

The Lundholm Saga

Måns Jönsson

The Lundholm story begins in Bonderup, a parish in Lunds municipality, Malmöhus/Skåne county, in southern Sweden where Måns Jönsson was born on 24 June 1751. He was a labourer and his father, according to an old Swedish document, was possibly called Jöns Bengtsson and therefore his grandfather would have been called Bengt, following Swedish naming traditions. There is an old hand-written Swedish register of Måns Jönsson's family in the File.

Måns was married twice. First to Hanna Hansdotter, who was born in 1757, by whom he had 5 children. Hanna died in 1810, aged 53, and on 13th November 1818, Hans remarried to Johanna Svensdotter in Lund.

Måns was by that time a resident of Lund, a 'borgare in Lund'.

All the children of Måns and his first wife, Hanna, were born in Lund:

Jöns Månsson was born on the 11th October 1783, Malena in 1786,

Johan in 1789, Johanna in 1790 and Elna was born in 1793.

Måns Jönsson died on 4th December 1821.

Jöns Månsson Lundholm

Måns and Hanna's eldest son, Jöns Månsson, who was born on the 11th October 1783, married Boel Bengtsdotter who was born in Westerstad on the 19th August 1780. It is thought that the family farm in Lund was inherited from Boel's family.

Looking at the portraits of Jöns and Boel in the Photograph Album <1, 2> we can see what Scanish, West Coast and Norwegian peasants looked like, according to Nils Lundholm and Linda Oljelund in their *Biography of 1848*. *"There is something about Swedish peasants, which is not possessed by other classes. There is a differential quality about them, even in the small poor peasants of the Bålgviken Neighbourhood, which is very attractive"*

Jöns and his family moved to a farm at Svarte Hjarup in 1809: a so-called 'Akademmihemman', belonging to the University of Lund, which owned several farms. Jöns became the Beadle at the University and the family remained there until 1822 when they returned to Lund and he became the caretaker of the Poor House in Lund.

As a reward for his zealous and devoted service, Jöns Månsson was given the name "LUNDHOLM" by the Rector of the Academy in the University of Lund, probably in order to distinguish him from the very common names of Månsson and Jönsson.

And so begins the story of the Lundholm Family.

Jöns and Boel (or Bolla, her pet name) had 5 sons, all born in Svarte Hjarup: Bengt, Johan and Ola were the three eldest sons. The fourth son, Jöns Lundholm who was born on the 9th February 1817, moved to Canada and is believed to have been shot in a brawl in Vancouver on 22 September 1872, and the youngest son, Hans, was born on the 13th March 1821 but died aged 5 in 1826.

A photograph was taken of the four brothers in 1862 <21>.

Jöns Månsson Lundholm died on the 5th March 1857, aged 64, and the following year, on the 27th November 1848, Boel went to live in Stockholm with her third son, Ola, and his family with whom she stayed until she died on the 10th May 1855, aged 75.

There are minor remnants of Jöns Månsson Lundholm's archive deposited at Vadstena Provincial Archives, Sweden.¹

Bengt Johan Lundholm

Jöns and Boel's eldest son was Bengt Johan Lundholm, born on 18th July 1809 in Svarte Hjarup and who was killed in an explosion at Alfred Nobel's Explosives Factory at Vinterviken in 1868.

Research is still ongoing about Bengt's life, but we know the following: In the estate inventory proceedings of the deceased Jöns Månsson (his father), he is mentioned as being an "engine-man in St Petersburg".

As we shall see later in this family story, there are many and lasting connections between the Lundholm family and Alfred Nobel. Bengt was probably the first Lundholm to be connected to Nobel and even perhaps was with him and his family in St Petersburg, Russia.

One can deduce, from this statement in the estate inventory proceedings of Jöns Månsson, that Bengt was working and resident in Russia, not just on a visit. His father had died in 1847, so Bengt must have been in St Petersburg during the 1840s.

Is it just coincidence that Alfred Nobel's father, himself an explosives inventor (and ex-architect) had left Stockholm and had been working in Finland prior to moving to St Petersburg in 1841? In the *Biography of Alfred Nobel*, by Nicholas Halasz², he states that Immanuel Nobel wrote to his family in Stockholm from the residence of the Tsar at St Petersburg, recounting that his official mines test had been attended by high-ranking military experts and had been a great success. Alfred was still only a boy

¹ *Svenskt biografiskt lexikon*, Vol. 24, 1982

² Published by Robert Hale Ltd 1960

when his mother and the rest of the family went to St Petersburg to join their father in 1842.

Bengt is an enigma. He is known to have been an engine-man, plumber, copper-smith, factory owner, former factory manager, inventor and chemist. It is more than likely that he would have known Immanuel Nobel. Both were in the same line of work, both came from Stockholm and were in St Petersburg at the same time. Bengt would have been more of an age with Immanuel than with Alfred, who was born in 1833. So the friendship or association with the Nobel family was probably through Immanuel and Bengt. If Bengt was a chemist and a factory owner and a friend of the Nobel family, then it is highly likely that Alfred would have approached Bengt, perhaps for advice on factory premises, some years later when Bengt was back in Stockholm and Alfred was looking for somewhere to build his factory.

At this stage, it seems that Bengt was a more prominent figure than we had first thought, and the fact that he was still involved in work at the Vinterviken laboratory in 1868 shows his dedication to his scientific research.

We do not know if Bengt, like Immanuel Nobel, left his wife and children in Stockholm while he was in St Petersburg or if they went with him. As yet, we do not know the places of birth of Bengt's children or all their dates of birth. And we do not know when he returned from St Petersburg to Stockholm.

The Nobel family remained in Russia until the early 1860s, when Alfred returned to Stockholm to look for factory premises for his own and his father's experiments with nitro-glycerine.

In the Stockholm Social Calendar from 1860-1868, Bengt is referred to as a Factory Owner and a former factory manager.

We also know that he was an Inventor of a cartridge machine at Vinterviken, which was still being used at the factory in 1874. A facsimile of the sketch of this machine, dated the 15th September 1868, with a description of its function, is in the File.³

He also wrote a Notebook, entitled *Fysisk Technologie*⁴, which is now in the possession of Mrs. Vera Olausson. The Notebook contains notes of lectures on the nature of steam and of steam-machines and has special chapters on "The Security Valve", "Excerpts from *The Steam Engine* by Tredlove", a formula for double injecting machines and "the Estimation of the power of a Steam-engine".

In Nils Lundholm's *Biography of Carl Olof Lundholm*, (his father) dated 1947, he states that his father's Uncle was a Chemist and a friend of

³ Nitroglycerin och Dynamit

⁴ "Physical Technology"

Alfred Nobel, and arranged a connection between Nobel and Carl Olof Lundholm, which as we shall see later in this story, led to Carl Olof coming to Scotland and becoming the Manager of Nobel's factory at Ardeer.

There has, up till now, been some uncertainty as to the wife and family of Bengt and also those of his brother Johan, and you can follow the various theories about the two brothers and their families in the correspondence in the File. Recently, however, a new family member in Sweden has come to light: a Mrs Vera Olausson, who is Bengt's great-niece. She has a number of photograph albums with original writing on some of the pictures which prove that Bengt did indeed marry a lady called Jeanette Hammarstedt and that they had 8 children.

There is a photograph which shows Bengt with a pointed beard, his right hand in 'Napoleonic pose' and called 'the former factory manager (*Fabriksidkare*) and Engineer'; but we do not know if this refers to the Vinterviken factory. Later in his life in 1865, there is a photograph of Bengt, Janette and Prisa and a third photograph shows Jeanette sitting with her youngest son Carl around 1858.

Bengt's hobby was to collect animals, including poisonous snakes and keep them in his room. In the *Biography* of 1948 of Olof Lundholm, Nils Lundholm and Linda Oljelund wrote " *To the great relief of his wife, Sophie, he had the viper's teeth extracted after one of them had bitten him causing an illness for 8 months.*" We now know, of course, that his wife's name was Jeanette, not Sophie, who was actually his brother's wife.

Bengt was killed on the 11th June 1868 in a large explosion at the Vinterviken factory.

Alfred Nobel's own brother, Emil, had also been killed in an accident at the factory in 1864.

From police reports and from a 32 page document written by Hugo Wester for the Historical Institution of the University of Stockholm, we learn that Bengt, by now an elderly man, still worked in the factory in 1868 and assisted in the laboratory. This consisted of 6 rooms. At the eastern side, there were two rooms for Engineer Robert Nobel [Alfred's brother], who was in Stockholm at the time. In the neighbouring room there was a workshop for a tin-smith and a room for the old factory owner Bengt Lundholm. [We do not know of which factory Bengt had been the owner. Was it perhaps Vinterviken itself?]

In the tin-smith workshop, there was an oven for forging and soldering tin bottles. Two big rooms the length of the whole building were used for making the dynamite.

The factory supervisor had been on his lunch break 120 metres away when the detonation occurred at 2.30pm in the afternoon.

The explosion could be heard all over Stockholm, [in 1860 Stockholm had a population of 115.000]. There were reports from the town that windows had been smashed and blown out, doors had been forced open and gas lights blown out.

There had been 14 people working in the laboratory at the time of the explosion. The supervisor found the whole building was blown away and of the bricks there was only a red dust covering the floor and the few remaining trees around the place. The main force of the explosion had apparently gone out over the nearby lake.

Of the 14, only 3 were identifiable; one of these was Bengt, who at age 69 (according to the police report) was sick and probably lying in bed.

Another was identified because of his beard. Of the others, there were 3 young women aged about 20-22 years and two girls of 12 and 13.

The rest of the bodies were found in small pieces more than 170 metres from the laboratory and had to be gathered up and put in buckets.

The family lore that only a button was left of Bengt is therefore slightly exaggerated.

The cause of the explosion is unknown and there were no eye witnesses. However, it is thought to be the fault of one of the workers, who was an extra-hand and had been warned many times not to drag the tin bottles over the floor of the laboratory. His fellow workers had noticed sparks when he did this. We will never know if this caused the accident because the extra-hand was, of course, blown up.

Another theory was that there had been self-ignition, which was stated as the official cause.⁵

Bengt and Jeanette had a large family of eight children. Of the five sons, Karl Magnus Leo Lundholm was born in 1852 and died on the 13th November 1875. Known as the "*Naughty Boy*", he went to sea, but acquired typhus and died at home aged around 30.

Ivar Lundholm died aged 9 1/2 years old and both Olof and August died in 1918, possibly as a result of the Spanish 'flu epidemic.

