgroup.”

JO continued to develop and expand research in local and microclimatology, integrating new technology and applications related explicitly to Nordic conditions and limited resources. Additionally, his scientific work exhibited a uniquely broad spectrum, incorporating intriguing geomorphological applications alongside micro- and local climatology, general meteorology, and advanced atmospheric optics.

A broad mind in his subject overview and an unusually strong curiosity meant that JO often found himself on the front line in new, sometimes unexpected areas by adopting new technologies and discovering novel applications for existing ones. He was extremely inventive and innovative. This could apply civilian applications to military thermography, schlieren optics, wind tunnel experiments, and detailed beach geomorphology (Mattsson, 2012). His expertise contributed to his frequent involvement in community investigations before road planning, housing, residential development, and in agriculture and forestry.

JO's personality and remarkable interdisciplinary perspective, combined with a range of deep special interests that he elegantly and seamlessly integrated into the subject of Physical Geography, resemble those of a true Renaissance person. Jan O. Mattsson was also a member of the Royal Forest and Agricultural Academy (*Kungliga skogs- och lantbruksakademien*) and the Royal Physiographic Society, (*Kungliga Fysiografiska Sällskapet i Lund*), and SSAG (*Svenska Sällskapet för Antropologi och Geografi*) for many years.

In 2004, Jan O Mattsson was awarded the Johan August Wahlberg silver medal by the Swedish Society for Anthropology and Geography (SSAG) for many years as editor-in-chief of the international journal *Geographical Annals*, Series A.

As mentioned above, JO was a unifying force between the Swedish Meteorological Society South and Lund University for many years. This was an essential connection between meteorological science and its practical applications and between teaching and research in meteorology at Swedish Universities, not only in Lund.

### 9.8.3 Professor Anders Lindroth (1948-20xx)

Professor Ander Lindroth was the second professor after Anders Rapp to come from and receive his training from a department other than Lund University. He was a professor between 1998 and 2015, a period of unprecedented development of both scientific quality and volume, and he led the development and modernization of training at all levels of our department.

Anders Lindroth was born on October 28th, 1948, in Vidsel, northern Sweden. He started his academic studies in Umeå in 1972 with an MSc in Physics and Mathematics.



Figure 9.49. A young and beautiful professor, Anders Lindroth, in 1971. (*Photo by Kurth Perttu.*)

Anders Lindroth's post-graduate was a PhD in Hydrology in 1984 at Uppsala University. Still, he had his significant activities at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences in Uppsala, where he got his associate professor status in 1987. His main field of research was processes governing mass and energy exchanges in the soil-plant-atmosphere system with special emphasis on forest ecosystems. Uptake and emission of greenhouse gases and links to the climate system, including effects of climate change. From 1989 to 1995, Anders Lindroth held a research post in biogeophysics at NFR, and he was a senior lecturer at SLU from 1995 to 1998. His background was modern and timely in the present climate change scenario, fitting well into the position when he became the professor chair at Lund in 1998.

In Lund, he set up his office at the "V-huset" and was quickly integrated into the department during a busy period. He arrived during the final stages of planning and constructing our new GEOCENTRUM, among other things.

Anders Lindroth came after Associate Professor Ulf Helldén was Head of the Department of Physical Geography from 1994-1998, a period when Professor Jan O. Mattsson had the chair but had left the position as Prefect to get more time for research during his last years before retirement. The setup was good in many aspects, but conflicts between the prefect and the staff made the situation complicated. Fortunately, Professor Anders Lindroth took on the responsibility as Head of the Department when he arrived in 1998, with Associate Professor Ulf Helldén as deputy.



Figure 9.50. Professor Anders Lindroth in the 2020-ies when he is interviewed as Professor Emeritus and featured in the documentary “A Tale from the Woods”. Anders speaks about carbon emissions from forest clear cuts and provides a glimpse of the ICOS research station in Hyltemossa. (Photo by LUM.)

The tenure of Professor Anders Lindroth has been a significant success for our department at all levels. We have taken pride in witnessing his and his students' results and achievements. In 2000, he became a Member of the Royal Physiographic Society in Lund, and in 2008, a Member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences in Stockholm. He was also appointed as a Member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences in Stockholm that same year. In 2018, he was honored with a Doctor honoris causa from Helsinki University, Finland.

Professor Anders Lindroth has also received several awards, including sharing the Nobel Peace Prize in 2007 with the IPCC, being awarded the 'Björkenska priset' by Uppsala University in December 2012, and receiving the 'Norbert Gerbier-Mumm International Award 2012 by WMO.

His dynamic period up to his retirement in 2015 and the years 2000 to 2020 are a testament to his remarkable contributions, and we leave the details of this period to future historians.

## 9.9 Faculty Staff

### 9.9.1 Professors by title

#### *Ulf Helldén (1945-20xx)*

Ulf Helldén was a University lecturer and Associate Professor in Physical Geography during all of the 1990s. He is a Principal Researcher at the faculty research program at Lund University from 1988 up to 1994. He is the president of the board of Lund Team AB, a departmental-connected consultancy company on land resources assessment, monitoring, and integrated analysis of tropical environments from 1988 to 2000.



Figure 9.51. Professor Ulf Helldén as emeritus. (*Photo LUM 2010*)

Ulf Helldén was elected Head of the Department from 1994 to 1998, the last part of Prof. Jan O. Mattsson's term as chair. He was then deputy head of the department after Professor Anders Lindroth took over in 1998 and up to 2001.

Ulf Helldén retired in 2012.

### 9.9.2 Associate Professors

#### *Sandy Harrison*

Associate Professor Sandy Harrison spent most of the 1990s in the department before returning to the University of Reading in the UK, where she became a professor of global paleoclimates and biogeochemical cycles in the Department of Geography and Environmental Science.

#### *Karna Lidmar Bergström. (1940-xxxx)*

Karna Lidmar-Bergström was appointed an associate professor at Lund University in May 1990. She was born in Halmstad in 1940. After graduating from Halmstad in 1959, she enrolled at Lund University and graduated there with an MSc in 1964. Karna Lidmar-Bergström then attended the Teacher Training College from 1965 to 1966, worked as a student at Lund City Library in the Spring of 1967, and then went on to the Royal School Board's library school from 1967 to 1968. She then returned to Lund

University and graduated with a PhD in 1982 on a thesis upon which SSAG awarded her the Alfort price.

Karna Lidmar-Bergström moved to Stockholm University in 1994 and continued as an Associate professor and lecturer until 2000, when she was appointed a Professor. 2004 she was elected to the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences board.



Figure 9.52. Karna Lidmar Bergström when she was appointed honorary doctor at Gothenburg University in 2018. *(Photo submitted by Karna herself)*

Professor Karna Lidmar-Bergström received the Björkénka price from Uppsala University in 2006. In 2018, she was awarded the title of doctor honoris at Gothenburg University (Fig. 9.48). In 2020, the Swedish Society for Anthropology and Geography (SSAG) awarded her the Johan August Wahlbergs medal in gold. Karna Lidmar Bergström received the medal from HMK Carl XVI Gustaf in a ceremony at the Royal Castle in April 2020.



Figure 9.53. Karna Lidmar Bergström when she received the Johan August Wahlbergs medal in gold from HMK Carl XVI Gustaf in 2020. In the background the chairman, Thomas Boren, and secretary, Jonas Åkerman, of SSAG. *(Photo Fredrik Sandberg TT)*

*Jonas Åkerman (1945-xx)*

From 1985 and up to retirement, Jonas Åkerman was a senior lecturer in Earth science - especially physical geography. He became an Associate Professor in 1988 and was Director of Studies from 1990 to 1995.



Figure 9.54. Field course in Kenya in 1993. A-D studies in soil and water conservation at the University of Nairobi. E before and F during the ascent of Mount Kenya. Students in the pictures are Patrik Klintonberg, Patrik Bremborg, Ingrid Mårtensson, Therese Josephsson and Camilla Jönsson. (Photo J. Åkerman -93)

In 1990, Jonas Åkerman worked on a 3-month consultancy mission for SIDA in Kenya to evaluate the SAREC-supported SIDA-financed Soil and Water Conservation programme at the University of Nairobi. In 1994, he conducted a similar consultancy for SIDA in Kenya to evaluate SIDA's support to the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute and the University of Nairobi.

Between 1992 and 1995, Associate Professor Jonas Åkerman led four field courses in Kenya and two in Svalbard with small groups of students at the MSc- and PhD-level during the 1990s.

In 1995, he took on a long-term assignment in Zambia as a Senior Land Husbandry Advisor at the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries in Lusaka. During his absence, deputy lecturers, especially Bo. Malmström was assigned by the "home staff" to fill the vacancy.

Together with this Jonas Åkerman is also the Team Leader for the UN/Sida financed Land Management and Conservation Farming Project in Zambia 1995-2000. Upon returning to the department in mid-2000, he returned to the post of senior lecturer.

In 2007, Jonas Åkerman received the pedagogic prize awarded by the student organization within the Faculty of Science.

He retired in 2014.

#### *Lennart Olsson (1955-xxxx)*

Dr. Lennart Olsson was a long-serving lecturer in the remote sensing group. He served as deputy for Ulf Helldén and co-supervised most of the PhD students within the group after obtaining his associate professor status. In the late 1990s, the university chancellor assigned him to assist in managing, organising, and developing the MICLU unit and the LUMES course. LUMES stands for Lund University Master's in Environmental Science, an independent program developed for an interdisciplinary and internationally excellent educational and research environment.

Lennart Olsson organized and expanded the MICLU unit and the LUMES course program from 2000 to 2003, when it changed its organization within the University and became the Lund University Centre for Sustainability Studies, LUCSUS (cf. above). During the formation of LUCSUS, he also strengthened the bonds with the Department of Physical Geography by engaging Phil. Lic. Ann Bergman-Åkerman as communicator. Ann Bergman-Åkerman later worked as an unofficial deputy for the first ten years of LUCSUS's operation.

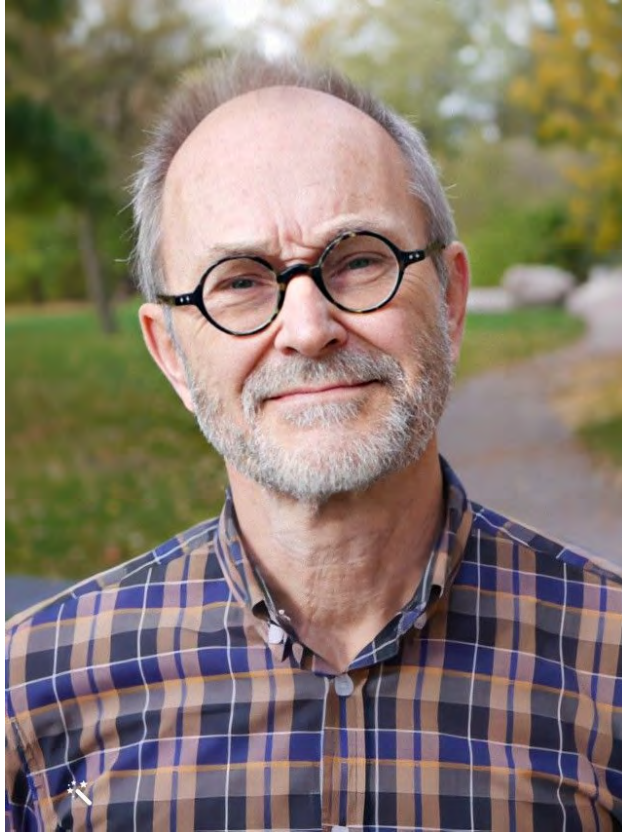


Figure 9.55. A recent picture of Professor Lennart Olsson. (*Photo Ann Åkerman -2016*)

From 2016 to 2023, Ann Bergman-Åkerman was the elected deputy director under Professor Emily Boyd, the second director of LUCSUS.

Accordingly, Lennart Olsson left the department when he became the founding director of MICLU/LUCSUS. As such, he became extensively engaged in international assignments like” Lead Author for the chapter on Livelihoods and Poverty in IPCC’s 5th Assessment Report 2011-14 and the chapter on Land Degradation in the special IPCC report on Climate Change and Land (SRCCL), during 2017-19. LUCID – Lund University Centre of Excellence for Integration of Social and Natural Dimensions of Sustainability. LUCID is a Linnaeus program the Swedish Research Council sponsored from 2008 to 2018. The Centre coordinates LUCID for Sustainability Studies at Lund University (LUCSUS). Linnaeus Grants are awarded to exceptionally strong environments that perform research of the highest international quality and aim at innovative research.

### *Lars Barring (1957-20xx)*

After his PhD in 1988 on the thesis “*Aspects of daily rainfall climate relevant to soil erosion in Kenya*,” Lars Barring continued to work at the department, mainly in association with J. O. Mattsson. He was assistant supervisor to many of Mattsson’s Ph.D. students. Lars Barring continued with his studies.

- Historic climates and climate extremes
- Analysis and evaluation of climate model data
- Climate variations and extremes
- Historic climatology

During 1989–1990, Lars Barring was a Postdoctoral Fellow at the Climatic Research Unit, University of East Anglia, on a scholarship funded by the Swedish Natural Science Research Council (NFR). He worked on a project titled “Climate Variations and Extremes, Africa.”



Figure 9.56. Associate Professor Lars Barring here with Lena Lindström, climate researchers at SMHI and Sweden delegates at the UN’s climate panel at Yokohama in 2014. Seen in the background is also amanuensis Herbert Blond. (Photo Camilla Widebeck/Sveriges Radio)

During 1990–1998, Lars was a senior research associate (forskarassistent) responsible for course development and lecturing in meteorology and climatology. Responsible also for course development and was assistant supervisor of doctoral students under Jan O. Mattsson and Anders Lindroth.

Lars Barring had major research assignments like the Lund University lead scientist in EU-ADVICE (1996-1998) and the Lund University lead scientist in EU-WEELS (1998-2002). From 1998–2010, he was a University lecturer at Lund University and served as director of studies.

Later, from 2002 to 2004, Lars Bärring was the lead scientist at Lund University in EU-MICE and Lund University lead scientist at EU-ENSEMBLES between 2005 and 2009. He was also the Lund University host partner EU/Marie Curie-STATME between 2006 and 2009.

Lars Bärring started early cooperation with SMHI, and in 2004, he became a Research Scientist at the Rossby Centre, SMHI headquarters in Norrköping. Dealing with i.e.

- Analysis and evaluation of climate model data, extremes, and variability
- Impact studies and application of climate model data, interaction with stakeholders and users
- Development of national climate scenarios as well as tailored climate products
- Expert support and major data provider to the Government Climate and Vulnerability Inquiry 2005-2007.
- In 2006–2008 Head of Rossby Centre, SMHI dealing with
- Overall research group management, personnel, and budget responsibility
- SMHI lead scientist for EU-GENESIS (2009-2014)
- Scientific Partner in Mistra-Swecia, Phase I and Phase II
- Swedish National Focal Point for IPCC (2014-2016)
- SMHI lead scientist and Work Package leader EU-CLIP-C (2014-2016)
- Participated in many EU, Nordic, and national research projects.

### *Rolf Nyberg (1948- xx)*

Rolf Nyberg was appointed as an associate professor of physical geography at Lund University in 1991. He was born in Stockholm in 1948, graduated from Karlskrona in 1967, and received his bachelor's degree in Stockholm in 1973. He came to Lund in 1974 and had Professor Anders Rapp as his mentor and supervisor. He received his PhD in 1986, specialising in physical geography and Arctic and Subarctic slope processes.

From 1986 to 1989, Rolf Nyberg served as a research assistant and junior lecturer in earth science, especially physical geography. From 1990 to 1991, he was a deputy lecturer and, in 1991, appointed an associate professor.



Figure 9.57. Rolf Nyberg during fieldwork in the Abisko area in 1978. (Photo J. Åkerman - 78)

After being appointed associate professor of physical geography at Lund University in 1991, he left the department and, from July 1992, held a position as a senior lecturer in physical geography at the University of Karlstad.

Nyberg's research has focused on landslide processes in the mountains and periglacial geomorphology, especially the connection between climate and landforms. He has also edited several issues of the magazine *Geografiska Annaler Serie A - Physical Geography*, for SSAG.

### 9.9.3 Lecturers

#### *C. Richard Åhman (1937-2008)*

Long-time serving lecturer Richard Åhman holds one of the permanent senior lecturer posts. He was a lecturer from 1990 to 1999, and during those periods, he also served as director of studies. He took over the main lecturing duties from Associate Professor Åke Hillefors, lecturing in general earth science and geomorphology during all of the 1990s. Lecturer Richard Åhman also has a major part of his lecturing allocated for the middle school geography teachers at the Teacher Training College in Malmö.

Lecturer Richard Åhman became director of studies after Associate Professor Sven Behrens in 1986 and was also succeeded as such by Jonas Åkerman in 1992. Richard Åhman retired in 2004 after having been at the department since 1959 when he got his first post as third amanuensis.

Richard Åhman died on November 14<sup>th</sup>, 2008.

### *Peter Schlyter (1955-20xx)*

Peter Schlyter's thesis, "Palaeo-wind abrasion in southern Scandinavia: field and laboratory studies," was ready 1995. After his PhD, he held positions as a junior lecturer (research, externally funded) 100% 1995 to 1997 at the Dept. of Physical Geography and Lecturer (research, externally funded) 100% 1997 to 1998 at the Dept. of Geology, Lund University.

Peter Schlyter later moved to the University of Stockholm and the Department of Physical Geography and served many years as a senior lecturer there at the Dept of Physical Geography; he was also the Director of Environmental Studies from 2002 – 2013. Peter Schlyter later became a Professor of Environmental Spatial Planning at the Department of Spatial Planning, Blekinge Institute of Technology, Karlskrona, Sweden.

### *Kristina Blennow (1960-20xx)*

Kristina Blennow was a junior University lecturer, at 50%, during the period 1993 – 1994 as she is a PhD student. She graduated at the PhD-level in 1997, and after that, she had her main posts as a senior lecturer and Professor at the Dept. of Landscape Architecture, Planning, and Management (LAPM), SLU, Alnarp. Kristina Blennow has partly come back to the department as a Professor and visiting researcher in joint projects at our department.

### *Karin Hall-Könyves (1958-20xx)*

Karin Hall-Könyves got her PhD on a thesis "*Remote sensing of cultivated lands in the south of Sweden*" in 1988. She stayed at the department after PhD, and held various posts as research assistant, Lecturer, Researcher on special grants, etc. She soon got an assistant professor title and, later, in 2016, also a full professor title.

Karin Hall-Könyves became one of the more important staff members during the 1990-ies and was especially important in advocating and participation in projects with an ecological connection. As such she became a front figure when the department merged with a section of the Ecological department and the formation of the new department of "Physical Geography and Ecosystem Analysis". It was (later renamed to "Physical Geography and Ecosystem Sciences".

Karin Hall-Könyves was an assistant and postgraduate student at the Department between 1982 and 1988. She stayed at the department after achieving her PhD and held various posts as a research assistant, Lecturer, Researcher on special project grants, etc., between 1988 and 1992. In 1992, she got a post as a Senior lecturer at the

Department of Landscape Planning (LP), Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU), in Alnarp.



Figure 9.58. Karin Hall Könyves and Eva Ahlcrona passing the Adventelva River during a PhD -course in Svalbard in July 1979. To the right, partly hidden (for good reasons), is amanuensis Herbert Blond. (*Photo. J. Åkerman 1979*)

She held that up to 1997. She returned to the department in 1997 for a senior lecturer post, was the director of undergraduate studies between 1997 and 2009, and was deputy head of the Department of Earth and Ecosystem Sciences, LU. 2010-2011, and Head of Department 2012-2017, and from 2018, Pro-Dean responsible for undergraduate and master's education, Faculty of Science, Lund University.

Presently, in 2024, she is a researcher within the project “BECC - Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in a Changing Climate”.



Figure 9.59. Karin Hall-Könyves. (*Photo LU*)

### *H. Jonas Åkerman (1945-20xx)*

Associate Professor Jonas Åkerman was a senior lecturer throughout the 1990-ies and functioned as such from 1990-1995 (cf. above). In 1995, he got his third long-time

overseas assignment, now again in Africa and this time in Zambia. During the leave of absence, various deputy lecturers were assigned from the “home staff” to fill his post, among these Ulrik Mårtensson.



Figure 9.60. Fieldwork at the foothill slopes of the Mt. Sersare, Eastern Province, Zambia. within the “Land Management and Conservation Farming Project” area in Zambia. To the left is regional project manager Mr. Charlton Piri. In the car, hidden by shadows, is Amanuensis Herbert Blond. (Photo. J. Åkerman 1999)

His assignment in Zambia was as Senior Land Husbandry Advisor at the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries Lusaka, Zambia. Together with this, Jonas Åkerman was also a Team Leader for the UN/Sida financed Land Management and Conservation Farming Project in Zambia, 1995-2000. Upon returning to the department in mid-2000, he returned to the post as senior lecturer.

From 2000 to 2024, he became a board member (for physical geography) and secretary for Svenska Sällskapet for Antropologi och Geografi, SSAG, and also a board member of the National Committee for Geography of the Royal Academy of Sciences.

He retired in 2014 but continued leading the introductory course NGEA or excursions up to 2024 and maintained the assignments with SSAG and the National Committee for Geography of the Royal Academy of Sciences.



Figure 9.61. Associate professor Jonas Åkerman led a coastal excursion near Löderup in 2011. In the blue cap, in the middle of the group, is Amanuensis Herbert Blond. (Photo Susanna Olsson -11)

### *Harry Lankreijer (1964-xxxx)*

Harry Lankreijer joined the department at the same time as Prof. Anders Lindroth. He studies greenhouse gases and the current carbon balance of Sweden's forested area, focusing on its sensitivity and relations to global change. Harry Lankreijer has been a permanent Senior Lecturer in Physical Geography and Ecosystem Sciences since 1998. He was the director of studies between 2010 and 2012.

### *Petter Pilesjö (1961-20xx)*

Petter Pilesjö was mainly affiliated with the GIS centre during the 1990s and is the leading figure in its development into a leading national and local Lund University GIS centre. He leads the development towards a multidisciplinary service, teaching, and research unit of the highest international standard and with a wide network of international cooperating partners.



Figure 9.62. Petter Pilesjö as PhD-student in 1986. Here with Kerstin Alström during a field course in the Abisko mountains. (Photo Ann Bergman-Åkerman -86)

Petter Pilesjö has held posts as a lecturer and senior lecturer and achieved associate professor and professor titles. He has also been the Director of the centre since 1995. He is the leader of several research projects and supervises several PhD students.

### *Lars R. Eklundh (1960-20xx)*

Lars Eklundh spent the first half of the 1990s as PhD- student working on his project “AVHRR NDVI for Monitoring and Mapping of Vegetation and Drought in East African Environments.” The thesis was ready in 1996. Lars Eklundh is one of the researchers who stayed in the department on various research projects and at various posts and developed into a key person within the staff during the 1990s.

Lars Eklundh got his BSc in Earth Science and Physical Geography in 1985. Then, he had an essential overseas assignment with UNEP in Kenya as a Junior Professional

Officer and was one of the important contributors to the “World Atlas of Desertification” (Cherlet et al., 2018). The thesis, “*AVHRR NDVI for Monitoring and Mapping of Vegetation and Drought in East African Environments*” was ready in 1996.

Lars Eklundh worked at the department as a postdoctoral fellow and temporary senior lecturer from 1996 to 1998. He became an associate professor in 2005 and held a senior lecturer position from 2003 to 2012. He was an important researcher and resource at the department and was awarded the title of professor in 2012. His responsibilities include 70% research, 20% administration, and 10% teaching.



Figure 9.63. Professor Lars Eklundh. (Photo LUM)

Lars Eklundh led several projects starting in 1997 and secured approximately 50 million SEK funding from organizations such as the Swedish National Space Board, the Swedish Research Council FORMAS, and the Crafoord Foundation. He served as the project leader for the SITES Spectral Thematic Centre for UAV and spectral data collection and processing from 2015 to 2017 and 2018 to 2022. Additionally, he was the founder of the NordSpec spectral data collection infrastructure. He also co-founded and was a member of the Lund University UAV collaboration initiative from 2018 to 2020. Professor Lars Eklundh has also been the acting head of the department during periods.

#### *Michael Runnström (1958-20xx).*

Micael Runnström began his PhD studies in 1995 and completed his dissertation in 2003. During this time, he took on various roles and responsibilities. He worked as an

amanuensis at 50%, managing the GIS computer lab (including software and hardware) and overseeing the administration of paper maps.

Additionally, Micael Runnström served as a "Research engineer," and his tasks included reading and preparing digital satellite data stored on VAX tapes. Subsequently, Micael Runnström became a deputy junior lecturer in GIS and RS (100%). In 2003, he published his thesis titled "*Land Degradation and Mitigation in Northern China: Evaluated from the Biological Production.*" After obtaining his PhD, he secured a permanent full-time lecturer position in GIS and RS at the GIS centre.

### *Jonas Ardö (1963-20xx)*

His thesis, "Remote Sensing of Forest Decline in the Czech Republic", *was ready in* 1998, and Jonas stayed at the department. Before his PhD, he had been a Teacher on the hour in Programming, Remote Sensing, Geographical Information Systems, Computer Science, Surveying, and Cartography. Development of teaching during 1990-93. Part-time lecturer by the hour in geography and development of computer-based teaching media (GIS) in physical and human geography. Research Engineer with part-time teaching or 100% research duties, Junior researcher, etc.

His research focuses on African drylands, specifically Sudan and Senegal, their soils and vegetation, greenhouse gas fluxes, carbon balance, and connections to climate change problems. He was appointed a permanent lecturer in 2005 after being appointed an Associate professor (Docent) in 2004. He has been the Director of PhD and research studies since 2012.



Figure 9.64. Docent Jonas Ardö. (Photo Gunnar Menander LUM)

### *Ulrik Mårtensson (1958-20xx)*

With Professors Ulf Helldén and Ander Rapp as supervisors, he initially, in the 1980s, had three different projects: 1.) Mapping water storage in the snow by remote sensing. Remote sensing as input in hydrological modelling, 1983. 2.) Application of remote sensing in the study of the influence of soil and water conservation on run-off in the Ewaso Ngiro basin in central Kenya, 1984-1985. This was then again changed to 3.) Impact of land use changes and the effect of soil and water conservation programs on the environment in semiarid central Tunisia. Erosion and salinization measurements. Remote sensing and Geographical Information Systems, 1985-1993. These were still ongoing and were planned to be ready during 1990-ies.

Parallel to his PhD work Ulrik also published several research papers and is engaged in several consultancy, development and cooperation projects, especially in the developing countries in Africa and the Middle East like with the Swedish Environment Agency, the Lund University/Sida/Sarec research project in Tanzania, the Swedish Ministry of Higher Education, Education, Audio-visual and Culture Executive Agency of the European Commission, the Lund University and European Commission – TEMPUS program, and the SIPU/DUMECO/Sida/UNDP, the EU INSPIRE project and the Swedish International Program Office for Education and Training etc.

However, Ulrik Mårtensson took on more teaching responsibilities and was promoted to lecturer in 1994, a position he still holds.



Figure 9.65. Lecturer Ulrik Mårtensson as field course leader and Associate Professor Jonas Åkerman in Iran 2009. Bent and with the blue hood jacket is Amanuensis H. Blond. (Photo J. Åkerman, -09)

In 2009, Ulrik Mårtensson won the Lund University Vice Chancellor's Prize for long-term sustainable Pedagogic development. In 2010, Lund University nominated him and awarded him the Swedish Foundation for International Cooperation in Research and Higher Education (STINT) fellowship within the Excellence in Teaching Program. Ulrik Mårtensson has also been a much-appreciated Director of studies since 2013.

*Maj-Lena Finnander Linderson (1960-xxxx)*

Maj-Lena Finnander Linderson was a PhD student during the 1990s but had several assignments in the department. She served in the map library from 1990 to 1993 and as a part-time lecturer. She did this parallel with being on maternity leave. The PhD thesis was ready in 2002. Maj-Lena Finnander Linderson remains in the department and has a permanent post as a senior lecturer. Today, she is a major resource as a researcher and teacher at our department and principal investigator within BECC: “Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services *in a Changing Climate*” at the Centre for Environmental and Climate Science (CEC). She is also a researcher within MERGE: “*Modelling the Regional and Global Earth system*”. Maj-Lena Finnander Linderson was enrolled as scientific coordinator 2011 to 2015 and director, from 2016-2020, of the national research infrastructure ICOS Sweden 2011-2020

*Ann-Bergman Åkerman (1959-xxxx)*

Ann-Bergman Åkerman was a deputy lecturer from 1990 to 1995 with various teaching responsibilities. Then she went into consultancy and was assigned to Zambia as chief administrator for the UN/Sida-financed Land Management and Conservation Farming Project in Zambia from 1996 to 2000.



Figure 9.66. Ann Bergman-Åkerman as the chief administrator for the UN/Sida financed Land Management and Conservation Farming Project in Zambia, 1996-2000. (Photo J. Åkerman -2000)

Upon returning to the department in mid-2000, she was offered a post as a project assistant at the Lund city environmental unit, where she managed project work with wetland reclamation.

In 2005, she joined Professor Lennart Olsson within the newly formed LUCSUS, which now had its premises on the 4th and 5th floors of the renovated Farmakologen building, Geocentrum I. She was the deputy director of LUCSUS from 2016 to 2024.

*Peter Jönsson (1958-).*

Peter Jönsson has a BSc in Biology and Earth Science from 1980-84. Peter Jönsson also has 90 ECTS in Theoretical Philosophy. His PhD project and thesis: “*Wind climate during the instrumental period and recent wind erosion in southern Scandinavia*,” was ready in 1994. After his PhD, Peter Jönsson had several assignments as a lecturer and research engineer at the department during the period 1994 to 1998. His main duties were teaching in meteorology and climatology.

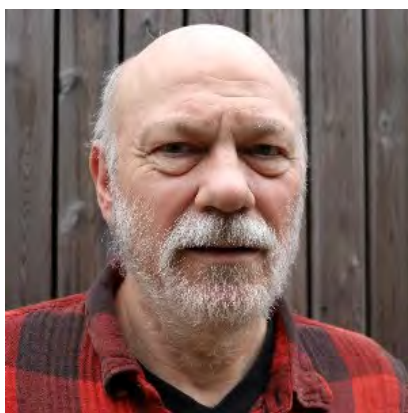


Figure 9.67. A recent picture of Dr. Peter Jönsson. (Photo Malmö University)

Peter Jönsson assumed a post at Malmö University in 1998 and is now the Research Coordinator at the Administration at Malmö University Executive Office (Fig. 9.67).

*Patrik Klintonberg. (1966-20xx)*

Patrik Klintonberg was a PhD-student 1996-1997. A preliminary PhD project on “Soil and resource degradation and environmental change in African drylands” was started. Parallel to his PhD studies from 1993 to 1994, he served as a lecturer by the hour, parallel with his PhD studies 1993 – 1994 and, without counting, Amanuensis Herbert Blond. He held one of the last Amanuensis posts at the department between 1995 and 1996.

After his MSc and as a PhD student, he got a Bilateral Assistant Expert job at the Desert Research Foundation of Namibia, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), from November 1997 to November 2000.

This developed into a job as Research and Training Coordinator, Namibia's Programme to Combat Desertification (Napcod), implemented by the Desert Research Foundation of Namibia, from December 2000 to June 2004. Later he held a post as Research and training coordinator, at the Desert Research Foundation of Namibia, from July 2004 to September 2012.



Figure 9.68. Senior lecturer and researcher Patrik Klintenberg. Without counting amanuensis Herbert Blond, he was the second to last amanuensis ever at the department after Micael Runnström. (*Photo MDU*)

Patrik Klintenberg changed his University to Stockholm and got a Doctoral degree in Physical Geography in 2008 on a thesis “More water less grass? An assessment of resource degradation and stakeholders' perceptions of environmental change in Ombuga grassland, northern Namibia”.

From 2012, Patrik Klintenberg was a Researcher and senior lecturer in environmental science and environmental engineering (100%) at the Department of Sustainable Environment and Construction at Mälardalen University, Västerås, Sweden.

Today Patrik Klintenberg is a senior lecturer at the Blekinge Institute of Technology.

#### 9.9.4 TA-staff during the 1990s

The number of technical and administrative (TA) staff is stable, but several retirements and staff changes occurred during the 1990s. More staff are also required at the centre and for the expanding local computerization, especially in teaching rooms (Table 9.3). Most of this expansion will occur in early 2000 and is omitted here.

