

<b>Name of national library in full (in your own language and in anglicised form):</b>	Kungliga Biblioteket National Library of Sweden
<b>Name of Director General with official title:</b>	Gunilla Herdenberg National Librarian
<b>Main library address:</b>	PO Box 5039 SE- 10241 Stockholm Sweden
<b>Current logo as a .jpg:</b>	



Exterior -

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National\\_Library\\_of\\_Sweden#/media/File:National\\_library\\_of\\_sweden.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Library_of_Sweden#/media/File:National_library_of_sweden.jpg)

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Front Entrance -

<https://www.google.co.uk/maps/place/National+Library+of+Sweden/>



*Roggebiblioteket, Strängnäs*



*Filmarkivet, Grängesberg*



*Statens Biblioteksdepå, Bålsta*

1) If available, please provide .jpg images of all library spaces described in question 6.



Reading room -

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National\\_Library\\_of\\_Sweden#/media/File:The National Library of Sweden - Kungliga biblioteket Stockholm - lesesalen - reading hall.JPG](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Library_of_Sweden#/media/File:The_National_Library_of_Sweden_-_Kungliga_biblioteket_Stockholm_-_lesesalen_-_reading_hall.JPG)

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<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=46058732>



Reading Room 2

<https://www.google.co.uk/maps/place/National+Library+of+Sweden/>



Restaurant -

<https://www.google.co.uk/maps/place/National+Library+of+Sweden/>

2) Please provide simplified plans of your buildings, if possible in .jpg format (perhaps those used to guide visitors around your building).

There are no published plans of the buildings. See picture 1 and 2.

3) Please provide brief details on the history of your library buildings.

	Answer
<b>Year (first) library building opened</b>	The royal book collections were originally located at Tre Kronor (the former castle, "Three Crowns"). After the fire of 1697, the collections were housed elsewhere in Stockholm until they could be relocated in the newly built palace.

<b>Architect of (first) library building</b>	Gustaf Dahl
<b>Year (current) library building opened</b>	In January 1878 the doors of KB were opened for the public.
<b>Architect of (current) library building</b>	Gustaf Dahl
<b>Any additional information. Eg length of build/cost of build/reason for build</b>	<p>Two wings were added in 1926-27.</p> <p>The National Library was reopened in spring 1997 after comprehensive remodeling and additions. Two large underground stacks, which were built into the bedrock below the building, now contain the bulk of the library's collections, while library patrons, other visitors, and employees share the space in the main building.</p> <p>The new section, called the Annex, contains auditoriums, exhibition rooms, and a microfilm reading room. All Swedish daily newspapers and a large number of foreign newspapers are available on microfilm in the Microfilm Reading Room.</p>

**Cirka 750 A.D.** Codex aureus, one of KB's oldest and most cherished manuscripts is created.

**1483** The first book is printed in Sweden, Dialogus creaturarum, an edification work in latin. KB has acquired two editions.

**16th century** The Vasa kings book collections are housed in the castle Tre Kronor (Three Crowns) in Stockholm.

**1568** The first inventory of books in the royal collection is drafted, said to be penned by Eric XIV of Sweden.

**1649** The Devil's Bible, Codex gigas, arrives at the castle as war booty from the Thirty Years' War.

**1661** Legislation is passed on legal deposits, requiring that printers submit a copy of all works reproduced to the royal book collections.

**1697** Fire havocs at the former royal castle Tre Kronor. Three quarters of the royal book collections are lost to the fire.

**1768** The royal book collections are reinstalled in the newly built castle in Stockholm.

**1865-1890** KB is under the leadership of the legendary national librarian Gustaf Edvard Klemming.

**1874-1882** August Strindberg is employed at KB.

**1877** KB is appointed as an independent agency and formally designated as Sweden's national library.

**1878** The KB building in Humlegården is inaugurated and the genera public admitted. Gustaf Dahl is the architect.

**1956-1976** The library undergoes renovations and additions. The first underground storage facility is in place.

**1972** The national joint catalog LIBRIS is launched.

**1979** The Swedish National Archive of Recorded Sound and Moving Images (later KB's Department of Audiovisual Material) is established.

**1979** Microfilming of all current Swedish daily newspaper commences.

**1979** New legislature on legal deposits is passed, including sound recordings and moving images into the scope of materials required.

**1992-1997** KB undergoes further extensive renovations and additions, including two underground storage facilities of 2 000 square meters.

**1997** KB begins to systematically archive Swedish web pages.

**1999** KB launches local library catalog Regina.

**2005** Mass digitization of audiovisual media commences.

**2009** KB and the National Archive of Recorded Sound and Moving Images are merged.

**2012** Legislation passed for legal deposits of electronic materials.