Axel U Lundholm was born in 1857. He was aged about 13 or 14 years in 1871 and attended Gymnasium in 1872 to become a commercial clerk. He

⁵ From Notes by Olof Oljelund

became engaged in 1887 and married in 1890. In 1878 he was called up for military service. We know that he worked for the Post Office.

Bengt and Jeanette's eldest daughter was Bothilda Charlotta Ofelia Lundholm who was born on the 13th November 1838 and was a teacher. She remained unmarried at least from 1878-1905 and from 1884 was living alone. There is no data between 23 September 1905 and her death in November 1920.

In Nils Lundholm and Linda Oljelund's *Biography of Olof Lundholm* 1948, they write that: " Aunt Ofelia lived in Aunt Hulda's house (Hulda Nilsson) and when Aunt Hulda visited us she would give a most comical imitation of Aunt Ofelia's behaviour. Aunt Ofelia used to hate the landlord and always referred to him as "the devil".

Theoline Benedikte Alfonsine Lundholm was born on the 10th September 1840. She died unmarried on 1st April 1901, at 4.30 p.m. of heart failure, the contributory cause being organic heart disease. The Certificate was undersigned by A. Hiller, Physician. She had been a teacher at an Elementary School in Stockholm.

Theoline was given a book entitled *An Elementary Course in the German Language*, 1848 Stockholm, by Mathea Lundholm (Olof's wife) on Christmas Eve 1849. The book contains short stories with translations, poems and a dictionary, and is now in the possession of Mrs. Vera Olausson.

The third daughter was called Prisetta Maria Mathilda Lundholm (Prisa) who was born on 18th January 1844. She was probably married twice. In 1878 she is referred to as a widow with no family, but her first husband is unknown. She must have married Johan August Betzén in late 1879 or early 1880. Their son Ivar August Betzén was born on 20th October 1880, but died on 4th June 1890. He attended elementary school for 2 years 1888 to 1890. His Aunt Theoline gave Ivar her German Course Book on his eighth birthday

In 1882, Prisa was registered under the married name of Betzén and until 1890 was registered as Prisetta Betzén/Lundholm.

Her husband, Johan August Betzén, was born on the 17th October 1842. His place of birth was the county of Halland, south of Gothenburg. He was a post office clerk and he died on the 15th November 1918, about nine months after Prisa, who had died on the 22nd February 1918.

Perhaps they were victims of the 1918 Spanish 'flu epidemic, which had also taken Prisa's brothers, Olof and August.

Prisa and Johan also had a daughter, named Elsa Maria Betzén, who was born on the 15th June 1882.

It seems that the family had moved south out of Stockholm on the 1st September 1908 and in 1917 Prisa was registered as married with no child at home and Johan, at age 65, as retired. By this time Elsa, their only living child, would have been 35 years old and probably married.

Elsa Maria Betzén, was first married to a Danish composer called Axel Schöler. When he died, she remarried a much younger man called Hilmer Hvid-Hansen. Elsa died on the 18th June 1956. She had no children. She had been in correspondence with many members of the family who were scattered across the globe and seems to have been known by the various names of Elsa, Elizabeth and Lalla.

Young Frida Oberg (the daughter of Theodolinda Lundholm and Gustav Oberg and Elsa's cousin) wrote, in a letter dated 13th April 1894, to her grandmother Mathea in Stockholm, from Shanghai:

"How is Lalla Betzen, she sent me a letter and if you will tell that I will answer soon but do not feel like it just now".

And in the same letter, Frida's little sister, Linda, who is 2 years younger than Frida, adds:

"...and how is Lalla getting on. Frida was very pleased to find that Lalla had not forgotten her and that Lalla if she can read English she will not fail to read the letter I am going to send her and I hope she will understand what I self will write..."

Elsa and Frida were both born in the year 1882.

In a letter, dated Scotland, May 11th, 1899 from Carl Olof Lundholm to his brother Oscar in Sweden:

"Love to you all four from us five. We also have Elizabeth Betzen and cousin Alexandersson here..."

Elsa/Elizabeth would have been 17 years old on her visit to Scotland.

There is also an unsigned letter dated November 3rd 1986, Stockholm, addressed to "Dear Second Cousin" which gives an account of Elsa's life. *"Elsa Betzen had a very interesting life. When her parents died she got a very substantial life annuity. She was a handsome, queen-like woman, who at her visits to Harplinge (place where her father was born in Halland, Sweden), charmed all the men there.*

Her first marriage was to a Danish composer, Axel Scholer, brother to the bishop in Copenhagen. When he died she wrote to my father that she would stay the rest of her life mourning at his grave.

A year later a letter from Paris arrived, saying that she was remarried to Hilmer Hvid-hansen and she was the happiest woman in the world. From Paris they went to Chamonix, then to Nice. 1931 they moved to Rome. 1939 they packed the most necessary baggage and in their car and went to Stockholm. The war had begun.

She called and wanted to see us all but firstly she wanted to tell us that her husband was 16 years younger than her. He was very young and handsome, cheerful and charming. He and my father was good friends. But, on account of her big life annuity he did not get any labour permit. They divorced on the best of terms and he moved back to Italy. At the divorce they found out that he was in fact 26 years younger. At that time they had been married 1/2 year. Five years later Elsa died, June 11th 1956. Elsa is godmother to my daughter Inger".

Elsa's father, Johan August Betzén, had a brother called Gustaf. His daughter, Vera Betzén married Helge Olausson. She lives in Stockholm and is aged about 80. She has a son, also living in Stockholm. Vera Olausson has, in her possession, four family photograph albums and many family books and artefacts. One of the albums belonged to Elsa Betzén and there is also a little book entitled *Birthday Chimes* (Tennyson), which has chimes for every day of the year on the one side and places for her friends' names on the other. The book had been given to Elsa by a Marie Guthrie when Elsa visited Scotland in 1900. It contains the autographs of family members such as Adelaide M L Lundholm 15/1; Gösta Lundholm, Scotland 1899-1900, 14/4; Mathilda Lundholm, Scotland 1899 and Nils Olof Lundholm, Scotland 1899, 15/5. Vera Olausson also has a small *Evangeliebok* or "Gospel Book" and a small *Psalmbok* or "Hymn Book", dated 1836 and 1837, which had belonged to Elsa.

Johan Lundholm

Jöns Månsson Lundholm and Boel Bengtsdotter's second son was Johan Lundholm, who was born on the 15th June 1812 in Lund. He moved to Stockholm where he worked at the post office. In later years he bought a farm and is known to have been a machine inventor.

At some point in his early life, he lived abroad as a blacksmith's journeyman.

In the *Biography* by Nils Lundholm and Linda Oljelund of 1848, they wrote that Johan was a Coppersmith and very handsome. There is a portrait of him sitting beside a table, in the File.

The *Biography* states that he was married to a lady called Jeanette who had a clothing business.

From recent Swedish research, we now know that Johan's wife was called Sophie or Sophia and she did indeed sell articles of clothing.

Johan died on the 2nd February 1872, aged 60, of smallpox.

Johan and Sophie had a son called Axel Ludvig Bend Lundholm, who was born on the 16th December 1841. He married a widow named Anna Berg, who was born about 1828 <25>. Their son was also called Axle and was born about 1864. Anna also had a son by her previous marriage, called Charles Berg, born about 1856.

This family emigrated to the United States. Axel changed his name to Charles Holmes and in the 1880 US Census, they can be found at Anderson Island, Pearce, Washington. Axel Lundholm, alias Charles Holmes, is 39 and Anna Holmes is 52. Their son, Axle Holmes is aged 16 and Axel/Charles's step-son, Charles Berg, is aged 24.

You can see photographs of Axel and Anna in the File.

There is also a photograph from Vera Olausson's Album, which shows a young man in uniform resting both hands on a sabre out of its sheath, black shoes and black long trousers, a kind of blouse with 'ribbons and buttons' and a military cap. On the back is written: *Axel Ludvig Bend.Lundholm, born in Stockholm 16/12/1841, died in Sacramento.*

Another photograph shows a sprig with four leaves of a rose-bush growing on the grave of a deceased friend named Charles Lundholm in Sacramento, California.

Ola Lundholm - a Royal Connection

The third son of Jöns Månsson Lundholm and Boel Bengtsdotter was Ola Lundholm, who was born on the 3rd October 1814 in the Academy home at Svarte Hjarup in Uppåkra parish, Scania, 5 kilometres from the town of Lund.

At the age of 8, he moved with his parents to Lund, where he went to school during the winter months and was a cowherd in the summer.

He worked as a servant boy at Cavalry Captain Fricke's farm when he was 14 years old. Captain Fricke later became Major Fricke.

When he was 15, he helped to move the library of Bishop Faxe under the supervision of Reverend Falck from the Bishop's old tumbledown glebe to his new residence at the Synnerberg's house in the summer of 1830 and he received a Testimonial from the Bishop, which you can see in the File.

He studied for his Confirmation with Assistant Clergyman Tornberg [Jornberg?] during the autumn, winter and spring, and on 1st May 1831, he was confirmed in Lund Cathedral.

At this stage, it is necessary to have a look at the history of Sweden and in the *1848 Biography*, Nils and Linda wrote:

"While the Swedish war with Napoleon was in progress, and Napoleon's General, Bernadotte, was elected Crown Prince of Sweden, Bernadotte took the Swedish cause to his heart. Being a very honourable and gifted man, he hated Napoleon and his tyranny"

Jean-Baptiste Jules Bernadotte (1763-1844) <18,31> was the son of a lawyer but pursued a military career and became one of Napoleon's Marshals. He was married to Desiree Clary (Desideria) (1777-1860) and they had one son, Oscar (1799-1859).

There are portraits of Bernadotte and Desiree in the File.

In Paris, a Swedish officer, who had been sent to ask Napoleon if he would have Sweden, met Marshall Bernadotte, who by then had been elevated to Prince of Pontecorvo, and suggested the throne of Sweden to him.

When the young officer returned home and told the Swedish government what he had done, they were very angry and the officer was arrested in Uppsala. But nothing could be done, since Bernadotte had said Yes.

This was a political arrangement, as the Swedes had thought that Bernadotte and Napoleon would help Sweden against Russia in the matter of Finland.

Bernadotte landed in Sweden with his family in 1810, as a Swedish Crown prince. The Swedish king was old, sick and had no children. In Örebro in the year 1810, he was elected as the successor to the Swedish throne and at the age of 47 was adopted as son to Charles XIII. Prince Carl Johan at once assumed control of the state.

Bernadotte, however, was opposed to Napoleon and his purpose in coming to Sweden was to ally Sweden and Norway and to have Tsar Alexander as a friend.