### *Preben Nørgaard Nielsen (1937-2021)*

Between 1990 and 1998, he was a technician and caretaker. His offices and main equipment for day-to-day work, such as copying, were situated on the third floor of the old house at Sölvegatan 13. He retired in 1998.

Table 9.3. TA-staff during the 1990s.

NAME	Position	Period
Technical staff 1990-ies		
Preben Nørgaard	Technician	90–98
Lars Person	Technician	95–99
Tomas Nihlén	Photographer	90–99
Tore Torngren	Librarian	90–99
Elisiv Herbertson	Cartographer	90–92
Birgitta Fogelström	Secretary	90–95
Piotr Czarkowski	Clerk	90–99
Gert Sollenhammar	Clerk	90–98
Kerstin Löffler	Secretary	90–99
Inga Nelin	Administrator	1990
Eva Särbring	Administrator	90–99
Stefan Pinzke	Computer Eng.	90–94



Figure 9.69. Preben Nørgaard-Nielsen and Eva Särbring together with Dr Solveig Mårtensson during a garden party in 1989. (*Photo R. Laszlo*)

### *Lars Persson (19xx- xx)*

Lars Person replaced Preben Nørgaard-Nielsen as technician and caretaker in 1998. He became the new technician and caretaker, leading us into 2000 and the move to the new Geocentrum.

### *Tomas Nihlén (1943-2013)*

Dr. Tomas Nihlén had an education as a film photographer from the "Filmskolan" in Stockholm, where he studied between 1966 and 1968. After a period as a photographer, he started studies at Lund University and reached a PhD in 1990 on a thesis "*Eolean Processes in Southern Scandinavia and the Mediterranean Area*" (Nihlén, 1990):

Dr. Tomas Nihlén was acting 1st Photographer during the 1990-ies after Ulrik Mårtensson, parallel with participation in various projects run by Jan O. Mattsson. He also had some teaching assignments but could not get a permanent post at the department in Lund. Later he got lecturer posts at Växjö, Härnösand and Karlstad University. Dr. Tomas Nihlén retired in 2010 and died noticeably young in March 2013.



Figure 9.70. 1<sup>st</sup> Photographer and lecturer Dr. Thomas Nihlén. (Photo with permission from a private collection )

### *Tore Torngren (1950-xxxx)*

Tore Torngren, our librarian from 1990 to 99, was the first librarian with a proper educational background in library science. He reorganized our old-fashioned library, updating its filing and search systems and organizing it according to modern standards and proper computer use.

Tore Torngren was an appreciated and knowledgeable teacher for all of us. He assisted students, researchers, the SGÅ, the Geografiska Annalerna GAA editors, and the PhD students in proper writing, reference handling, etc. Tore later returned to the main University library, UB, as Planning Manager, Deputy Director of Libraries, and Manager of Coordination and Quality.

He retired as of July 1, 2017.

#### *Elisiv Herbertsson (1925-2017)*

Mrs. Elisiv Herbertsson continued with her work as a cartographer until 1992, copying maps and assisting the researchers in figure drawing for their paper manuscripts. Mrs. Elisiv Herbertsson went into age retirement in 1992.

#### *Inga Nelin (1923-2008)*

Inga Nelin was a long-time employee who knew everything about the department. It was often said that she knew too much about the older staff and thereby had a lot of influence. She continued as the important head of administration during 1990. Inga Nelin kept a special eye on Amanuensis Herbert Blond, who, with a fake social security number, had infiltrated the new computerized system, appeared in course lists, etc. She could not let that happen.

Went into age retirement in 1990.

#### *Piotr Czarkowski (1934-2016)*

Piotr Czarkowski joined the TA staff during the 1970-ies. Piotr was a good storyteller and entertained us whenever he was given the opportunity. He was employed as an archive clerk and did translation work from Polish to Russian to Swedish. Another important task for Piotr was that he was responsible for making coffee in the coffee room on the 4th floor at 10 am and 3 pm.

Piotr Czarkowski was working throughout the 1990-ies.

#### *Birgitta Fogelström (1938-20xx)*

Birgitta Fogelström joined our administration as a secretary in 1980 and supported Inga Nelin and the professors until 1995.

#### *Eva Särbring (1954-20xx)*

Eva Särbring joined our administration in 1989 to support Inga Nelin and became her successor. Eva came from the central administration and had extensive professional education suitable for the new university and department administrative system.

Eva Särbring became the focal point for all administrative work and was also the secretary for the institutional board.

*Kerstin Löffler (1944-xxxx)*

Kerstin Löffler joined our administration as a secretary in the 1980s to support Inga Nelin and the professors during the 1980s and 1990s. She was initially jointly employed by human and physical geography and later became more and more associated with human geography only.

*Gert Sollenhammar (1931 – 1996)*

Gert Sollenhammar was a clerk and translator during the 1990-ies period all of. His main duties were more qualified translations to and from English. Retired in 1996 and died the same year.

*Stefan Pinzke (1951-xxxx)*

Stefan Pinzke was initially employed as a computer technician for the remote sensing section and was later responsible for the entire department and its computers. From 1976 to 1994, he was a Research Engineer at 50% vid SLU and 50% at Lund University, Department of Physical Geography, for the remote sensing section. Later, in 1999, he became a PhD student and a Docent in Agricultural Buildings Technologies.

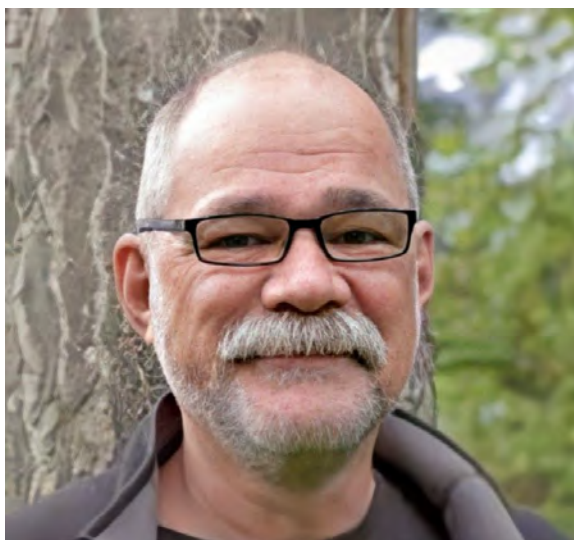


Figure 9.71. A recent picture of Associate Professor and Researcher Stefan Pinzke. (*Photo LinkedIn*)

## 9.10 PhD-thesis in Physical Geography during the 1990-ies and early 2000.

CX. Tomas Nihlén: Eolean Processes in Southern Scandinavia and the Mediterranean Area. (1990).

CXIV. Petter Pilesjö: GIS and Remote Sensing for Soil Erosion Studies in Semi-Arid Environments. Estimation of Soil Erosion Parameters at Different Scales (1992).

CXXI. Peter Jönsson. Wind Climate During the Instrumental Period and Recent Wind Erosion in Southern Scandinavia. (1994).

CXXII. Peter Schlyter. Palaeo-Wind Abrasion in Southern Scandinavia. Field and laboratory studies. (1995).

CXXVI. Lars Eklundh: AVHRR NDVI for Monitoring and Mapping of Vegetation and Drought in East African Environments. (1996).

CXXX. Badr-Eldin Taha Osman: GIS-Hydrological Modelling in Arid lands: A Geographical Synthesis of Surface Waters for the African Red Sea Region in the Sudan. (1996).

CXXXI. Kristina Blennow. Spatial Variation in Near-Ground Radiation and Low Temperature — Interactions with Forest Vegetation. (1997).

CXXXV. Jonas Ardö: Remote Sensing of Forest Decline in the Czech Republic (1998)

CXXXVII. Tom Mels: Wind Landscapes. The Cultural Nature of Swedish National Parks. (1999)

CXL. Jonathan Seaquist: Mapping Primary Production for the West African Sahel using Satellite Data. (2001).

CXLIII. Rannveig Olafsdottir: Land Degradation and Climate in Iceland: a spatial and temporal assessment. (2002).

CXLIV. Marie Ekström: Relationships between atmospheric circulation and wind erosion in southern Sweden and Australia. (2002).

CXLV. Maj-Lena Finnander Linderson: The spatial distribution of precipitation in Scania. southern Sweden : observations, model simulations and statistical downscaling. (2002).

CL. Michael Runnström: Land degradation and mitigation in northern China evaluated from the biological production (2003)

CLI. Sara Brogaard: Recent changes in land use and productivity in agro-pastoral Inner Mongolia, China (2003)

CLIII. Thomas Hickler: Towards an integrated ecology through mechanistic modelling of ecosystem structure and functioning (2004)

CLIV. Andreas Persson: Hydrological modelling, topographical influence, and yield mapping in precision agriculture (2004)

CLV. Maria Olsrud: Mechanisms of below-ground carbon cycling in subarctic ecosystems (2004)

CLIX. Pablo Morales: Modelling carbon and water fluxes in European terrestrial ecosystems (2006).

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The first person to be acknowledged is Professor Karl Erik Bergsten, who initiated this work with his information letters from the 1980s. He emphasised the importance of preserving the history of the Geography Department and our workplace. Parts of this book are based on material from these information letters, which were issued to the Department of Physical Geography staff and written in Swedish by Professor Emeritus Karl-Erik Bergsten (1909 – 1990) during the 1980s. Professor Bergsten's goal was to educate the current staff about the department's history and the individuals he encountered during his long tenure there. The information letters covered the history from 1900 to 1958, when he became the new professor and head of the department. Some of these letters contain personal reflections by Professor Bergsten and have been partially translated into English.

Much of the material, along with additional resources, comes from departmental archives, the central administration of Lund University, the Lund University main library (UB), the Geolibrary, the Swedish Society for Anthropology and Geography (SSAG) and its publications, the Royal Physiographic Society in Lund, the Geological Field Club in Lund, interviews with members of the Senior Geographers Club at Lund University (with special thanks to Prof. Emerita Karna Lidmar Bergström and Prof. Emeritus Harald Svensson), the National Archives of Sweden, current departmental staff, and retired staff. All individuals involved have been extremely helpful in gathering background data.

The members of the Senior Geographers Club have generously provided pictures, particularly from 1940 onward. Most photographs have been cropped and edited using Photoshop. In this process, my judgment has been the determining factor, and I apologize for any mistakes regarding inclusion, people's appearances, and so on. Whenever possible, the source of the photos and the photographer are indicated beneath each figure caption. Thank you all for your valuable contributions.

I am particularly grateful to our former head of department, Associate Professor and Docent Jonathan Seaquist, who recognizes the importance of the department's history and has encouraged this effort from its start.

Jonas Åkerman

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# APPENDIX I.

Transcript (in Swedish) from Lunds Universitets Årsberättelser 1904-1951.



*Geografiska seminariet. 1904-05.*

Inget hittat

*Geografiska seminariet. 1905-06.*

Inget hittat

*Geografiska seminariet. 1906-07.*

Inget hittat

*Geografiska seminariet. 1907-08.*

Inget hittat

*Geografiska seminariet. 1908-09.*

Sedan lämplig lokal blifvit ställd till dess förfogande, har det geografiska seminariet börjat, sin verksamhet med vårterminen 1909. De sex sammanträdena hafva i regeln hållits hvarannan torsdag 11 f. m.—1 e. m. från Mars månad räknadt, då den nödvändigaste inredningen blifvit färdig. Deltagarne i seminariet hafva varit tolf, hvilka visat stort intresse för det geografiska arbetet. Följande åtta föredrag hafva hållits öfver: Nieve Penitentes och besläktade fenomen, Sveriges, Finlands samt Brasiliens ekonomiska geografi, Afrikas indelning i naturliga provinser, Japans upptäckthistoria, Italiens fysiska geografi och lufttryckets ändringar. Dessutom ha åtskillig ny litteratur samt kartverk förevisats och refererats. Seminariet har som gåfva af grossh. M. Fraenkel i Göteborg fått emottaga det af honom utgifna arbetet: Sveriges jordbruk.

H. H. Schwerin.

### *Geografiska seminariet. 1909—10*

Under höstterminen 1909 höllos 5 sammanträden (hvarannan torsdag 11 f. m.—1 e. m.). Följande 8 föredrag höllos af: fil. kand. Arnold Norlind, Hydrografiska förhållanden inom det holländska polderområdet; fil. lic. Th. Hyllander om Hafsvegetationen; fil. lic. John Frödin, Några notiser ur Lapplands växtgeografi, fil. kand. Paul Dahn, Sjöbäfningar; fil. kand. Sv. Lovén, Guvernementet Archangelsk; undertecknad, Historisk-geografisk framställning af Marokkos kuster; fil. stud. A. Lorentz, Grisebådarne; fil. kand. A. Norlind, Oxusfrågan.

Deltagarnes antal under höstterminen var 26.

Under vårterminen 1910 höllos 10 sammanträden (hvarannan onsdag 11 f. m.—1 e. m.), hvarunder bl. a. följande 17 föredrag höllos af: fil. stud. Ebba Larsson, Städernas uppkomst; fil. lic. John Frödin, Norrlands sjöar; fil. kand. Paul Dahn, Antarktis; fil. stud. Viktor Petersson, Vattencirkulationen i Östersjön; teol. och fil. kand. A. Cronholm, engelska Rivieran; fil. kand. Gottfrid Möller, H. Hausrath, Der deutsche Wald (referat); fil. stud. Arthur Andersson, Timmertransporten i Sveriges älfvar; fil. stud. Anna Olsson, Om naturskydd; fil. stud. H. Lundén, Ur svenska växtvärldens historia; fil. kand. Henning Olsson, Djuphafvets fiskar; fil. stud. C. Sterner, Eskimokulturens ursprung (referat af Steensbys arbete); fil. stud. E. Enander, Ophirproblemet; fil. stud. B. Boström, Nordpols-forskningen; fil. stud. F. H. Elmstedt, Liberia; fil. stud. Ivar Gadd, Lübeck; fil. stud. Ferdinand Carlsson, Nordmännens färder i Nordhafren; fil. stud. F. Dencker, Meteorologiska fenomen i atmosfären.

Deltagarne i seminariet under vårterminen 1910 voro likaledes 26.

H. H. Schwerin

### *Geografiska seminariet. 1910—11*

Tack vare en summa af 300 kronor ur reservfonden har seminariet varit i tillfälle att komplettera sitt inventarium och öka sin kartsamling med värdefulla arbeten.

Under höstterminen 1910 höllos 7 sammanträden (hvarannan onsdag 11 f. m.—1 e. m). Följande 10 föredrag höllos af: fil. stud. Mauritz Malmström om Sjörofveriet speciellt i nordiska far—vatten; fil. stud. Arvid Olsson, Kiel och Wilhelmshaven; densamme, Tyska storsjöfisket; fil. stud. Frans Broddesson, Istiden särskildt i Norden; fil. d:r G. Gunnarsson, Argentina; fil. stud. Oskar Ekelund, Böhmiska massivet; fil. stud. Emanuel Andersson, Österrikiska Ostalperna; fil. stud. Bengt Ekberg, En fotvandring Köln—Milano sommaren 1909; fil. stud. Bror Krook, En resa till Australien februari—augusti 1909; fil. stud. Gerhard Fromén, Sibliens befolkning.

Inskrifna deltagarnes antal var under höstterminen 28.

Under vårterminen 1911 hölls 7 sammanträden (tiden som ofvan), hvarunder bl. a. följande 14 föredrag hölls: af Johan Österdahl, Sveriges ekonomiska geografi; fil. stud. Carl Jönsson, Väst-Indiens korallref; fil. stud. Bror Johansson, Ebb- och flodfenomenen; fil. stud. Frans Persson, Illyriska provinserna; fil. magister Fröken Dagny Flaum, Emigrationen speciellt från Sverige; fil. stud. David Furumark, Malayerna; fil. kand. Gottfrid Brunnström, Ungerska slätten; fil. stud. Valentin Norlind, Nord-

sjöns stranddyner; fil. stud. Ola Håkansson, Danmarks natur och folk; fil. stud. John Ericsson, Bremen och dess hamn; fil. stud. Fröken Dora Dencker, Naturfolkens kult; fil. stud. Fröken Doris Bolin, Elefantens utbredning; fil. stud. Hugo Svensson,

Tysklands kolonier; fil. stud. Salomon Svensson, Mangroverna. Deltagarne under vårterminen 1911 voro 30.

H. H. von Schwerin.

### *Geografiska seminariet. Läsåret 1911—1912*

Tack vare väsentlig Riksdagens anslag (5,000 kr.) på extra stat har seminariet i grad kompletterat sin inredning samt framför allt anskaffat sig en rätt litteratur betydlig och samling geografisk och geodetiska instrument jämte litteratur och kartor. Närmare redogörelse utlofvas för nästa årsberättelse, då alla inköp blifvit gjorda och alla beställningar hunnit utföras. Under höstterminen 1911 hölls 6 sammanträden (hvarannan Onsdag 11 f. m.—1 e. Följande 11 föredrag hölls af Fil. Lic. John Frödin Lund öfver Några nya svenska kartor; Fil. Stud. B. Krook, Malarian och sömnsjukan i Afrika; Fil. Stud. John, Arv, Ohlsson Lund, »Något om Berlin»; Fil. stud. Hilding Danielsson Värml. Afskaffandet af brittiska slafhandeln; Fi Lic. John Frödin, Marktermometern; Fil. Stud. E. F. Bertram Blek., En färd kring Afrika; Fil. Stud. fröken Sigrid Svensson Yst. Valparaiso och saltpeterhamnarna; Fil. Kand. Edw. Brodersson, Guancherna; Fil. Stud. Orvar Isberg Mlm, Svens] naturskydd speciellt för Hallands Väderö; Fil. Stud. fröken Anna Arfvidsson Gb., Adriatiska hafvet och dess hamnar; Fil. Stud. Otto Jonasson Ld,- De europeiska sundens betydelse. De inskrifna deltagarnes antal var under höstterminen 37.

Under vårterminen 1912 hölls 8 sammanträden (tid som bl. a. följande 14 föredrag hölls: af Fil. Stud. Ragnar Elg, Sml., Jordbäfning och vulkanismer; Fil. Stud. Underlöjtn. Sandelin Ld, Naturfolks kroppsöfningar; Fil. Stud. Seth Blomqvist Ög, Corsica; Undertecknad, Engelsmännen på Malakahalfön; Fil. Stud. Bernhard Sjöström Ld, Europa under folkvandringen; Fil. Stud. fröken Rakel Eliasson Mlm., Finlands näringar; Fil. stud. Birger Grimse, Vg., Tidräkningens utveckling; Fil. Stud. Hugo Granick, Mlm., Kamelens geografiska utbredning; Fil. Stud. Tage Persson, Hbg,

Ceylon; Fil. Stud. Lars Magnus Andersson Yst., Cooks upptäcktsresor; Fil. Stud. fröken Lily Lönnqvist, Klm., »Rum och tid» ; Fil. Stud. Nils C. E. Persson Yst., Island ; Fil. Magister Ossian Svensson Blek. , Tripolitanien; Fil Stud. Anton Hall Vg., Några jämförelser mellan Rönnholms tvänne upplagor af Ekonomisk geografi. Deltagarne under vårtermin voro 52.

H. H. von Schwerin.

#### *IV. Geografiska seminariet-1912-13*

Tack vare av riksdagen beviljat anslag (5000 kr) har seminariet kunnat dels förvärva en samling vetenskapliga instrument, dels utvidga sitt förråd av kartor och böcker. De instrument som sålunda anskaffats, äro följande: avvägningsspegel med linjal; 1 Wagner-Pesdorpf-avvägningstubb; 1 tublinjal; 1 mätbordsstativ med tavla; 1 kompass; 1 dosvattenpass; 1 polarplanimeter; 1 diopterlinjal; 1 avvägningsstångband; 1 höjdbarometer; 1 avvägningstubb; 1 normaltermometer; 2 par psykrometer-termometrar. En del välbehöfliga nyare väggkartor ha även anskaffats. En början till ett bibliotek har även blivit gjord, dock har detta huvudsakligen tillökats genom gåvor (jfr. nedan). Såsom e. o. amanuensis har sedan den 1 jan. 1913 fungerat fil. lic. J. Frödin, Ld, vilken uppgjort en förteckning över befintliga instrument och väggkartor.

Till sin samling av kartor och böcker har seminariet erhållit värdefulla tillökningar genom gåvor från offentliga institutioner, såväl in- som utländska. De som välvilligt överlämnat dylika gåvor, äro : Överstyrelsen för väg- och vattenbyggnaderna i Finland; Sveriges geologiska undersökning; Kommissionen för Danmarks geologiska Undersøgelse; Kungl. Vattenfallstyrelsen ; Hydrografiska byrån; Meteorologiska Centralbyrån (genom Kungl. Svenska Vetenskapsakademien); Göteborgs Högskolas geografiska institution (genom prof. Nordenskjöld).

Under såväl höst- som vårtermin leddes seminariet av undertecknad. Höstterminen 1912 behandlades ämnen tillhörande såväl den fysiska som den ekonomiska geografien ; vårterminen 1913 endast ekonomisk geografi. Deltagare under höstterminen 1912: 53 pers.; vårterminen 1913: 38 pers.

Arnold Norlind.

#### *IV. Geografiska seminariet-1913-14*

Följande nya vetenskapliga instrument hava under det gångna läsåret anskaffats: 3 st. Richards termografer med cylindrar för 14 dagars gång; 3 st. Richards hygrometrar med d:o; 1 Richards marktermograf med cylinder för 8 dagars gång; 6 st. meteorologiska kurar av internationell modell. Genom inköp av en del nyare väggkartor har seminariets

samling av dylik åskådningsmateriel blivit bragt att bättre motsvara modernare krav. Tvänne meteorologiska jordglober av C. Kassner ha även anskaffats.

Boksamlingen har i någon mån ökats genom inköp men huvudsakligen genom gåvor. Sålunda har seminariet regelbundet erhållit kartverk och publikationer från Kommissionen for Danmarks geologiske undersøgelse, Sveriges geologiska undersökning, Meteorologiska central-anstalten, Hydrografiska byrån, Kungl. Vattenfallsstyrelsen, Kungl. Civildepartementet, Kungl. Jordbruksdepartementet, Järnkontoret, Värmländska bergsmannaföreningen, Hydrografisk biologiska kommissionen.

Övningarna hava under såväl höst- som vårtermin rört sig inom den fysiska geografiens område, i det de behandlade ämnena huvudsakligen varit av klimatologisk eller geomorfologisk art. Deltagarnas antal var under höstterminen 31, under vårterminen 44.

**Arnold Norlind.**

#### *Geografiska seminariet-1914-15*

Samlingen av vetenskapliga instrument har under läsåret ökats med en J. Richards marktermograf, kompenserad och med tänjbart rör. Även några väggkartor ha inköpts.

Liksom förut har seminariet fått som gåva regelbundet mottaga publikationer utgivna av: Kommissionen for Danmarks geologiske undersøgelse, Sveriges geologiska undersökning, Hydrografiska byrån, Kungl. Vattenfallsstyrelsen, Meteorologiska centralanstalten, Järnkontoret, Värmländska bergsmannaföreningen samt Hydrografisk-biologiska kommissionen.

Vid övningarna har under höstterminen uteslutande och -under vårterminen huvudsakligast behandlats ämnen tillhörande den fysiska geografin, företrädesvis dess geomorfologiska del. Samtliga deltagarnas antal utgjorde under höstterminen 31, under vårterminen 34 personer.

**Arnold Norlind.**

#### *Geografiska seminariet. 1915-16*

Seminariet har haft förmånen att under läsårets gång få emottaga gåvor i böcker och kartverk från följande anstalter: Sveriges geologiska undersökning, Geologiska föreningen, Kungl. Vattenfallsstyrelsen, Hydrografiska byrån, Meteorologiska centralanstalten, Järnkontoret, Generalstabens litografiska anstalt samt bland enskilda personer från dr. M. Vahl, Köpenhamn, och prof. H. Hildebrandsson, Uppsala.

Vid övningarna, vilka under båda terminerna letts av undertecknad, behandlades under höstterminen ämnen huvudsakligen av geomorfologisk under vårterminen huvudsakligen av klimatologisk art. Samtliga antalet deltagare uppgick under höstterminen till 34, under vårterminen till 31 personer.

Arnold Norlind

### *Geografiska seminariet. 1916–17*

Seminariets uppsättning av kartor, böcker och annan materiel har under året utökats genom följande

Kartor från: Rikets allmänna kartverk (koppartrycksbladen av top. kartan, ekonomiska kartor, generalstabens höjdkarta m. m.), Generalstabens litografiska anstalt (konceptblad, länskartor m. m.),

Kungl. sjökartverket (svenska och utländska sjökort), professor C. M. Fürst, adjunkt S. Norlind, Varberg, docent H. Norlind, docent O. Sjögren, Uppsala, Malmöhus och Västmanlands läns hushållningssällskap, stadsingenjörskontoren i Hälsingborg och Örebro, Svenska Turistföreningen, Norstedt & Söner (väggkartor), Sveriges geologiska undersökning och Hydrografiska byrån (svarttryck), sammanlagt 620 kartblad och 13 väggkartor, förutom svarttryck.

Böcker (inkl. kartböcker) från: Rikets allmänna kartverk, Statistiska Centralbyrån, Kungl. Kammarkollegium, Kungl. Järnvägsstyrelsen, Kungl. Vattenfallsstyrelsen, Meteorologiska Centralanstalten, Kungl. Krigsskolan, Hydrografiska byrån, Danmarks Geologiske Undersøgelse, Commissionen for ledelsen av de geologiske og geografiske Undersøgelser i Grönland, Norges geologiske Undersøkelse, Geologiska föreningen, Stockholm, utgivaren av Bull. Geol. Inst. av Uppsala, Kommunala Centralbyrån, Järnkontoret, Värml. Bergsmannaföreningen, Trafikab. Grängesberg - Oxelösund, Svenska Vattenkraftföreningen, Svenska turistföreningen, Norstedt & Söner, Disp. J. Lundblomh, Kiruna, f. riksbibliotekarien E. W. Dahlgren, Stockholm, professorerna C. M. Fürst, Lund samt K. D. P. Rosén och H. Sjögren, Stockholm, doktor E. Sahlström och lektor B. Gezelius, båda i Stockholm. Docenterna G. Ekholm, Uppsala och S. Lindqvist, Stockholm, J. E. Naumann, A. Norlind, J. Sahlgren, Lund, G. Samuelsson och O. Sjögren, Uppsala, doktor H. Witte, Svalöf, amanuensis J. V. Eriksson Uppsala, fil mag. R. Söderberg, Stenstorp, (Sammanlagt omkring 200 volymer utom smärre skrifter). En samling bergartsstuffer har erhållits från universitetets Geologisk Mineralogiska institution, prov på gyttja och myrmalm av docent E. Naumann. Genom anslag från reservfonden ha avvägnings- och ritutensilier anskaffats samt en del, särskilt kartografisk, litteratur inköpts.

Vid seminarieövningarna har såväl under höst- som vårterminen behandlats Sveriges geografi. Under höstterminen ventilerades 6 uppsatser: 1) Björkskogsgränsen i Sverige av fil. stud. K. Claeson. 2) Indalsälvens dalgång ur geomorfologisk synpunkt av fil. mag. N. Stensson. 3) Skogsbruk och sågverksindustri inom Indalsälvens område av ål. mag. Lilly Lönnquist. 4) Bebyggelsen inom Indalsälvens flodområde av fil. stud. August Sandberg. 5) Genombrottsdalar i Sverige av fil. stud. Herman Olsson. 6) Fäbodarnas utbredning och geografiska förutsättningar i Nordsverige av fil. kand. Elin Thunell.

Under vårterminen ventilerades 7 uppsatser. 1) Rullstens åsarnas betydelse för det mellansvenska landskapet av fil. kand. Dagmar Sjöstedt. 2) Sambandet mellan jordmån och befolkningsförhållanden i Halland söder om Ätrons dalgång av fil. stud. Georg Brunnander. 3) Om markbeskaffenhetens och den odlade jordens utbredning inom Västerås län av fil. stud. O. Olausson. 4) Mälarens hydrografi av fil. stud. Ebba Pettersson. 5) Om befolkningskartor fil. mag. Einar Hulling. 6) De svenska alvarmarkernas naturgeografi fil. mag. Lilly Lönnquist. 7) De skånska städernas geografi av fil. stud. H. Mårtensson. Deltagarnas antal höstterminen 28, vårterminen 26.

Helge Nelson.

#### *IV. Geografiska institutionen. 1917–18*

Institutionens materiel har under året ökats genom följande gåvor:

Kartor från Rikets allmänna kartverk, Generalstabens topografiska avdelning, Köpenhamn, Sveriges geol. undersökning Malmöhus läns hushållningssällskap, stadsingenjörs- eller mot svarande kontor i Borås, Eskilstuna, Eslöv, Karlskrona, Karlstad, Linköping, Malmö, Norrköping, Ronneby, Sundsvalls Trälleborg, Uddevalla, Visby, Västerås och Örebro, hamningenjörskontoret Hälsingborg, hamnkontoret i Limhamn, major A. Nilsson. Malmö docent A. Norlind, Lund, fil. stud. O. Olausson, Lund.

Reliefer från stadsingenjörskontoret i Hälsingborg och Hosjö kraftaktiebolag. Böcker, stuffer mm.; Rikets Allmänna kartverk, Statistiska centralbyrån, kungl. Kommerskollegium, Lunds universitet bibliotek, Kungl. vattenfallsstyrelsen, Meteorologiska centralanstalten, Hydrografiska byrån, Sveriges geol. undersökning, Danmarks geologiske Undersøgelse, Commissionen for Ledelsen av de geologiske og geografiske Undersøgelser i Grønland, Geologiska föreningen, Stockholm, Kommunala centralbyrån, Järnkontoret, Elektrotekniska fackskolan i Västerås, Svenska vattenkraftföreningen, Lunds geologiska fältklubb, Alnarps lantbruksinstitut, Norbergs gruvförvaltning, Kristianstads och Trälleborgs drätselkammare, d:r Leonard Holmström, Åkarp, professorerna G. Andersson, Stockholm, G. Bodman, Göteborg, K. A. Grönwall, Lund, majoren A. Nilsson, Malmö, docenterna H. W:son Ahlmann,

Stockholm, G. Ekholm, Uppsala, A. Norlind och J. Frödin, Lund, folkskolläraren I. Andrén, Västerås, fil. kand. B. Adlercreutz, Stockholm.

Genom inköp har institutionens uppsättning av materiel och litteratur ökat med instrument och ritutensilier (bl. a. en pantograf), väggkartor och officiella kartverk samt reliefer ävensom en del arbeten inom såväl allmän som speciell geografi.

Vid Seminarieövningarna har under såväl höst- som vårterminen behandlats Europas geografi, särskilt dess glaciala morfologi. Under höstterminen ventilerades tre uppsatser: 1. Jyllands Hedesletter av fil. kand. Thure Molin. 2. De norska fjordarna, deras morfologi och bildningssätt av fil. mag. Fr. Stenfelt. 3. Norges glaciärer, deras utbredning och typer av fil. stud. Frida Johnsson; refererades arbeten över glacial skulptur av fil. stud. Erik Sundqvist och fil. stud. Oscar Olausson samt demonstrerades profiler och areal beräkningar, grundade på generalstabskartorna över isländska glaciärer av fil. mag. Nils Stensson och fil. stud. Erik Sundqvist, Gustaf Ekstrand, Knut Claesson, Gunnar Frennberg, Hugo Tenerz.

Under vårterminen ventilerades fem uppsatser: 1. Vatnajökeln och dess sandar av fil. stud. Hedvig Læstadius. 2. De finska städernas läge av fil. stud. E. Ljunggren. 3. De danska städernas geografi av fil. stud. Hadar Johansson. 4. Glacialmorfologiska drag i de svenska högfjällen av fil. stud. Gösta Nordholm. ö. Om Alpernas randsjöar, deras morfologi och bildningssätt av fil. stud. S. Holgersson. — Djupkartor över sjöarna Anten och Ömmern efter egna lodningar demonstrerades av fil. Stud. E. Sundquist. Vid seminarieövningarna har i mån av tid dessutom behandlats Hasert, Die Städte. Deltagarnas antal; under höstterminen 27, under vårterminen 23.

Helge Nelson.

### *Geografiska institutionen. 1918–19*

Institutionens materiel har under året ökat genom följande gåvor.

Kartor från Rikets allmänna kartverk, Sveriges• geologiska undersökning, Generalstabens litografiska anstalt, Stockholms Högskolas geografiska institut, Handels-högskolan, Svenska vattenkraftföreningen, Stads-ingenjörskontoren i Stockholm, Göteborg, Landskrona och Karlshamn, dr E. Erdmann (Stockholm), doc. S. De Geer (Stockholm), doc. A. Norlind; handritade kartor från geografie studerande m. fl.