In 1818, Bernadotte was crowned King Carl XIV Johan of Sweden and Norway, with no claim on Finland, which suited the Tzar.

Desiree was not happy in Sweden and she left after 6 months in June 1811 for Paris. She only returned 12 years later for her son Oscar's wedding. She then stayed on, reluctantly, and tried at least twice, to leave Sweden, but was unsuccessful.

The story of Bernadotte and Desiree is the subject of a book by Anne Marie Selinko and also of a film, starring Marlon Brando and Jean Simmons.

Bernadotte felt very isolated at the Swedish court. He did not speak the language and did not trust the Swedish nobility, who had previously shot and killed Gustaf III in 1793. One of Bernadotte's few trusted friends was a man named Magnus Brähe, who became one of his Ministers. His portrait is also in the Album <3>.

While he was passing through Skåne, Magnus Brähe was quartered in Jöns Månsson Lundholm's house. His Excellency Brähe promised the three handsome boys, Bengt, Johan and Ola, employment should they go to Stockholm. Ola decided to take up the offer.

So the day after his confirmation in Lund Cathedral, Ola left home with 10 SEK riksdaler in his pocket and started on his journey to Stockholm. The voyage by boat from Malmö to Stockholm was financed by the bookkeeper Olof Lindgren, a good friend of Jöns Månsson Lundholm. The voyage on the Baltic Sea lasted 8 days and was very stormy and Ola was very sea sick. Ola arrived finally in Stockholm on 19th May 1831. He immediately went to the Brähe Palace, only to find that His Excellency was out of Sweden and stationed in Germany.

Ola writes about what he did next in his *Chronicle*:

"27.5.1831

After carefully studying employment advertisements in the Stockholm newspaper 'Dagblad' and much search (often in vain) for other advertisements, I finally after 8 days got an employment on the restaurant 'Kalleren Remmaren' Drottninggatan 28. This was just about time, because my 10 SEK Riksdaler was nearly finished. "

There is a written reference by the restaurant owner in the File.

In the *Biography* of Olof by Nils Lundholm and Linda Oljelund 1948, they wrote that Ola :

"soon began to detest carrying drinks to a lot of carousing gentlemen, for the Swedish were terrible drunkards in these times".

So he continued to look in the 'Dagblad' for another job and in the summer of 1831 gained employment as a waiter at the household of the County Governor R Von Kraemer in Uppsala. He started on 24th October 1831. There is a Letter of Recommendation dated 1834 by County Governor Kraemer in the File.

Ola takes up the story:

"In the summer of 1833 Count Magnus Brähe [by now returned from Germany] spent a few days at Skokloster Castle and one day the County Governor [Kraemer] was invited there for dinner. Since his ordinary servant was ill, I was chosen to replace him and accompanied the County Governor to Skokloster. I met Count Brähe's chamber valet there who easily persuaded me to quit my position in Uppsala and to send my papers to him.

He promised me an employment as a Royal footman in the autumn. Guess who was happy hearing this kind of news!"

However, when Ola went to see the Chamber Valet that autumn, there was no position available as Royal Footman. The Valet instead found Ola a position as a huntsman at the household of the Governor General Baron von Sprengtporten from 24th October 1833. Ola stayed in the Baron's household for 3 years and went to university in Uppsala (the equivalent to Oxford University) where he learned to speak and write fluent English, French and German. He also learned the correct way of behaving at court. There is a Letter of Recommendation dated 1836, by Baron von Sprengtporten in the File.

Then, on the 1st May 1836, he became Carl XIV Johan's personal life servant and so began a career at the Swedish court which was to last for 68 years and throughout the reigns of 4 Swedish monarchs.

At some stage, Ola changed his name to Olof Lundholm.

On the 9th July 1836 he became Lackey of the Cloakroom at Charles XIV Johan's Court. On 1st October 1838, he became Court Messenger at the court and on 1st October 1840 was promoted to Valet of the Bedchamber. In 1844, he was a Court Officer, Bishop?, Chamber Servant and of the Royal Court Functionary..

On 1st January 1845 he became Court Corporal at Oscar I's Court and on 1st January 1846 he was promoted to Master of the Household or Court Quartermaster.

There has been much speculation as to why a peasant boy from Scania was so favoured by the Royal House, and the Lundholm/Oljelund men and women in the family have two differing points of view.

Some think that Ola, as a young boy, was hard-working, and did much to get himself employment. From the references he got from his employers, he was well esteemed, he worked well, was always sober and quick to learn. He spoke English and French well.

Nils Lundholm and Linda Oljelund in their *Biography of Olof* wrote: *"Grandpa was very handsome, tall, well-proportioned and strong. There is something about Swedish peasants, which is not possessed by other classes. There is a differential dignity about them...which is very attractive. And, then, there is their absolutely unshakeable honesty. I suppose Bernadotte, being used to Frenchmen, who were a pack of thieves, but being himself an honest provincial gentleman, liked grandpa since grandpa was only 20 years of age when he had already been promoted to the position of Master of the Household or court Quartermaster, which post he retained until his death".*

However, other members of the family are convinced that the reason Ola was so favoured was because he was actually Bernadotte's own son. Thea Oljelund, in her letters to Sheilah Lundholm, explains that since Sweden is a cold land, the king would stay over in the big houses or castles when he was travelling through the country. The castles were built of stone and very cold. The best way to warm up the king's bed was to let someone warm it up first for him. This was customary. The girls who warmed up the bed were called "Sanfvarmare" (bedwarmers) and it was a great honour to be the king's choice. If the girl was married, her husband also thought it an honour. Thea continues:

"And when the king visited Esaias Tegner, his friend, in Lund in Skåne in winter, he let Olof's mother warm up his bed. And then come Olof. Olof's mother worked in Tegner's household. So his friend Esaias let him know what happened 9 month after..." [sic]

The boy went to Stockholm when he was 14 and as Thea says in another letter:

"He was protected, send to Uppsala to Earl Sprengtporten to learn english, french and deutsch, read and write perfectly ...and after some years in the family Sprengtporten he was the king's lifeservant. Carl XIV Johan was very suspicious, the Swedes had killed Gustav III and they did not want him to be king. And he could not trust anyone and he never learnt the Swedish language. He must have someone he could trust.

I remember when I as a child visited Oscar [Lundholm] in Djursholm that he showed me a little 'ask' [box] of paper and on cotton I could see nails and hair. Oscar said: My father was the only one who was alud [allowed] to come near the king with a sharp thing and he was the one who cut the king's nails and hair, and he saved them. I was at these [this] age very interested in princes and kings, so I remember this clearly..." [sic]

So, as Thea points out, who could be a better servant to the king than his own son? *"Olof was his eyes and ears"*.

Thea also says that at the time, everyone in Stockholm knew that Olof was the son of the king and she remembers hearing old people talking about it when she was young. In the beginning of 1900 everyone knew that. But Olof never said it himself.

Only once in a letter did he talk about it. It was on the occasion when he received a medal from King Oscar II and Olof wrote:

"It was a strange feeling because we are relatives, have the same ancestor".

Thea notes that Olof had tried to cover this up after but you can read it.

Thea also recalls that Bernhard Lundholm told his wife's relatives that he was a grandson to the Swedish king and these relatives told Thea's family in a letter.

Thea's grandmother, Theodolinda, often said that Olof was the king's son in her letters.

Theodolinda writes, on the occasion of a German princess visiting the King:

"We Bernadottar! Our relatives are coming and visit us. But we are not invited."

So Thea is convinced:

"Why should he [King Carl XIV Johan] send a boy to learn how to behave in a court, in the King's castle? Why should he learn french, english and german perfect? And so on... And why did the king want him as a life servant? Did Bernhard lie, did my grandmother lie? And in the letters you can read that Olof visited the king or his sons when Carl or Oscar wanted a high place in the society and one disappointed father said to Olof: What can we do when the king (or a king's son) has made his mind? Carl and Oscar always get the post they wanted.

The King needed an eye and an ear as he could trust. He was more safe then. Olof adored Carl XIV Johan." [sic]

On the 19th November 1842, in Vår Frelzers Kirke, in Oslo, Olof married Bolette Mathea Brevig, who was born in Walloe, Christiania, Norway. She was the daughter of Bendt Brevig, a merchant from Oslo, and Maren Svensdotter, a farmer's daughter from Waaland.

Bolette Mathea has two birth dates. Officially, the 28th November 1823 but when she was confirmed in Vår Frelzers Kirke, the vicar wrote in his book that she was born on the 22nd January 1824 in Vallo Saltverk, Tönsberg as *prestegeld*.

Bolette Mathea's mother, Maren Svensdotter Waaland, was not married when the child was born and had to take the father of her child, Bendt Brevig, a businessman, to court. He admitted that he was the father on 28th November 1825 and from that day she was a legal child and her second name was Brevig.

There are photocopies of the Baptism certificates, court records and administrative documents (in Swedish) in the File.

Maren Svensdotter also had the name Waaland after the farm she came from and to distinguish her from the othe Marens in the neighbourhood. Waaland is the name of 4 farms in south Norway at that time (Valand, Waaland, and Valand) but it is not yet known which farm Maren belonged to.

In 1816, her father, Bendt Brevig had a shop (for food and other goods) in Christiania (now Oslo), and the family was prosperous.

How exactly Bolette Mathea and Olof met is not known. Perhaps it was around the year 1840 when King Carl XIV Johan was in Norway. He was also king of Norway. [Norway belonged to Sweden until 1905]. Of course, Olof went with the king on his travels, so perhaps he met Bolette in Christiania.

In their *Biography* of Olof, Nils Lundholm and Linda Oljelund wrote: "*Bolette Mathea Brevig was wealthy, cultured, beautiful and tall and fell in love with Grandpa when she saw him on a visit to Christiania, in attendance upon Crown Prince Oscar, who later became Oscar I of Sweden. Grandpa was hardy and gallant, and rode on horseback in winter from Stockholm to Christiania to fetch his bride.*"

There are wedding portraits of Olof and Bolette Mathea in the Album <5>. These are copies of the large oil paintings which are still in the family. Olof is very handsome wearing his Court Quartermaster's uniform and Bolette Mathea is beautiful in her magnificent wedding gown.

At the beginning of their wedded life, Olof and Bolette Mathea lived in the Royal Palace for about 5 or 6 years. They had 10 of a family, of which 6 reached maturity. Josephine, Carl and Oscar were baptised in the same church as the king's own sons. At this time everyone in Stockholm knew that Olof was the son of the king.

The young family moved from the Palace to a new house in a large apartment in 'Indebetouska huset', Slottsbacken 2, which was opposite the Palace. Built by a French noble called In de Betou, the house had 34 rooms of which the Lundholm family had 13.

There is an old photograph of Indebetouska huset in the Album<4>. See photographs <8,10,12,13,14,15,16,17,22> in the Album.

Olof had been promoted to Court Quartermaster at a very early age and retained this position until he died. He travelled with the kings and queens of Sweden upon their visits to Norway and abroad and was the interpreter of languages at the Hotel Rydberg, where the majority of foreign visitors resided.

In 1847, following the death of his father, Olof's mother, Boel Lundholm from Scania came the following year to live with Olof and the family in Stockholm, on the 27th November 1848 until she died in 1855.

Bolette Mathea's mother from Norway also went to live with them in Stockholm until she died.

In his capacity as Court Quartermaster, Olof attended numerous royal functions and dinners. There is a beautiful Menu in the File and Album,

<24> which is dated the 14th September 1856, for a Dinner given by King Oscar I which was attended by His Imperial Highness [Son Altesse Imperial SAI] Prince Napoleon at Gripsholm, presided over by Olof Lundholm.

The Castle of Gripsholm is one of ten Royal castles in Sweden, situated along the shores of Lake Malaren. It was built by King Gustav Vasa in the 16th Century as a refuge for his family in case Stockholm was attacked.

Prince Napoleon, i.e. Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul Bonaparte , 1822-91, was given the nick-name Plon-Plon (the sound of bullets; this refers to the Crimean War when he was known as Crainte-plon ('Fear-bullet')).

Plon-plon was the son of Jerome Bonaparte and Catherine of Wurtemberg and was named as successor to his cousin, Napoleon III. He was a liberal and occasionally opposed the Emperor's measures and as a consequence was exiled from France in 1845. He was also known as 'le prince rouge' for his left-wing ideas (he is mentioned in correspondence between Marx and Frederick Lassalle in 1859) and as 'prince of the mountains' for his support of the Montagnard faction. During the Crimean War he commanded an infantry division at the battles of Alma and Inkerman. In 1857, following the discovery of Pompeii and Herculaneum, he created an elaborate 'Palais pompeien' which became the rendezvous of all Paris. He married Princess Clotilde, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel II and was influential in Napoleon III's Italian policy. He urged Victor Emmanuel to Italian unity. In 1879, he became pretender to the French throne but was exiled by the Republican government in 1886 and died five years later. He was a very colourful character and notoriously immoral. One of his more famous mistresses was Cora Pearl.

The Fondation Napoléon, 148 Blvd. Haussmann, Paris writes of Prince Napoleon's visit to Sweden:

"The Prince Napoléon, 'Plon Plon', cousin of Napoléon III, made a 'visite d'études' to the seas of the North in the period July-October 1856. In September (12-23) he was received by the Swedish Royal family. During this period, he received several decorations and spent two days at the Pleasure Palace of Gripsholm. He visited many sites and was sumptuously feted. This was the first time a French monarch had been received by the Kings of Sweden (so said The Moniteur, the official newspaper).

The Menu in the Lundholm family's possession is dated 14th September 1856 and so corresponds exactly to the above information.

The Royal Company at Gripsholm Castle dined on :

DINER
de L .L .M .M.
14 Sept 1856

Pates d'Italie	Pasta from Italy
Petits patés au Naturel	Patties plainly cooked
Filets de sole à la Venetienne	Fillets of sole Venetian style
Longe de veau à la Flamande	Loin of veal with Endive
Cotelettes de pigeons petits pois	Pigeons with peas
Filets de Chevreuil aux olives	Fillets of Venison with Olives
Poulets bardès	Larded chicken (wrapped in bacon)
Galantine de Gélinotte	Galantine of grouse
Salade	Salad
Chouxfleurs brocolis Hollandaises	Cauliflower and broccoli with
Hollandaise sauce	
Savarins à la Julien	Savarins, (Tipsy Cakes)
Gélées de Madère	Jellied Consommés with Madeira

In 1862, Olof was presented with a Gold Medal of the 5th size with a crown, to be worn on the chest and in 1864, was awarded a Gold Medal of the 8th size in exchange for the former, to be worn around the neck <7>.

Olof and Mathea, along with Josephine, made a visit to Scotland in June 1893 and you can see them with Carl Olof, Mathilda and their sons, outside Nobel House, Stevenston <11,20>.

In his *Chronicle*, Olof writes on 19th November 1894:

"*I am still to this day Court Quartermaster*".

You can see Olof "at work" in the Procession to the Royal castle, in the photograph <9>, on the occasion of the visit of Kaiser Wilhelm to Stockholm in 1895.

At the end of Olof's service on 21st January 1895, he was presented with the Vasa Order <19> with green Ribbon, which made him a Knight of the Royal Vasa Order. He was dismissed with full pension from Court on 31st December 1896.

Olof Lundholm died on the 8th March 1897 of brain paralysis at 5p.m.

Bolette Mathea Brevig died soon after on 24th September 1897.

The Vasa Order had been founded by Gustavus III to reward services in developing the national resources of the country. The Order was named after the Swedish national hero, Gustav Vasa. In the 1500s, the Danish

King Kristian ruled Sweden with an iron fist. Gustav Vasa defeated him at the battle of Brunkeberg and from 1521, Sweden had her own kings. Gustavus I Vasa reigned from 1523 to 1560.

The Hovmarskalken von Essen, a member of Sweden's oldest nobility, represented the king at Olof Lundholm's funeral.

Olof had served through the reigns of four Swedish Kings and Queens, and their portraits have been passed down in the family and can be seen in the Album <6>.

After Carl XIV Johan died, his son Oscar I became King. He married Josephine de Beauharnais(1807-1876) and they had 5 children: Carl XV (1826-1872); Gustav, Count of Uppland (1827-1852); Oscar II (1828-1907); Eugenia (1830-1889) and August, Count of Dalecarlia (1831-1873).

From Olof Oljelund's notes:

"Oscar started many social reforms. A general elementary school which all children had to attend was paid for by the government.

The poor relief was one of the big problems at this time and as a king, Oscar I stated in a law that 'every county and town had to take care of their own poor and needy.'

The same interest he gave to the prisons and prisoners. He wrote a book on "Punishment and institutions of punishment" which was spread and translated into Norwegian, German, English, French, Dutch and Italian. He also succeeded in a law of the right of inheritance, the same for both sexes. Another thing was the right for an unmarried woman to reach lawful age at 25 years (formerly the man was always her guardian).

During Oscar's time, there were many changes. Like the railways, the telegraph, stamps and the decimal system. It was also the time for creating canals for transporting industrial goods.

Oscar I was a handsome man, with a small voice and a somewhat feminine appearance and women liked that. One of his mistresses was Jaquette Lowenhielm (1797-1839) who gave him a daughter, Oscara.

Another was the actress Emilie Hogqvist (1812-1846). With her he had two sons, Max and Hjalmar.

Oscar's son was Carl XV (1826-1872) who married Louisa of the Netherlands (1828-1871). They had 1 daughter also called Louise (1851-1926).

Carl was a military man and practically never talked to his wife. They also had a son, Carl Oscar (1852-54).

As Carl had no son, his brother Oscar II (1828-1927) became king of Sweden and Norway. Oscar was married to Sophia of Nassau (1836-1913) and they had 4 children: Gustav V (1858-1950); Oscar, duke of Gotland

(1859-1953); Karl, duke of Vastergotland (1861-1951); Eugene, duke of Narke (1865-1947).

When he was crowned as king (which he had to pay for himself) he was characterized by his time as 'unusually tall, slender and thin. One of his salient features was his faithfulness to friends and persons he had taken a fancy to. He could be very generous with different kinds of gifts....' [sic]

The Bernadotte dynasty has ruled since 1818 in Sweden. In 2002, Count Sigvard Bernadotte died aged 94, the second son of King Gustav VI Adolf who reigned from 1950 to 1973, and the uncle of the present King Carl XVI Gustaf.

Nils Lundholm and Linda Oljelund wrote of their grandfather, Olof, in their *Biography* of 1948:

"Grandpa's association with Royalty and the Castle made him the recipient of the many beautiful things to be seen in his home. He was not a business man and so he spent all Grandma's money in thirteen years. But, he knew how to work, and managed to give his large family of four sons and two daughters a good education. Three other sons and a daughter had died before maturity. My mother told me that my grandparents' ideas were to give their children a good education after which they would be able to fight their own ways through life. My grandparents were pathetically proud of their family, all of whom did well."

The Lundholm family was obviously very close to the Royal family and Queen Josephine Beauharnais was godmother to Josephine and Oscar Lundholm.

Josephine de Beauharnais, daughter of Eugene de Beauharnais, Duke of Leuchtenberg, was married by proxy in Munchen to Oscar I, King of Sweden and then married in Stockholm. She was also Princess of Bologna and Duchess of Galliera.

Eugene de Beauharnais, her father, was the son of Josephine (Marie Rose Josephe) Tascher de la Pagerie by her first marriage. When Josephine married Napoleon, he adopted her son Eugene in 1806. He had been made Viceroy of Italy in 1805. Was Hereditary Grand Duke of Frankfurt 1810. Duke of Leuchtenberg and Furst of Eichstadt 1817 by Maximilian I, King of Bavaria.

Olof Lundholm and Bolette Mathea Brevig had ten children, six of whom reached maturity: Josephine (1844-1935); Carl Olof (1850-1934); Oscar Eugene (1852-1934); Johan Bernhard (1854-1918); Theodolinda (1857-1939) and Gustav Henrik (1861-1925)

Bernardine, Carl and Olof died as infants and Helfrid (Frida) who was born on the 25th November 1864, died of TB when she was 17 years old. Bolette Mathea wrote in a letter:

"I have always in my life wanted to have some little place to put flowers on. I used to see at Slottsbackens stones the yellow little flowers (tussilago farfara) every springtime. But I never thought the only place I should have to put flowers on should be Frida's grave". [sic]

Helfrid was the first to be buried in the Family Grave at Norra Kyrkogarden <233>.

There is a photograph of Helfrid with her parents, dated 1882, in the Album <23>.

Olof and Thea, (as she was known) brought up their family in the large apartment in Indebetouska huset. The house was demolished in 1911.

[Other family connections are mentioned in the *Biography* by Nils Lundholm and Linda Oljelund. From Norway, there is cousin Minna and her husband, with the family name of Myrhe, who had a daughter named Greta. Greta's husband's family name was Hansland. It is not certain whether Minna was a niece of Bernt Brevig, or his wife. His wife divorced Bernt when he brought another woman, Helena, into his house.]