Böcker m. m. från Statistiska centralbyrån, Kommerskollegium, Sveriges geol. undersökning, Meteorologisk-hydrografiska anstalten, Kungl. Vattenfallstyrelsen, Järnvägsstyrelsen, R. Vetenskaps-akademien. Lunds universitetsbibliotek, Kommissionen for Ledelsen af de geol. og geogr. Undersøgelser i Grønland, Det norske

geografiske Selskab, Det danske geogr. Selskab, Geografiska föreningen i Finland, Svenska sällskapet för antropologi och geografi, Geologiska föreningen, Svenska turistföreningen, Järnkontoret, Sveriges allm. exportförening, Svenska stadsförbundet, Svenska vattenkraftföreningen, Lunds geol. fältklubb, professorerna V. W. Ekman, G. De Geer (Stockholm), O. Nordenskjöld (Göteborg), g p. T. Rosén (Stockholm), docenterna S. De Geer (Stockholm), I-I Ahlmann (Stockholm), O. Sjögren (Uppsala), A. Norlind, J. V. Eriksson (Stockholm) m. fl.

Inköp ha gjorts av väggkartor och kartverk, böcker samt diverse instrument och ritutensilier.

I "Meddelanden från Lunds universitets geografiska institution" ha hittills utkommit: I Ser. A: 1. J. Frödin: Studier över skogsgränserna i norra delen av Lule Lappmark (1916). 2. J. Frödin: Über das Verhältnis zwischen Vegetation und Erdfließen in den Alpiner Regionen des schwedischen Lapplands (1918). I Ser. B: 1. A. Norlind: Das Problem des gegenseitigen Verhältnisses Von Land und Wasser und seine Behandlung im Mittelalter (1918). 2. H. Nelson: Geografiska studier över de svenska städernas och stadslika orternas läge (1918). 3. H. Nelson: Sveriges kulturgeografiska provinser (1918).

Seminarieövningarna voro under höstterminen 6 med 12 deltagare, under vårterminen 8 med 15 deltagare.

Vid seminarieövningarna ha behandlats förnämligast antropogeografiska ämnen, under höstterminen metodiska frågor och stadsgeografi, under vårterminen svensk antropogeografi jämte referat av utländska antropogeografiska arbeten. Under höstterminen ventilerades under tre övningar en uppsats av G. Ekstrand: Göteborgs geografiska läge och utveckling och därmed i samband stående metodiska frågor, samt förekommo referat av fil. kand. D. Abrahamsson och fil. mag. E. Ericson. Under vårterminen ventilerades fyra uppsatser: 1. Tåkern särskilt med hänsyn till de geologiska och hydrografiska förhållandena, av fil. kand. D. Abrahamsson. 2. Kulturlandskapet i Luggude härad, av fil. mag. Fritz Stenfelt. 3. Kulturlandskapet i Frosta härad, av fil. stud. G. Nordholm. 4. Närkes rullstensåsar och deras kulturgeografiska betydelse, av fil. mag. E. Ericson. Referat ha hållits, av fil. stud. G. Sjögren, fil. stud. Astrid Palmér, fil. kand. Lisa Scholander, fil. kand. Salomon Kraft och fil. stud. W. Holst.

Helge Nelson

#### *IV. Geografiska institutionen. 1919–20*

Institutionens samlingar och bibliotek ha under året utökats med följande gåvor:

Böcker (gåvor eller byte) från Lunds universitetsbibliotek, statistiska Centralbyrån, Kungl. Kommerskollegium, Sveriges Geologiska Undersökning, Statens Meteorologisk-Hydrografiska anstalt, Statens skogsförsöksanstalt, Kungl. Lantbruksstyrelsen, K. Vetenskapsakademien, Svenska sällskapet för Antropologi och Geograf, Geologiska föreningen, Stockholm, Geografiska Sällskapet, Köpenhamn, Geographische Gesellschaft, Greifswald, Finlands geografiska sällskap, Järnkontoret, Svenska vattenkraftsföreningen, Svenska mosskulturföreningen, Sveriges allmänna exportförening, Kommunala centralbyrån, Jönköpings drätselkammare, Fredriksbergs tekniska förvaltning, Sveriges industriförbund, professorerna R. Kjellén, Uppsala, G. Schotte, Stockholm, H. P. Steensby Köpenhamn, doc. G. Frödin, Uppsala, Dr. I. Lind, Göteborg, amanuensis Sigurd Erixon, Stockholm m. fl.

Kartor från Rikets allmänna kartverk, kungliga sjökarteverket, Sveriges Geologiska undersökning, Norges geografiska Opmaaling, Generalstabens topografiska Avdelning, Köpenhamn, Generalstabens litografiska anstalt, Stockholm, Malmöhus läns hushållningssällskap, Statsingeniörskontoren i Malmö, Norrköping och Köpenhamn, Friherre Ramel, Hviderup, professor A. Moberg, major A. Nilsson, Malmö, ett flertal geografie studerande (handritade kartor) m. fl.

Övriga gåvor: rektor O. Svensson (fotografier), vaktm. F. Jönsson (litografiska utensilier)

Genom köp har såväl biblioteket som kartsamlingen ökats rätt väsentligt; 1 kopiebord, lodapparater, sciopikonbilder, m.m. ha anskaffats. Inventarierna ha tillökats med 2 bokhyllor och 12 bord. Under året har utkommit Geografiska institutionens meddelanden Ser. B Nr 4: J. Frödin: Fäbodbebyggelsen i Rall och Offerdal 1919.

Vid de geografiska seminarieövningarna ha under höstterminen 1919 under sju sammanträden hållits tre föredrag över Skånes geografi av fil. kand. Lisa Scholander (Kulturlandskapet inom Förslövs socken); fil. stud. W. Holst (Kristianstads geografi) 112 och G. Nordholm (Kulturlandskapet i Frosta härad); av amanuensis G. Ekstrand över av honom utförda stadsgeografiska kartor Halmstad samt referat av fil. kand. O. Svensson och fil. stud. A. Bergdahl och E. Sundqvist.

Under vårterminen föredrogos under 8 sammanträden: fil. stud. E. Grönberg: Skånes järnvägar ur geografisk synpunkt. fil. kand. Anna Kristofferson: Näsum och Genarp. Näringsgeografiska studier över utvecklingen under de senaste 100 åren. fil. stud. Axel Johansson: Övre delen av Säreåns flodområde ur geografisk synpunkt; amanuensis G. Ekstrand: Statsgeografiska studier över Köpenhamn och av fil. stud. Axel Johansson en

av honom upprättad djupkarta över Säven. Referat ha hållits av herr E. Grönberg, Hj. Axelthorn och Hj. Davidsson.

Deltagarnas antal var under höstterminen 15 och under vårterminen 16.

Helge Nelson.

### *Geografiska institutionen. 1920–21*

Institutionens bibliotek och samlingar ha under året utökats med följande gåvor: Böcker (gåvor eller byte) från Kungl. statistiska centralbyrån, Kommerskollegium, Kungl. socialstyrelsen, Statens skogsförsöksanstalt, Statens meteorologisk-hydrografiska anstalt, Kungl. vattenfallsstyrelsen, Kungl. svenska vetenskapsakademien, Lunds universitetsbibliotek, Lunds universitets folkminnessamling, Lunds universitets geologisk-mineralogiska institution, Järnkontoret, Åbo akademi, Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien, Svenska sällskapet för antropologi och geografi, Geologiska föreningen, Stockholm Lunds geologiska fältklubb, Det R. danske geografiske Selskab, Köpenhamn, Svenska turistföreningen, Svenska vattenkraftföreningen, Svenska mosskulturföreningen, Sveriges allmänna exportförening, Svenska stadsförbundet, Svenska motokulturföreningen, P. A. Norstedt & Söners förlag, Stockholm, professorerna Gunnar Andersson, Stockholm, K. A. Grönwall, Lund, och J. E. Rosberg, Åbo, docenterna C. W. von Sydow, A. Norlind och J. Frödin, Lund, överjägmästare Anders Holmgren, Stockholm, inspektör Gustaf Ekstrand, Göteborg, amanuensiserna I. Zetterberg och G. Ekstrand, Lund, m. fl

Övriga gåvor: biblioteksamanuensis H. Richter (bergarter).

Kartor från Rikets allmänna kartverk, Linköpings stiftsbibliotek, Stadsingenjörskontoren i Stockholm, Uppsala, Halmstad och Landskrona, Oskarsströms juteväveri, professor E. Olson, Lund, kamrer A. Borg, Säbyholm, Landskrona, •hamningenjör J. A. Hjelmström, Halmstad, docent A. Norlind, Lund amanuensiserna O- Lindsoug och G. Ekstrand, Lund, ett flertal geografie studerande (handritade kartor) m. H.

Genom köp ha såväl biblioteket som kartsamlingen öökats avsevärt. Inventarierna ha tillökats med 1 skrivmaskin, 2 större ritbord med kartsåkåp, 1 kopiebord, 1 monter med lådor, 3 bokhyllor och 1 skrivmaskinsbord.

Under året har utkommit Geografiska institutionens meddelanden Ser. A: nr. 3: H. Nelson, Hur Ljusnarsbergsbygden brutits, samt Ser. B: nr ö: J. Frödin, De senglaciala isdämda sjöarna i övörsta delen av Stora Lule älvs flodområde och deras dräneringsvägar; och nr. 6: J. Frödin, Quelques associations de lande dans le -Bohuslän nord-ouest.

Vid de geografiska seminarieövningarna ha under höstterminen 1920 under sex sammanträden hållits två föredrag av prof. H. Nelson om Sveriges vattenkraft och av doc. J Frödin om Fäbodväsendet i Siljanstrakten; samt referat av amanuensis E. Martens, agronom Th. Björkman och folkskollärare Hj. Davidsson.

Under vårterminen 1921 föredrogos under sex träden: av agronom Th. Björkman Sveriges naturliga jordbruksområden och av prof. H. Nelson, Kolonisationen i Nordamerika; referat höllös av fil. kand. A. Nilsson, kand. H. Riis, amanuensis H. Richter och kand. Hj. Bjurulf.

Deltagarnas antal var under höstterminen 16. under vår. terminen 17.

Helge Nelson.

### *Geografiska institutionen. 1921—22*

Institutionens bibliotek och samlingar ha under året utökat med följande gåvor: Böcker från K. Statistiska Centralbyrån, Kommerskollegium Järnvägsstyrelsen, K. Lantbruksstyrelsen, K. Lantmäteristyrelsen, Rikets allmänna Kartverk, Statens Meteorologisk-Hydrografiska Anstalt, Sveriges Geologiska Undersökning, Jernkontoret, Statens Skogsförsöksanstalt, K. Svenska Vetenskapsakademien, Lunds Universitetsbibliotek, Alnarps Lantbruks- och Mejeriinstitut, K. Boktryckeriet, P. A. Norstedt & Söner, Svenska Sällskapet för Antropologi och Geografi, Geologiska Föreningen i Stockholm, Svenska Turistföreningen, Svenska Turisttrafikförbundet, Svenska Vattenkraftföreningen, Sveriges Allmänna Exportförening, Svenska Stadsförbundet, Svenska Mosskulturföreningen Svenska Motokulturföreningen, Stockholms Stads Trafikkommitté, Professorerna Axel Hamberg, Uppsala, samt K. A. Grönvall och Otto Nordstedt, Lund, Rektor Sam. Mårtensson, Växjö, Lektor Sven Lönborg, Göteborg, Docenterna H. W:son Ahlmann och Gunnar Ekholm, Uppsala, Sten de Geer, Stockholm, samt Arnold Norlind, John Frödin och Gustaf T. Troedsson, Lund, Amanuensiserna Olof Jonasson, Stockholm, och Gustav Ekstrand, Lund, Agronom Thure Björkman, Alnarp, Kand. Mårten Stenberger, Lund m. fl.

Kommissionen for Ledelsen av de geologiske og geografiske Undersøgelser i Grønland, Det K. Danske Geografiske Selskab, Det Danske Hedeselskabs Hovedkontor, Viborg, Geografiska Sällskapet i Finland, Åbo Akademis Geologisk-Mineralogiska Institut, Geographische Gesellschaft, Greifswald, Professor Albrecht Penck, Berlin, Librairie Armand Colin, Paris, Department of Agriculture, Canada, Topographical Survey, Canada, Meteorological Service, Canada, Department of Agriculture, B. C., Canada, Canadian Pacific Railway, Great Northern Railway, Northern Pacific Railway och Union Pacific Railroad, Förenta Staterna, Ingenjör J- A. Ockerson, St. Louis, MO., För. Staterna m. fl.

Kartor från Rikets Allmänna Kartverk, Generalstabens Litografiska Anstalt, Sveriges Geologiska Undersökning, Stockholms Stadsingenjörskontor, Stockholms Stads Trafikkommité, Hälsingborgs Stadsingenjörskontor, Jönköpings Drätselkammare, Skövde Stadsingenjörskontor, Falkenbergs Drätselkammare, Boxholms bruk, Docent Arnold Norlind, Lund, Fil. lic. Anna Kristoffersson, Lund, Kand. Mårten Stenberger, Lund, Josef Westin, Lund, Amanuensis Gustav Ekstrand, Lund, samt deltagare i kartritningskursen vid institutionen, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada, Department of Agriculture, B. C., Canada, Department of Lands, B. C., Canada, Librairie Armand Colin, Paris, Professor Albrecht Penck, Berlin m. fi.

Bland övriga gåvor märkes en relief över statshydrograf G. Wersén, Stockholm. Inventarierna ha ökat genom inköp av två dokumentskåp. En Burroughs räknemaskin har inköpts med anslag från fonden. Ett scioptikon har anskaffats. Böcker och kartor ha erhållit en ej oväsentlig tillökning genom köp, bl. a. genom ett anslag ur reservfonden för inköp av amerikansk litteratur

Under året ha utkommit Geografiska institutionens meddelanden Ser. B: Nr. 7. Ture Björkman: Sveriges naturliga jordbruksområden och Nr. 8 John Frödin: *Geographie physique de l'ouest du Maroc*.

Vid geografiska seminariets övningar ha under höstterminens sex sammanträden hållits fem föredrag och ett referat samt under vårterminens sju sammanträden sex föredrag och tre referat.

Under höstterminen behandlades särskilt Skånes geografi, varvid lic. Anna Kristoffersson och läroverksadjunkt Hj. Fridlund framlade vid institutionen bedrivna undersökningar över det skånska landskapets geografiska förändring samt lic. H. Richter sina studier över 1600-talets Skånekartor.

Vårterminens seminarieövningar ägnades huvudsakligen uppgifter i Sveriges geografi. Deltagarnas antal var höstterminen 16, vårterminen 17.

**Helge Nelson**

### *Geografiska institutionen. 1922–23*

Institutionens bibliotek och samlingar ha under året utökats med följande gåvor:

Böcker från: K. statistiska centralbyrån, Kommerskollegiet, Kgl. kommunikationsdepartementet, K. järnvägsstyrelsen, geotekniska avd., Statens skogsförsöksanstalt, Statens meteorologisk-hydrografiska anstalt, Sveriges geologiska undersökning, Rikets allmänna kartverk, ekonomiska avd., Generalstabens litografiska anstalt, K. svenska vetenskapsakademien, Stockholms handelshögskola. Jämkontoret,

Lunds universitetsbibliotek, Lunds universitets geologisk-mineralogiska institution, Uppsala universitets geologiska institution, Svenska hydrografisk-biologiska kommissionen, Polens, Rumäniens, Tjeckoslovakiets och Ungerns legationer i Stockholm, Göteborgs sjöfartsmuseum, Svenska sällskapet för antropologi och geografi, Geografiska förbundet, Stockholm, Geologiska föreningen. Stockholm, Svenska turistföreningen, Skånes naturskyddsförening, svenska stadsförbundet, Sveriges allmänna exportförening, Svenska vattenkraftföreningen, Svenska mosskulturföreningen, Svenska motokulturföreningen Centraltryckeriet, Kartografiska institutet. Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt & Söners förlag, A. B. Magn. Bergvalls förlag, Stockholm, Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift, Malmö Frihamns A- B., stadsfullmäktige i Norrköping, Norrköpings Tidningars A- B- Det danske geografiske Selskab, Geografiska sällskapet i Finland. Geographische Gesellschaft, Greifswald, Danmarks Geologiske undersøgelse, Department of mines, Geological Survey. Canada- Department of marine and fisheries, meteorological service. Canada, Department of marine and fisheries, meteorological service- Canada. Professorerna K. A Grönwall, Lund och Otto -Nordenskjöld- Göteborg, Disponenten Fil. Dr. Hjalmar Lundbohm- Stockholm- Docenterna John Frödin och G. T. Troedsson, Lund. Doc. Arnold Norlind, Jakobsberg, Docenterna H. W-son Ahlmann- Gustaf Frödin och Gunnar Ekholm, Uppsala, Wilhelm Riel, Hamndirektör Gustaf Edlund, Malmö, Byråchef L. Marcus- Stockholm, Statshydrograf Ragnar Melin, Stockholm- Cand- Mag- Flemming Dahl, Köpenhamn, Universitetsvaktmästare Frits Jönsson: Lund, Amanuensis Olof Jonasson, Stockholm, Biblioteksamanuensis Herman Richter, Lund, Fil. kand. Ossian Lindskoug. Lund. Amanuensis Gösta Nordholm, Lund, Kand- Ture Kristersson. Malmö, och Georges Stålberg, Lund m. fl.

Kartor från: Rikets allmänna kartverk- ekonomiska avd., Generalstabens litografiska anstalt, Lunds universitets geologisk mineralogiska institution, Polens, Rumäniens, Tjeckoslovakiets och Ungerns legationer i Stockholm, Centraltryckeriet, Kartografiska institutet, Stockholm P. A. Norstedt & Söners förlag, Malmö stadsingenjörskontor, Jonsereds fabrikers A. B., Danmarks Geologiske Undersøgelse, Köpenhamns stadsingenjörskontor, Det norske meteorologiske institut, Department of the Interior, Topographical Survey, Canada, Hudson's Bay Company, Canadian Pacific Rail, Disponenten fil Dr. Hjalmar Lundbohm, Stockholm, Docenterna Assar Hadding, Lund, och Arnold Norlind, Jakobsberg, Ingenjör Karl Wallentin, Mariestad, Fil. kand. Ossian Lindskoug och Olof Frantz, Lund, samt David Abrahamsson, Skänninge, Fröken Ada Olsson, Lund, Rand. Georges Stålberg och Albin Levander, Lund, Amanuensiserna Gösta Nordholm, Helmer Svensson och Gustav Ekstrand, Lund, Ett flertal geografie studerande (handritade kartor) m.fl.

Övriga gåvor; fil. kand. Mårten Stenberger (samling av bergarter, mineral och fossil), Fil. lic. Anna Kristoffersson, Fil. kand. Arvid Bergdahl och Kand. Georges Stålberg (fotografier), Amanuensis Helmer Svensson (mineral).

Under året har inventarierna Såväl biblioteket utökats med som två instrumentsam-  
större ritbord och ett verifikationsskåp.

Såväl biblioteket som instrumentsamlingen har utökats genom inköp.

Av institutionens meddelande har utkommit Ser. B. 9, J. Frödin: Västra Marockos kulturzoner och 10, H. Nelson: Den inre kolonisationen i Canada och dess naturliga förutsättningar.

Geografiska seminarieövningar. Under hösten höllös 6, under våren 13 seminarieövningar. Under hösten kommenterades Hassert: Die Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika och höllös 10 referat i anslutning härtill av detta arbete och andra, behandlande samma ämnen. Under våren behandlades delar av Europas ekonomisk och politiska geografi i föredrag av kand. Albin Levander (Oberschlesien), Ture Kristersson (Österrike) och fil. kand. Olof Franström (Tjeckoslovakiet) samt referat av kand. A. Levander och G. Malmström. Fil. kand. J. Westin behandlade i två föredrag Metoder för folktäthetskartor och befolkningsfördelningen i Skåne och Ångermanland efter av honom uppgjorda kartor. Hr Hj. Davidsson föredrog sina undersökningar över dalgången mellan Tjörnarp och Finjasjön. Prof. Nelson refererade fil. lic. Oscar Anderssons undersökningar över Bredåkräftet.

Deltagarnas antal var under höstterminen 20, under vårterminen 25

**Helge Nelson**

### *Geografiska institutionen. 1923–24*

Institutionens bibliotek och samlingar ha under året utökats med följande gåvor

Böcker (gåvor eller byte) från Kungl. Statistiska centralbyrån, Kommerskollegium, Statens skogsförsöksanstalt, Statens meteorologisk

-hydrografiska anstalt, Kungl. vattenfallsstyrelsen, svenska vetenskapsakademien, Lunds universitetsbibliotek, Humanistiska sektionens seminariebibliotek, Järnkontoret, Svenska Sällskapet för antropologi och geografi, Geologiska föreningen, Stockholm, Svenska turistföreningen, Svenska vattenkraftföreningen, Svenska mosskulturföreningen, Sveriges allmänna exportförening, Svenska stadsförbundet, Svenska motokulturföreningen, Kungl. domänstyrelsen, Det K. danske geografiske Selskab, Institut für Finnlandkunde der Universität Greifswald, Danmarks geologiske Undersøgelse, Norsk geologisk förening, J. A. Lindblads förlag Uppsala, professorerna

V. W. Ekman, G. de Geer och P. J. Holmquist, docenterna J. Frödin, G. Troedsson och G. Ekholm fil. Dr. Anna Kristoffersson, kapten S. A. Lovén, amanuensis H. Richter m. fl.

Övriga gåvor: Amanuensis G. Ekstrand (bergarter). Kartor från Rikets allmänna kartverk, Generalstabens litografiska anstalt, Italienska legationen, Stockholm, Stadsingenjörs kontoret i Hälsingborg, Meteorol. service of Canada, fil. kand. Ossian Lindsoug, amanuensis Nordholm, fil. dr Anna Kristoffersson, Rektor M. Netz, Mjölby, ett flertal geografie studerande (handritade kartor) m. fl.

Övriga gåvor: Av konstnären Ernst Norlind har institutionen erhållit en litografi »Björken» och av konstnären professor Birger Sandzén, Lindsborg, Kansas, sju av hans teckningar från Kansas och Klippbergen.

Institutionen har utvidgats med tornrummet i gamla biblioteksbyggnaden. Inventarier för detsamma, ett ritbord, fyra bokhyllor och ett skåp ha anskaffats. En räknemaskin (multiplikations och divisionsmaskin) har inköpts. Samlingarna ha utvidgats genom inköp av litteratur, kartor och fotografier.

Under året har utkommit institutionens meddelanden ser. A. 4: H. Nelson: om förhållandet mellan tektonik och glacialerosion inom Säreåns flodområde och ö: J. Frödin: *Recherches sur la végétation du Haut Atlas* (båda ingående i *Fysiogr. sällsk förhandlingar*) samt Ser. B Nr. 12: Albin Levander: *Oberschlesien och den obersehlesiska frågan* (tr. i *Statsvetenskapl. Tidskr.* 1923) Nr. 14: John Frödin: *La région d'étévage dans le territoire de Siljan* (tr. i *Geogr. Annaler.* 1924) och Nr. 17: Anna Kristoffersson: *Landskapsbildens förändringar i norra och östra delen av Färs härad under de senaste tvåhundra åren. En kulturgeografisk studie.* (Ak- avh. Lund 1924).

Seminarieövningarna. Under höstterminen 1923 höllös 12 sammanträden, varvid föredragsvis behandlades Sydsveriges, särskilt Skånes hydrografi och klimatologi, Skånes uppdelning i naturliga områden, Skånes kuster etc.

Under vårterminens 11 sammanträden behandlades särskilt Sveriges hydrografiska förhållanden (isläggning och islossning i svenska insjöar, ett antal av de svenska flodernas fallkurvor och vattenkraft; Göta älvs dalgångs morfologi m. m.

Deltagarnas antal var under höstterminen 26, under vårterminen 29

Helge Nelson

### *Geografiska institutionen. 1924–25*

Institutionens bibliotek och samlingar ha under året utökats med följande gåvor; Geologisk-mineralogiska institutionen Lund, Böcker från Generalstabens Litografiska Anstalt, Stockholm. Geologisk-Mineralogiska institutionen Lund, Kungl. Domänstyrelsen, Kungl. Kommerskollegium, Kungl. Statistiska Centralbyrån, Kungl. Svenska Vetenskapsakademien, Lant. bruks- och Mejeriinstitutet, Alnarp, Statens Meteorologisk Hydrografiska Anstalt, Sveriges Geologiska Undersökning, Universitetsbiblioteket, Lund, Universitetsbiblioteket, Uppsala; Elanders Boktryckeriaktiebolag, Göteborg, Fahlbeckska Stiftelsen. Lund, Geologiska Föreningen, Stockholm, Göteborgs Stads Byggnadskontor, Hemsjö Kraftaktiebolag, Lunds Botaniska Förening, P. A. Norstedt och Söner, Stockholm, Svenska Flottningschefsföreningen, Svenska Mosskulturföreningen, Svenska Naturskyddsföreningen, Svenska Skogsvårdsföreningen, Svenska Stadsförbundet, Svenska Sällskapet för Antropologi och Geografi, Stockholm, Svenska Turistföreningen, Svenska Vattenkraftföreningen, Sveriges Allmänna Exportförening, Sydsvenska Geo Sällskapet, Tidens Förlag, Önnestads Elevförbund; Do H. W:son Ahlmann, Uppsala, Docent Ernst Antevs, Stockholm. Fil. kand. Arvid Bergdahl, Hallsberg, Professor C. G. Björling, Lund, Fil. kand. Josef Carlsson, Lund, Docent Sten De Geer, Stockholm, Hamndirektör G. Edlund, Malmö, Docent J. Frödin, Lund, Överdirektör Axel Gavelin, Stockholm, Doc. Assar Hadding, Lund, Fil. Dr. Olof Jonasson, Stockholm, Fil- kand. Ossian Lindskoug, Lund, Amanuensis Hans Lohmander, Lund. Professorskan H. Nelson, Lund, Professor Otto Nordenskiöld Göteborg, Docent Arnold Norlind, Jakobsberg, Kand. F. A. Quarfood, Lund, Fil. Dr. C. Samuelsson, Uppsala, Fil. kand. A. Svensson, Lund, Överdirektör Axel Wallén, Stockholm: Professor Lauritz Weibull, Lund, Docent Anders Ångström. Danmarks Geologiske Undersøgelse, Det Kongel. Danske Geografiske Selskab, Kommissionen for Ledelsen av de geologiske og geografiske Undersøgelser i Grønland, Det Norske Geografiske selskab, Norges Geologiske Undersøkelse, Norsk Geologisk Forening. Geografiska Sällskapet i Finland, Geographisches Institut der Univ. Kiel, Meteorological Service of Canada. Kartor från Generalstabens Litografiska Anstalt, Rikets Allmänna Kartverk, Statens Meteorologisk-Hydrografiska Anstalt, Nordisk Världsatlas, Kand. Augustinus Bergquist, Lund, Fil. Dr. Erik Bergström, Djursholm Danderyd, Deltagare i Geografiska Seminariet, Lund, Docent John Frödin, Lund, Fil. kand. Helge Riis, Lund, Fil. mag. Gösta Sjöstedt, Lund, Fil. Dr. Hervid Wallin, Lund. Övriga gåvor: Kand. Gustav Ekstrand, Lund, en rikhaltig samling bergarter (ca 300 stuffer).

Under året ha utkommit Geografiska institutionens meddelanden Ser. B: Nr. 13, Helge Nelson, Några kommentarer till kartor över nordamerikansk åkerbruksbygd, bomulls-

och sädesodling. 18, John Frödin, Om utbredningen av nordvästeuropeisk hed och mediterrän stepp i västra medelhavsområdet. Ser. C: 1, Helge Nelson, Några svenskbygder i Nordamerika. 2, Herman Richter, Willem Jansz. Blaeu.

Tycho Brahes lärjunge. Ett blad ur kartografins historia omkring år 1600. 3, Johan Mauritzon, Höganäs. En geografisk studie. 4, Hj. Davidsson, En skånsk rullstensås. 5, Malte Persson, Önnestads socken. En kulturgeografisk studie. 6, Josef Carlsson, Pjätteryds socken. En kulturgeografisk studie. 7, Gustav Ekstrand, Göteborg. Några stadsgeografiska studier med särskild hänsyn till stadens historiska geograf. 8, Arnold Norlind, om Zuiderzees torrläggning. 9, John Frödin, Om terasskultueen i västar medelhavsområdet. 10, W. Unander, Sydalanien och dess gränsfrågor. 11, Hakon Wadell, Mayaindianernas columbiska historia, deras kronologiska system och principerna för mayahieroglyfernas tolkning. 12, Herman Richter, Svensk geografisk bibliografi för år 1924.

Seminarieövningarna: under höstterminen 1925 hölls 7 Sammanträden, varvid i 7 föredrag behandlades forskningsresor under 1900-talet-

Vårterminen hölls 11 sammanträden varvid i 10 föredrag särskilt svensk geografi behandlades. Deltagarnas antal var under höstterminen 32, under vårterminen 43.

Helge Nelson

### *Geografiska institutionen. 1925-26*

Institutionens bibliotek och samlingar ha under året utökats med följande gåvor:

Böcker från: Finans- och Kommunikationsdepartementen, Vetenskapsakademien, Rikets allmänna kartverk, Statens meteorologisk-hydrografiska anstalt, Kommerskollegium, Lunds och Uppsala universitetsbibliotek, Lantbruks- och mejeriinstitutet, Alnarp, Geologiska institutet vid Stockholms högskola, Fahlbeckska stiftelsen, Svenska motorkulturföreningen, Svenska stadsförbundet, svenska vattenkraftföreningen, Sydsvenska geografiska sällskapet, Blekinge läns och Malmöhus läns hushållningssällskap, Landskrona-Lund-Trällebors järnvägsaktiebolag, Aktiebolagen Magnus Bergvalls förlag, Elanders boktryckeri och P. A. Norstedt & Söner, Uddeholms aktiebolag, docent H. W:son Ahlmann, Uppsala, professor G. Andersson, Stockholm, fil. lic. Å. Campbell, Frista, amanuensis J. Carlsson, Lund, godsägare O. Ekman, Bjärka-Säby, professor V. W. Ekman, Lund, docent J. Frödin, Lund, rektor J. Furuskog, Filipstad, lektor R. Gullstrand, Härnösand, professor A. Hamberg, Uppsala, professor A. G. Högbom, Uppsala, fil. B. Högbom, Berlin, professor I. Högbom, Kairo, docent O. Jonasson, Stockholm, amanuensis M. Persson, Lund, fil. H. Vallin, Hälsingborg, fil. mag. Canada Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Geological Survey, Ottawa, Meteorological Service of Canada, Universitetets

geografiska laboratorium, Köpenhamn, professor G. Braun, Greifswald, professor J. G. Granö, Åbo, professor O. Olufsen, Köpenhamn och professor WE. Ramsay, Hälsingfors.

Kartor från: Rikets allmänna kartverk, Sveriges geologiska undersökning, Blekinge läns hushållningssällskap, Svenska turistföreningen, Generalstabens litografiska anstalt, P. A. Norstedt & Uddeholms aktiebolag, kand. A. Bergqvist, Lund, rektor A. Eckerberg, Visingsö och professor A. Hamberg, Uppsala.

Genom byte med institutionens meddelanden och Sydsvenska Geografiska sällskapets årsbok, som sällskapet ställt till förfogande står institutionen i förbindelse med: Sveriges geologiska undersökning, statens meteorologisk-hydrografiska anstalt, Statistiska centralbyrån, Geologisk mineralogiska institutionen, Lund, Svensk sällskapet för antropologi och geografi, Geologiska föreningen i Stockholm, Rasbiologiska institutet, Uppsala, Lunds botaniska förening, Svenska mosskulturföreningen, Sveriges utsädesförening, Nordisk familjebok, Generalstabens litografiska anstalt. Svensk turisttidning.

Danmarks geologiske Undersøgelse, Kommissionen for Ledelsen af de geologiske og geografiske Undersøgelser i Grønland, Det Danske geografiske Selskab, Norges geologiske Undersøgelse, Norsk geologisk Forening, Det norske geografiske Selskab, Geografiska sällskapet i Finland, Annales de géographie, L'institut de géographie alpine, J. Geographischer Anstalt, Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin, Geographische Gesellschaft in Greifswald. Geographische Gesellschaft in Hamburg, Geographische Gesellschaft zu Würzburg, American geographical society of New York, Clark University, Worcester, och University of California, Berkeley.