Josephine Lundholm

The eldest child was Josephine Lundholm born on 17th April 1844. She was the god-daughter of Queen Josephine de Beauharnais.

Josephine worked as a Physiotherapist.

In 1890, she travelled with her sister, Theodolinda and 2 nieces, Frida and Linda, to Scotland, where they met their brother Carl Olof in Granton. You can see the family gathering at Carl Olof's house in the Photograph Album <11,20>.

On 24th April 1890 she sailed with Theodolinda on the "Anchoria" to New York and worked in Boston with Theodolinda until 1891.

After an accident in which she broke her femur, she gave up her working career and settled in Stockholm. She was helped financially by her brothers. Josephine never married.

In 1898, her nieces Frida and Linda stayed with her at Karlbergsvagen 4, Stockholm for a while. There is a photograph of Linda taken at this time in the Album <136>.

Josephine died on 9th March 1935 aged 91 and was buried in the Lundholm family Grave at Norra Begravningsplatsen <233>.

Carl Olof Lundholm

Carl Olof was born on the 2nd August 1850 in Indebetouska huset, Stockholm.

From 1866 to 1870 he was a student at the Technological Institute of Stockholm and qualified at the age of 20 as a Chemical Engineer. He started the mining laboratory for the western mining district of Sweden. He was a Chemist at the ferro-manganese furnaces at Schisshyttan and Ramen. He was engaged as chemist at factories producing wood cellulose. He also worked in the technical laboratory of A W Croquist and was Superintendent of the heating and ventilation installation of the Swedish parliament and draughtsman in the office of the constructor of the same installation, E A Wiman. He was also at some stage employed by Wiman to manage a Timber Plant in Finland. It is thought that he intended to emigrate to the United States. However, in 1878, he travelled to Paris after having obtained a grant from the Board of Trade in Stockholm to study the manufacture of phosphorus. It was while he was in Paris that he renewed his acquaintance with Alfred Nobel at the World Exhibition.

Carl Olof's uncle, Bengt Lundholm was, as we have seen, an associate of Alfred Nobel at his Vinterviken Factory and was a friend of the Nobel family. Bengt had introduced the young Carl Olof to Alfred Nobel in Stockholm.

As Nils Lundholm writes in his *Biography* of his father, 1947:

"My father's uncle was a chemist and a friend of Alfred Nobel. In this way my father got to know Nobel, who, while he was ill and in bed in his home near Stockholm, used to invite my father to have a chat with him. My father at that time was a student in College".

So, while Carl Olof was in Paris, he was able, with the assistance of Alfred Nobel, to attend the Gevelot Factory, on the outskirts of Paris, to study the manufacture of fulminate of mercury.

Meanwhile, Alfred Nobel had decided to build a fulminate of mercury plant at Westquarter in Scotland but needed a chemist with the necessary expertise. He sent Westquarter a wire as follows *"Try the Swede in Paris"*.

Carl Olof therefore arrived in Scotland, at Ardeer, in October 1878 and drew up the plans for the fulminate plant. While the factory was being built, he superintended its erection and at the same time was an Engineer at Ardeer, Nobel's Explosives Company in Stevenston, carrying out experiments and studying Ardeer manufacture. In November 1879, he became Senior Engineer at Westquarter, in charge of the fulminate department.

A photograph of a young Carl Olof is in the Album <26>, During this period, Carl Olof was living in Polmont as a lodger with John and Jane Highet. The 1881 British Census Return states that Carl Olaf Lundholm [sic], aged 30 and unmarried was boarding with the Highet family at Reddingmuir Bridge, Polmont, Stirling, Scotland. He was a Technical Chemist.

There is a detailed report with maps of the area around Redding and Westquarter, in the File.

It is not known how or when Carl Olof met his future wife, but on the 27th June 1883, he married Mathilda Maria Johanna Nilsson in Stockholm. Mathilda was born in Stockholm on the 6th May 1856 and was the daughter of Nils Magnus Nilsson and Maria Malmberg. Nils Magnus Nilsson was a Marine Captain on the ship "North Star" and there are portraits of Nils and Maria in the File and Photograph Album <28,29,30, 32>.

Mathilda also had a sister, Hulda Nilsson who married Frederick Petersson, a Merchant Banker. They had no family. Hulda is remembered for her beautiful embroidery.

Ofelia Lundholm lived with Hulda. Nils Lundholm and Linda Oljelund, in their *Biography* of 1848, wrote: "*and when Aunt Hulda visited us she would give a most comical imitation of aunt Ofelia's behaviour. Aunt Ofelia used to hate the landlord and always referred to him as 'the devil'*".

Hulda visited her sister, Mathilda, and Carl Olof, in later years, when they had retired to London.

Eric Olof Lundholm remembers Hulda's gift to him of a paper knife with ivory blade and silver handle and a silver propelling pencil, which is still retained by him.

The newly married Carl Olof and Mathilda lived at Polmont Cottage and their first two sons, Nils Olof and Gösta were born there.

The 1885/86 Valuation Roll for Polmont, Stirlingshire, p307, records: *No 32 Cottage and Garden, Polmont, Proprietor, Henry Baird, Farmer, Abbotsgrange. Tenant and Occupier Carl Olaf Lundholm, chemist - Yearly rent £27.* [sic]

Polmont Cottage no longer exists and is now the site of a local cemetery.

Meanwhile, it was time to appoint an assistant to Mr McRoberts, the manager of Ardeer, whose health was failing, and the post was offered to Mr Smith, the Manager of Westquarter, which he refused. Mr Smith was asked, by the General Manager of Nobels in Glasgow, whether he thought

Carl Olof capable of filling the post of assistant manager. He answered "quite capable" and the offer was made and accepted by Carl Olof. This transfer to Ardeer necessitated moving from Polmont and for a while Carl Olof lived in lodgings in Shore Road, Stevenston until Nobel Villa at Stevenston had been built for him in his capacity as Under Manager. Nobel's gave him financial assistance for this transfer since he had put most of his money into his Polmont house and his wedding. While the family was living at Nobel Villa, their third son, Torkel was born.

In 1886 Carl Olof was sent on a special mission to various countries to study the manufacture of nitro-glycerine explosives. He went to Duren and Schlebusch near Cologne and Avigliana near Turin, returning to Ardeer in March 1887.

Nils Lundholm takes up the story in his 1947 *Biography*:

"Mr McRobert's health had been failing for some time which necessitated his periodic absence. Each time he went away my father put Mr Sayers into a laboratory in order to carry out experimental work, which he considered absolutely necessary for the progress of the explosive industry, but Mr McRoberts did not approve of this and used to return Mr Sayers to the Plant. Finally my father became so exasperated that he obtained the Board's permission to carry on research in spite of Mr McRobert's objections. In due course, Mr McRoberts had to retire for health reasons and my father was appointed Manager of Ardeer, [in 1889] which post he held till 1908".

On becoming Manager, Carl Olof was transferred to Nobel House beside the Ardeer Factory and you can see an old photograph of Nobel House when it was occupied by the Lundholm family in "The Nobel Times" of 19th January 1968, in the File.

Nobel House is now demolished. All that remains is the Logo stone outside the new building.

In 1890, Carl Olof Lundholm became a naturalised British subject.

The Lundholm Family are found in the 1891 British Census, County of Ayrshire, District of Stevenston, at the address :

Manager's House, Nobel's Villas, Dynamite Road, Stevenston.

The house was stated as having 16 rooms.

Carl Olof Lundholm, aged 40, Manager of Dynamite Works, born in Sweden and now British Subject. Mathilda Lundholm, aged 34, born in Sweden and British Subject. Their 3 sons: Nils Olof Lundholm (author of the Biographies referred to) was 6 years old and born in Polmont, Stirlingshire. Gösta Lundholm was 4 years old and also born in Polmont,

and Torkel Lundholm was 2 years old and had been born in Stevenston, Ayrshire.

At the time of the Census, Carl Olof's 2 nieces, Frida Oberg aged 9 and Linda Oberg aged 5, both born in China, were living with them.

The household had 4 servants.

[The Census details, and maps of the area are given in Mrs Christine Glover's Report, 2000, in the File]

A photograph of the young family is in the Album <3>.

In 1896, Carl Olof and Mathilda received an intimation of Alfred Nobel's death in San Remo, Italy.

There is a photograph of Carl Olof, taken in Malmö around this time <34>.

Carl Olof and Mathilda journeyed to New York on May 23rd 1903 on the "Campania" from Liverpool. Their nationality is given as English and residence as Stenenston [sic]. Carl Olof was 52yr 8m and Mathilda 48yr at the time. The Passenger Record and ship's image are in the File.

On 23 Mar 1908, Carl Olof travelled on the "Lusitania" to New York from Liverpool. On this ship's record, his ethnicity is given as Gt. Britain and Swedish, and his age as 57yr 9 m., resident in Stevanston [sic]

The ship's record states that Carl Olof paid for his ticket himself; had been in the US before [1903 New York] and that his destination was New York. He was 5'8" tall with a fresh complexion, grey hair and blue eyes. Had been born in Stockholm, Sweden.

The Passenger Record and Ship's Image are in the File.

In 1909, Carl Olof was transferred to London as Consultant Engineer and Inspector for the Nobel Dynamite Trust Company until 1914. He was the founder of the first industrial scientific laboratory in Great Britain.

His son, Nils Lundholm, described his father in the 1947 *Biography* thus: "*As a young man he was athletic and engaged in the Swedish sports of swimming, skating, sailing and gymnastics. He completely dropped all sport when he entered industry. He was fond of music, dancing, theatre and opera and card playing. He could play a piano and sing in a small way. He was tall and of good and striking appearance. He was conscientious and a hard worker. he was strong physically and mentally and had no use for lazy people. He was self-reliant. He disliked favouritism and flattery. For this reason he would not employ Swedes in the Works. he did not believe in taking outside labour so long as there was plenty locally. He believed in giving as much factory work as possible to the local*

industries and in this way the local Printers, Clothiers, Food shops and Trade shops flourished. He was a believer in the young chemist working for a time with the worker in order to learn the processes and understand what the worker had to do. When the staff and workers at Ardeer had to commence work at 6a.m. he, without fail, entered the Works at 5.40a.m. daily. In later years, he refused the General Manager's offer of a car, to live further away in Largs and come in later in the mornings at 9a.m. He maintained that if the Staff and Workers had to be in at 6a.m. he ought to be there to show the example. He was courageous but not foolhardy and would not ask anyone to do what he would not do himself. This is well shown by his never showing any fear of anything in the Works. It was necessary on one occasion to strip and destroy frozen and exuding cartridges, which he had ordered the magazine keeper to carry out, but he insisted upon standing astride over the job while in progress. He was well respected by his seniors, Staff and Workers, and was in good terms with neighbouring firms, the Home Office and Factory Inspectors. His whole thought was for the progress of Nobels.

With his early morning start he considered he must go to bed at a reasonable time and, therefore, hardly ever went out in the evening or took part in local affairs. It was only when he came to the conclusion that it would be to the Company's advantage that he should take part in these affairs that he accepted positions in the Conservative Club, County Council and Water Board. This necessarily took up some of his little spare time in the evenings.

His daily routine was to take a glass of milk and two biscuits before starting work at 5.40a.m., coming home for breakfast from 9a.m. to 10a.m., taking his lunch of sandwiches with his Staff in the factory from 1p.m. to 2p.m. and returning home between 5p.m. and 6p.m. for dinner at 7p.m. he, as a rule, went to bed at 10 or 10.30p.m.....

It was the custom, while he was at Ardeer, for the manager to entertain the Company's guests in his private house. As a consequence, numerous guests of all nationalities were invited for meals and lived in the house. Both he and my mother were most sociable and original people which made them innumerable friends. It was my father's custom to give a garden party and a dance on an elaborate scale once a year, to which all his local friends and factory staff were invited.

Although my father had a good sense of humour he never indulged in joking in business. He was quite a linguist and had a sound knowledge of Geography and World History. He was very fond of artistic as well as practical things and revelled [sic] in paintings, ornaments, antiques, armoury, etc. He enjoyed visiting numerous exhibitions and could recognise furniture, armoury and costumes as Louis XIV period and at the same time

relate which sovereign reigned in Britain and Russia, Germany, etc. at that time. He possessed a collection of coins and an excellent collection of stamps. He went out with my brothers and me, swimming, horseriding, shooting and cycling."

Carl Olof Lundholm was a Fellow of the Chemical Society and of the Institute of Chemistry; a member of the Society of Chemical Industry, the Council of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce and the Society of Swedish Engineers in Britain.

In the File, you can see Certificates presented to Carl Olof from the Stevenston Conservative and Unionist Club and the British Order of Ancient Free Gardeners and the intimation in the Ardrossan and Saltcoats Herald of July 11th 1902 that Carl Olof Lundholm had been appointed J.P. for Stevenston. There are also a number of newspaper articles relating to the factory and the works processes at Ardeer in the File.

Nils Lundholm, his son, states that Carl Olof Lundholm (like his father) was presented with the Swedish Vasa Order and this is currently being researched by members of the family, since it had previously been thought that this honour had been Olof's alone. This honour is also mentioned in the June 1933 ICI magazine article on Carl Olof.

Nils wrote that he had been informed by a Mr Ernst Westman that had his father remained a Swedish subject he would have received several more Swedish decorations on account of his close work with Alfred Nobel and also for other reasons. Nils also stated that a Mr Axel Sahlin of Julian Kennedy, Sahlin & Co., the International Construction Company, writing to Mr Westman and referring to Carl Olof's ability, called him "one of the 18", which, in Sweden, means one of the 18 most select men in the country.

In Stevenston, Scotland, Lundholm Road is named after Carl Olof.

A Mr A Steele wrote of Carl Olof in a Letter to Editor (undated):

"Mr Lundholm's energetic work in the community is quite recent history, and is so well known that its rehearsal in detail is unnecessary to the Stevenston public. Suffice it to say that as a member of both the County and Parish Council, Mr Lundholm spared himself neither time nor money in devoting his every effort to the furthering of all schemes having for their object the betterment of the citizens in every station and standard. The Stevenston people will back me in this testimony to a faithful public servant.... I therefore do not hesitate to say, and I feel it will meet with public favour, that Mr Lundholm has left footprints in the sand of time in Stevenston which won't be eradicated in this or future generations"

Carl Olof's political outlook was Conservative and he belonged to and stayed at the Conservative Club in Victoria Street and the Constitutional Club in Northumberland Avenue on his visits to London. After his transfer to the Trust Office in London, he became a member of the Swedish B.V. Society and the Council of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce.

He was also a Governor of the Royal Technical College during Sir George Beilby's chairmanship.

In 1920, Carl Olof retired and continued to live in London at "Carlton", 33, Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, London SE19. There is a list of signatures of his colleagues, friends, associates, Nobel staff, Directors and relatives, which was presented to Carl Olof on his 70th birthday. This list is in the File.

Nils, his son, wrote that his father " *had been blessed with good health all his days and was absent only one day owing to a chill [influenza] during his whole career at Ardeer*".

However, at the age of 46, he developed diabetes which affected his eyesight, so that eventually he became blind. A measure of his strength of character is that he learned to typewrite blind-fold and to read Braille at the Royal Normal College for the Blind, Upper Norwood, before the onset of blindness in order to prepare himself. He was over 70 at that time. You can see a photograph of him with his son Nils in London <42>. He bought and used a Braille Typewriter and there was a gentleman, "called Mr Black, who used to come in and read to him when he wanted to follow the news in the papers but couldn't achieve enough with the Braille".⁶ Carl Olof had to have insulin injections three times a day, and a special diet, because of his diabetes.

Carl Olof and Mathilda were very much the pivots of the Lundholm family, corresponding copiously to members of the family abroad. As the eldest son, Carl Olof was head of the family and would help and give advice when needed. There are many letters from Carl Olof to members of the family in the File.

There always seems to have been some relative or other staying at Stevenston or at Upper Norwood and you can see photographs of these visits in the Album <36,37,39,40,41,42>.

In 1933, Carl Olof and Mathilda celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary, with their family, at an hotel in Bournemouth. Alan Lundholm recalls that from the seafront one could see a big battleship

⁶ From 'Interviews with Eric and Alan Lundholm 2001'

moored out in the bay, probably HMS *Hood*. Eric Olof recalls the occasion since, as he was the oldest grandchild, he was asked to join in the speeches at the end. Nils Lundholm made the main after-dinner speech. The ICI magazine article of June 1933 by Dr William Cullen refers to Carl Olof's wife, Mathilda, and her wonderful hospitality:

"The record of Lundholm's work would be incomplete without a reference to Mrs Lundholm, her hospitality, her thoughtfulness and her interest in her husband's staff. She was a perfect hostess and every member of the staff remembers with the most kindly recollections her interest in their affairs and her unbounding hospitality. her parties were the talk of the countryside. In those days, too, Ardeer was the Mecca for "Explosives" foreigners and Lundholm and his wife always rose to the occasion in an effortless way. It is true they were Continentals, so that the art of entertaining came naturally to them, but the writer and many others of those early days feel grateful to them for the lessons which they learned at their hospitable board. Mrs Lundholm was the ideal wife for a works manager."

Interestingly, the article also points out that even in 1933, at the age of 82, Carl Olof still retained a Continental accent and when he became animated his English was difficult to follow.

Carl Olof Lundholm died at the age of 84 on the 8th May 1934 at his home. There are Obituaries to him in *The London Times*, *The News*, *Norwood* and *The Childrens' Newspaper*, in the File.

Mathilda died 5 years later on the 19th September 1939.

The Ardrossan and Saltcoats Herald's 'In Memoriam' of 22/9/39 says: "Mrs Lundholm filled a large place in the life of the community, for her sympathies were broad and her interests many... Her home was the centre of a generous hospitality and many were the happy gatherings at Nobel House. The social and cultural life of the whole district was greatly enriched under the influence of Mr and Mrs Lundholm. No pains were spared either by the host or hostess to bring pleasure to their guests at the entertainment they provided. Music of the finest was provided and the writer of these notes saw on such an occasion his first moving picture, a thing to marvel at in those days....."

Both Carl Olof and Mathilda were cremated at West Norwood Cemetery and photographs of their Urns are in the Photograph Album <56>. There are also photographs of some of the beautiful objects which adorned their home in London: <35,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,55> and one of a poster at the exhibition at Nobel's, Ardeer, Ayrshire <54>.

Carl Olof and Mathilda had three sons: Nils Olof Lundholm (1884-1957); Gösta Lundholm (1886-1969) and Torkel Lundholm (1888-1959).

Nils Olof Lundholm

Nils was born at Polmont Cottage on the 15th May 1884. He attended Edinburgh Academy from 1897 to 1902 and graduated 1st Class L.C. from City & Guilds of London Central Technical College, London, 1904-1907. and was an Analytical, Technical and Industrial Chemist. He worked for a time at Roslin Glen Explosives Factory and became Plant-superintendent at Nobel's Explosives Co. Ltd., Stevenston, Ayrshire in 1907.

From 1907 to 1909 he was sent to the Japanese Explosives Company Ltd, at Hiratsuha, Japan returning for 2 years to Nobel's Explosives at Stevenston.

From 1911 to 1915 he was with the Hamilton Powder Co. & Canadian Industries at Beloiel, Quebec, Canada which was later to become DuPont Canada.

During this period, he returned home to marry Adelaide Mary Ross Smith on the 21st July 1914. The following month, the newly-weds sailed back to Montreal on the "Cameronia" from Glasgow on 23 August 1914. The Ship's Passenger Records show that Nils was 30 and Adelaide 25, at the time. The couple had no final tickets to their destination and were in transit. They had paid for their tickets themselves and had more than \$50 in their possession. Nils Lundholm was born in Polmont, Scotland and their address was Beloiel Station, near Montreal, Province of Quebec. Nils is described as 5'6" tall with fair complexion, dark hair and grey eyes. Adelaide was born in Saltcoats, Scotland and is described as 5'5" tall with fair complexion, brown hair and green eyes.

After the spell in Canada, Nils returned to Stevenston and then worked with the Ministry of Munitions at Pembray in Wales from 1915 to 1920 and from 1920 to 1941 he was with ICI (Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd) at Stevenston.

During WWII, he was seconded to the Ministry of Supply factory at Dalbeattie, Kirkcudbrightshire from 1941 to 1946. On his return to Ardeer, he was an Inspection Officer until he retired from Nobel Division ICI in 1946.

Nils Lundholm was an Associate of the Institute of Chemistry; was decorated an Hon. Viking Society Berserks; was an Associate of the Royal Institute of Chemistry; was involved with the St John Ambulance Association and played for the Central Technical College of London Rugby Team and for the Hampstead Wanderers Rugby 2nd 15.

Nils Lundholm was interested in the Family History and wrote, in conjunction with Linda Oljelund, a *Biography of Olof Lundholm* in 1948. He also wrote a *Biography* of his father, Carl Olof Lundholm, in 1947.