Under året ha utkommit Geografiska institutionens meddelanden Ser. A: Nr. 6, John Frödin, Contribution a la connaissance de la végétation des Pyrénées centrales espagnoles, Ser. C: Nr. 13, Gustav Ågren, Skånes jordbruksområden, N 14, John Frödin, Fäbodbebyggelsen i Norrbottens län, N 15, Lennart son Post, Medel och mål i skånsk torvmosseforskning, N 16, V. Unander, Folk- och gränsförskjutningar på Balkan och i Främre Orienten, N:r 17, Hakon Wadell, Yucatanhalvön och dess relation till närgränsande delar av Centralamerika, N 18, Helge Nelson, Jordens konstbevattnade områden och N:r 19, Herman Richter, Svensk geografisk bibliografi för år 1925.

Seminarieövningarna: seminariet för fil. ämbets- och fil. kand-examen hade under höstterminen 1926 8 sammanträden med 33 deltagare, under vårterminen 1927 11 sammanträden med 32 deltagare. Seminariet för fil. lic.-examen hade vårterminen 1927 6 sammanträden med 8 deltagare.

**Helge Nelson**

### *Geografiska institutionen. 1926–27*

Institutionens bibliotek och samlingar ha under året utökats med följande gåvor:

Böcker från: Finans- och Kommunikationsdepartementen, Vetenskapsakademien, Rikets allmänna kartverk, Statens meteorologisk-hydrografiska anstalt, Kommerskollegium, Lunds och Uppsala universitetsbibliotek, Lantbruks- och mejeriinstitutet, Alnarp, Geologiska institutet vid Stockholms högskola, Fahlbeckska stiftelsen, Svenska motorkulturföreningen, Svenska stadsförbundet, svenska vattenkraftföreningen, Sydsvenska geografiska sällskapet, Blekinge läns och Malmöhus läns hushållningssällskap, Landskrona—Lund— Trälleborgs järnvägsaktiebolag, Aktiebolagen Magnus Bergvalls förlag, Elanders boktryckeri och P. A. Norstedt & Söner, Uddeholms aktiebolag, docent H. W:son Ahlmann, Uppsala, professor G. Andersson, Stockholm, fil. lic. Å. Campbell, Frista, amanuensis J. Carlsson, Lund, godsägare O. Ekman, Bjärka-Säby, professor V. W. Ekman, Lund, docent J. Frödin, Lund, rektor J. Furuskog, Filipstad, lektor R. Gullstrand, Härnösand, professor A. Hamberg, Uppsala, professor A. G. Högbom, Uppsala, fil. B. Högbom, Berlin, professor I. Högbom, Kairo, docent O. Jonasson, Stockholm, amanuensis M. Persson, Lund, fil. H. Vallin, Hälsingborg, fil. mag. Canada Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Geological Survey, Ottawa, Meteorological Service of Canada, Universitetets geografiska laboratorium, Köpenhamn, professor G. Braun, Greifswald, professor J. G. Granö, Åbo, professor O. Olufsen, Köpenhamn och professor WE. Ramsay, Hälsingfors.

Kartor från: Rikets allmänna kartverk, Sveriges geologiska undersökning, Blekinge läns hushållningssällskap, Svenska turistföreningen, Generalstabens litografiska anstalt, P. A. Norstedt & Uddeholms aktiebolag, kand. A. Bergqvist, Lund, rektor A. Eckerberg, Visingsö och professor A. Hamberg, Uppsala.

Genom byte med institutionens meddelanden och Sydsvenska Geografiska sällskapets årsbok, som sällskapet ställt till förfogande står institutionen i förbindelse med: Sveriges geologiska undersökning, statens meteorologisk-hydrografiska anstalt, Statistiska centralbyrån, Geologisk mineralogiska institutionen, Lund, Svensk sällskapet för antropologi och geografi, Geologiska föreningen i Stockholm, Rasbiologiska institutet, Uppsala, Lunds botaniska förening, Svenska mosskulturföreningen, Sveriges utsädesförening, Nordisk familjebok, Generalstabens litografiska anstalt. Svensk turisttidning.

Danmarks geologiske Undersøgelse, Kommissionen for Ledelsen af de geologiske og geografiske Undersøgelser i Grønland, Det Danske geografiske Selskab, Norges geologiske Undersøgelse, Norsk geologisk Forening, Det norske geografiske Selskab, Geografiska sällskapet i Finland, Annales de géographie, L'institut de géographie alpine,

J. Geographischer Anstalt, Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin, Geographische Gesellschaft in Greifswald. Geographische Gesellschaft in Hamburg, Geographische Gesellschaft zu Würzburg, American geographical society of New York, Clark University, Worcester, och University of California, Berkeley.

Under året ha utkommit Geografiska institutionens meddelanden Ser. A: N:r 6, John Frödin, Contribution a la connaissance de la végétation des Pyrénées centrales espagnoles, Ser. C: Nr. 13, Gustav Ågren, Skånes jordbruksområden, N 14, John Frödin, Fäbodbebyggelsen i Norrbottens län, N 15, Lennart von Post, Medel och mål i skånsk torvmosseforskning, N 16, V. Unander, Folk- och gränsförskjutningar på Balkan och i Främre Orienten, Nr. 17, Hakon Wadell, Yucatanhalvön och dess relation till närgränsande delar av Centralamerika, N 18, Helge Nelson, Jordens konstbevattnade områden och Nr. 19, Herman Richter, Svensk geografisk bibliografi för år 1925.

Seminarieövningarna: seminariet för fil. ämbets- och fil. kand-examen hade under höstterminen 1926 8 sammanträden med 33 deltagare, under vårterminen 1927 11 sammanträden med 32 deltagare. Seminariet för fil. lic.-examen hade vårterminen 1927 6 sammanträden med 8 deltagare.

**Helge Nelson**

### *Geografiska institutionen. 1927–28*

Institutionens bibliotek och samlingar ha under året utökats med följande gåvor; Böcker från: Finans- och Kommunikationsdepartementen, Vetenskapsakademien, Rikets allmänna kartverk, Statens meteorologisk-hydrografiska anstalt, Kommerskollegium, Lunds universitetsbibliotek, Skolöverstyrelsen, Lantbruks- och mejeriinstitutet, Alnarp, Fahlbeckska stiftelsen, Svenska motokulturföreningen, Svenska stadsförbundet, Svenska vattenkraftföreningen, Sydsvenska geografiska sällskapet, Stockholms handelskammare, Göteborgs museum, Blekinge hembygdsförbund, Gleerupska bokhandeln, Aktiebolaget Elanders boktryckeri, Halls boktryckeri ; docent H. W :son Ahlmann, Uppsala, fil. lic. Å. Campbell, Frista, amanuensis J. Carlsson, Lund, hamndirektör G. Edlund, Malmö, docent J. Frödin, Lund, docent S. de Geer, Stockholm, Bokhandl. H. Grönkvist, Lund, redaktionssekreterare O. Lindskoug, Lund, fil. d:r N. Lundahl, Lund, förste bibliotekarie B. Möller, Lund, greve E. von Rosen, Rockelstad, fil. d:r H. Vallin, Hälsingborg m. f.

Finska utrikesministeriet, Åbo akademis geol. mineralog. institut, Meteorological Service of Canada, prof. J. E. Rosberg, Hälsingfors, major G. Isachsen, Asker.

Kartor från: Rikets allmänna kartverk, Sveriges geologiska undersökning, Generalstabens litografiska anstalt, Universitetsbiblioteket, Lund, Stadsingenjörskontoret, Borås, Rektor C. Fredricsson, Värnamo.

Genom byte med institutionens meddelanden och Sydsvenska geografiska sällskapets årsbok, som sällskapet ställt till förfogande, står institutionen i förbindelse med: Vitterhets- historie- och antikvitetsakademien, Sveriges geologiska undersökning, Statens meteorologisk-hydrografiska anstalt, Statistiska central byrån, Geologisk-mineralogiska institutionen, Lund, Svenska historiska föreningen, Svenska Sällskapet för antropologi och geografi, Nordiska museet, Geologiska föreningen i Stockholm Rasbiologiska institutet, Uppsala, Lunds botaniska förening, Geografiska föreningen, Göteborg, Svenska mosskulturföreningen, Svenska naturskyddsföreningen, Svenska turistföreningen, Sverige utsädesförening, Nordisk familjebok, Svensk turisttining;

Kommissionen for Ledelsen af de geologiske og geografiske Undersøgelser i Grønland, Danmarks geologiske Undersøgelse, Det Kongel. Danske geografiske Selskab, Det statistiske Departement, Köpenhamn, Norges geologiske Undersøgelse, Norsk geologisk Forening, Det norske geografiske selskab, Det statistiske centralbyrå, Oslo, Geografiska sällskapet i Finland, Geographische Gesellschaft, Hamburg, Geographische Gesellschaft, Greifswald, Gesellschaft für Erdkunde, Berlin, Geographische Gesellschaft, Würzburg, Geographische Gesellschaft, Lübeck, Geographisches Institut der Universität, Berlin, Geographisches Institut der Universität,

Riel, R. Geographical Society, London, Geographical Association, Aberystwyth, London, Manchester Geographical Society, Annales de géographie, Paris, Institut de géographie alpine de l'Université, Grenoble, Société de géographie commerciale de Paris, Société de géographie et d'études coloniales, Marseille, Real Sociedad geografica, Madrid, Société de géographie, Genève, Société geografca italiana, Rom, Société hongroise de géographie, Budapest, Société de géographie, Ljubljana, Sositatea Regal Romana de geografie, Bukarest, Institut de géographie de l'Université, Cluj, Institut de géographie, Lwow, Société de géographie du Maroc, Casablanca, Société Royale de géographie d'Égypte, Kairo, American geographical society of New York, Clark University, Worcester, University of California, Berkeley, Geographical society of Philadelphia och Royal geographical society of Australasia, Adelaïde.

Under året ha utkommit Geografiska Institutionens meddelanden Ser. C: Nr. 20, Arnold Norlind, Okeanos, Nr. 21, Herman Richter: Den äldsta tryckta Skånekartan, Nr. 22, J. G. Granö, Geografiens forskningsobjekt, 23, Oscar Andersson, Bredåkra randdelta, Nr. 24, Herta Hansson, Bottniska kustlandets klimat, Nr. 25, Björn Sterner, Hemindustribygden i Kinds och Marks härader, Nr. 26, John Frödin, Glaciala former

i Pyrenéerna, Nr. 27, H. W-son Ahlmann, Den romerska campagnans återuppbyggande, Nr. 28, Helge Nelson, Coloradofloden, Kanjanernas flod och dess framtida utnyttjande, Nr. 29, J. Furuskog, Geografiens renässans i de amerikanska skolorna, Nr. 30, Helge Nelson: Geografien och skolreformen', Nr. 31, Herman Richter: Svensk geografisk bibliografi för år 1926.

Seminarieövningarna: seminariet för fil. ämbets- och fil. kand.-examen hade under hösten 1927 7 sammanträden med 32 deltagare under våren 1928 13 sammanträden med 26 deltagare.

Utom de sedvanliga korta exkursionerna har en längre exkursion gjorts till Halland, Västergötland o o i Småland 3—13 juni med understöd av Svenska Turistföreningen. Deltagarnas antal utom undertecknad, ledaren, var 14.

**Helge Nelson**

### *Geografiska institutionen. 1928—29*

Institutionens bibliotek och samlingar ha under året utökats med följande gåvor:

Böcker från: Kungl. Domänstyrelsen, Kungl. Kommerskollegium, Kungl. Skolöverstyrelsen, Kungl. Statistiska Central Byrån, Kungl. Fysiografiska Sällskapet, Kungl. Svenska Vetenskapsakademien, Lantbruks- och Mejeriinstitutet, Alnarp, Statens Meteorologisk-Hydrografiska Anstalt, Sveriges Geologiska Undersökning, Universitetsbiblioteket, Lund, Universitetsbiblioteket, Uppsala. Banbyråns Geotekniska Avdelning; Elanders Boktryckeriaktiebolag- Göteborg, Fahlbeckska Stiftelsen, Lund, Halls Boktryckeriaktiebolag, Jönköping, Lars Hökerbergs Bokförlag, Stockholm, Stockholms Handelskammare, Handelshögskolan, Stockholm. Svenska Diakonistyrelsens Bokförlag, Stockholm, Svenska Lantmätare föreningen, Stockholm, Svenska Stadsförbundet, Svenska Vattenkraftföreningen, Sveriges Allmänna Exportförening, Sydsvenska Geografiska Sällskapet, Tjeckoslovakiska legationen; Professor H. W-son Ahlmann, Stockholm, Fil.dr. A. Campbell, Fristad, Rektor A. Carling, Getinge, Professor S. De Geer, Göteborg, Hamndirektör G. Edlund, Malmö, Docent Fr. Enquist, Uppsala, Statshydrografen Dr. J. V. Eriksson, Stockholm, Professor J. Frödin, Uppsala, Major G. Isachsen, Asker, Docent O. Jonasson, Stockholm, Fil. Dr. N. Lundahl, Lund, professor H. Nelson, Lund, Fil. Dr. H. Richter, Lund, Professor E. Rosberg, Helsingfors, Greve E. von Rosen, Rockelstad. Finska Utrikesministeriet, Meteorological Service of Canada.

Kartor från: Generalstabens Litografiska Anstalt, Kungl. Fysiografiska Sällskapet, Rikets Allmänna Kartverk, Statens Meteorologisk-hydrografiska Anstalt, Universitetsbiblioteket, Lund Fil. kand. H. Tornee, Stockholm, Professor M. P:son Nilsson, Lund.

Fotografier och övriga gåvor: Professor J. Frödin, Uppsala, Bokhandlande H. Grönkvist, Lund, Greve E. von Rosen, Rockelstad, System Paulin A.-B., Stockholm (1 Pales aneroid)

Instrumentsamlingen har utökats genom inköp av en distanstub, en avvägningstub och 3 Paulins nivelleringsaneroider.

Geografiska institutionen uppehåller genom Svensk Geografisk Årsbok, som välvilligt ställes till förfogande i behövt antal av Sydsvenska Geografiska Sällskapet, och genom sina Meddelanden bytesförbindelse med följande institutioner, sällskap och tidskrifter .Botaniska föreningen, Lund, Geologisk-mineralogiska intuitionen, Lund, A.-B. Familjeboken, Generalstabens litografiska anstalt, Geologiska föreningen, K. Statistiska centralbyrån, K. Vitterhets-, historie- och antikvitetsakademien, Nordiska museet, Riksmuseets etnografiska avdelning, Statens meteorologisk-hydrografiska anstalt, Statens skogsförsöksanstalt, Stockholms högskolas geologiska institut, Svensk turisttidning, Svenska historiska föreningen, Svenska sällskapet för antropologi och geografi, Svenska mosskulturföreningen, Svenska naturskyddsföreningen, Svenska turistföreningen, Sveriges geologiska undersökning, Sveriges utsädesförening, Svalöv, Geologiska institutionen, Uppsala, Rasbiologiska institutet, Uppsala, Blekinge hembygdsförbund, Dalslands fornminnes- och hembygdsförbund, Kommissionen for Ledelsen af de geologiske og geografiske Undersøgelser i Grønland, Danmarks geologiske Undersøgelse, Det Kongel. danske geogra fiske Selskab, Det statistiske Departement, Den geofysiske kommisjon, Oslo, Den norske turistforening, Det norske geografiske selskab, Det norske videnskapsakademi, Det statistiske centralbyrå, Oslo, Norsk geologisk forening, Norges geologiske undersøgelse, Geografiska sällskapet i Finland, Sällskapet för Finlands geografi, Statistiska centralbyrån, Helsingfors. The Geographical association, Aberystwyth, the Royal geographical society of Australasia, South Australian branch, Adelaide, Société de géographie d'Alger et de l'Afrique du Nord, Alger, Koninklijk Nederlandsche aardrijkskundig genootschap, Amsterdam, Geographisches Institut, Berlin, Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin. Department of geography, Berkeley, Société de géographie, Beograd, Royal geographical society of Australasia (Queensland), Brisbane, Societatea Regala Romana de geografie, Bucuresti, société hongroise de géographie, Budapest, Société de géographie du Maroc, Casablanca, Institut de géographie, Cluj, Verein für Erdkunde zu Dresden, Direzione de l'Universo, Firenze, Société de géographie, Genève, Institut de géographie alpine, Grenoble, pommersche geographische Gesellschaft, Greifswald, Geographische Gesellschaft, Hamburg, Geographische Gesellschaft, Hannover. Société de géographie commerciale, Le Havre, Société Royale de géographie d'Égypte, Kairo, Geographisches Institut, Kiel, Institut geograficzny uniw. Jagell., Krakow, Société de géographie, Ljubljana, Royal geographical society. London, Office of the High Commissioner of

the Commonwealth of Australia, London, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, London, Institut de géographie, Université de Léopol, Geographische Gesellschaft, Lübeck, Real Sociedad geografca, Madrid, Manchester geographical society, Société de géographie et d'études coloniales, Marseille, Société neuchâteloise de géographie, American geographical society, New York, Société de géographie et d'archéologie d'Oran, Dominion bureau of statistics, Ottawa, Annales de géographie, Paris, Société de géographie, Paris, Société de géographie commerciale, Paris, Geographical society, Philadelphia, société de géographie, Rochefort, eale geografica italiana, Roma, Institutum universitatis orpatensis geographicum, Ü. S. Department of Agriculture, Economic geography, Worcester, Geographische Gesellschaft zu Würzburg.

Under året ha utkommit Meddelanden från Lunds Universitets Geografiska Institution, ser. C: No. 32, Helge Nelson Den Svenska stadsbygdens ekonomisk-geografiska karaktär. Några fakta och några synpunkter:

No. 33, Hjalmar Fridlund, En Skånsk övergångsbygd, dess forna och nuvarande karaktär. Nr., 34. G. Nordholm, Studier över Lantbebyggelsen i Södra Skåne. Nr. 35, Anders Edestam, En Dalslandsbygd för femtio år sedan nu. Studier över torpbebyggelsen och dess försvinnande. 36. Harald Tornée, Om den svenska sjöfarten och dess kartografiska åskådliggörande. Nr. 37, Fridtjov Isachsen, De geoske hoveddrag ved Oslos innenlandske distribusjonshandel. 38, John Frödin, Frankrikes ekonomiska geografi efter världskriget. N 39, G. Raquette, Några turkiska geografiska namn i Centralasien. Nr. 40, D. Lindskog, Kinas hjärta. Lågslätterna kring Yangtze-kiang. Nr. 41, Viktor Petersson, Tankar kring geografiundervisningen. Nr. 42, Carl Skottsberg, Otto Nordenskiöld 6/12, 1869—2/6 1928. N 43, Helge Nelson, Gunnar Andersson 25/11 1865—5/8 1928. Några minnesord. Nr. 44, H. W:son Ahlmann, Finn Malmgren in memoriam. Nr. 45, Herman Richter Svensk geografisk bibliografi för 1927.

Meddelanden från Lunds Universitets Geografiska Institution Series Avhandlingar har utkommit med Herman Richter: Skånes karta från mitten av 1500-talet till omkring 1700. I—II.

**Helge Nelson**

### *Geografiska institutionen. 1929—30*

Institutionens bibliotek och samlingar ha under året utökats med följande gåvor:

Böcker från: Statens meteorologisk-hydrografiska anstalt, Kommerskollegium, Sveriges geologiska undersökning, Lunds universitetsbibliotek, Lantbruks- och mejeriinstitutet, Alnarp, Fahlbeckska stiftelsen, Svenska motorkulturföreningen, Svenska

vattenkraftföreningen, Svenska sällskapet för antropologi och geografi, Sydsvenska geografiska sällskapet, Svenska turistföreningen, Lindblads förlag, Norstedt och Söner, Magn. Bergvalls förlag, Göteborgs museum, Värmlands läns hushållningssällskap.

Prof. H. W:son Ahlmann, Stockholm, professor Sten de Geer,

Göteborg, godsäg. Oscar Ekman, Bjärka-Säby, professor V. W. Ekman, Lund, lektor K. Enghoff, Lund, 1: e statshydrograf J. W. Eriksson, Stockholm, läroverksadjunkt C. E. Ewetz, Jönköping, professor J. Frödin, Uppsala, överdirektör A. Gavelin, Stockholm, bokhandl. I-I. Grönkvist, Lund, direktör H. Karlsson, Stockholm, 1:e bibliotekarie B. Möller, Lund, professor H. Nelson, Lund, professor E. Nordenskiöld, Göteborg, fil. Dr. K. E. Sahlström, Stockholm, Professor S. Wicksell, Lund, Professor E. Widmark, Lund, m. fl.

Universitets Biblioteket, Oslo, Meteorological Service of Canada, Professor R. Mielke, Berlin-Hermsdorf, Professor M. Vahl, København.

Kartor från: Rikets allmänna kartverk, Sveriges geologiska undersökning, Generalstabens litografiska anstalt, Skeninge stads drätselkammare, stadsingenjör J. E. Pettersson, Norrköping.

Genom byte med institutionens meddelanden och Sydsvenska Årsbok, som sällskapet ställt till förfogande står institutionen i förbindelse med: Vetenskaps akademien, Vitterhets-. historie- och antikvitetsakademien, Sveriges geologiska undersökning, Statens meteorologisk-hydrografiska anstalt. Statistiska centralbyrån. Vattenfallsstyrelsen, Statens skogsförsöks anstalt, Geologisk-mineralogiska institutionen, Lund, Generalstabens litografiska anstalt. Nordiska museet, Riksmuseets etnografiska avdelning, Stockholms högskolas geologiska institut. Stockholms stads statistiska kontor, Svensk turisttidning, Svensk-ryska sällskapet, Svenska flottleds förbundet, Svenska historiska föreningen, Svenska stadsförbundet, Svenska sällskapet för antropologi och geografi, Svenska naturskyddsföreningen, Svenska turistföreningen, Svenska mosskultur föreningen, A.-B. Familjeboken, Geografiska föreningen, Göteborg, Blekinge hembygdsförbund. Botaniska föreningen, Lund, Geologiska föreningen, Stockholm, Geologiska institutionen, Uppsala, Sveriges utsädesförenings tidskrift, Rasbiologiska institutet, Dalslands fornminnes och hembygdsförbund;

Kommissionen for Ledelsen af de geologiske og geografiske Undersøgelser i Gronland, Danmarks geologiske undersøgelse, Det kongel. danske geografiske Selskab, Det kongel. nord. Oldskriftselskab: Det statistiske Departement, Kopenhagen, Den geofysiske kommisjon. Den norske turistforening, Det norske geografiske selskab. Det statistiske centralbyrå, Oslo, Geologisk museum, Oslo, Norges geologiske

undersökelse, Norges Svalbard- og Ishavsundersøkelser, Universitetets botaniske museum, Oslo, Geologiska kommissionen. Geografiska sällskapet i Finland, Statistiska centralbyrån, Helsingfors, Geografiska inrättningen vid Finska universitetet, Åbo, Åbo akademis geol.-mineralogiska institution.

Geographical Association, Aberystwyth, R. Geographical Society of Australasia, South Australian Branch, Adelaide: Société de Géographie d'Alger et de l'Afrique du Nord, Alger, Geographisches Institut, Berlin, Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin, Department of Geography, Berkeley, Société de Géographie, Beograd, Société de Géographie Commerciale, Bordeaux, R. Geographical Society of Australasia (Queensland), Brisbane, Societatea R. Romana de Geografie. Bucuresti, Société Hongroise de Géographie, Budapest, Société de géographie du Maroc, Casablanca, Ukrainisches Forschungsinstitut für Geographie und Kartographie, Charkow. Institut de Géographie. Cluj. Verein für Erdkunde zu Dresden. Direzione de universo, Firenze. Société de Géographie, Genève. Institut de Géographie Alpine, Grenoble. Pommersche geographische Gesellschaft, Greifswald, Geographische Gesellschaft, Hamburg, Geographische Gesellschaft, Hannover. Société de Géographie commerciale, Le Havre, Société R. de Géographie d'Égypte, Geographisches Institut. Natur-wissenschaftlischer Verein, Kiel, Institut geograficzny univ. Jagell., Krakow, Geogr. fakultet Leningr. Gosud russkoe geogr. Obscestvo, Leningrad, Sociedad de Geografia, Lissabon, Société de Géographie, Ljubljana, R. Geographical Society, Office of the High Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Australia, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, The High Commissioner. for New Zealand, London, Institut de Géographie, Lwow, Geographische Gesellschaft, Lübeck, Institut des Études Rhodaniennes. Société de Géographie, Lyon, R. Sociedad geográfica, Madrid, Manchester Geographical Society, Société de Géographie et d'Études Coloniales, Marseille, Inst. hist. y geogr. Uruguay, Montevideo, Société Neuchâteloise de Géographie, American Geographical Society, New York, Société de Géographie et d'Archéologie d'Oran, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Annales de Géographie, Société de Géographie Commerciale, Paris, Geographical Society, Philadelphia, Institut de Géographie, Poznan, Latvijas geografijas biedriba, Riga, Société de Géographie, Rochefort, R. Società Geografica Italiana, Roma, Director of Public Information, Simla' Institutum universitatis Dorpatensis geographicum, Tartu, Polskie towarzystwo geograficzne, Warszawa, Ü. S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Geography, Worcester, Geographische Gesellschaft zu Würzburg.

Under året ha utkommit geografiska institutionens meddelanden ser. C: Nr. 46, Eric Sandberg, Studier över västra Mellansveriges klimat, särskilt vindförhållanden och nederbörd, Nr. 47, Fredrik Enquist, Studier över samtida växlingar i klimat och växtlighet, Nr. 48, Birger Wendin, Importens fördelning på de svenska städernas

tullkamardistrikt år 1925, Nr. 49. Gösta Nordholm, Skånes geometriska kartläggning för storskiftena. Nr. 50, Helge Nelson, Sveriges vattenkraft och dess ekonomisk-geografiska betydelse, Nr. 51 Helge Nelson, Arnold Nordlind 17/4 1883-17/2 1929, Nr. 52, Gunnar Isachsen, Roald Amundsen 16/7 1872—1816 1928, Nr. 53, Herman Richter, Svensk geografisk bibliografi för år 1928. Seminarieövningarna: seminariet för fil. ämbets- och fil. kand. examen hade under hösten 1929 12 sammanträden med 30 deltagare och under våren 1930 11 sammanträden med 33 deltagare.

Helge Nelson

### *Geografiska institutionen. 1930—31*

Överflyttning av Geografiska institutionens bibliotek och samlingar till den nyuppförda institutionsbyggnaden Sölveg. 13 kunde ske i november månad 1930. Geografiska institutionen har inom byggnaden, som även inrymmer geol. institutionen, tredje våningen och omkring 35 % av fjärde, omfattande (förutom vindslokaler) 22 rum med omkring 700 km<sup>2</sup> utrymme. För den lösa inredningen hade av riksdagen anslagits 25,000 kronor

Institutionens instrumentuppsättning har under året utökats med Paulin höjdmätare, 1 avvägningstubb samt ett Ottos karteringsinstrument. Råvarussamlingen har utökats genom gåvor från Robertsfors Bruk, calcium, Svenska kalkförsäljnings AB, Malmö, Hälsingborgs gummitfabrik och Svea Oljefabrik, Kalmar. -

Institutionens bibliotek och kartsamlingar ha under året utökats med följande gåvor; Böcker från: Statens : meteorologisk-hydrografiska anstalt, Kommerskollegium, Sveriges geologiska undersökning, Lunds Universitetsbibliotek, Lantbruks- och mejeriinstitutet, Alnarp, Fahlbeckska stiftelsen, Svenska motorkulturföreningen, Svenska vattenkraftföreningen Svenska Sällskapet för antropologi och Geografi, Sydsvenska geografiska sällskapet, Svenska turistföreningen, Baltiska förlaget, Borelius' förlag, Geografiska förbundet, Stockholm, Sydsvenska Petroleumbolaget, Malmö.

Professor G. de Geer, Stockholm, professor S. de Geer, Göteborg, hamndirektör G. Edlund, Malmö, docent F. Enquist, Uppsala, professor J. Frödin, Uppsala, konsul G. A. F. Hagerman, Malmö, professor H. Nelson, Lund, fil. kand. N. Persson, Önnestad, docent H. Richter, Lund, fiskeriintendent N. V. Rosén, Göteborg, professor J. Sahlgren, Uppsala, fil. dr. C. Sahlin, Djurholm, statstopograf G. Santesson, Stockholm, lektor G. Troedsson, Hälsingborg, professorskan Widmark, Lund m. d. Meteorological Service of Canada, fil. Dr. E. Antevs, New York, professor B. Helland-Hansen, Bergen, legationsrådet R. Numelin, Paris, professor M. Vahl, Köpenhamn.

Kartor från: Rikets allmänna kartverk, Kungl. Sjökarteverket, Sveriges geologiska undersökning, Generalstabens litografiska anstalt, Drätselkammaren, Nässjö, Drätselkammaren, Tranås.

Genom byte med institutionens meddelanden och Sydsvenska geografiska sällskapets årsbok, som sällskapet ställt till förfogande, står institutionen i förbindelse med: Vetenskapsakademien, Vitterhets-, historie- och antikvitetsakademien, Sveriges geologiska undersökning, Statens meteorologisk-hydrografiska anstalt, Statistiska centralbyrån, Vattenfallstyrelsen, Statens skogsförsöksanstalt, Geologisk-Mineralogiska institutionen, Lund, Generalstabens litografiska anstalt, Nordiska museet, Riksmuseets institut, Stockholms stads statistiska kontor, Svensk turisttidning Svensk-ryska sällskapet, Svenska skogsvårdsföreningen, Svenska flottledsförbundet, Svenska stadsförbundet, Svenska sällskapet för antropologi och geografi, Svenska mosskulturföreningen, Svenska naturskyddsföreningen Svenska turistföreningen, Svenska vägföreningen, A.-B. Familjeboken, Geografiska föreningen, förbund, Botaniska föreningen, Lund, Geologiska föreningen Stockholm, Geologiska institutionen, Uppsala, Sveriges utsädesförenings tidskrift, Rasbiologiska institutet, Dalslands fornminnes- och hembygdsförbund.

Kommissionen for Ledelsen of de geologiske og geografiske Undersøgelser i Grønland, Danmarks geologiske undersøgelse, Dansk geologisk Forening, Det Kongel. danske geografiske Selskab, Det Kongel. nord Oldskriftselskab, Det statistiske Departement, Turistforeningen for Danmark, Köpenhamn, Den geofysiske kommisjon, Den norske turistforening, Det norske geografiske selskab, Det norske videnskaps-akademi, Det statistiske centralbyrå, Geologisk museum, Norges geologiske undersøgelse, Norges Svalbard- og Ishavsundersøkelser, Universitetets botaniske museum, Oslo, Geologiska kommissionen, Geografiska sällskapet i Finland, Statistiska centralbyrån, Helsingfors, Geografiska inrättningen vid finska universitetet, Åbo, Åbo akademis geol.-mineralogiska institut, R. Geogr. Society of Australasia, South Australian Branch, Adelaide, Société de Géographie d'Alger et de l'Afrique du Nord, Alger, University of Allahabad, Geographisches Institut, Berlin, Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin, Department of Geography, Berkeley, Société de Géographie, Beograd, Société de Géographie Commerciale, Bordeaux, R. Geographical society Australasia (Queensland), Brisbane, societatea Regala Romana de Geografie, Bucuresti, Société Hongroise de Géographie, Budapest, Bengal Secretariate Book Depot, Calcutta, Société de Géographie du Maroc, Casablanca, Ukrainisches For fur Geographie und Kartographie, Charkow, institut de Géographie, Cluj, Verein für Erdkunde zu Dresden, Direzione de l'Universo, Firenze, Société de Géographie, Genève. Institut de Géographie Alpine, Grenoble, Erde und Wirtschaft, pommersche geographische Gesellschaft, Greifswald, Geographisches Gesellschaft, Hamburg, Geographische

Gesellschaft, Société de Géographie Commerciale, Le Havre, Royale de Géographie d'Égypte, Kairo, Geographisches Institut, Naturwissenschaftlicher verein, Kiel, Institut geogr. univ. Jagell., Krakow, Geografiéeskij fakultet Leningr. Gosud. univ., Gossud. russkoe geogr. Obéestwo, Leningrad, Sociedade de Geografia, Lissabon, University of Lucknow, Société de Géographie, Ljubljana, R. Geographical Society, Office of the High Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Australia, Office of the High Commissioner for New Zealand, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, London, Institut de Géographie, Université de Léopol, Lwow, Geographische Gesellschaft, Lübeck, Institut des Études Rhodaniennes, Société de Géographie, Lyon, Real Sociedad geografica, Madrid, Geographical Association, Manchester, Manchester Geographical Society, Société de Géographie et d'Études Coloniales, Marseille, Inst. hist. y geogr. del Uruguay, Montevideo, Société Neuchâteloise de Géographie, Neuchâtel, American Geographical Society, New York, Société de Géographie et d'Archéologie d'Oran, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Annales de Géographie, Société de Géographie, Société de Géographie Commerciale, Paris, Geographical Society, Philadelphia, Institut de Géographie, Poznań, Latvijas geografijas biedriba, Riga, Société de Geographie, Rochefort, Reale society Geografica Italiana, Roma, Director of Public Information, Simla, Institutum Universitatis Dorpatensis Geographicum, Tartu, Polskie towarzystwo geograficzne, Warszawa, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, Geographisches Institut, Wien, Economic Geography, Worcester, Geographische Gesellschaft zu Würzburg.