Nils married Adelaide Mary Ross Smith, who was born on the 15th January 1889 in Saltcoats, the daughter of John Smith and Mary Dron. Adelaide's father, John Macmillan Smith was born in Ardrossan in 1858 and attended schools in France. Originally a Coal Exporter, he became a Shipping Agent in his father's company and extended the business until the firm centred in Glasgow, under the name Messrs. John Smith & Son, one of the leading Coal and Shipping concerns in the city. He entered the town council of Saltcoats and from 1895 to 1899 was the Provost of the Burgh. He was involved in the Erskine Free Church and contributed generously to its schemes. His wife, Mary Ross Dron, born in 1855, was the daughter of Bailie Dron of Glasgow and they married on the 15th April 1884. They lived at 'Rannochlea', Pollockshields. John Smith died in 1915 and his wife in 1931. There is an Obituary to John Smith in the *Ardrossan and Saltcoats Herald*, dated 12/3/1915, in the File.

Their eldest son, John Ross Smith, was a member of the Canadian contingent during WWI. His occupation was as Engineer and he emigrated to New Zealand. His wife was Ellie Thomson and their daughter, Betty Smith, married J Mitchell and had two children: David Mitchell born 3rd February 1940 and Elizabeth Diana Mitchell born 20th January 1943. John and Mary Smith's younger son, Alfred William Smith, born in Saltcoats, was with the Commercial Battalion and trained at Troon. He was also an Engineer.

Their daughters were: Isabella Wilhelmina Smith who was born in Bologna, Italy and died in Saltcoats in 1933. She was a pianist. She married Thomas Keith Fair, a Coal Exporter and had two sons: Keith Fair who was born in Glasgow and killed in Italy on active service and Ian Fair who was born in Paris.

Winifred Ann Smith was born in 1890 in Saltcoats and she also was a Pianist.

The third daughter was Bunty Janetta Louisa Dron Smith who was born in Saltcoats and was a Vocalist.

Her two children were called Denys, born in 1928 and Bertie Laurie.

Adelaide Mary Ross Smith [Addie] was also born in Saltcoats and she was a Domestic Scientist. Also a Vocalist and interested in Drama, Addie was with the 'Ardrossan and Saltcoats Players' and knew the film actor Jamieson Clark. The 'Ardrossan and Saltcoats Players' won the 'Howard de Walden' Award for the whole of Great Britain with their play "Old Lady

shows her Medals", and Adelaide went with the Company when it took the play to America.

When Nils was working at Stevenston, they stayed at 11 South Beach Road, Ardrossan, Ayrshire.

Upon retiral, Nils and Adelaide moved to 27 Lauder Road, Edinburgh. Nils died on the 2nd July 1957 and Adelaide died on the 2nd January 1958. Both were cremated at Warriston Crematorium, Edinburgh.

Nils and Adelaide had two daughters, Adèle and Karin.

Photographs of the family can be see in the Album <57,58,59,60>.

Adèle Marie Lundholm <59>, was born on 22nd November 1918 in Llanelly, Wales. Nils was working with the Ministry of Munitions in Wales from 1915 to 1920. Adèle attended St Leonard's School for Girls, St Andrews, Fife. She remained unmarried and was diagnosed as a chronic schizophrenic. She was treated at Crichton Royal, Dumfries. She eventually died in lodgings in Edinburgh of cerebral thrombosis.

Her younger sister, Karin Hilda Lundholm<59,192>, was born in Ardrossan on 15th June 1923. She also attended St Leonard's School for Girls, St Andrews.

She trained as a Physiotherapist. On 31st March 1958, Karin married Theodore Fothergill and their daughter, Gerda Anita Fothergill was born in 1958.

Theodore Fothergill came from the Fothergill Family of Lowbridge, Westmorland which is in *Burke's Landed Gentry* page 214, which you can see in the File. His parents were George Algernon Fothergill M.B., C.M.Edin., Fell.Royal Med.Soc. Late R.A.M.C., Offr.-in-charge of 1st Cav. Bde 1918-19 who married Isobel Fraser of Machrihanish, Argyll (killed by enemy action in 1943).

They had three sons: George Hugh Fothergill 1896-1952. Supt. Government Cinchona Cultivation, Mergui, Lower Burma. Late Lieut. 5th Royal Scots, who married Kathleen G Davis; Theodore Fothergill 1903-1992, who was first married to Laura Fiona Ross and divorced in 1946. They had two children - Anne Fothergill born in 1935 and George Michael Fothergill born in 1936 who emigrated to Brisbane, Queensland, Australia. Theodore married Karin Hilda Lundholm in 1958.

The third son was Harold Francis Fothergill born in 1905, who was a Rubber Planter and lived at Kingsbridge, Devon.

A cousin of the family was John Rowland Fothergill, author of "*An Innkeeper's Diary*" and landlord of the 'Spreadeagle' during the 1920s and

30s - a very popular book which has been dramatised and has just recently been reprinted.

Karin and Theodore's daughter, Gerda Anita Fothergill was born on 27th December 1958. She is a trained Nurse married to Donald Menzies, a Doctor, <177,178>. They live at Marple Bridge, Stockport and have three sons: Neil D.Menzies born in 1991; and twins, Robin and Christopher Menzies, born in 1996, <201,205,207>.

Gösta Lundholm

The second son of Carl Olof Lundholm and Mathilda Nilsson was Gösta, <70>, who was born at Polmont Cottage on the 16th April 1886. He attended the Edinburgh Academy for the years October 1897 to April 1902 with his brothers. He was Dux of IIB class 2nd Term 1899-1900. From May 1902 to September 1905, he was tutored privately in London and Zürich and then attended the Sexey School in Bruton, Somerset, presumably for his Sixth Form in 1905. There is an article in the Sexey's School Magazine, dated Michaelmas 1906, describing a trip by 3 pupils to Switzerland; one of the pupils being 'Lundholm'.

From October 1905 to March 1909, Gösta attended the Eidgenössisches Polytechnikum in Zürich to study Chemistry. He learnt German and also took singing lessons. He was always very fond of opera. He purchased opera score in German and also bought complete Goethe and Schiller works, in paper trauchnitz editions.

In March 1910, Gösta obtained a post as Chemist with the British South African Explosive Co. Ltd at Modderfontein in the Transvaal (a factory making explosives for the Rand goldmines). He served in the laboratory, the Acid department and the Explosives Factories ,72>.

Four years later, he married Agnes Barr Auchencloss in Cape Town. Agnes was born on the 30th May 1886 to James Currie Auchencloss and Jane Crawford at 17 Greenhill Road, Paisley. She had graduated as a Doctor M.B.Ch.B. from Glasgow University on 24th April 1911 and before her marriage had worked in the Royal Alexandra Infirmary, Paisley and in Kilmarnock.<62,6364>. At the time of her marriage, Agnes had been living in Saltcoats, Scotland.

Gösta and Agnes were married on the 28th July 1914 in Cape Town and entered into an Antenuptial Contract, details of which are in the Lundholm File. They lived in Main Street, Modderfontein and there are photographs of the house in the Album <65,67,68>.

Their eldest son, Eric Olof Lundholm, was born on the 18th August 1915 at Modderfontein and his birth was registered at Germiston, Transvaal,

<61,69>.

Eric Olof, <76,77,78>, in his *Memoirs of Modderfontein*, recalls this first home as '*probably a home like that now containing the Dynamite Company Museum*', which we can see in the brochure in the Lundholm File: '*At one end was the Native Compound and I think a gate into part of Nobel's factory; at the opposite end of the street was the Store, stocking everything including Cadbury's Milk Chocolate in ½lb blocks, price sixpence, all that a child remembers! In the middle the road forked, one branch to the village school, one to the Blue Gum Plantation, and, facing the store an entrance to the Manager's home*".

However, the First World War necessitated Gösta being sent back to Scotland and from June 1916 he worked for the Ministry of Munitions at H.M.Factory at Gretna for the start-up of the new plant and worked in the nitroglycerine department.

Agnes and Eric Olof also travelled to Scotland from Cape Town. They voyaged on the "Edinburgh Castle"? through torpedoed waters and Agnes always made up bottles for Eric Olof at night in case of a torpedo hit. Agnes worked as a Doctor at Dornock, Gretna and there is an article on and photographs of the Medical Staff at Dornock, Gretna from the Dornock Souvenir Magazine and articles on the Boom Town at Gretna, by Gordon L Routledge, *The Devil's Porridge* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, and articles from the Devil's Porridge Exhibition and community websites in the Lundholm File, <66>.

They tell the story of the amazing construction of the munitions factory, which stretched for 9 miles, and of the 'miracle towns' of Eastriggs and Gretna, all built within a year and where 30,000 people from all over the Empire came to work to provide munitions for the British war effort. These two new townships did not officially exist because of the secrecy surrounding the factory and its operation. They were given the codename "Moorside" and had been designed by the foremost architects of the day and had full leisure facilities, such as cinemas, schools, dance halls, churches, etc.

Gösta, Agnes and Eric Olof lived at No. 9 The Ridge, East Riggs.

King George V and Queen Mary made a Royal Tour of the Gretna factory in 1917 and Agnes was introduced to them. She uttered the phrase, "It's good to be in the hands of a kent face" which the King understood and appreciated when the phrase was explained to him.

On 21st December 1917, Gösta was admitted an Associate of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland. [ARIC]

The Certificate of Service dated 10th September 1919 from the Superintendent of HM Factory, Gretna, details the important work which Gösta undertook at the Nitroglycerine Plant.

In Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's article *'The Devil's Porridge'*, he talks about Nitro-Glycerine Hill and the miracle workers of enthusiasts upon explosives. Could the 'G' of South Africa, mentioned here, be Gösta? It is more than highly likely.

In September 1919, Gösta and his family returned to Modderfontein where he was in charge of one of the explosives factories, and there is a Letter of Recommendation dated 1920 from the General Works Manager of the British South African Explosives Company Ltd., which later became Imperial Chemical Industries.

The site for the Modderfontein factory had been surveyed and chosen by Mr Edward Walton Findlay, <98>, who had been Chief Engineer of the Ardeer Works under Carl Olof Lundholm. He wrote a *Report on Search for Suitable Sites, etc. in Transvaal* recording his surveys and maps of the potential sites in South Africa and his recommendation that Modderfontein be chosen. This *Report*, a wonderfully detailed and precise account of the area, dated 4.8.94 is in the Original Documents Box and was written on R.M.S. "Doune Castle" during his return to Ardeer from Africa.