Under året ha utkommit geografiska institutionens meddelanden ser. C: Nr. 54, Herman Richter, Cartographia Scanensis. De äldsta förarbetena till en kartläggning av de skånska provinserna.

Nr. 55. Sahlin, Romeleåsen. Nr. 56. Torlriksson, Nr. 57. Kalmar en ekonomiskgeografisk specialstudie, Nr. 58, Hugo Osvald, Södra Sveriges mosstyper. Nr. 59, Birger Wendin Importens fördelning på de svenska städernas tullkammardistrikt år 1925. Nr. 60, V. W. Ekman, Dr, Gustaf Ekman 29/8, 1852–26/2 1930, Nr. 61 Ragnar Melin, J. V. Eriksson 1883—1930, Nr. 62, M. Vahl, Landbebyggelsen i Danmark, Nr. 63, V. W. Ekman, Fridtjov Nansen 10/10 1861–13/5, 1930, Nr. 64, J. W. Sandström, Golfströmmen, Nr. 65, Helge Nelson Wales. En geografisk skiss, Nr. 66, Herman Richter, Svensk geografisk bibliografi för år 1929.

Seminarieövningarna: seminariet för fil. ämbets- och ål. kand.-examen hade under hösten 1930 11 sammanträden med 33 deltagare och under våren 1931 13 sammanträden med 26 deltagare samt seminariet för fil. lic.-examen 2 sammanträden med 7 deltagare.

**Helge Nelson**

### *Geografiska institutionen. 1931—32*

Institutionens bibliotek och samlingar har under året utökats med följande gåvor:

**Böcker från:** Statens Meteorologisk-hydrografiska Anstalt, Kommerskollegium, Sveriges Geologiska Undersökning, Lunds universitetsbibliotek, Lantbruks- och Mejeriinstitutet, Alnarp, Fahlbeckska stiftelsen, Svenska sällskapet för antropologi och geografi, Sydsvenska geografiska sällskapet, Svenska turistföreningen, Statistiska Institutionen, Lund, Statistiska Centralbyrån, Göteborgs Hamnstyrelse, Svenska spårvägsföreningen, Sveriges Allmänna Exportförening, Skaraborgs läns hushållningssällskap, Finska legationen, Stockholm, Kungl. Järnvägsstyrelsen, Bergslagens järnvägsaktiebolag, Dalslands järnvägsaktiebolag, A.-B. Kalmar järnvägar, Mellersta Östergötlands järnvägsaktiebolag, Norra Östergötlands järnvägsaktiebolag, landets järnvägsaktiebolag, Nässjö—Oskarshamns järnvägsaktiebolag, Stockholm—Nynäs järnvägsaktiebolag, Trafikaktiebolaget Grängesberg Oxelösund. järnvägsaktiebolag, Ystads järnvägsaktiebolag, Kooperativa förbundets bokförlag, A.-B. Nordisk Rotogravyr, Natur och Kultur, A.-B. Svensk Uppslagsbok, Albert Bonniers förlag, Elanders boktryckeriaktiebolag, Göteborg; Boktryckare C. Blom, Lund, hamndirektör G. Edlund, Malmö, G. Hagerman, Malmö, docent E. Ljungner, Uppsala, kapten J. L. Lundquist, Stockholm, l:e bibliotekarie B. Möller, Lund, professor H. Nelson, Lund, hamnöveringenjör K. Pettersson, Göteborg, professor Lennart von Post, Stockholm, fil. d:r C. Sahlin, Djursholm, borgmästare E. Torslow, Skanör, docent G. Troedsson, Hälsingborg m. fl. Det Norske videnskapsakademi, Oslo, Instituttet for sammenlignende kulturforskning, Oslo, Det danske Hedeselskabs, Viborg, Reitzels Forlag, Köpenhamn, Geographisches Institut der Universität Köln, Pommersche geographische Gesellschaft, Greifswald, Meteorological Service of Canada, domprost Kr. Nissen, Tromsö, legationsrådet R. Numelin, Köpenhamn, Siegfried Ziegler, Essen.

**Kartor från:** Rikets allmänna kartverk, Sveriges geologiska undersökning, Generalstabens litografiska anstalt, Kartografiska institutet, Stockholm, Skaraborgs läns hushållningssällskap, Stadsingenjörskontoret, Hälsingborg, Åhlén och Åkerlund, Det danske Hedeselskab, Viborg.

Genom byte med institutionens meddelanden och Sydsvenska geografiska sällskapets årsbok, som sällskapet ställt till förfogande, står institutionen i förbindelse med: Vetenskapsakademien, Vitterhets-, historie- och antikvitetsakademien, Sveriges geologiska undersökning, Statens meteorologisk-hydrografiska anstalt, Statistiska centralbyrån, Vattenfallsstyrelsen, Statens skogsförsöksanstalt, Geologisk-mineralogiska institutionen, Lund, Generalstabens litografiska anstalt, Nordiska muséet, Riksmuseets etnografiska avdelning, Stockholms högskolas geokronologiska

institut, Stockholms stads statistiska kontor, Nordisk rese- och turisttidning, Svensk-ryska sällskapet, Svenska flottledsförbundet, Svenska historiska föreningen, Svenska skogsvårdsföreningen, Svenska stadsförbundet, Svenska sällskapet för antropologi och geografi, Svenska mosskulturföreningen, Svenska naturskyddsföreningen, Svenska turistföreningen, Svenska vägföreningen, A.-B. Familjeboken, Geografiska föreningen, Göteborg, Blekinge hembygdsförbund, Botaniska föreningen, Lund, Geologiska föreningen, Stockholm. Geologiska institutionen, Uppsala, Sveriges utsädesförenings tidskrift, Rasbiologiska Stockholms institutet, högskolas geografiska Institut, Geografiska Instruktionen Uppsala Kulturhistoriska museet i Lund, Historiska museet i Lund,

Av viktigare inköp märkas anskaffande av en Wilds lilla teodolit och en Wilds lilla avvägningsinstrument.

Under året ha utkommit geografiska institutionens meddelanden ser. C: Nr. 67, Helge Nelson, Svenska stadstyper: Byggnadsmaterial och stadsplaner, Nr. 68, Gerda Bergstedt, Flygsandsfälten vid Hanöbukten från Åhus ned till Olseröd, Nr. 69, Märta Cæsar, Glasindustribygden i sydöstra Småland. En ekonomisk-geografisk studie, Nr. 70, Anna Kristoffersson, Regionalgeografiska studier i mellersta Jylland, Nr. 71, Fridtjov Isachsen, Bidrag till Oslos geografi, Nr. 72, Gösta Nordholm, Geografiska studier över de nordeuropeiska byarnas grundformer, Nr. 73, Gunnar Isachsen, Otto Sverdrup 31/10 1854—26/11 1930, Nr. 74, Helge Nelson, Lunds universitets geografiska institution, Nr. 75, Herman Richter, Svensk geografisk bibliografi för år 1930.

**Seminarieövningarna:** Seminariet för fil. kand.- och fil. ämbetsexamen hade under hösten 1931 12 sammanträden med 40 deltagare och under våren 1932 12 sammanträden med 35 deltagare.

Helge Nelson

### *Geografiska institutionen. 1932—35*

Under treårsperioden 1932—1935 har institutionens samlingar högst väsentligt ökats. Den planerade produktsamlingen är nu i sina grunddrag färdig och har åstadkommits helt och hållet genom enskilda gåvor; bland givarna märkas: Aktiebolaget Bröderna Svenssons stenhuggeri, Emmaboda, slipade granitprover. Yxhults Stenhuggeri Aktiebolag, slipade bergartsprover. Aktiebolaget Förenade Granitindustrier, Göteborg, prover på granit. Aktiebolaget Ignaberga Kalksten, Ignaberga, plattor visande olika behandlingsmetoder. Handöls Nya Täljstens och Vattenkrafts Aktiebolag, Stockholm, prov på täljsten och kalk. Aktiebolaget Iföverken, Bromölla, en omfattande samling produkter från bolagets samtliga tillverkningsgebit samt ett 50-tal fotografier. Malmö

Choklad- och Konfektfabriksaktiebolag, Malmö, prov visande chokladtillverkningen. Orrefors Bruks Aktiebolag, Orrefors, en serie illustrerande glastillverkningen. Billeruds Aktiebolag, Säfte, en större provsamling illustrerande sulfatcellulosatillverkning och svensk konstsilkettillverkning. Bolidens Gruvaktiebolag, Stockholm, malmstuffer, prov på utvunna produkter. Sandvikens Jernverks Aktiebolag, Sandviken, en samling av bolagets specialiteter samt fotografier. Svenska Sockerfabriks aktiebolaget, Malmö, prov på olika stadier av betsockerframställningen. Svenska Tändsticksaktiebolaget, Jönköping, 2 montrar illustrerande tändstickstillverkningen m. fl.

Instrumentsamtingen har utökats främst genom en serie apparater för fotografisk reproduktion, varigenom institutionen blivit istånd att fotografiskt reproducera äldre kartmateriel och andra för det vetenskapliga arbetet behövlige kartor. Samlingen av mätinstrument har kompletterats. Kartsandingarna ha ökats genom gåvor från Rikets Allmänna kartverk, Sveriges Geologiska Undersökning, Generalstabens litografiska anstalt, Statens reproduktionsanstalt, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Svenska legationen, Mexico City, Justus Perthes Gotha m. fl. förlag, ett 50-tal svenska samhällens stadsingenjörskontor och byggnadsnämnder, som sänt kartor över resp. samhällen m. fl.

Bok- och tidskriftsamlingarna ha utökats genom köp, talrika gåvor och framför allt byten genom »Svensk geografisk årsbok», som av Sydsvenska Geografiska Sällskapet kostnadsfritt ställes till institutionens förfogande. Härigenom står institutionen i bytesförbindelse med ett 50-tal inländska och ett hundratal utländska institut och sällskap (c:a 75 europeiska och 25 utomeuropeiska).

Seminarieövningarna: Seminariet för fil. kand.- och fil. ämbetsexamen hade under hösten 1932 11 sammanträden och under våren 1933 13 sammanträden vardera terminen med 40 deltagare; under hösten 1933 11 sammanträden med 47 deltagare och under våren 1934 10 sammanträden med 52 deltagare, under hösten 1934 12 sammanträden med 29 deltagare och under våren 1935 11 sammanträden med 25 deltagare.

Geografiska exkursioner ha stötts genom ett årligt anslag av 250 kronor från Sydsvenska Geografiska Sällskapet.

De vetenskapliga arbetena ha inriktats mångsidigt på såväl natur som kulturgeografien. Av större mer sammanhängande problem eller regionala områden, som äro föremål för studier, bör nämnas, att några studerande för fil. lic. Examen eller doktorsavhandling äro sysselsatta med morfologiska studier över olika delar av Sverige, att Skånes äldre och nutida kulturgeografi är föremål för olika undersökningar och att studier över den svenska stadsbygdens geografi ha bedrivits genom smärre stadsgeografiska undersökningar över flera orter.

Varje år kartlägges med höjdkurvor i stor skala ett område skånsk terräng under de kartografiska övningarna.

Meddelanden från Lunds Universitets Geografiska institution» har utkommit med n:ris 76–106, vilka äro upptagna i skriftförteckningen under Margareta Almgren, N. Ambolt, G. Bauman, E. Brännman, P. Collinder, F. Enquist, Olga Falk, H. Granvik, J. G. Granö, Karin Hallonstén, G. Hult, E. Hultén, O. Jonasson, W. Kaudern, G. Lundqvist, A. Lundström, Th. Mathiassen, H. Nelson, c.-E. R. Numelill, A. Odencrants, M.

**Helge Nelson**

### *Geografiska institutionen. 1935–36*

Institutionens bibliotek och samlingar ha under året utökats med bokgåvor från vissa offentliga och privata institutioner och enskilda personer i in- och utlandet samt kartor från Rikets allmänna kartverk, Generalstabens litografiska anstalt, Statens reproduktionsanstalt, Kulturhistoriska museet, Krigsarkivet, Stadsingenjörskontoren i Mjölby och Oskarshamn, Svenska Sockerfabriks AB, lektor S. Norlindh, Linköping, docent H. Richter, Lund. Genom byte med institutionens meddelanden och Sydsvenska geografiska sällskapets årsbok, som sällskapet ställt till förfogande, står institutionen i förbindelse med ett 50-tal inländska och ett 100-tal utländska institut och sällskap.

Instrumentsamlingen har utökats med en fotografisk kamera och två Paulinaneroider. Härigenom har återstoden av ett av 1933 års riksdag beviljat extra anslag å 10,000 kr. använts för förbättrande av institutionens instrumentuppsättning.

Katalogisering av det snabbt växande bok- och kartförrådet har skett i det omfång som de otillräckliga arbetskrafterna tillåtit — institutionen har endast en ordinarie amanuensis.

De kartografiska föreläsningarna och övningarna ha med anslag av docentstipendiefonden såväl höst- som vårterminen uppehållits av docent H. Richter, i likhet med vad som skett sedan ht- 1929.

Seminariet för fil. kand.- och fil. ämbetsexamen hade under ht. 1935 11 sammanträden med 36 deltagare och vt. 1936 11 sammanträden med 35 deltagare.

Seminariet för fil. lic.-examen hade under ht. 1935 4 sammanträden med 10 deltagare och vt. 1936 5 sammanträden med 11 deltagare.

Geografiska. exkursioner ha understötts genom ett årligt anslag av 250 kr. från Sydsvenska Geografiska Sällskapet.

Liksom under många föregående år har en utökning av lärarkrafterna med en biträdande lärare begärts, och ett beviljande, av denna högst behövliga förstärkning i undervisningskrafterna är nödvändig om ej professorn i ämnet genom undervisning i ett mångsidigt ämne och skötseln av en snabbt växande institution skall tyngas av en allt för stor arbetsbörda.

Under året ha utkommit: Meddelanden från Lunds Universitets geografiska institution. Avhandlingar. III. Orbis arctoi nova et accurata delineatio. Auctore Andrea Bureo Sueco 1626. Edited by Herman Richter in collaboration with Wilhelm Norlind. Atlas and text.

Av Meddelanden från Lunds universitets geografiska institution ha utkommit n:r:is 107—116, vilka äro upptagna i Lunds universitets bibliografi 1935—1936 under namnen O. Arrhenius, G. Bauman, K. E. Bergsten, P. Collinder, F. Danielsson, F. Enquist, Märta Malmer, H. Nelson, C.-G. Raquette, A. Weinhausen och J. Westin.

Helge Nelson

### *Geografiska institutionen. 1936—37*

Institutionens bibliotek har under året utökats med följande gåvor:

**Böcker från:** Statens Meteorologiska-hydrografiska Anstalt, Kommerskollegium, Sveriges geologiska Undersökning, Geologiska Museet, Sveriges Industriförbund, Statistiska Institutionen i Lund, Göteborgs hamnstyrelse, Malmö Hamninrättning, P.A. Nordstedts & söners förlag, Bokförlaget Natur och Kultur, Kungl. Vetenskapsakademien, Lunds Universitets bibliotek, Kooperativa Förbundet, Alber Bonniers förlag, . Sveriges, stora Kopparbergs Bergslags AB. Gyldendalske Boghandel, Göteborgs Museum (Etnogr. avdeln.), Geografiska Insitutionen, Uppsala, Havsforskningsinstitutet, Helsingfors, Statistiska Centralbyrån, Stadsfullmäktige, Arboga, Kommunalfullmäktige, Malmköping, Stadskassan, Karlstad, Kungl. Vitterhets- Historie- och Antikvitetsakademien, Stadsfullmäktige, Eslöv, Det Kongel. Danske Geografiske Selskab, Riksdagsbiblioteket, Drätselkammaren, Västervik, Olofströms AB., Smålands och Blekinge Handelskammare, Lantbrukssällskapet, Tidskriftsaktiebolag, Vänersborgs Söners Gille, Drätselkammaren, Östersund, Drätselkontoret, Mariestad, Kungl. Krigsvetenskapsakademien, Sociedad Geografica National, Madrid, U. S. Department of Commerce, Birmingham Information Service, Società Geografica Italiana, Geographical Society of Latvia, Waseda University, Fil. Dr. A. Cleve-Euler, Dr Phil. Th. Weverinck, professor H. Nelson, professor Gerh. De Geer, fil. Dr. Th. Ekman, professor H. W:son Ahlmann, professor J. Frödin, intendent II. Hofrén, docent I. Modeer, professor H. Backlund, fil. Dr. T. Du Rietz, m. fl.

**Kartor från:** Rikets Allmänna Kartverk, Sveriges Geologiska Undersökning, Generalstabens Litografiska Anstalt, Statens Meteorologisk Hydrografiska Anstalt, Statens Reproduktionsanstalt, Kungl. Sv. Vetenskaps Akademien, Inst. Géogr. Militaire, Warszawa, Lettiska legationen, Stockholm, Estniska legationen, Stockholm, Schweiziska legationen, Stockholm, Litauiska legationen, Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt & Söners Förlag, Stockholm, Stadsplanekontoret, Stockholm, Stadsingenjörskontoret, Malmö, Stadsingenjörskontoret, Lund, Professor Helge Nelson, Lund, fru Emilia Fogelklou-Norlind, docent Rolf Norin, Lund, docent Sven Björnsson, Lund m. fl.

**Genom byte** med institutionens meddelanden och Sydsvenska Geografiska Sällskapets årsbok, som sällskapet ställt till förfogande, står institutionen i förbindelse med: Statens Skogsförsöksanstalt, Göteborgs Högskolas Geografiska Institution, Geografiska Föreningen, Göteborg, Göteborgs Etnografiska Museum, Göteborgs och Bohusläns Fornminnesförening, Svenska Mosskulturföreningen, Blekinge Hembygdsförbund, Botaniska Föreningen, Lund, Folkminnesarkivet, Lund, Geologisk-Mineralogiska Institutionen, Lund, Kulturhistoriska Museet, Lund, Lunds Universitets Historiska Museum, Universitetsbiblioteket, Lund, A.-B. Familjeboken, Nordisk Järnbanetidskrift, Föreningen För Skidlöpningens Främjande, Generalstabens Litografiska Anstalt, Geologiska Föreningen, Stockholm, Kooperativa Förbundets Bibliotek, Kulturhistoriska Föreningen, Stockholm, Kungl. Biblioteket, Stockholm, Kungl. Kommerskollegium, Kungl. Statistiska Centralbyrån, Kungl. Svenska Vetenskapsakademien, Kungl. Vattenfallsstyrelsen, Kungl. Vitterhets-, Historie- och Antikvitetsakademien, Nordiska Museet, Riksarkivet, Riksmuseets Etnografiska Avdelning, Statens Meteorologisk-Hydrografiska Anstalt, Statens Reproduktionsanstalt, Riksdagsbiblioteket, Stockholms Högskolas Geografiska Institut, Stockholms Högskolas Geokronologiska Institut, Stockholms Stads Statistiska Kontor, Svenska Flottledsförbundet, Svenska Historiska Föreningen, Svenska Naturskyddsföreningen, Svenska Skogsvårdsföreningen, Svenska Stadsförbundets Tidskrift, Svensk Sjöfartstidning, Svenska Sällskapet för Antropologi och Geografi, Svenska Turistföreningen, Svenska Vattenkraftföreningen, Svenska Vägföreningen, Sveriges Allmänna Exportförening, Sveriges Geologiska Undersökning, Sveriges Industriförbund, Teknisk Tidskrift, Sveriges Utsädesförenings Tidskrift, Västerbottens Läns Hembygdsförbunds Årsbok, Geografiska Institutionen, Uppsala, Geologiska institutionen, Uppsala, Rasbiologiska Institutet, Uppsala, Svenska Ortnamnsarkivet, Svenska Växtgeografiska Sällskapet. Det Geofysiske Institut, Bergen, Geografiska Inrättningen, Helsing fors, Geografiska Sällskapet i Finland, Helsingfors, Geologiska Kommissionen i Finland, Helsingfors, Havsforskningsinstitutet, Helsingfors; Terra Helsingfors, Danmarks geologiske Undersøgelse, Kommissionen för Vetenskaplige Undersøgelser i Grönland, Det

Statistiske Departement, Köpenhamn, Geografiskt laboratorium , Köpenhamn, Det Kongelige Danske Geografiske Selskab, Köpenhamn, Det Danske meteorologiske Institut, Norges geologiske undersøgelse, Norges Svalbard- og Ishavsundersøkelser, Universitetets botaniske museum, Oslo, Geologiska kommissionen, Geografiska sällskapet i Finland, Statistiska centralbyrån, Helsingfors, Geografiska inrättningen vid finska universitetet, Åbo, Åbo akademis geol.-mineralogiska institut, Norges geologiske undersøgelse, Norges Svalbard- og Ishavsundersøkelser, Universitetets botaniske museum, Oslo, Geologiska kommissionen, Geografiska sällskapet i Finland, Statistiska centralbyrån, Helsingfors, Geografiska inrättningen vid finska universitetet, Åbo. Institut Géographie, Genève, Petermanns Mitteilungen Gotha, Geographisches Institut, Greifswald, Pommersche Geographische Gesellschaft, Greifswald, Institut de Géographie Alpine, Grenoble, Geographische Gesellschaft, Hamburg, Geographische Gesellschaft, Hannover, Geographische Zeitschrift, Heidelberg, Société Royale de Géographie d'Égypte, Kairo, Geographisches Institut, Kiel, Institut Geograficzny Uniw. Jagell., Kraków, Gesellschaft für Erdkunde, Leipzig, Museum für Länderkunde, Leipzig, Verein der Geographen, Leipzig, Bibliothèque de l'Académie de Sciences, Leningrad, Société Russe de Géographie. Leningrad, Sociedade de Geografia, Lisboa, Société de Géographie, Ljubljana, High Commissioner for New Zealand, London, Office Of the High Commissioner for India, London, Office Of the High Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Australia, London, Royal Geographical Society, London, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, société Belge des Géographes, Louvain, Institut de Géographie, Liège, Atlas, Liège, Geographische Gesellschaft, Lübeck, Institut des Études Rhodaniennes, Lyon, Société de Géographie, Lyon, Geographical Association, Manchester, Manchester Geographical Society, Société de Géographie et d'Études Coloniales, Marseille, Société Neuchâteloise de Géographie, Neuchâtel, American Geographical Society, New York. Société de Géographie et Archéologie d'Oran, Oran, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Annales de Géographie. Paris, Société de Géographie, Paris, Société de Géographie Commerciale, Paris, Geographical Society, Philadelphia, 'Institut de Géographie, Poznań, Latvijas Ģeogrāfijas Bildrība, Rīga, Bibliographia Oceanographica, Roma, Reale Società Geografica italiana, Roma, Geographische Gesellschaft zu Rostock, Geographisches Institut, Rostock, Bulgarsko Ģeografisko Društvo. Sofia. Geographisches Institut, Tartu, Svensk-Estniska Samfundet vid Tartu Universitet, Tartu, Tartu Kliimol Majandusgeograafia Seminar. Geographical Institute, Tokyo, Tokyo Geographical Society, Institut de Géographie de la Faculté des Lettres, Toulouse. Polskie Towarzystwo Geograficzne. Warszawa. Zakład Geograficzny uniwersytetu. Warszawa. C. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington. C. S. Department of Agriculture. Washington, National Geographic Magazine. Washington. Smithsonian Institution, Washington. Zakład Geograficzny. Wilna- Clark

-University, Worcester, Mass., Geographisches Gesellschaft zu Würzburg-Zentralbibliothek, Zürich.

De vetenskapliga arbetena ha berört framför allt morfologiska, näringsgeografiska och kulturgeografiska arbeten. Landformsundersökningar ha företagits bl. a. av lic. S. Björnsson i Sommen-Åsundenområdet och fördes fram till doktorsavhandling v.t. 1937, av e. o. amanuensis A. Sandell i norra Dalsland och e. o. amanuensis E. Nordenskjöld i Tjust området. Stadsgeografiska undersökningar över Lund ha för stadsingenjörs kontorets räkning utförts av e. o. amanuensiserna G. Bauman, J. Svensson och Overton.

Riksdagen har bifallit K. Maj. proposition om inrättande av en biträdande lärarbefattning i geografi fr. o. m den 1 juli 1937.

**Seminarieövningarna:** Seminariet för fil. kand.- och fil. ämbetsexamen hade under hösten 1936 6 sammanträden med 43 deltagare och under 1937 11 sammanträden med 37 deltagare. Seminariet för Fl. lie.-examen hade under hösten 1936 10 sammanträden med 10 deltagare. vårterminen 1937 4 sammanträden med 12 deltagare.

De kartografiska kurserna höllos under höstterminen av prof. H. Nelson med biträde av lic. K. E. Bergsten, under vårterminen av lic. K. E. Bergsten.

Från institutionen hava utgått bland annat geografiska institutionens meddelande n:ris 117-127, vilka återfinnas i Lund; universitets bibliografi 1936-1937 under namnen K. E. Bergsten, S. Björnsson, G Ekström, G. Holmsen, G. Landgren, H. Nelson, G. Nilsson-Leissner, H. Richter och A. Weinhausen.

**Helge Nelson**

### *Geografiska institutionen. 1937-38*

Vid Lunds universitets geografiska institution bedrives den elementära undervisningen på följande sätt;

**Kurser:** För betyget godkänd i fil. mag.- och fil. kand.- exam. Kartografi varje hösttermin. För högre betyg: Dessutom Fältmätning (kartläggning) varje termin.

Dessa kurser ledas av biträdande lärare och taga tillsammans halva läsåret (4 mån) i anspråk.

Varje år anordnas dessutom minst två av nedanstående kurser (föreläsningsserier om c:a 25 timmar vardera):

- 1) Fysisk geografi: de exogena krafterna.
- 2) Fysisk geografi: de endogena krafterna

- 3) Klimatologi.
- 4) Sveriges geografi.

Obligatoriska för betyget godkänd är de föreläsningsserier som anordnas under ett år.

Regional geografi (utom Sverige) föreläses enstaka år.

Dessa serier hållas av professor, stipendierad docent eller biträdande lärare.

Seminarieövningar varje vecka för fil. kand.- och fil. ämbetsexamen ledas av professor.

Av Exkursionerna, c: a 20 dagar pr. läsår, varav minst 6 under terminerna, övriga under sommarferierna, ha de längre letts av professor, kortare (huvudsakligen inom Skåne) dessutom av docent som biträdande lärare.

Föreläsningsserier över specialämnena ha förekommit i mycket liten utsträckning, metodiska frågor etc. behandlas huvudsakligen i samband med seminarieövningar och kartkurser.

Föreläsningsserierna ha i stället lagts så, att de varit till direkt nytta för dem som inhämta kurserna för lägre betyg. Att avkoppla professor och stipendierad docent från en undervisning av propedeutisk karaktär synes i geografi icke böra ifrågasättas.

Vid kurserna i kartografi och kartläggning biträder en amanuensis. En amanuensistjänst är sålunda under halva läsåret bunden till kurserna. Samtidigt härmed ökas behovet av arbetskraft i bibliotek, kartsamlingar m. m. I hög grad behöflig är ytterligare en amanuensistjänst, avsedd att biträda vid kartkurserna och förestå kart- och instrumentsamlingarna medan en andra tjänst avses för expedition, bibliotek, fotografisamlingar m. m.

För fil. licentiatexamen hålles seminarieövningar var eller varannan vecka.

Föreläsningar i specialämnena inom Geografiens vidsträckta område och särskilt avsedda för högre betyg ha ännu ej hållits på grund brist på lärarkrafter, men äro önskvärda.

Institutionens bibliotek har under året utökats med en mängd gåvor av litteratur, kartor och tidskrifter: bl.a. från The National Petroleum Publishing Co., Cleveland; The Petroleum Times London; Kooperativa Förbundet; Sveriges industriförbund; Sveriges allmänna exportförening; Svenska Trävaruexportföreningen; Svenska Handelsbanken; Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget; Göteborgs hamnstyrelse; A.-B. Svenska Metallverken; A.-B. Bofors; P. A. Norstedt och Söners Förlag; Bokförlaget Natur och Kultur; Albert Bonniers Förlag; Bokförlagsaktiebolaget Thule; Gumperts Bokhandel, Göteborg; Brockhaus, Leipzig; Gyldendalske Boghandel, Köpenhamn; prof. H. Nelson; prof. II. Hesselman; intendent M. Hofrén; prof. E. H. Kranck, Helsingfors; Dr. Aa. H. Kampp m.fl.

Kartor från: Rikets allmänna kartverk; Sveriges Geologiska Undersökning; Kungl. Sjökarteverket; Generalstabens litografiska anstalt; Kartografiska institutet; Krigsarkivet; Statens reproduktionsanstalt; Geografiska sällskapet i Finland; Hydrografiska byrån i Finland • Topo-Hydrographische Abteilung des Arméstabens, Riga; Holländska legation, Stockholm; Stadsingenjörskontoret, Göteborg; - stadsingenjörskontoret., Stockholm; Polska legationen, Stockholm; Engelska legationen professor Helge Nelson, Lund: fil. lie. R. E. Bergsten, Lund m.fl.

Genom byte med institutionens meddelanden och Svensk Geografisk Årsbok. vilken Sydsvenska. Geografiska sällskapet ställt till förfogande, står institutionen i förbindelse med: K. Ecklesiastikdepartementet; K. Skolöverstyrelsen, K. Statistiska Centralbyrån; K. Vetenskapsakademien; K. Vattenfallsstyrelsen; K. Vitterhets-, historie- och antikvitetsakademien; K. Biblioteket; K. Lantmäteristylens arkiv; Kommerskollegium; Generalstabens litografiska anstalt; Statens etnografiska museum; Riksdagsbiblioteket; Riksarkivet; Nordiska museet; Statens meteorologisk-hydrografiska anstalt; Statens reproduktionsanstalt; Sveriges Geologiska Undersökning; Statens skogsförsöksanstalt; Geografiska institutet vid Stockholms högskola; Stockholms högskolas geokronologiska institut; Stockholms högskolas geologiska institut; Göteborgs högskolas geografiska institut; Folkminnesarkivet, Lund; Geologisk-mineralogiska institutionen, Lund; Lunds universitets historiska museum; Universitetsbiblioteket, Lund; Lantbrukshögskolan, Ultuna; Geografiska institutionen, Uppsala; Geologiska institutionen, Uppsala; Universitetsbiblioteket, tipsala; Rasbiologiska institutet; Svenska ortnamnsarkivet; — Göteborgs etnografiska museum;

Halmstads museum; Stockholms stads statistiska kontor; Geografiska föreningen i Göteborg; Göteborgs och Bohus läns fornminnesförening; Svenska mosskulturföreningen, Jönköping; Blekinge hembygdsförbund, Karlskrona; Lunds botaniska förening; Kulturhistoriska föreningen för södra Sverige; Föreningen för skidlöpningens främjande i Sverige; Geologiska föreningen i Stockholm; Kulturhistoriska föreningen, Stockholm; Svenska historiska föreningen; Svenska naturskyddsföreningen; Svenska skogsvårdsföreningen; Svenska sällskapet för antropologi och geografi; Svenska turistföreningen; Västerbottens läns hembygdsförbund; Svenska växtgeografiska sällskapet; Hallands hembygdsförbund; Dalslands fornminnes- och hembygdsförbund; Hyltén-Cavallius föreningen, Växjö; Sveriges utsädesförening, Svalöv; Svenska flottledsförbundet; Sveriges redareförening; Nordiska järnvägsmanasallskapet; Svenska Fiskevårdsförbundet; Svenska stadsförbundet; Svenska vattenkraftföreningen; Svenska vägföreningen; Sveriges allmänna exportförening; Sveriges industriförbund; — A.-B. Familjeboken; Kooperativa förbundet.

Den geofysiske kommisjon, Oslo; Den norske turistforening, Oslo: Det statistiske centralbyrå, Oslo; Norges geografiske opmåling; Norges geologiske undersøkelse; Norges Svalbard- og Ishavsundersøkelser; Universitetsbiblioteket, Oslo; Norsk Sjøfartsmuseum; Geologisk museum, Oslo; Det norske geografiske selskab: Norsk geologisk forening; Nytt magasin for naturvidenskabene; Det norske hvalråd, Oslo; Det Geofysiske Institutt, Bergen, Geografiska Inrättningen, Helsingfors, Geografiska Sällskapet i Finland, Helsingfors, Geologiska Kommissionen i Finland, Helsingfors, Havsforskningsinstitutet, Helsingfors; Terra Helsingfors, Danmarks geologiske Undersøgelse, Kommissionen för Vetenskaplige Undersøgelser i Grönland, Det Statistiske Departement, Köpenhamn, Geografiskt laboratorium, Köpenhamn, Det Kongelige Danske Geografiske Selskab, Köpenhamn, Det Danske meteorologiske Institut, Norges geologiske undersøgelse, Norges Svalbard- og Ishavsundersøkelser, Universitetets botaniske museum, Oslo, Geologiska kommissionen, Geografiska sällskapet i Finland, Statistiska centralbyrån, Helsingfors, Geografiska inrättningen vid finska universitetet, Åbo, Åbo akademis geol.-mineralogiska institut, Norges geologiske undersøgelse, Norges Svalbard- og Ishavsundersøkelser, Universitetets botaniske museum, Oslo, Geologiska kommissionen, Geografiska sällskapet i Finland, Statistiska centralbyrån, Helsingfors, Geografiska inrättningen vid finska universitetet, Åbo.

Seminarieövningarna; Seminariet för fil. Kand. – och fil ämbetsexamen hade hösten 1937, 6 sammanträden med 35 deltagare och vårterminen 1938 10 sammanträden med 18 deltagare.

Seminariet för fil. lic.-examen hade 8 sammanträden med 14 deltagare och vårterminen 1938 7 sammanträden med 13 deltagare.

I kursen kartografi under höstterminen ha deltagit 17 studenter och i kursen fältmätning under vårterminen 12 studeranden. Lärare har varit fil. lic. K. E. Bergsten.

Geografiska exkursioner ha stötts genom statsmedel. Två sådana ha företagits, en 11 dagars genom södra och mellersta Sverige upp till Klarälvsdalen i september 1937 med 14 deltagare och en 12 dagars exkursion genom östra Norge och mellersta Norrland i Juni 1938 med 25 deltagare.

Meddelanden från Lunds Universitets Geografiska Institution utkommit med nr:ris 128—138 och återfinnas i bibliografien under namnen K. E. Bergsten, L. Bjerning, S. Björnsson, S. G. Dahl, A. Kristoffersson, H. Nelson, C. E. T. Nordenskjöld, M. Overton, H. Rydberg, A. Sandell och A. Weinhausen.

**Helge Nelson**

### *Geografiska institutionen. 1938–39*

**Undervisningen:** Undertecknad har under året föreläst i ekonomisk geografi samt lett seminarieövningarna för fil. mag.- och fil. lic.-examen och biträdande läraren fil. lic. K. E. Bergsten har lett kurser i kartograf och kartläggning, biträdd av amanuensis C. E. Nordenskjöld, samt föreläst över de exogena krafterna på jordytan och i klimatologi. Från den 1 dec. 1938 har docent S. Björnsson docentstipendium och undervisningen har därigenom erhållit ett behövt komplement. Docent Björnsson har föreläst över de endogena krafterna på jordytan. Samtliga föreläsare har lett exkursioner. Den kartografiska kursen v.t. 1939 avslutades med uppmätning av områden på Listerhalvön och Hanö och inläggning av natur- och kulturgeografiska föremål. Seminariet för fil. kand. och fil. ämbetsexamen hade under höst terminen 1938 11 sammanträden med 26 deltagare och under vårterminen 1939 12 sammanträden med 27 deltagare. Seminariet för Lic. Phil.examen hade under hösten 6 sammanträden och våren 1939 8 sammanträden med 14 deltagare. Docent Björnsson och biträdande läraren Bergsten ha biträtt vid licentiatseminarierna. De kartografiska kurserna hade under höstterminen 1938 15 deltagare och under vårterminen 1939 17 deltagare.

**Vetenskapliga arbeten:** Docenten S. Björnsson har fortsatt geomorfologiska arbeten i Sommenområdet; biträdande läraren fil. lic. Bergsten har fortsatt undersökningar över israndbildningar och förändringar i Vätternområdet och fil. lic. Arne Sandell undersökningar inom Dalformationen och närgränsande områden, amanuensis C. E. Nordenskjöld har gjort undersökningar inom därvarande peneplan och tektoniska landformer samt områdets kult bygd, e. o. amanuensis lic. S. Dahl har fortsatt undersökningar över det äldre kulturlandskapet i Bara och Torna härader; e. o. amanuensis Helge Stålberg undersökningar över det sydsvenska höglandets skogsindustrier samt e. o. amanuensis M. Overton har för stadsingenjörs kontorets räkning fortsatt industriundersökningar i Lund. Här jämte äro lic.-examen några större samt fältundersökningar i gång av studerande i och för Lic. Phil.-examen samt ett flertal smärre i studier.

Institutionens bibliotek har under året utökats med Böcker. tidskrifter. meddelanden och andra tryckalster från bl.a.: K. Socialdepartementet; K. Socialstyrelsen; K. Vetenskapsakademien; K. Lantbruksstyrelsen; K. Kommerskollegium; K. Krigsarkivet; Statens meteorologisk-hydrografiska anstalt; Statistiska Centralbyrån; Sveriges Geologiska Undersökning; Riksdagsbiblioteket; Statens Järnvägar; Universitetsbiblioteket. Lund; Rikets allmänna kartverk; svenska hydrografisk-biologiska kommissionen; Geografiska Institutet vid Stockholms högskola; Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum; Stockholms stads fastighetskontor; Stadsingenjörskontoret i Lund; Malmöhus läns styrelseförening; Namn och Bygd; Kulturhistoriska föreningen för södra Sverige; Samfundet för hembygdsvård;

Fahlbeckska Stiftelsen: Blekinge hembygdsförbund; Dalslands fornminnes- och hembygdsförbund; Svenska ungdomsringen för bygdekultur; Föreningen för dendrologi och parkvård; Svenska turistföreningen; Västerbottens läns hembygdsförbund: Kooperativa förbundet; Sveriges industriförbund: Sveriges allmänna exportförening; Svenska trävaruexportföreningen; Svenska Handelsbanken; Skandinaviska Banken A.-B.; Svenska fiskevårdsförbundet: Göteborgs Sundqvist & Emonds bokförlag. Albert Bonniers förlag; P. A. Norstedt och Söners förlag; Bokförlaget Natur och Kultur; J. A. Lindblads förlag; Bokförlagsaktiebolaget Thule, Helsingfors; Hydrografiska Byrån i Helsingfors. Köpenhamns universitet; V. Ekman: hovintendent J- Kroon; prof. II. W:son Ahlmann: stationsinspektör Cappelin: doktorinnan Granlund; fil. lic- K. E. Bergsten: bokförläggare E. Person; M. A. Lefèvre; m. fl.

**Kartor** från; Rikets allmänna kartverk; Statens reproduktionsanstalt; Generalstabens litografiska anstalt; K. Krigsarkivet; Stockholms stads fastighetskontor; Stadsingenjörskontoret i Lund; Kartografiska institutet, Stockholm, Instytut Geograficzny: Poznań. I utbyte med institutionens meddelanden och Svensk Geografisk Årsbok, vilken Sydsvenska Geografiska Sällskapet ställer till förfogande, står institutionen i förbindelse med: K. Ecklesiastikdepartementet; K. Skolöverstyrelsen: K. Statistiska centralbyrån; K. Svenska Vetenskapsakademien: K. Vattenfallsstyrelsen; K. Vitterhets-, historie- och antikvitetsakademien: K. Biblioteket; K. Lantmäteristyrelsens arkiv: K. Kommerskollegium: K- Gustav Adolfs Akademien för folklivsforskning; Riksdagsbiblioteket; Riksarkivet; Statens etnografiska museum; Generalstabens litografiska anstalt: Nordiska museet; Statens meteorologisk-hydrografiska anstalt; Statens reproduktionsanstalt; Sveriges Geologiska Undersökning; Statens skogsförsöksanstalt; Geografiska institutet vid Stockholms högskola; Stockholms högskolas geokronologiska institut; Göteborgs högskolas geografiska institut; Folkminnesarkivet, Lund; Geologisk-mineralogiska institutionen, Lund; Lunds universitets historiska museum; Universitetsbiblioteket, Lund; Lantbrukshögskolan, Ultuna; Geografiska institutionen, Uppsala; Geologiska institutionen, Uppsala; Universitetsbiblioteket, Uppsala; Rasbiologiska institutet; Svenska ortnamnsarkivet; Göteborgs etnografiska museum; Tekniska museet, Stockholm; Stockholms stads statistiska kontor; Geografiska föreningen i Göteborg; Göteborgs och Bohus läns fornminnesförening; Svenska vall- och mosskulturföreningen, Ultuna; Blekinge hembygdsförbund, Karlskrona; Lunds botaniska förening; Kulturhistoriska föreningen för södra Sverige; Föreningen för skidlöpningens främjande i Sverige; Geologiska föreningen i Stockholm; Föreningen för svensk kulturhistoria, Stockholm; Svenska, flottledsförbundet; Svenska historiska föreningen; Svenska naturskyddsföreningen; Svenska skogsvårdsföreningen; Svenska sällskapet för antropologi och geografi; Svenska

turistföreningen; Västerbottens läns hembygdsförbund; Norrbottens läns hembygdsförening; Norrbottens läns hushållningssällskap; Sveriges utsädesförening; Svenska växtgeografiska sällskapet; Hallands hembygdsförbund; Dalslands fornminnes- och hembygdsförbund; Hyltén-Cavallius föreningen, Växjö; Sveriges redareförening m.fl.

Från institutionen hava utgått bl. a. geografiska institutionens skrifter n:ris 139–148. vilka återfinnas i Lunds universitets bibliografi för 1928–39 under namnen K. E. Bergsten, S. Björnsson, V. Hernlund, A. Sandell. Maj Sjögren och A. Weinhausen.

**Helge Nelson**

### *Geografiska institutionen. 1939–40*

Undervisningen har bedrivits i huvudsaklig överensstämmelse efter den plan som kortfattat beskrivits i årsberättelsen 1937–38. Bytesförbindelserna ha något störts av världshändelserna varigenom en del utländska tidskrifter upphört och bibliotekets förvärv av tidskrifter i jämförelsen med föregående år något minskats.

Seminarieövningarna: Seminariet för fil. kand.- och fil. Ämbetsexamen hade hösten 1939 7 sammanträden med 30 deltagare och våren 1940 8 sammanträden med 20 deltagare. Seminariet för fil. lic.-examen hade hösten 1939 8 sammanträden med 12 deltagare och våren 1940 8 sammanträden med 12 deltagare.

I kursen i kartografi ha under höstterminen 1939 deltagit 19 och i kursen i kartläggning m. m. under vårterminen 1940 10 studerande.

Kursledare har varit fil. lic. K. E. Bergsten, biträdd av e. o. amanuensis Maxwell Overton. Till ordinarie amanuensis vid institutionen har förordnats fil. kand. Helge Stålberg.

Doc. S. Björnsson har fortsatt sina studier över Sommenområdets naturgeografi och lett arbetena där. Genom A. B. Boxholms bruks tillmötesgående har lokal upplåtits för honom och medhjälpare på gården Aspenäs, vilken tjänstgjort som sommarinstitution.

Fil. lic. K. E. Bergsten har fortsatt sina undersökningar över glaciälviala bildningar och strandförskjutningar i Östergötland och Närke. fil. lic. A. Sandell över Dalslands morfologi, fil. lic. S. Dahl över Bara och Torna härads äldre kulturgeografi, fil. mag. C. E. Nordenskjöld har fullföljt undersökningar över nordöstra Smålands landformer, fil. kand. H. Stålberg över Sydsvenska höglandets skogsindustrier, fil. mag. A. Weinhausen över Norbergs bergslags järnindustri, fil. kand. M. Overton över Lunds ekonomiska geografi, varjämte flera smärre undersökningar igångsatts.

Flera geografiska exkursioner ha företagits. På grund av rådande restriktioner i fråga om motortrafiken har ingen flerdagsexkursion kunnat genomföras.

Meddelanden från Lunds Universitets Geografiska Institution ha utkommit med n:ris 150—157. De återfinnas i Lunds universitets bibliografi 1939—1940 under namnen Bergsten, Björnsson, Nelson, Stålberg och Ingegerd Thysell.

Helge Nelson

### *Geografiska institutionen. 1940—41*

Undervisningen har bedrivits i huvudsaklig överensstämmelse med den plan som kortfattat angivits i årsberättelsen 1937—1938. Bytesförbindelserna ha delvis störts av världshändelserna varigenom en del utländska tidskrifter upphört eller oregelbundet kommit institutionen tillhanda. Bland betydande gåvor märks en på över 1,400 topografiska kartor över Danmark, Färöarna Island och Grönland från Danmarks Geodetisk Institut.

Instrumentuppsättningen har väsentligen ökats genom inrättande en meteorologisk station vid institutionen, utrustad med termometrar, barometrar, termo- och barografer, hydrografer, jordtermometrar, assmanpsykrometer, självregistrerande pluviometer, vindmätare med elektrisk registrering, molnrävs m. m.

Under hösten 1940 hade amanuensis Helge Stålberg tjänstledighet för beredskapstjänst. Som ordinarie amanuensis tjänstgjorde fil. mag. Eva-Maria Jönsson.

Fil. lic. A. Sandell har avslutat sina undersökningar över Dalslands tektonik och landformer (doktorsavhandling), doc. S. Björnsson har varit sysselsatt med stadsgeografiska studier, fil. lic. K. E. Bergsten fil. lic. S. Dahl, fil. mag. C. E. Nordenskjöld, fil. kand. H. Stålberg, fil. mag. A. Weinhausen och fil. kand. M. Overton ha fortsatt sina i föregående årsredogörelse angivna vetenskapliga arbeten för fil. doktorsgrad eller fil. lic.-examen. Fil. mag. Olof Ängeby har varit sysselsatt med morfologiska studier i Jämtlands fjälltrakter och närliggande delar av Norge och fil. kand. G. Bauman med bebyggelsegeografiska studier på sydsvenska höglandet. Ett stort antal smärre undersökningar äro i gång på skilda områden inom geografien och i olika delar av Sverige. Föreståndaren har fortsatt sina svensk-amerikanska kolonisationsstudier och bedrivit morfologiska arbeten inom Södra Sveriges område.

Meddelanden från Lunds Universitets Geografiska Institution, Avhandlingar 5 och n:ris 158—166, ha utkommit. De återfinnas i Lunds Universitets bibliografi 1940—1941 under namnen Bergsten, Björnsson Dahl och Stålberg.

Helge Nelson

### *Geografiska institutionen. 1941-42*

Undervisningen har pågått i önskvärd omfattning och i överensstämmelse med studieplanen. Undertecknad har utom föreläsningarna lett seminarierna för fil. kand.- och fil. mag. examen, biträdande läraren fil. lic. K.-E. Bergsten lett kurserna i kartografi och kartläggning m. m. samt i klimatologi och fysisk geografi: exogena krafter och förestått den meteorologiska stationen; docent S. Björnsson har utöver hållna föreläsningar under terminerna (Sydsveriges geografi) under sommaren 1941 varit ledare för institutionens station vid Aspenäs, Sommen, och docent Arne Sandell har med anslag från docentstipendiefonden föreläst över Sveriges fjällområden och den mellansvenska sänkans morfologi h.t. 1941 och v.t. 1942. Samtliga akademiska lärare ha deltagit i ledande av exkursioner.

Seminarieövningarna: Seminariet för fil. kand.- och fil. ämbetsexamen hade hösten 1941 9 sammanträden med 54 deltagare och våren 1942 7 sammanträden med 35 deltagare. Seminariet för fil. lic.-examen hade hösten 1941 7 sammanträden med 13 deltagare och våren 1942 7 sammanträden med 11 deltagare.

I kursen i kartografi har h.t. 1941 deltagit 25 och i kursen i kartläggning v.t. 1942 24 studerande. E. o. amanuensis Torsten Hägerstrand har biträtt ledaren vid kurserna. I likhet med många föregående år har vårterminens kartläggningskurs avslutats med kartering under en veckas tid ur geografisk synpunkt lämpligt område i Skåne; vårterminen valdes härtill trakten kring Lillsjödalen, Sösdala.

Den meteorologiska stationen vid institutionen har varit i gång sedan 11 febr. 1941 och kunnat upprättas tack vare understöd från universitetets reservfond och uppehållas genom intresserat frivilligt arbete av amanuensiser studerande vid institutionen.

Två längre exkursioner ha gjorts: en sexdagars till Öland och Blekinge i sept. 1941 och en sjudagars till Billingen-Skaraslätten i juni 1942, båda med ett 30-tal deltagare.

De i föregående årsredogörelse omnämnda undersökningarna ha fortgått och delvis avslutats och nya upptagits.

Sålunda har fil. d:r S. Dahl avslutat "Torna och Bara: Studier i Skånes bebyggelse- och näringsgeografi" (doktorsavhandling), doc. Sven Björnsson har undersökt insjöar och randdeltan i Sommenområdet, doc. Arne Sandell företagit morfologiska studier i Övre Dalarna, fil. lic. K.-E. Bergsten fortsatt sina arbeten över glaciälvavlagringar och nivåförändringar i Norra Vättern - Södra Närke området, fil. lic. C.-E. Nordenskjöld över nordvästra Smålands landformer, fil. lic. H. Stålberg över Sydsvenska höglandets skogsindustrier, fil. lic. A. Weinhausen över Norbergs bergslags historiska geografi, fil. kand. M. Overton över Lunds stadsgeografi och Skånes stadsbygd, varjämte ett flertal

mindre långt komna undersökningar äro i gång. Föreståndaren har fortsatt sina svensk-amerikanska kolonisationsstudier och landformundersökningar i södra Västergötland.

Bytesförbindelserna ha fortgått med de störningar världskriget åstadkommit. Med hjälp av reservfonden har instrumentuppsättningen ökat med en distanstub, och en del skåp och hyllor ha anskaffats.

Meddelande från Lunds Universitets Geografiska institution, Avhandlingar VI och n:r:is 167—207 ha utkommit. De återfinnas till en del i Lunds universitets bibliografi 1941—42 under namnen M. Andersson, Bergsten, Björnsson, Dahl, Ehnbohm, O. Gertz, Lundmark, Nelson, Nordenskjöld, Overton, Sandell, Stålberg, Weimarck och Weinhausen.

Helge Nelson

### *Geografiska institutionen. 1942—43*

Undervisningen. Institutionens prefekt har utom föreläsningarna över aktuella politisk-geografisk± och ekonomisk-geografiska problem lett seminarierna för Lic. Phil. och fil. ämbetsexamen, bitr.- läraren fil. lic. K. E. Bergsten har hållit sedvanliga kurser i kartografi och fältmätning med allmän geografi samt föreläst över de exogena krafterna och klimatologi. Doc. S. Björnsson har föreläst öser de endogena krafterna. Doc. A. Sandell över Fysisk-geografiska problem inom mellersta och södra Sverige. Docent S. Dahl under vårterminen över den svenska Lantbebyggelsen geografi.

Docent S. Björnsson har även under sommaren 1942 haft hand om den geografiska stationen vid Sommen har där lett fyra geografie studerande i fältstudier över områdets fysiska geografi och kulturgeografi.

**Seminarier** för fil. kand. och fil. ämbetsexamen hade hösten 1942 7 sammanträden med 48 deltagare och våren 1943 8 sammanträden med 54 deltagare. Seminariet för fil. lic.-examen hade hösten 1942 7 sammanträden med 8 deltagare våren 1943 likaledes 7 sammanträden med 8 deltagare.

I kursen i kartografi ha under höstterminen 1942 deltagit 25 och i fältmätning m. m. v.t. 1943 25 studerande. Kurserna ha letts av docent K. E. Bergsten med biträde av amanuensis Torsten Hägerstrand.

Institutionens meteorologiska station har hela året varit i uppehållen genom frivilligt arbete. Den står under närmaste ledning av doc. Bergsten med biträde av amanuensis Ingemar Larsson.

**Vetenskapliga arbeten.** Biträdande läraren K. E. Bergsten har slutfört sin avhandling "Isälvsfält kring norra Vättern" och förordnats till docent. Doc. Björnsson fullföljer sina

Fysisk-geografiska studier i södra Östergötland och har påbörjat en bebyggelse- och ekonomisk geografisk undersökning över Blekinge. Doc. Sandell har undersökt Västra Dalarnas morfologi, särskilt dess tektonik, och doc. S. Dahl har fortsatt sina historisk-geografiska bebyggelse undersökningar. Fil. mag. Gunhild Weimarck har företagit växt- och kulturgeografiska undersökningar i nordöstra Skåne, fil. kand. M. Overton har fortsatt sina undersökningar över Lund stads ekonomiska geografi. Ett stort antal undersökningar äro i gång inom olika delar av Sverige av fil. licentiaten, som under läsåret ej vistats vid institutionen. Prefekten har fortsatt sina studier över Svensk-Amerika.

Biblioteket har som vanligt ökat genom byte med Svensk geografisk årsbok, som fr.o.m. 1925 ställts till förfogande av Sydsvenska Geografiska Sällskapet i obegränsat antal. I normala år sker bytet med kring 200 institutioner i in- och utlandet. Världshändelserna ha givetvis stor utsträckning stört bytet med utlandet.

**Instrumentavdelningen** har väsentligt ökat genom inköp av avvägnings instrument, barograf, luppmikroskop och kartografiska instrument.

**Publikationer:** Av Meddelanden från Lunds Universitets Geografiska Institution ha utkommit i serien avhandlingar n:r VII samt n:ris 176—207. De återfinnas delvis i Lunds universitets bibliografi 1942—1943 under namnen Arrhenius, Bergsten, Dahl, Fridlund, Grandinson, Hatt, Härenstam, Isachsen, Ljungner, Nielsen, Nordenskjöld, Nordholm, Numelin, Rönby, Sahlström, Sandell, Stoltz, Swedberg, Svensson, Tanner, Dahl, Weinhausen, Westin och William-Olsson.

**Helge Nelson**

### *Geografiska institutionen. 1943—44*

**Undervisningen.** Institutionens prefekt har utom föreläsningarna över aktuella politisk-geografisk<sup>t</sup> och ekonomisk-geografiska problem lett seminarierna för Lic. Phil. och fil. ämbetsexamen. Bitr.- läraren Doc. K. E. Bergsten har hållit kurserna i kartografi och fältmätning med allmän geografi samt föreläst över de exogena krafterna och klimatologi. Docent S. Björnsson har föreläst över Sveriges berg- och jordarter samt deras ekonomisk-geografiska betydelse (h.t. 1943) samt de arktiska ländernas fysiska geografi (v.t. 1944); docent Arne Sandell över Fennoskandias och dess randområdens fysiska geografi (h.t. 1943) och de svenska rand- och inhavens geografi (v.t. 1944) samt docent Sven Dahl över Asiens odlingszoner och kulturgeografiska områden. Docent S. Björnsson har även under sommaren 1943 varit ledare av den geografiska stationen vid Sommen har där handlett geografie studerande i fältstudier över kringliggande område.

**Seminarier** för fil. kand.- och fil. ämbetsexamen hade hösten 1943 7 sammanträden med 40 deltagare och våren 1944 7 sammanträden med 45 deltagare. Seminariet för fil.

lic.-examen hade hösten 1943 7 sammanträden med 10 deltagare och våren 1944 7 sammanträden med 12 deltagare.

**Institutionens meteorologiska station** har fortsatt sin verksamhet under närmaste ledning av doc. Bergsten, biträdd av amanuensis Ingemar Larsson, övriga amanuensis, vaktmästaren A. Nilsson samt frivilliga arbetare.

**Vetenskapliga arbeten;** Fil. lic. C. E. Nordensköld har disputerat på en avhandling "Morfologiska studier inom övergångsområdet mellan Kalmarlädden och Tjust, samt förordnats till docent i geografi. Doc. K. E. Bergsten har påbörjat regional-geografiska studier i Norra Östergötland och på Öland, doc. S. Björnsson har fortsatt sina ekonomiskgeografiska studier över Blekinge och doc. A. Sandell har fullföljt undersökningar över Västra Dalarnas morfologi. Fil. lic. Gunhild Weimarck har fortsatt sina växt- och kulturgeografiska undersökningar i nordöstra Skåne, fil. kand. M. Overton över de skånska tätorterna och fil. lic. L. Bjerning över Skånes jord- och stenindustri. Fil. mag. Folke Lägnert har påbörjat en undersökning över Sveriges veteodling. Flera geografiska undersökningar drivas av fil. licentiaten som för tillfället lämnat institutionen och flera smärre studier, särskilt av ekonomiskgeografisk art, pågå.

**Biblioteket** har ökats genom att Svensk Geografisk årsbok nu som förr såsom bytesobjekt överlämnats till institutionen i obegränsat antal exemplar. Tidsomständigheterna ha medfört att de utländska bytesförbindelserna minskats.

**Publikationer.** Av Meddelanden från Lunds Universitets Geografiska Institution har utkommit nr:is 208–217 samt i serien Avhandlingar Nr. VIII. De återfinnas delvis i Lunds universitets bibliografi 1943–1944 under namnen: Bergsten, Bjerning, Lägnert, Nelson, Rönby, Sandell och Wieselgren.

**Helge Nelson**

### *Geografiska institutionen. 1944–45*

Undervisningen. Utom föreläsningar samt givna kurser och övningar av prof. Nelson, docenterna Björnsson, Bergsten och Nordenskjöld har docenten i geografi vid Oslo Universitet Fridtjov Isachsen som nordisk stipendiat under såväl höst- som vårterminen föreläst över Norges regionala geografi och hållit övningar över Generella drag i Norges geografi. Såväl han som professor Edgar Kant, Dorpat, docenterna Björnsson och Bergsten ha deltagit i licentiatseminariets övningar. Docent Björnsson har sommaren 1944 handlett geografie studerande i fältstudier i Sommenområdet.

Seminariet för fil. kand- och fil. ämbetsexamen hade hösten 1944 9 sammanträden med 35 deltagare och vårterminen 1945 10 sammanträden med 47 deltagare. Seminariet för

fil. lic. examen hade nämnda terminer 6 sammanträden med 8 deltagare, resp. 6 sammanträden med 10 deltagare.

Institutionens meteorologiska station har fortsatt sin verksamhet under närmaste ledning av docent Bergsten, biträdd av amanuensiser, institutionens vaktmästare och frivilliga arbetare.

Vetenskapliga arbeten. Institutionens föreståndare har varit sysselsatt med studier över Sveriges ekonomiska geografi, docent L. Björnsson har fortsatt morfologiska studier i Sommenområdet och historiskgeografiska studier över Blekinges ekonomiska geografi; docent K. E. Bergsten har likaså fortsatt sina studier över Norra Östergötlands och Ölands äldre kulturgeografi, doc. A. Sandell har fortsatt morfologiska studier i västra Dalarna och doc. C. E. Nordenskjöld har drivit ekonomiska-geografiska studier över Oskarshamn med omland. Fil. lic. Gunhild Weimarck har fortsatt sina växt- och kulturgeografiska undersökningar i nordvästra Skåne, fil. lic. L. Bjerning över Skånes jord- och stenindustri, fil. kand. M. Overton över de skånska tätorterna. Fil. mag. F. Lägnert undersöker Sveriges veteodling, fil. mag. Carlo Rönnow den moderna renkötseln hos lapparna, fil. kand. Sven Behrens har påbörjat en detaljkartering av Kullens abrasionskust, fil. mag. Mabel Hellichius undersöker den svenska häststammens utbredning och betingelser. Flera licentiater, som för tillfället lämnat institutionen, arbeta på sina doktorsavhandlingar; flera andra, smärre studier pågå.

Biblioteket har ökats genom att Svensk Geografisk Årsbok som bytesobjekt överlämnats till institutionen. Världskriget har emellertid hämmat bytesförbindelserna. Ett stort antal arbeten -i svensk topografisk litteratur har inköpts.

Instrument och ritmateriel ha utökats, bl. a. med en fotografi- och förstoringsapparat, en skakapparat för jordartsprov, ritbord och div. ritutensilier, och likaså inventarierna genom inköp av bokskåp och montrar.

Publikationer. Av Meddelanden från Lunds Universitets Geografiska Institution ha utkommit n:ris 218—224.

De återfinnas i Lunds universitets bibliografi 1944—1945 under namnen Bergdahl, Bergsten, Bjerning, Nelson, Nordenskjöld, Rönnow och Sandell.

**Helge Nelson**

### *Geografiska institutionen. 1945–46*

**Undervisningen** har bedrivits i sedvanligt omfång, med undantag att prof. Nelson haft tjänstledighet under höstterminen 1945 för vetenskapliga studier, varvid professuren uppehållits av doc. S. Björnsson.

Doc. Björnsson har sommaren 1945 handlett geografie studerande i fältstudier på området kring Sommen i södra Östergötland.

**Seminarier** för fil. kand.- och fil. ämbetsexamen hade hösten 1945 8 sammanträden med 40 deltagare och våren 1946 12 sammanträden med 53 deltagare. Seminarier för fil. lic.-examen hade hösten 1945 7 sammanträden med 10 deltagare och våren 1946 8 sammanträden med lika många deltagare förutom auskulterande. I fil. lic.-seminariet ha docenterna Björnsson och Bergsten samt prof. Edgar Kant verksamt biträtt.

**Institutionens meteorologiska station** har fortsatt sin verksamhet under närmaste ledning av doc. K. E. Bergsten med biträde av amanuensis, institutionens vaktmästare samt frivilliga krafter.

**Institutionens arbetskrafter** ha utökats genom tillsättande av ett tekniskt biträde, fröken Elisiv Herbertsson, samt utseende av en förste, en andre och en tredje amanuensis (T. Hägerstrand, B. Odeving och B. Nelson. Institutionen har därigenom erhållit en högst behövlig tillökning av arbetskraft.

**Vetenskapliga arbeten;** K. E. Bergsten har avslutat sina omfattande näringsgeografiska studier över Östergötlands bergslag, doc. S. Björnsson har likaledes avslutat ett flerårigt arbete över Blekinges ekonomiska geografi, doc. A. Sandell har fortsatt sina, morfologiska studier över Övre Dalarna, fil.lic. L. Bjerning över Skånes sten- och jordindustri, fil. lic. M. Overton över Skånes tätorter, fil. lic. Gunhild Weimarck över Växt- och kulturgeografiska undersökningar i nordöstra Skåne, fil. lic. Helge Stålberg över Sydsveriges möbel- och snickeriindustrier, fil. lic. Olof Ångeby över Norra Jämtlands fjälltrakter, fil. lic. Axel Wennberg över nordöstra Östergötlands bebyggelsegeografi, fil. lic. A. Weinhausen över Nordöstra Västmanlands bergslager, fil. mag. Folke Lagnert över Skånes veteodling, fil. mag. T. Hägerstrand över den inre omflyttningen i södra Östergötland, varjämte ett stort antal andra undersökningar av såväl natur -som kulturgeografisk art pågår.

**Instrumentsamlingen** har utökats bl. a. genom inköp av en helioprint. Biblioteket har utökats genom att Svensk Geografisk Årsbok av Sydsvenska Geografiska Sällskapet överlämnats som bytesobjekt till institutionen. Tyvärr hämmas bytesförbindelserna med utlandet alltjämt av kända orsaker.

**Publikationer.** Av Meddelanden från Lunds Universitets Geografiska institution ha utkommit n:ris 226–235, samtliga särtryck av Svensk Geografisk årsbok 1945. samt serien Avhandlingar IX och X.

De återfinnas i Lunds universitets bibliografi 1945–1946 under namnen Bergsten, Björnsson, Brorsson, Gyllström, Hellichius, Linnermark, Lägnert, Nelson och Gunhild Weimarck.

**Helge Nelson**

### *Geografiska institutionen. 1946–47*

Undertecknad har åtnjutit partiell tjänstledighet under höstterminen och två månader under vårterminen för vetenskapligt arbete resp. sakkunniguppdrag. Docent A. Sandell har varit för. ordnad att partiellt uppehålla professorsämbetet.

Undertecknad avgick från professuren 31/5 1947. Docent K. E. Bergsten har förordnats att uppehålla professuren tills den besatts med ordinarie innehavare. Docent Björnsson har sommaren 1946 - liksom föregående handlett geografie studerande i fältstudier. Platsen för dessa studier har varit gränsområdena mellan Östergötland och Småland (Skurugata- området m. fl.), och undersökningarna ha särskilt berört kanjonbildningar och issjöavlopp.

**Seminariet** för fil. kand.- och ämbets-examen hade hösten 1946 tolv sammanträden med 52 deltagare och våren 1947 tretton sammanträden med 40 deltagare. Seminariet för fil. lic.-examen hade hösten 1946 tio sammanträden med 14 deltagare och våren 1947 tio sammanträden med 16 deltagare förutom auskulterande. Vid licentiatseminariet ha docenterna Björnsson och Bergsten samt professorn E. Kant verksamt biträtt.

**Institutionens meteorologiska station** har fortsatt sin verksamhet under närmaste ledning av docent K. E. Bergsten med biträde av institutionens tjänstemän och av frivilliga krafter.

**Institutionens arbetskrafter** ha enligt riksdagens beslut fått ytterligare välbehövlig tillökning genom att en förste assistentbefattning inrättats (innehavare T. Hägerstrand), genom att amanuensisstaben utökats till två förste och två tredje amanuensiser (B. Odeving, B. Nelson, resp. S. Godlund och B. Wendel) samt genom att en kontorsbiträdesbefattning inrättats (innehavare Birgit Jeppsson). Befattningen som tekniskt biträde har omändrats till en kartbiträdesbefattning och har samma innehavare Elisiv Herbertsson.

**Vetenskapliga arbeten:** Docent S. Björnsson har "Blekinge. En studie över det blekingska kulturlandskapet" (Medd. fr. Lunds Univ. Geogr. Inst. Avh. IX), och T.

Holmquist har i samma serie publicerat "Den halländska vinterfiskehamnsfrågan". (Avh. XI). O. Ängeby, A. Tennberg, L. Bjerning, A. Weinhausen och H. Stålberg ha disputerat för doktorsgraden Ämnen och titlar återfinnas i Lunds universitets bibliografi 1946–1947. De ingå i institutionens meddelanden: Avhandlingar XII—XVI.

Ett stort antal undersökningar, som syfta till doktors- eller licentiatavhandlingar, äro i gång. De behandla olika sidor av Sveriges fysiska, historiska, närings- och befolkningsgeografi. Professor E. Kant har varit sysselsatt med ett omfattande nomenklaturarbete samt socialgeografiska studier. Professor Nelsons studier ha ägnats Sveriges industrigeografi.

**Instrumenteringen** har utökats bl. a. genom inköp av ett stereoskop.

**Biblioteket** har tillväxt ganska väsentligt. Bytesförbindelserna ske huvudsakligen genom överlämnande av Svensk Geografisk Årsbok, som i obegränsat antal lämnats som bytesobjekt till institutionen, och genom särtrycken från årsboken. Krigsåren ha hämmat dessa förbindelser, som nu åter börjat komma i gång.

**Publikationer.** Av Meddelanden från Lunds Universitets Geografiska institution ha utkommit n:ris 236–244, samtliga särtryck av Svensk Geografisk Årsbok. De återfinnas i Lunds universitets bibliografi 1946–1947 under namnen Bergsten, Dovring, Grundström, Kant, Nelson, Vennberg och Ängeby. Av institutionens meddelanden, serien Avhandlingar, ha som nämnts :ris IX, XI—XVI utkommit.

**Helge Nelson**

### *Geografiska institutionen. 1947–48*

**Undervisningen.** Professuren i geografi har delats, och under tiden 1947–1948 har professuren i geografi, särskilt naturgeografi, uppe hållits av docenten K. E. Bergsten. Professor Erik Ljungner utnämnde att från 1/2 inneha denna lärostol. Docent S. Björnsson uppehåller professuren i geografi, särskilt kulturgeografi med ekonomisk geografi. Ett docentstipendium i kulturgeografi har inrättats, vilket tilldelats docent H. Stålberg. Denne har tillsammans med biträdande läraren fil. dr O. Ängeby lett institutionens kurser.

**Seminarier** för fil. kand.- och ämbetsexamen, lett av docent Bergsten: hade hösten 1947 11 sammanträden med 24 deltagare och våren 1948 13 sammanträden med 22 deltagare. Motsvarande seminarium, lett av docent Björnsson, hade hösten 1947 8 sammanträden med 28 deltagare och våren 1948 13 sammanträden med 17 deltagare. Licentiatseminariet hade under läsåret 10 sammanträden med 16 deltagare förutom auskultörer.

Tiden 18–22 maj gjordes en exkursion med 45 deltagare och lektor Aage Aagesen som dansk ledare till Sønderjylland. Fältmätningkursen 3–13 maj var förlagd till Hallands Väderö.

**Institutionens meteorologiska station** har fortsatt sin verksamhet med biträde av institutionens tjänstemän.

**Institutionens arbetskrafter** ha ytterligare utökats med en assistenttjänst, i kulturgeografi, innehavd av fil. dr Axel Wennberg. Dessutom ha 2 tredje amanuensistjänster ändrats till 3 andre amanuensistjänster.

**Vetenskapliga arbeten.** Doktorandstipendier ha under läsåret innehafts av fil. licentierna Sven Grundström (Jordbruk och skogsbruk i Norrbottens län), Folke Lägnert (Veteodlingen i Sverige), Maxwell Overton (Skånes tätorter), Carlo Rönnow (Renskötselns omgestaltung) och Gunhild Weimarck (Växt- och kulturgeografiska undersökningar i nordöstra Skåne). Licentiandstipendier ha innehafts av fil. magistrarna Sven Erik Behrens (Kullens morfologi), Mabel Hellichius (Den svenska häst avelns geografi) och Olof Nordström (Lessebotraktens kulturgeografi). Assistent fil. lic. T. Hägerstrand har behandlat omflyttningen i södra Östergötland och Simrishamn, fil. mag. Ingemar Larsson västra Blekinges landformer, fil. kand. Sven Godlund busstrafiken i Sverige, docent S. Björnsson Hörbytraktens kulturgeografi m. fl. Professor Edgar Kant har arbetat med ett internationellt lexikon över geografisk terminologi.

**Instrumentsamlingarna** ha utökats med bl. a. en elektrisk multiplikationsapparat och en arkivkamera. Institutionen har erhållit ett porträtt i olja av professor Helge Nelson, utfört av G. Brattström.

**Biblioteket** har utökats med 607 nummer i accessionskatalogen, 479 kartblad och 199 årgångar av tidskrifter och institutionsmeddelanden. Svensk geografisk årsbok har av Sydsvenska. geografiska sällskapet Överlämnats som bytesobjekt. Bytesförbindelserna med utlandet ha ännu ej nått önskat omfång.

**Publikationer.** Av Meddelanden från Lunds universitets geografiska institution ha utkommit n:ris 245–253, samtliga särtryck av Svensk geografisk årsbok 1947. De återfinnas i Lunds universitets bibliografi 1947–1948 under namnen Bergdahl, Bergsten, Bjerning, Grundström, Hägerstrand, Kant, Lägnert, Nelson och Stålborg.

Karl Erik Bergsten.

*Geografiska institutionen. 1948–49*

**Undervisningen.** Doc. S. Björnsson har uppehållit professuren i geografi, särskilt kulturgeografi med ekonomisk geografi. Docentstipendier ha varit doc. K. E.

Bergsten och doc. H. Stålberg. Biträdande läraren O. Ängeby har för upprätthållande av professur i Oslo haft tjänstledighet under vårterminen med fil. lic. T. Hägerstrand som vikarie. Undertecknads proseminarium hade ht 1948 7 sammanträden med 16 deltagare och Vt. 1949 12 sammanträden med 19 deltagare. Motsvarande seminarium i kulturgeografi, lett av doc. Björnsson, hade ht 1948 9 sammanträden med 16 deltagare och Vt. 1949 12 sammanträden med 19 deltagare. Licentiatseminariet hade under läsåret 11 sammanträden med 16 deltagare förutom auskultanter.

Fältningskursen 2—12 maj var förlagd till Hallands Väderö, den räknade 30 deltagare. Undervisningen i den fotografiska lodbildens geometriska egenskaper och kartografiska utnyttjande, ledd av undertecknad. Tiden 27 sept. — 2 okt. företogs en exkursion till Småland med 30 och Björnsson som ledare samt under tiden 21—28 maj en exkursion till Norge med 22 deltagare samt doc. Björnsson och fil. Dr. O. Ängeby som svenska färdledare och Prof. F. Isachsen, prof. A. Sömme, och Dr. Tore Sund som demonstratörer.

**Institutionens meteorologiska station** har fortsatt sin verksamhet

**Vetenskapliga arbeten.** Doktorandstipendium har under läsåret haft av licentierna Sven Grundström (Jordbruk och skogsbruk i Norrbottens län), Folke Lågnert (Veteodlingen i Sverige), Maxwell Overton (Skånes tätorter), Carlo Rönnow (Renskötselns omgestaltung), Gunhild Weimarck (Skogsbildens förändring i nordöstra Skåne särskilt på grund av svedjebruket) och K. G. Grytzell (Londons utveckling).

Licentiatstipendium har innehaft av magistrarna Sven-Erik Behrens (Kullens morfologi), Mabel Hellichius (Den svenska hästavelns geografi), Olof Nordström (Lessebotraktens kulturgeografi), Gunnar Johnsson (Isavsmältningen i gränsbygden Småland—Halland) och Gösta Wennberg (Lagans serpentinlopp).

Förste assistenten, fil. lic. T. Hägerstrand har behandlat omflyttningen i södra Östergötland och Simrishamn, fil. lic. Ingemar Larsson västra Blekinges landformer, fil. kand. Sven Godlund busstrafiken i Sverige, doc. S. Björnsson geomorfologien i sydsvenska högländets nordöstra randzon. Prof. Edgar Kant har fortsatt sitt arbete på ett internationellt lexikon över geografiska termer.

**Internationella besök.** Institutionen har gästats av prof. A. Allix, Lyon, prof. G. Chabot, Paris (inbj. föreläsare) och doc. A. Schouppé, Graz.

För specialutbildning har fil. lic. I. Larsson under höstterminen vistats hos prof. B. Sander i Innsbruck. Vid den internationella geografkongressen i Lissabon 8—22 april representerades institutionen av doc. Bergsten.

**Lokaler.** Institutionsbyggnadens otillräcklighet har gjort sig allt svårare kännbar. På bekostnad av det sista därtill möjliga vindsutrymmet ha två arbetsrum inrättats.

**Samlingarna** har utökats med fältmätningssinstrument samt några serier luftfoton från lodbildkartering. En av de senare har som gåva överlämnats av Bolidens gruvaktiebolag.

**Biblioteket** har utökats med 336 nummer i accessionskatalogen, 309 kartblad och 208 årgångar av tidskrifter och institutionsmeddelanden. Svensk Geografisk årsbok har av Sydsvenska Geografiska Sällskapet överlämnats som bytesobjekt. Bytesförbindelserna med utlandet ha ännu ej nått önskat omfång.

**Publikationer.** Av meddelanden från Lunds universitets geografiska institution ha utkommit n:r:is 254–267, samtliga särtryck av Svensk Geografisk Årsbok 1948. De vid institutionen tillkomna numren återfinnas i Lunds universitets bibliografi 1948–1949 under namnen K. E. Bergsten, Grytzell, Kant, Ljungner, Lägnert, H. Nelson och Stålberg.

Erik Ljungner.

#### *Geografiska institutionen. 1949–50*

Undervisningen; Doc. K. E. Bergsten har uppehållit professuren i geografi, särskilt kulturgeografi med ekonomisk geografi. Till av denna professur utnämndes från 1 februari 1950 dåvarande docenten och lektorn David Hannerberg som emellertid åtnjutit tjänsteledighet till läsårets slut. Docentstipendiat har varit doc. H. Stålberg, biträdande lärare fil. Dr. O. Ängeby. På särskilt anslag har fil. lic. Ingemar Larsson givit en kurs i klimatologi.

Undertecknads proseminarium hade ht 1949 7 sammanträden med 22. deltagare och 3 sammanträden med delgrupper, under Vt. 1950 6 sammanträden med 23 deltagare och 4 med delgrupper. Motsvarande seminarium, lett av doc. Bergsten, hade ht 1949 11 sammanträden med 19 deltagare och under Vt. 1950 13 sammanträden med 23 deltagare. Licentiat seminariet hade under läsåret 12 sammanträden.

Utöver den vanliga kursen i kartografi, ledd av dr Ängeby, har under Vt. 1950 liksom Vt. 1949 givits en kurs, ledd av undertecknad, i stereobildens användning i geografin. Den har väsentligen behandlat flygbildens särskilt lodbildens geometriska egenskaper och varit förenad med övningar i bildläsning, bildtriangulering samt parallaxmätning för höjda bestämningar.

Ett med övningskörs förenat större fältarbete bedrevs sommaren 194 under undertecknads ledning i Lapplandsfjällen kring Vojmåns dalgång I kursen som delvis bekostades av Ångermanälvens regleringsförening deltog 9 studenter från Lund, 1 från Upsala och 2 från Oslo. Den gäld främst glacialhistoriska undersökningar.

Fältmättningskursens tillämpningsövningar den 1—12 maj, som voro förlagda till Ramsele, räknade 32 elever och krävde 4 lärare. Utom ren mätteknik bedrevos fysiskt-geografiska och samhällsvetenskapliga metodiska övningar ledda av resp. dr Ängeby och ass. Godlund och företogs exkursioner i Ångermanälvens flodområde.

Vetenskapliga arbeten. Doktorandstipendium har under läsåret innehafts av licentierna sven Grundström (Jordbruk och skogsbruk i Norrbottens län), Folke Lägnert (Veteodlingen i Sverige), Carlo Rönnow (Renskötselns omgestaltung), Gunhild Weimarck (Skogsbildens förändring i nordöstra Skåne särskilt på grund av svedjebruket), K. Grytzell (Londons utveckling), Torsten Hägerstrand (Omflyttningen södra Östergötland) och Sven Erik Behrens (Kullens morfologi).

Licentiandstipendium har innehafts av magistrarne sven Erik Behrens (se ovan), Olof Nordström (Lessebotraktens kulturgeografi), Gunnar Johnsson (Isavsmältningen i gränsbygden Småland-Halland), Gösta Wennberg (Lagans serpentinlopp) och Ernst Ström (Grythyttan och Hillefors bergslag).

Förste assistenten- fil. lie. T. Hägerstrand har behandlat flyttningen till Simrishamn, fil. lie. Ingemar Larsson Västra Blekinges landformer, ass. lie. Sven Godlund busstrafiken i Sverige, fil. mag. Mabel Hellichius den svenska hästavelns ass. fil. kand. Martin Markgren glacialhistorien och de dubbla moränerna i Åsele Lappmark, fil. mag. Lennart Mattsson moränformer i Småland. Professor Edgar Rant har såsom flvktingstipendiat fortsatt sitt arbete på ett internationellt lexikon över geografiska termer. Han har därvid assisterats av tvenne av institutionens fyra arkivarbetare, nämligen förre riksbibliotekarien i Estland dr P. G. Ney och förre polske översten, fil. kand. Zygmunt Trzaska-Reliszko. Licentierna F. Lägnert och Yngve Nilsson ha disputerat pro gradu. Den förre utnämndes till docent.

Internationella besök. Institutionen har gästats av prof. O. Jessen, München (gästföreläsare), prof. A. Corte, Mendoza, Argentina och prof. I. Leighly, University of California.

Under tiden 16/12—20/1 företogs en studieresa till Sicilien med fyra deltagare under ledning av dr Ängeby (Ymer 1950 s. 241 ff.)

På inbjudan av Consejo Superior de investigaciones científicas (Spanien) bevistade undertecknad såsom universitetets representant nämnda råds jubileumssammanträden i Madrid den 12—17 april. I sammanhang därmed besöktes geografiska institut eller sällskap i Madrid, Sevilla, Valencia, Barcelona, Paris och Zürich.

Fältutrustningen har tack vare ett engångsanslag från reservfonden kunnat ges ett välbehövligt tillskott.

Biblioteket har utökats med 339 nummer i accessionskatalogen, 389 kartblad och 196 årgångar av tidskrifter och institutionsmeddelanden. Svensk geografisk årsbok har av Sydsvenska Geografiska Sällskapet överlämnats till bytesobjekt. Bytesförbindelserna med utlandet ha väsentligt utökats.

Publikationer. Av meddelanden från institutionen har utgivits nr 268–278, av Ser. Avhandlingar nr 17–18 och av Lund Studies in Geography, Ser. B. Human Geography nr 1–2. Dessutom hänvisas till Lunds Universitets bibliografi 1949–1950 under namnen Behrens, Bergsten, Godlund, Grundström, Hannerberg, Hägerstrand, Kant, Ljungner, Lägnert, Nelson, Yngve Nilsson, Nordström och Rönnow.

Erik Ljungner.

### *Geografiska institutionen. 1950–51*

Undervisningen. Professor Hannerberg inträdde med höstterminen 1950 i tjänst Docent K. E. Bergsten har under vårterminen partiellt upprätthållit professuren i geografi, särskilt naturgeografi. F. professor Edgar Kant, som från den 1 juli 1950 av riksdagen tilldelats ett personligt lärararvode, har meddelat undervisning motsvarande en forskarstipendiats. Docentstipendiater ha varit docenterna K. E. Bergsten, H. Stålberg och F. Lägnert. Biträdande lärare har varit dr. Olof Ångeby som i denna egenskap den 6 mars förordnades till docent. Fil. kand. P. Forsell har på anslag avslutat en av undertecknad inledd och upplagd kurs i elementär berggrundslära.

**Seminarieverksamheten** har bedrivits i vanlig omfattning. Antalet sammanträden i licentiatseminariet för behandling av kulturgeografiska frågor har dock varit inte mindre än 12.

Fältmättningskursens tillämpningsövningar, som voro förlagda till Ramsele och fortgingo 1–12 maj, räknade 46 elever och krävde 6 lärare. Utom ren mätteknik bedrevs fysiskt-geografiska och samhällsvetenskapliga metodiska övningar och företogs exkursioner i Ångermanälvens flodområde. Ledare var docent O. Ångeby.

Exkursioner i Skåne under sammanlagt 6 dagar ha genomsnittligt räknat 38 studenter som deltagare.

För avancerade studenter anordnades en bilresa till Bohuslän den 3–12 augusti 1950. Deltagarna voro utom undertecknad ledare 4 doktorander, 2 licentiander och 4 för kritik och demonstration särskilt inbjudna specialister (docenterna Caldenius och Björsjö, geolog De Geer och dr Koark).

Utan kostnad för exkursionsanslaget ha under året tvenne utlandsexkursioner kunnat anordnas. Den första var en 5-dagarsexkursion med 29 svenska deltagare till Danmark den 18–23 september. Som svenska ledare fungerade docent K. E. Bergsten och

undertecknad, men färdledare och demonstratörer i Danmark voro assistent Viggo Hansen och docent Aage Aagesen, Köpenhamn. Exkursionen gav stoff till proseminariets övningar en lång tid. Till kostnaderna hade Svenska kommittén följt internordiskt samarbete bidragit med 1500 kronor.

Den andra utlandsexkursionen gällde Spanien och Marocko. Den före togs under tiden 25/2–28/3 med 11 studeranden under doc. O. Ängbys ledning. Sträckan Öresund-Gibraltarsund tillryggälades i en förhyr buss. Exkursionen byggde på de förbindelser som undertecknad genom sin resa ett år tidigare knutit med spanska geografer och geologer, vilka beredvilligt nu arrangerade demonstrationer och utövade ett älskvärt värdskap. De deltagande studerandena betalade helt sin andel i resekostnaden.

Den ökade elevtillströmningen, som på grund av intagningsspärr vid andra i naturvetenskapliga skolämnen utbildande institutioner särskilt hårt, drabbar den geografiska, hotar organisationen med katastrof. Redan för en tillströmning av omkring 25 elever pr år - den tills för 4 år sedan normala - erkändes av vederbörande utredningar behovet av ännu en biträdande lärare. Utan att en sådan lärartjänst inrättas har elevtillströmningen på 4 år fördubblats, vilket nödvändiggjort dubbling av alla praktiska kurser. Som en nödfallsutväg ha forskningsassistenter och amanuensiser måst undervisa i så stor utsträckning, att forskningshjälpen åt professorerna blivit fiktiv och institutionsvården lidande. Det är otänkbart att med befintliga lärarkrafter anordna sådana praktiskt metodologiska sommarkurser, som skulle kunna ersätta uppsatsskrivningen för 2 betygsenheter och medverka till studietidens avkortning.

**Det vetenskapliga arbetet.** Antalet gradualavhandlingar under preparation utgör 14, varav 7 falla på kulturgeografi, 6 på naturgeografi och en på båda grenarna. Likartat fördela sig licentiatarbetena. Doktorandstipendier ha under året innehaft av 5 kulturgeografer och 1 naturgeograf, licentiatstipendier av resp. 1 och 2.

De pågående närings- och befolkningsgeografiska undersökningarna röra företrädesvis nutidsförhållanden inom svenskt område, två behandla utländskt område (London, Nordafrika). De naturgeografiska arbetena fördela sig på urbergsmorfologi och tektonik (3 st.), isavsmältningen i södra Sverige (3 st.), glacialhistorien i fjällen (2 st.), recenta flod- och strandprocesser (4 st.), växtgeografiska el. skogshistoriska frågor (3 st.). Fotogrammetriska bearbetningar ha kunnat utföras på institutionen för kartor över andina och skandina områden.

Arbetet på det internationella termlexikonet har fortsatt under ledning av professor Kant.

**Internationella besök.** För lundastudenternas utlandsresor har ovan redogjorts. Exkurrerande geografer från Köpenhamn och Uppsala mottogos av lundageografer i

maj. Gästföreläsare ha varit professorerna Ph. H. Kuenen, Groningen, J. Blüthgen, Greifswald (nu Erlangen), G. Chabot, Paris och J. Tricart, Strasbourg. F. ö. har institutionen gästats av vetenskapsmän och studenter från grannländerna, Tyskland, England, Italien, U. S. A., Argentina och Kina.

**Publikationer.** Av Meddelanden från institutionen har utgivits n:ris 279–285, av Lund Studies in Geography ser. A (Physical geography) nr 1, av dito ser. B (human geography) nr 3. Dessutom hänvisas till Lunds universitets bibliografi 1950—51 under namnen Behrens, Bergsten, Björnsson, Godlund, Grundström, Hannerberg, Hägerstrand, Kant, Ljungner, Lägnert, Markgren, B. Nelson, H. Nelson, Nordström, Rönnow, Stålberg och Ängeby.

**Biblioteket.** Som bytesobjekt har tjänat dels Svensk geografisk årsbok, som Sydsvenska Geografiska Sällskapet nu liksom tidigare överlämnat åt institutionen, dels den nystartade Lund Studies in Geography, som hittills finansierats av författarna själva .

**Erik Ljungner.**

## APPENDIX 2.

Here is the celebration alphabet .

**Ahlmann** och de andra tre leva högt uppå Andrée. (Andréefynden på Vitön 1930 hade väckt enormt uppseende, och stockolmsgeografen Hans W:son Ahlmann var starkt engagerad i fallet).

**Björnsson**, blid och rar och snäll, är som många nationell. (Mycket intresserad i nationslivet och de unga studenterna där).

**Carlsson**, Josef, han kan kvadda oxen stor till liten padda. (Sven Björnsson och Josef Carlsson var amanuensiser).

**De la Gardie** är charmant, högtintressant men knappt pikant. (De la Gardie var landshövding i Malmö, och var Sydsvenska geografiska sällskapets ordförande, och versen syftar på hans tacktal).

**Evy Nelson** med som gäst ger festivitas åt fest. Prof. Fru. Föreningen har ännu en Evy Nelsons fond.

**Frödin**, John, struntar i fåbod och skog ja allt för att tjäna Svensk uppslagsbok. Frödin, då professor i Uppsala.

**Geologien** är en korridor som geografen ej passera får. Syftar på anslag i trappuppgångarna.

**Hadding** borrade och fann järnmalm, sökt av många ann: Syftet är på de då aktuella undersökningarna av järnförande sedimentbergarter i Fyledalen, till vilka mycket stora förhoppningar knöts (rikare än Kiruna).

**Isachs** pappa, har han känt dem hans son gjort till docent? Fridtjov Isachsen hade farit tillbaka till Oslo för att tillträda tjänst där.

**Jökelkalvars** kalvadans likne vår jubileumsdans.

**Köpenhamn** Du utan tvivel känner, Vahl och Hatt och Vivel. Vahl och Hatt, "Jorden og menneskelivet", var Hettners föregångare som regionalgeografis bibel.

**Lund** beläget är på Palmö och dess förstad heter Malmö. Gåtfullt, om inte bara ett rim, Lunds palmer känner vi inte!

**Maud**, hon pryder institutionen så Hedin med beundran i tonen. Gäller amanuensis Maud Svensson (Carlsson).

**Nordholm** byars ursprung söker, mest han pratar dock och röker. Gösta Nordholm, gammal amanuensis, skånske kulturlandskapets förändring.

**Om** höga berg och djupa dalar geografen ofta talar.

**Petter** traskar på Stockholms gator letar efter försvunne kartor. Vem är Petter? Kanske jag gör ett gruvligt minnesfel, men jag tror det var ett smeknamn på Olga Falk, Ölandsby forskare, senare Olga Falk-Swärd i Malmö.

**Quinta essenti.** 2 av vetande allt i geografin rörs ihop till palt.

**Richter**, Herman, har patent på kartor uppå pergament. Docent Herman Richter, med Skånes karta, gamla sjökort, Olaus Magnus-karta, den svenska geografins historia och SGÅ-bibliografier.

**Svensson** i hagel på Billebjär fann sin ros, det Elmros är. Helmer Svensson (Selvik) - Astrid Elmros,

**Torsten** köper visst åt Thyra bohag för festpengar dyra. Torsten Alm - Thyra Hellstén. Fältmätningkursen har genom åren flera geografiska par på sitt samvete.

**Urberg**, formas det som lera utav isar, som passera?

**Visingsö** av Vättern tärs, så Eckerberga han undernärs. Landshövding Per Eckerbergs far, folkhögskoleföreståndare på Visingsö, skulle skriva seminarieuppsats om abrasionen på ön. Han hade liksom sonen en viss embonpoint.

**X-kursion** minst runt Europa hörs novisch geografen ropa En exkursion till Schwarzwald och Rhendalen hade ägt rum sommaren 1931.

**Yster**, fast av tungrodd ras, kråmar Herthas vinqpeqas.

**Zulumannen** skönt sig pryder, geografiskan ock, när festsignal hon lyder.

**Årsbok** är för visse höga herrar nagel uti öga. Det sades, att man i Stockholm inte tyckte om, att Årsbok Sydsvenska Geografiska Sällskapet i Lund (1925–26) år 1927 döptes om till Svensk geografisk Årsbok. Likaså framfördes meningen, att bibliografin skulle flyttas till Ymer.

**Äran** av det företag chefen har och Bloms förlag.

**Österlandets** ro, nirvana, Nelson ger ej folk till vana.

*(From the information letter INFO-bl. H.T. 1978:1)*

## APPENDIX 3

Song on the melody Jazzgossen.

*Varav vållas all paniken?*

*Jo, klockan närmar sig två. Broder Holmquist blev besviken om han ej på pricken kunde få uti telefonen höra en liten stund, liten stund, liten stund litet flickebarn framföra obsen från Lund.*

(Gert Holmquist var vår mångårige förbindelselänk med väderleksstationen på Bulltofta. )

För att i någon mån ge detta kalejdoskop en litterär touch, meddelar jag också en del av Kantaten, med Torstens Hägerstrands historik över väderprognostjänsten och dess världspolitiska roll.

Solo (Baryton, trol. Ingemar Larsson. Mel. Sällsynt)

1. *För länge sen i världen, gick Caesar själv och frågade på Quirinalen, där augurerna stod i och spådde väder.*
2. *De måtte kunnat konsten, såvitt på dem beror, att Caesar land för land till riket skarvar. Det vore värt att veta, hur herrarna förfor med en och annan örn och några sparvar*
3. *Men tiderna gick framåt när Roms antika här— åtminstone ibland— med Caesar skulle ut på sina raider, och småningom man uppfann temperaturen. Med burkar och med snurror, med räfsa i hans hand man rustat den moderne auguren.*
4. *Och ändå tar han miste. Förr 'n vädret rätt kan spås det återstår att knäcka många nötter. Ja, mången föredrager en ryggskottsprognos och ännu flera tror på ömma fötter.*
5. *En oavbruten byggnad på flera tusen år av några korta strofer bragts i ljuset, och toppen, så att säga, som var och en förstår är väderleksstationen här i huset.*

## APPENDIX 4.

### ANFÖRANDE VID GEOGRAFISKA FÖRENINGENS I LUND SEXTIOÅRS-JUBILEUM DEN 23/2 1981.

Geografiska föreningen i Lund tillkom den 21 februari 1921. Stadgarna stadfästes den 8 april. Då hade Helge Nelson varit i Lund fem år och blivit varm i kläderna. Det hade varit många kaffekvällar med studenterna på Lunds utmärkta kaféer. Behovet av en starkare organisation växte för dessa möten, som ju hade karaktären av den tidens licentiatseminarier med tillhörande postseminarier för fria samtal. Dessutom hade Nelson drömmen att knyta utomstående borgare fastare till institutionen, helt enkelt få dem intresserade. En förening skulle kunna samordna och så att säga legalisera allt detta: föredragen av studenterna själva eller utomstående gäster, eftersitsarna och uppmuntran till de intresserade lundaborna att komma. Naturligtvis låg väl i baknacken tanken att av affärsmän få ekonomisk hjälp till studenternas fältarbeten. Redan efter tre år kunde de första stipendierna på 75 — 200 kronor delas ut.

Stiftelseprotokollet 1921 är undertecknat av Helge Nelson som ordförande och Hjalmar Fridlund som sekreterare. Den senare var medlem i Nelsons viktigaste dåtida projekt, att med hjälp av de gamla lantmäteri—kartorna få ett begrepp om det skånska kulturlandskapets utveckling från 1660-talet och framåt. Fridlund blev senare läroverksadjunkt i Malmö.

Helge Nelson satt som ordförande i ett streck i 28 år, till långt efter det föreningen förlorat sin karaktär både av högre seminarium och av organisation för utomstående gynnare av geografin i Skåne. Dessa fördes ju redan från 1925 till Sydsvenska geografiska sällskapet, och Sällskapet blev alltifrån sin tillkomst en understödsförening för institutionen och Geografiska föreningen. Sällskapet beslöt, att medlem i Geografiska föreningen, som studerade geografi, också skulle ha medlemskap i Sällskapet och i den egenskapen få årsboken utan övrig avgift. Det stärkte naturligtvis föreningen att kunna erbjuda detta, men bar inom sig ett litet tvistefrö i alla år, genom att föreningsmedlemmar gärna ville stå kvar för att få års—boken på förmånliga villkor långt efter det de avlagt sitt geografibetyg och t.o.m. lämnat Lund, utan att gå in i Sällskapet som tanken var. Detta reglerades mer klart först genom nya stadgar, överenskomma gemensamt 1968. Samarbetet med Sällskapet blev sedan alltmer intimt, bland annat genom ett gemensamt sammanträde varje termin.

Efter Nelsons avgång 1949 blev reaktionen den, att det bestämdes, att ordföranden skulle sitta endast ett år, och vartannat år skulle naturgeograf och vartannat år

kulturgeograf fungera. Student representationen ökade också genom stadgeändringen 1953, enligt vilken två styrelseledamöter skulle tillhöra årets studentkull.

Allteftersom seminariekaraktären som sagt försvann, fick föredragen lättare karaktär. Det blev inte så många lundageografer, som talade om vad de höll på med, utan det blev t.ex. många reseskildringar. Vid 50-årsjubileet 1971 räknade vi ihop totalt 269 protokollförda sammanträden eller i medeltal drygt fem per år. Rekordet slog nog 1922 med sju sammanträden och tolv föredrag. Helge Nelson höll 30 föredrag under de första 20 åren, och åtskilliga också senare. Ofta har exkursioner i Skåne och Danmark ägt rum i föreningens regi. Det har till exempel förekommit sammankomster med den köpenhamnska systerföreningen Nuna. De årliga stipendierna kunde stiga till blygsamma 700 kronor per år. Under 60-talet ökade ju i stället möjligheterna att få statliga anslag i oanad takt.

Vid första årets slut 1921 registrerades 34 medlemmar. Medlemsantalet höll sig ganska konstant genom åren. Under 1950-talet var det omkring 40–50. År 1960 med dåvarande stora studentkullar registrerades ett maximum med 115 medlemmar.

Sedan 1958 har sista höstsammanträdet alltid noterats som julfest. Allteftersom huvudbyggnaden blivit mer och mer fylld till bristnings— gränsen, har den blivit mindre ägnad att vara lokal för föreningskalas, och ofta har ju nu Villan fått hysa eftersitsarna.

Dessa eftersitsar var tidigare olika organiserade i de båda sammanslutningarna, föreningen och sällskapet. Föreningen har alltid varit på institutionen, och särskilt användes den s.k. råvarusamlingen på vinden som kaffedrickningslokal. Råvarusamlingen har kanske inte så många här närvarande sett. Det var ett stort utrymme på vindsvåningen, vilket ombyggdes till fem mindre kabyss som arbetsrum under räntekammarens fältrop "tillvaratagande av universitetets dolda utrymmen". Samlingen rymde efter dåtidens sätt att se på den ekonomiska geografin som näringsgeografi en mängd skåp med olika produkter som utställningsföremål. Utställningsskåpen sågades senare itu på längden och står här och var på institutionen som bokhyllor. För att ytterligare gå utanför ämnet kan det erinras om en liknande förändring tidigare. Vid Nelsons ankomst upptogs en god del av den dåvarande institutionens yta av ett etnografiskt museum, främst med afrikanska föremål, vilket då snabbt försvann. Det är också länge sen, tror jag, den sista etnografiska boken försvann ur kurslitteraturen. slut på parentes. Sydsvenska geografiska sällskapet hade i stället sina sammanträden utanför institutionen, vartannat i Lund på Grand hotells festsal, vartannat i Malmö på Kungsparken eller någon gång på Savoy, och det var supéer på dessa restauranger efteråt. En tid hölls också ett årligt sammanträde i Helsingborg.

Föreningen stod som inbjudare till Geografdagarna i Lund 1935 med ung. 200 deltagare och utgav då en excursionsguide. Och föreningen sökte 1939 — det var närmast Nelson som använde föreningen som språkrör — att få till stånd ett för Sveriges geografer (institutioner föreningar, lärare, universitetsfolk och andra verksamma) gemensamt; kontinuerligt arbetande organ, vilka stora och välmående planer dock misslyckades, men det är en tanke, som det väl alltså borde ligga något i.

(Geografdagarna i Lund 1935. Skånes landformer. Exkursioner. Utgiven av Geografiska föreningen, Lund. Carl Bloms boktr. 1935. 45 sid. — En längre historik finns vid tioårsjubileet av Gösta Nordholm i Svensk geografisk årsbok 1931. I övrigt kom kortare tioårsöversikter 1941, 1951, 1961, 1971 och 1981 samt årliga verksamhetsberättelser, allt i Svensk geografisk årsbok).

#### TILL GEOGRAFEN

Geograficum, vilket ord tyvärr icke går att pressa in ens i den friaste vers. Skriften avser att behandla de atmosfäriska förhållandena på institutionen vid ett par olika typer av högttryckssituationer, Den bästa melodin är "Isabella — bicykel gjord för två.

*Där går en man vid prefektens dörr - O, så blek, han är han har visst aldrig tenterat förr och Hettner är ingen lek.*

*Ack, att han kunde den vind förstå, som i en springa skrek, kanske den kom med en hjälp ändå ifrån vårt bibliotek*

*Refr. Geografen, allas vår samlingslokal !*

*Arkitekten drog några streck med linjal; men gärna vi Dig beskåda, Du är en välskapt låda och Du får se vårt väl och ve från tentamensskräck till supé!*

*Här sitta vi vid ett dukat bord — O, så gott!*

*Vi ha sett till att vår gom blev smord ur varje full karott.*

*Ack, vilken lycka att andlig spis följes av torrt och vått, hela personen på detta vis haver sitt lystmäte fått. Geografen, allas vår samlingslokal!*

*Arkitekten drog några streck med linjal; men gärna vi Dig beskåda, Du är en välskapt låda och Du får se vårt väl och ve från tentamensskräck till supé.*

*(Tag gärna om refrängen så länge taket sitter kvar) Torsten Hägerstrand.*

*1948 delades ämnet i human geography and physical geography och Ljungner, Erik was the first professor in "Geography — especially physical geography".*

## APPENDIX 5. STAFF LIST.

NAME	BORN	Deceased	Examination	Reference to text
Achberger, Christine	1968-		PhD	9.5.1
Ahlcrona, Eva	1958-03-14	-	PhD	8.3.1,
Alm, Torsten	1904-11-22	1972-02-22	Phil. Lic.	2.4
Alström, Kerstin M.	1962-12-15	-	Phil. Lic.	8.3.1, 8.5.2, 9.5.1,
Altnäs, Sigyn Teresia	1946-04-11	2023-07-02	MSc	6.5
Andersson, Nils Åke	1938-12-24	-	Phil. Lic.	6.5.2
Ardö, Jonas	1963-12-13	-	Professor	9.5.1, 9.8.4,
Arheimer, Berit	1965-11-03	-	Professor	9.5.1,
Bauman, Gunnar	1914-02-15	1944-09-19	MSc	3.4.1
Behrens, Sven E.	1919-10-20	2001-12-11	Associate professor	5.2.2, 6.3.2, 7.6.3, 8.2.1
Bergdal, Arvid F.	1889-11-28	1981-03-10	Associate professor	2.4, 5.3.3, 6.3.3
Bergewing, Gunvor	1917-09-04	2007-09-04	Phil. Lic.	3.4.1
Bergman-Åkerman, Ann K.	1959-08-19	-	Phil. Lic.	8.3.1, 8.5.2, 9.4.2, 9.5.1, 9.8.4,
Bergsten, Karl Erik	1909-07-27	1990-05-17	Professor	3.4.1, 3.7.4, 4.11.2, 5.2.3, 6.3.1, 7.6.1
Björnsson, Sven F.	1905-06-20	1950-12-24	Associate professor	2.4, 3, 4.11.2,
Blennow, Kristina	1960-10-06	-	Professor	8.3.1, 9.5.1, 9.8.4,
Bramell, Ann-Sofi	1940-02-05	-	Administrator	6.6
Bremborg, Patrik	1968-09-26	-	MSc	9.5.1,
Brogaard, Sara, H.	1969-10-28	-	Associate professor	9.5.1,
Bärring, Lars, S. O.	1956-11-04	-	Associate professor	8.3.1, 9.5.1, 9.8.4,
Carlsson f. Svensson, Maud, M.	1905-02-28	1998-05-25	BSc	2.4
Carlsson, Josef, W.	1899-11-27	1961-07-20	Phil. Lic.	2.4, 3.4.1,
Czarkowski, Piotr	1934-01-09	2016-03-25	Clerk	7.6.5, 8.5.3, 9.8.5
Davidsson, Jan Å. C.	1930-05-25	1996-04-12	Associate professor	6.3.2
Eklundh, Lars	1960-03-08	-	Professor	8.3.1, 8.5.2, 9.4.2, 9.5.1, 9.8.4,
Ekstrand, C. Gustav	1893-04-29	-	Phil. Lic.	2.4
Ekström, Marie	1972-10-01	-	PhD	9.5.1,
Elleson, Jan, E. G.	1930-08-26	-	Phil. Lic. Lecturer. PhD hon.	6.4
Engh, Leif	1946-08-17	-	PhD	8.3.1,

Falk-Swärd , Olga, R.	1902-10-02	1988-09-29	Phil. Lic.	2.4, 3.4.1,
Finnander-Lindersson, Maj-Lena	1960-02-03	-	Associate professor	8.3.1, 9.5.1, 9.8.4,
Fogelklou-Norlind, Emilia, M.	1878-07-20	1972-09-26	BSc	2.3.6
Fogelström, Birgitta	1938-08-24	-	Administrator	9.8.5
Frisén, Rune, E.	1935-09-02	-	Phil. Lic.	6.5.2
Frödin, John, O. H.	1879-04-16	1960-10-23	Associate professor	1.1.6
Grane, Gunvor, E.	1910-11-20	1996-11-01	Administrator	5.3.1, 5.3.4, 6.6,
Grytzell, Karl Gustav	1896-12-13	1973-xx-xx	Phil. Lic.	3.4.1
Hall-Könyves, Karin	1958-10-30	-	Professor	7.6.3, 8.3.1, 8.5.2, 9.8.4,
Hansson, Herta Maria	1898-02-09	1958	MSc	3.1
Harrie, Lars Erik	1968-11-14	-	Associate professor	9.4.1,
Harrison, Sandy, P.	?	-	Professor	8.5.3,
Hasan, Abdulghani	?	-	PhD	9.4.1,
Hellborg, Sture	1900-10-30	1980-01-21	Librarian	5.3.1, 5.3.4 6.6.,
Helldén, Ulf.	1945-10-29	-	Professor	7.6.4, 8.3.1, 8.5.2, 9.8.4,
Henriksson, Håkan	1938-03-11	2016-04-06	MSc	6.5,
Herbertson, Elisiv	1925-01-02	2017-03-02	Cartographer	4.11.4, 5.3.4, 6.6, 8.5.3, 9.8.5
Herrlin, Per Adolf	1904-06-11	1980-08-11	Phil. Lic.	5.3.4.
Hillefors, Åke, Lennart	1924-09-02	2003-06-13	PhD	5.3.3, 6.3.3, 8.5.2,
Hägerstrand, Torsten	1916-10-11	2004-05-03	Professor	4.11.3
Isachsen, Fridtjov E.	1906-06-22	1979-08-11	Professor	2.4, 4.3, 4.11.2
Johnsson, Gunnar	1917-10-22	2006-07-09	Associate professor	5.3.1, 5.3.3, 6.3.2,
Jönsson, Eva-Maria	1915-12-12	2001-09-17	Phil. Lic.	6.4.1,
Jönsson, Fritz F.	1883-06-11	1955-02-24	Caretaker	2.5, 4.11.4, 5.3.4
Jönsson, Peter, A.	1958-11-27	-	PhD	8.3.1, 8.5.2, 9.5.1, 9.8.4,
Kant, Edgar	1902-02-21	1978-10-16	Professor	4.3, 4.11.2, 5.2.4
Klintenberg, Patrik	1966-10-23	-	Associate professor	9.4.2, 9.5.1, 9.8.4,
Kraft, Salomon	1898-06-08	1979-06-03	Associate professor	2.4
Kristoffersson, Anna, T.	1889-03-04	1971-05-23	PhD	2.4, 2.7.1
Lagergren, Fredrik	19xx-xx-xx	-	Associate professor	9.5.1
Landgren, Gunvor	1917-09-04	2007-09-04	Phil. Lic.	3.4.1
Lankreijer, Harry	1964-	-	Associate professor	9.5.1, 9.8.4,
Larsson, Helena	?	-	-	8.3.1,

Larsson, Ingemar R. F.	1913-10-13	-	Professor	4.11.2., 5.3.1, 6.3.2, 7.6.3,
Larsson, Karin	1958-05-21	-	MSc	9.4.1,
Laszlo, Rezső	1921-06-27	2006-04-02	1st Photographer	5.3.1, 5.3.4, 6.6., 8.5.2
Lidmar-Bergström, Karna	1940-04-26	-	Professor	7.6.4, 8.3.1, 8.5.2, 9.8.4,
Lindquist, Sven	1939-12-17	-	Professor	6.3.3, 7.6.3, 8.3.1, 8.5.2,
Lindroth, Anders	1948-10-28	-	Professor	9.8.3,
Ljungner, Erik	1892-05-21	1954-03-13	Professor	4.11.2., 5.2.1
Loman, Göran E.	1956-10-10	-	PhD	8.3.1,
Löffler, Kerstin	1944-11-23	-	Administrator	8.5.3, 9.8.5,
Maack, Arne, K. B.	1939-04-16	1969-10-25	MSc	6.5.1
Malmberg, Torsten	1923-07-05	2003-02-12	Associate professor	8.5.2
Malmström, Bo, G.	1947-05-03	2009-09-16	PhD	7.6.4, 8.5.2
Malmström, Johan	1912-03-05	1983-02-28	Phil. Lic.	3.4.1
Markgren, Martin	1916--05-16	1988-03-03	Associate professor	6.3.2, 5.3.3, 6.3.2
Mathiasson, Henning J.	1937-07-31	-	Technician	6.6,
Mattsson, Jan, O.	1930-09-08	2020-10-26	Professor	6.3.2, 7.6.3, 8.3.1, 8.5.2, 9.5.1, 9.8.2,
Mattsson, N. Åke	1924-11-16	2003-07-13	Associate professor	5.3.3, 6.3.3
Mårtensson, Ulrik	1958-08-05	-	Lecturer	8.3.1, 9.4.2, 9.5.1, 9.8.4,
Mårtensson, Ursela	1947-07-15	-	MSc	6.5
Mölder, Meelis	1961-08-10	-	Technician	9.5.1,
Nelin, Inga	1923-08-09	2008-08-18	Administrator	5.3.1, 5.3.4, 6.6, 8.5.3, 9.8.5,
Nelson, Helge, M. O.	1882-04-15	1966-01-23	Professor	2.1, 2.3, 3.7.1., 4.11.2
Neuhauser, Birgitta Maria	1936-05-21	-	MSc	6.5.2.
Ney, Gottlieb	1881-10-07	1973-10-11	Professor	4.3
Nihlén, Tomas J. A.	1943-04-04	2013-03-17	PhD	8.3.1, 9.5.1, 9.8.4
Nilsson (Kjellander), Carin	1972-xx-xx	-	PhD	8.3.1, 9.5.1,
Nilsson, Lars, E.	1942-03-21	1972-11-10	Phil. Lic.	6.3.3, 7.6.4
Nilsson (Stenström) , Seth	1908-01-11	1961-03-05	Phil. Lic.	3.4.1
Nilsson, Sonja M.	1919-11-30		MSc	4.9.1
Nordenskjöld, Karl Erik	1912-02-02	1954-03-31	Associate professor	4.11.2.,
Nordholm, Gösta Peter	1896-06-18	1961-09-08	Phil. Lic.	2.4

Norlind, Arnold, G,	1883-06-17	1929-02-17	Associate professor	1.1.5, 2.3.6,
Nyberg, Rolf	1948-05-15	-	Associate professor	7.6.3, 8.3.1, 8.5.2, 9.8.4,
Nørgaard Nielsen, Preben	1937-07-25	2021	Caretaker	7.6.5, 8.5.2, 9.8.5
Olafsdottir, Rannveig	1963	-	Professor	9.5.1,
Olofsson, Eva	1942	-	MSc	6.5.2,
Olsson , Gunnar E. A.	1919-02-21	1964-01-01	MSc	4.9.1
Olsson, Hans Åke	1945-09-09	-	MSc	7.6.4
Olsson, Katarina,	1960	-	PhD	8.3.1,
Olsson, Lennart,	1955-01-04	-	Professor	7.6.3, 8.3.1, 8.5.2, 9.4.1, 9.4.2, 9.8.4,
Osman, Badr-Eldin Taha	?	-	Associate Professor	9.5.1,
Overton, E. Maxwell, E	1914-04-15	1981-01-12	Phil. Lic.	4.3.1, 5.3.3
Palmér, Owe	1948-12-16	-	PhD	7.6.4, 8.5.2,
Palmqvist, Kai U.	1939-03-12	-	Phil. Lic.	7.6.4
Persson, Andreas	1972-	-	PhD	9.4.1, 9.5.1,
Persson, Lars	1942-xx-xx	-	MSc	6.5.2
Persson, Lars (Lasse)	?	?	Caretaker	9.8.5
Persson, Malte I.	1901-08-26	1954-02-06	Phil. Lic.	2.4
Persson, Peter (Rothstein)	1959-01-21	-	Phil. Lic.	8.3.1, 9.5.1,
Persson, K. Torsten	1938-02-09	2013-02-05	PhD	6.5.2,
Pilesjö, Petter	1961-05-26	-	Professor	8.5.2, 9.4.2, 9.5.1, 9.8.4,
Pilgård, Kerstin, B.	1953-02-25	-	Odont. Lic.	8.3
Pinzke, Stefan	1951-05-23	-	Associate professor	8.5.3, 9.8.5,
Prakken, Roelof	1897-07-01	1982-xx-xx	Professor	4.3
Rapp, B. Anders E.	1927-03-27	1998-12-27	Professor	7.6.2, 8.5.1, 9.8.1
Rasmusson, N. Gunnar	1932-09-09	1990-08-01	Phil. Lic.	5.3.3
Richter, Herman	1893-09-06	1978-10-30	Associate professor	2.4, 2.7.2, 3.5, 3.7.2, 6.3.2
Rosander, William	1909-03-05	2008-01-28	Phil. Lic.	3.4.1,
Rosén, Leif H.	1938-03-02	-	MSc	7.6.4
Runnström Micael	1958-	-	PhD, Senior lecturer	9.4.1, 9.5.1, 9.8.4,
Rönby, Erik W.	1904-07-19	1981-09-21	Phil. Lic.	3.4.1
Röshoff, N. Kenneth	1944-08-26	-	PhD	6.5.2
Sandell, Arne, E. H.	1909-03-13	1966-07-04	Associate professor	3.4.1, 3.7.6, 4.11.2
Schlyter, Peter	1954-07-08	-	Professor	7.6.3, 8.3.1, 8.5.2, 9.5.1, 9.8.4,

Schubert, Per	1968-11-06	-	PhD	9.6
Schwerin, Hans, H. von	1853-09-17	1912-12-19	Professor	1.1.2
Seaquist, Jonathan W.	1969-02-12	-	Associate professor	8.3.1, 9.5.1,
Seebass, Friedrich, T. V. M.,	1901-12-15	1979--09-08	Professor	4.3
Segerstedt, Bo, K. G.	1912-02-23	1977-04-18	Phil. Lic.	3.4.1
Selvik, Helmer	1902-10-12	1975-09-02	Phil. Lic.	3.4.1
Silow, Ida, C. Ingeborg	1903-08-10	1994-03-06	Cleaning lady	4.11.4, 5.3.4, 6.6
Silow, Ture J. W.	1901-05-15	1975-06-22	Caretaker	4.11.4, 5.3.4, 6.6
Sjöland, Anders R.	1903-08-16	1989-03-08	Phil. Lic.	3.6.1
Sjöstedt, Gösta	1898-03-21	1990-01-11	PhD	2.4
Skillius, Åsa	1966-10-01	-	PhD	9.5.1,
Sollenhammar, Gert	1931-08-17	1996-03-01	Clerk	8.5.3, 9.8.5,
Stenpil, Lars G.	1941-10-27	-	BSc	6.5.2
Stern, Mikael	1955-03-19	-	PhD	8.3.1,
Stålberg, Helge	1914-01-17	2004-12-06	PhD	4.11.2.,
Svensson, Harald	1924-04-17	2022-01-27	Professor	5.3.1, 5.3.3, 6.3.2, 7.6.3, 8.3.1,
Svensson, Josef, S.	1904-01-12	1993-02-02	Phil. Lic.	3.6.1
Svensson, Maud, M.	1905-02-28	1998-05-25	BSc	2.4, 3.4.1
Särbring, Eva	1951-07-20	-	Administrator	8.5.3, 9.8.5,
Söveny, Sarolta G.	1912-07-05	2001-11-10	Cartographer	5.3.1, 5.3.4, 6.6, 8.5.3
Torngren, Tore	1950-07-01	-	Librarian	8.5.3, 9.8.5
Uhr, K. Dagmar, E.	1905-09-27	2000-12-06	BSc	2.4
Weinhagen, K. E. Allan	1914-07-16	2009-12-07	PhD	3.4.1, 3.7.5, 4.11.2,
Weverinck, Theodor	1911-03-11	1966-08-02	PhD	3.2.2
Zettersten, H. Gunnar	1938-11-18		MSc	6.5,
Zetterström, Nils Erik	1930-09-30	2020-08-03	Phil. Lic.	7.6.4
Åberg, Curt, B. E.	1927-08-15	1998-06-19	Phil. Lic. Sen. Lecturer	5.3.3, 6.3.3,
Åhman, Richard	1937-02-24	2008-11-14	PhD	7.6.3, 8.3.1, 8.5.2, 9.8.4,
Åkerman, H. Jonas	1945-10-26	-	Associate professor	7.6.4, 8.3.1, 8.5.2. 9.5.1, 9.8.4,
Ängeby, Olof, A.	1910-10-28	1984-06-17	Associate professor	4.11.2., 5.3.1, 5.3.3,
Öhrngren, Stig	1933-11-22	-	MSc	6.5,

## APPENDIX 6.

### Lunds Universitets Naturgeografiska Institution Rapporter och Notiser

(A=reports in Swedish, B=in English)

- A1. Ellesson, Jan 1967: Nederbörden på Kristianstadsslätten.
- A2. Zetterström, Nils-Erik 1967: Deglaciationsförloppet i Lunnerödspasset.
- A3. Ljungner, Erik 1969: Refflorernas bidrag till vår sista istids historia.
- A4. Svensson, Harald 1969: Bigganjargga - tid for omvärdering.
- A5. Larsson, Elisabeth 1969: Berggrundsmorfologiska studier i trakten av Grebbestad.
- A6. Hillefors, Åke 1969: Resultat av kornstorleksanalyser av särskilt moräner i Västsverige.
- A7a. Mattsson, Jan O. 1971: Heiligschein och retroreflexion från daggbelagda ytor.
- A7b. Cavallin, Christian och Mattsson, Jan O. 1971: Försök med retroreflexion av laserstråle från droppbelagda plantytor.
- A8. Ellesson, Jan 1971: Översikt över nederbördens regionala fördelning i södra och östra Skåne 1960-1970.
- A9. Hellberg, Karin 1971: Inlandsisens recession och den senglaciala strandförskjutningen i västra Blekinge och nordöstra Skåne.
- A10. Åkerman, Jonas 1971: Speleoklimatologiska undersökningar i några sydsvenska grottor.
- A11. Åkerman, Jonas 1972: Topoklimat-vägplanering, några reflexioner efter en preliminär undersökning i Halland.
- A12. Mattsson, Jan O. 1972: Fotografiska studier av medljus motljuskontraster (rymdstrukturer) hos några odlade fält.
- A13. Svensson, H., Malmström, B., Olsson, H-A. och Palmér, O. 1972: Nordvarangermoränen - en preliminär rapport.
- A14. Mattsson, Jan O. 1973: Vindstjälpta stenar i sand - några fältiakttagelser och enkla försök.
- A15. Svensson, H., Helldén, U., Malmström, B., Nordström, S., Palmer, O.,

- Åhman, R. och Åkerman, J. 1973: Studier i periglacial geomorfologi på Spetsbergen.
- A16. Åkerman, Jonas 1973: Några iakttagelser av en vinderosionsform i Island.
- A17. Mattsson, Jan O. 1973: Färgkodning av en satellitregistrerad värmebild.
- A18. Åkerman, Jonas 1973: Preliminära resultat från undersökningar av massrörelser vid Kapp Linne, Spetsbergen.
- A19. Mattsson, Jan O. 1973: Molnstudier med bilder från ERTS-1.
- B20. Helldén, Ulf 1973: Artfjället, Lappland, Sweden: Karst hydrology and morphometry.
- A21. Olsson, Hans-Åke 1973: Fossila iskilspolygoner med kalkutfällningar i grustag på Kristianstadsslätten.
- A22. Svensson, Harald och Olsson, Hans-Åke, 1973: ERTS-1 data for miljövarsapplikationer.
- B23. Mattsson, Jan O. 1973: Climatic information in night-recorded aerial photographs with special regard to registrations made in retroreflected light.
- A24. Mattsson, Jan o. 1973: Försök till bedömning av terrängens förutsättningar att påverka det lokala temperaturklimatet vid utstrålningsväder.
- A25. Åkerman, Jonas 1974: Tångtransporterade block- några kvantitativa data från svenska västkusten.
- A26. Mattsson, Jan O. 1975: Några exempel på Lokalklimatisk terrängbedömning och synpunkter på praktisk användning av sådan.
- A27. Svensson, H., Olsson, H-A. och Helldén, U. 1975: ERTS-1 data för markanvändningskartering och vattenundersökningar.
- A28. Lidmar-Bergström, Karna 1975: Berggrundsmorfoloqi i sydvästra Sverige, speciellt Halland.
- A29. Helldén, Ulf och Olsson, Hans-Åke 1976: Landsat data for miljövarsapplikationer. 1. Utvärdering av bokskogsinventering i Hallands län med hjälp av Landsat bilder. 2. Utvärdering av markanvändningskartering i Kronobergs län med hjälp av Landsat bilder
- B30. Nowakowski, Kazimerz T. 1976: Applied glaciometry, geometrical analysis.
- B31. Rapp, Anders 1976: An assessment of soil and water conservation needs in Mwanza region, Tanzania.

- A32. Helldén, Ulf och Åkersten, Ingvar 1976: Landsat digitaldata for vattenkvalitetsbedömning.
- A33. Helldén, U., Malmström, B. och Palmér, O. 1977: Landsat data for geovetenskapliga tillämpningar: Preliminära studier av fjällterräng, Varangerhalvön, Nordnorge.
- B34. Akerman, Jonas 1977: Precipitation climate of the SIDA assisted ground water project area, Kerala and Tamil Nadu states, south India
- B35. Akerman, Jonas 1977: Precipitation variations and trends in the SIDA assisted ground water project area. Kerala and Tamil Nadu states, south India.
- B36. Akerman, Jonas 1977: Preliminary investigations of potential evaporation in the SIDA assisted ground water project area, Kerala and Tamil Nadu states, south India.
- B37. Akerman, Jonas 1977: Cloud seeding-a discussion about the possibilities of increasing rainfall by cloud seeding in the SIDA assisted ground water project area, Kerala and Tamil Nadu states, south India.
- B38. Hellden, Ulf 1978: Evaluation of Landsat-2 imagery for desertification studies in Northern Kordofan. The Sudan.
- B39. Rapp, Anders: A review of desertification in Africa- Water, vegetation and man.
- B40. Nyberg, Rolf 1978: Evaluation of Landsat imagery for forest inventory in the Bai Bang region, Northern Vietnam.
- B41. Morales, Christer 1979: A review of weather systems connected with dust storms in The Sudan and surrounding areas.
- B42. Rapp, Anders and Hellden, Ulf 1979: Research on environmental monitoring methods for land-use planning in African drylands.
- A43. Persson, Torsten 1979: Tre olika drumlinlandskap i sydligaste Sverige.- En jämförande studie.
- A44. Helldén, Ulf 1979: En test av Landsat-1 bild och digitala data för kartering av vegetation och markanvändning i Skåne./A test of Landsat-1 imagery and digital data for vegetation and land use mapping in Scania/.
- A45. Holz, P. O., Mattsson, J. O. och Svenstam, A. 1979: Några praktiska försök med ett sliroptiskt koincidenssystem.
- B46. Nyberg, Rolf 1979: Geomorphological studies of mountains in high latitudes using stereoscopic analysis of Landsat imagery.

- B47. Hellden, Ulf 1980: A test of Landsat-2 imagery and digital data for thematic mapping, illustrated by an environmental study in northern Kenya.
- B48. Hellden, Ulf and Stern, Mikael 1980: Monitoring land degradation in southern Tunisia.- A test of Landsat imagery and digital data.
- B49. Olsson, Lennart and Stern, Mikael 1981: Large area data sampling for remote sensing applications and statistical analysis of environment.
- B50. Hellden Ulf 1981: Satellite data for regional studies of desertification and its control. - Approaches to rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems in Africa.
- A51. Mattsson, Jan O. och Rapp, Anders (red.) 1981: Naturgeografisk fältmetodik i arida miljöer-Naturgeografiska Institutionens i Lund forskarfältkurs i Tunisien 13-28 mars 1981.
- B52. Helldén. Ulf and Olsson, Katarina 1982: The potential of Landsat MSS data for wood resources monitoring.-A study in arid and semi-arid environment in Kordofan, The Sudan.
- A53. Mattsson, J. O., Olsson, K. och Tundo, A. 1982: Klimatet i lövskog, barrskog och på öppen ängsmark.-Resultat av några Jämförande mätningar på en loka i östra Skåne.
- A54. Lidmar-Bergström, K., Mattsson, J. o., Rapp, A. och Åkerman, J., 1983: Guider for naturgeografiska exkursioner genom områden Skåne med vinderosion respektive preglacialt landskap.
- A55. Engh, Leif 1983: Detektering av underjordiska vattendrag – Test av tre geofysiska metoder (slingram, VLF, georadar) samt biofysisk metod (slagruta).
- A56. Erlingsson, Ulf och Mårtensson, Ulrik 1983: Kustprocesser och kustmorfologi i Tobisviksområdet norr om Simrishamn.
- B57. Olsson, Katarina 1984: Remote sensing of woody vegetation. – A quantitative approach in the Sudanese drylands.
- A58. Nihlén. Tomas 1984: Utbredningen av den for vinderosion utsatta Jordbruksmarken i Skåne.
- B59. Hall, Karin 1984: Studies on the qualitative influence of various biological and physical parameters on Landsat MSS data.
- B60. Olsson, Katarina 1984: Long-term changes of woody vegetation in N. Kordofan, the Sudan.- A study with emphasis on Acacia Senegal.

- B61. Hellden, Ulf 1984: Drought Impact Monitoring.- A Remote Sensing Study of Desertification in Kordofan, Sudan.
- A62. Mattsson, J. O. (red.) 1984: Naturgeografiska studier i arid miljö. - Naturgeografiska Institutionens i Lund forskarfältkurs i Tunisien 25 mars- 6 april 1984.
- A63. Rapp, A. 8: Åkerman, J. (red), 1985: Nivation och lokalglaciation - geomorfologiska och klimatologiska tillämpningar. Rapport från ett minisymposium i Abisko sept. 1983.
- B64. Olsson, K. (1985) Fuel wood demand and supply in the Umm Ruwaba/Er Rahad Region in N. Kordofan , the Sudan. A study of on field data and Landsat MSS information
- B65. Hall-Könyves, K. (1985): Empirical Studies of the Influence of Topography upon Landsat MSS- and TM Data in Gently Undulating Terrain.
- B66. Ahlcrona, E. (1986): Monitoring the Impact of Climate and Man on Land Transformation. A Study in an Arid and Semi-arid Environment in Central Sudan.
- A67. Mattsson, J. O., Barring, L., Loman, G., Persson, P. & Pilgård, K. (1986): Numerisk simulering av kalluft. Kunskapsöversikt och planeringsbakgrund.
- A68. Lidmar-Bergström, K. (red.) (1987): Berggrundsmorfologi, Stormorfologi. Naturgeografisk forskarkurs i Lund vt 1985.
- B69. Hall-Könyves, K. & Jiaju, L. (1987): Studies of the relationship between sugar beet parameters and digitized color infrared aerial photography.
- B70. Barring, L. (1988): Aspects of daily rainfall climate relative to soil erosion in Kenya. .
- A71. Alström, K. & Bergman, A. (1988): Vattenerosion och närsaltförluster via ytavrinning i åkermark i Skåne.
- A72. Malmström, B. & Nyberg, R. (red) (1989): Glacial och periglacial geomorfologi -Naturgeografiska institutionens i Lund forskarfältkurs i västra Abiskofjällen - Låktatjåkka, augusti 1988.
- A73. Alström, K. & Åkerman, A. (1991): Vattenerosion i sydsvensk jordbruksmark.
- B74. Jirström, M. & Rundquist, F-M. (red.) (1992): Physical, Social and Economic Aspects of Environmental Degradation.

B75. Åkerman, J. (red.) (1992): High Alpine Environmental Fluctuations and Slope Processes in the Holocene. Report from an International Field Symposium in Abisko, August 1991.

A76. Arheimer, B & Linderson M-L. (1992): Landskapsstudie i de Venezuelanska Anderna. Bedömning av jorderosion och markanvändningskapacitet som en del av ett integrerat projekt.

B77. Åkerman, H. J. (1993): Nordic Permafrost - a Bibliography. ISRN LUNBDS/NBNG - 77 - SE.

B78. Åkerman, H. J., & van Everdingen, R. O. (1993): Permafrost terms- the Swedish contribution to the International Permafrost Association (







## A Historic Description of the Department of Geography at Lund University With special focus on Physical Geography 1880-2000

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This book describes the Department of Physical Geography at Lund University from 1880 to 2000. It focuses on the staff and the development of Geography from its beginnings as a branch of History in 1880 through a period of traditional Geography up to 1948, when the subject was divided into two branches: Physical Geography and Human and Economic Geography. Finally, the subject developed into a modern, vital subject focusing on climate change issues during the late 2000th century.



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