The Findlay family and the Lundholm family have a long standing friendship which continues today between Eric Olof and Alan and Mr Findlay's granddaughter, Marie Cottrell, who kindly donated the *Report* and original photographs of Franz Hoenig, a picture of the Manager's House and a distant view of the dynamite factory dated 12th November 1898 to this Collection. There is also a photograph of a giant crater with people in and around apparently sight-seeing, labelled "Scene of Explosion J'berg looking west". These originals are in the Original Photograph Box and copies of these plus photographs of the interior of the Manager's House are in the Album <73>. There is a copy of a newspaper in Afrikaanse "Central Anziager" No. 296 of 19th December 1894 in the original Documents Box.

Mrs Cottrell's grandfather designed the ornamental fountain, marking the 50 year reign of Queen Victoria, now in Stevenston Park. There is a newspaper article from the "*Herald*" dated November 18th, 1898, describing the opening and unveiling of the fountain. Mrs Lundholm performed the ceremony of unveiling: "*Mr Laidlaw said it required no words of his to introduce a lady so well known as Mrs Lundholm, to whose husband they owed such thanks for the brilliant appearance of the*

procession. (Cheers) ... Mrs Lundholm with a pair of silver scissors. The neat little article was handled with matronly grace and skill, and the crowd gave vent to loud cheering when the fountain stood unveiled."

Mr Findlay's son, Edwin Alfred Findlay also worked at Ardeer as Works Engineer and his daughter Marie (Cottrell) was the Library Assistant there. She was a member, with her husband, of the Ardeer Recreation Club's Dramatic Section and there are photographs of her and the Findlay Family in the Ardeer Employee Information in the Lundholm File. Marie Findlay left Ardeer in 1950 when she married Tom Cottrell, who was Head of Physical Chemistry research at Ardeer, later becoming Professor of Chemistry at Edinburgh University and then the first Principal of Stirling University.

Gösta and Agnes had their second son, Alan Basil Auchencloss Lundholm, on 14th December 1921 in Modderfontein and the birth was registered at Germiston, Transvaal, <71>.

Gösta was involved with the local defence force, along with other Factory staff. They wore uniforms and carried 0.303 rifles. He was also a keen amateur tennis player and a member of the tennis club in Modderfontein.

Agnes, as a Doctor, gave dedicated and voluntary help and advice to all in trouble or illness and "*especially an Afrikaner family on a farmstead out on the veldt, stricken by typhoid fever. My Mother did not drive, but my Father would drive us to the isolated farm where my Mother did all she could, and sorrowed for the Parents when alas some of the children died.*"⁷

In 1926/27, Gösta was sent to study detonator manufacturing at Troisdorf in Germany for six months and during that secondment, Agnes and the two boys sailed home and stayed in Scotland with relatives. There were to be another two voyages back to Britain during this period at Modderfontein, and Eric Olof recalls stopovers in Madeira, Tenerife, Ascension and St Helena (where Agnes and he went ashore and visited the house where Napoleon had been detained).

Then, after 19 years of service in the detonator section at Modderfontein, and in charge of one of the explosives factories, Gösta <74>, and his family returned to Scotland and moved to 21 Neilson Street in Falkirk. Eric Olof attended Falkirk High School and Agnes, in the years in Falkirk,

⁷ Modderfontein Memoirs, E O Lundholm

joined the Women Citizens' Organization and used to collect magazines and visit the local poorhouse every week.

In 1929, Gösta became Superintendent of the Lead Azide manufacture at Westquarter, Nobel's ICI Detonator Factory, until 1938 when he became Senior Superintendent at the new Detonator Department at Ardeer.

Thus, the connection between the Lundholm family and Alfred Nobel continued: from Bengt Lundholm at Vinterviken and through Carl Olof Lundholm to Nils Lundholm and Gösta Lundholm, all of whom worked at Ardeer.

Gösta, Agnes and the boys thus moved to "Hunterslea", 9 North Crescent, Ardrossan. There are photographs and details about Gösta from Ardeer Employee Information in the Lundholm File: *"he loved motoring, tennis for which he won several cups, and later in life, sailing. Also DIY long before the term was coined. He had a pleasant singing voice and loved opera. Towards the end of 1967 he took part in a sound radio documentary about the factory in the sandhills.... He was in great demand for factory dinners, recalls his son, Alan. He was teetotaller and could safely transport a carload to and from!"*

Gösta retired in 1946 after 35 years service and was presented with a Long Service Award from Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

He died of Broncho-pneumonia, aged 82 years, at 510, Crookston Road, Glasgow SW3 on the 7th April 1969 at 2 hours 5 minutes p.m. and the funeral was at Craigton Crematorium, Glasgow. Among those who attended were Mr R Ashcroft, Mr G L Craik, Mr J Gall-Smith, Mr W B Ogilvie and Mr H Hutchison.

Gösta Lundholm's Obituary is in *The Nobel Times*, dated April 25th, 1969 of which an original and a copy are in the File. His wife, Agnes, died three years later, in Edinburgh on the 4th July 1972 and was cremated at Mortonhall in Edinburgh.

Eric Olof Lundholm

Dr Eric Olof Lundholm, <174>, who has commissioned and provided most of the material for this Family History, was the eldest son of Gösta Lundholm and Agnes Barr Auchencloss. He was born in Modderfontein, South Africa, on the 18th August 1915 and baptised in the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Modderfontein, in the district of Germiston, Transvaal, on the 24th September 1915.

At this time, Gösta and Agnes were living in High Street, Modderfontein, at one end of which was the Native Compound and a gate into part of the Dynamite factory and at the opposite end of the street, the Store.

In June 1916, during World War One, Gösta was transferred from Africa to

H.M. Munitions Factory at Gretna. Agnes and Eric Olof travelled from South Africa through torpedo infested waters and Agnes always made up bottles for young Eric Olof at night in case of a hit.

At Gretna, the young family stayed at No.9 The Ridge, East Riggs. Agnes was employed as a Factory Doctor and was presented to King George V and Queen Mary.

Eric Olof had a nurse maid at Gretna, called Jeannie Carey.

After the War, the family returned to Modderfontein and the house on the High Street and Eric Olof attended the village school.

Eric Olof recalls his childhood days in his *Memoirs of Modderfontein*:

" The Head Master in my time was Mr Knox and the Assistant Head Mistress a Mrs Murphy, I believe. I can remember being mustered in the playground on one occasion to witness a total eclipse of the sun, and on another day to watch an old flag coming down and the new flag go up on the school flag pole. This was a co-educational primary school..... We were taught to shoot at targets with 0.22 rifles - maybe they were air-guns. my father and others on the Factory Staff also wore uniforms on occasion and carried 0.303 rifles. I understood it was some kind of defence force..... but the only military activity I ever saw was of aeroplanes in the far distance over the white mine dumps of Jo'berg and puffs of smoke which I was told were from exploding bombs. This was I believe when there were labour problems on the Reef".

The family moved to Villa Violetta, Modderfontein: *'From a mass of violets around the verandah steps'* ⁸ and there are photographs of the family at this time in the Album.

'It was on the other side of the Blue Gum Plantation so that one had to pass among the trees to and from school and store - rather frightening in a general way and in particular because of the danger from snakes on the way. I seem to remember that our native "Boy" would accompany us to school with a stick to kill snakes.' ⁹

Eric Olof gives a very descriptive account of his childhood experiences, recalling their neighbours, his school fellows and daily life when *'each day the toilet buckets [housed in small, toilet cabins which backed on to the service road] were removed and replaced from a vehicle moving along the service road. Of toilet paper there was none - newspaper was provided, cut into squares. In the toilet cabins were printed cards from the South African Red Cross, I think, warning about the need for cleanliness, and hygiene.... Occasionally an Afrikaner family would come outside the gate with a covered wagon and fruit for sale. A threepenny piece was referred to as a*

⁸ Ibid

⁹ Ibid

"Tikki"..... Rain water was collected off the house roofs into enormous tanks just outside each house and could be used for the garden and, after boiling, for drinking. Boiled water was kept in clay jars covered against flies, and evaporation through the clay cooled the water.... Our native servants lived in small corrugated iron huts in the garden, so attractive to us children with small black cast iron heating and cooking stoves.... Mealie meal was the staple native diet, we had it sometimes but more commonly boiled mealies and butter.' [mealies - corn on the cob]

The Lundholm children's nanny was called Selina, *'our native lady help'* and when Alan was born, Agnes was helped by a Mrs Pullen, a nurse. Agnes, as a Doctor, would volunteer her help and advice to all in trouble or illness *'and especially an Afrikaner family on a farmstead out on the veldt, stricken by typhoid fever.'*

As the boys grew older, Eric Olof recalls that *'we both "ran away from home" occasionally and once Alan went out on the veldt and found a pill box with used cartridge cases - that would I suppose be a relic of the Boer War as it was called in the U.K.'*

Gösta was by now the chief superintendent of the Briska detonator factory. *'Modderfontein was frightening for relatives of workers and staff, and for some months each year some departments shut down at lunch time because of danger from lightning strikes - by sudden and severe storms which seemed to occur daily.'*

Eric Olof remembers that because of a possible T.B. threat, he was put off school for six months and ordered to eat eggs, butter and cream in abundance! The reading room at the Casino provided magazines and reading material and on Saturday evenings there were film shows there. Once a week, the family went by car to Johannesburg for shopping and there is a photograph of the car in the Album.

Eric Olof also recounts how, because of the threatened T.B., he had to sleep outside on the verandah, which was lonely and frightening in the dark.

At weekends there was tennis and there was one Church building which served all . The boys attended non-denominational Sunday School there and during the week, the building housed Cub and Scout meetings.

Eric Olof describes the different forms of transport he saw: the large wagons drawn by long teams of oxen; the railway station; the motor bikes; a 'baby' Austin, and the wild life - 'Jacko', a cobra who lived in a hole in the drain roof just outside the side window of his parents' bedroom; tarantulas in the garden; an invasion of small black ants; bats flying around in the night; a visitation by locusts and the irritation of household

flies and white ants. Mosquitoes *'used to breed in any little puddle or discarded pot.'*

The garden at Villa Violetta had *'black and white grapes, plums, peaches, apricots and figs as well as corn and mulberries....How unpleasant was the Acid Plant, smelling and steaming!'*

Photographs <79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87> in the Album recall some of Eric Olof's childhood experiences.

Eric Olof remembers a number of people in Modderfontein including the neighbours - the Stewarts, the Ayres, Craiks, Robinsons and Sutherlands. The Factory Manager was Mr Colquhoun, who was succeeded by Mr Christie, who had a daughter called Sheila: *'I recall at least one children's party in the Manager's house in the Christies' time, and I expect it would be when my Mother was taking tea with Mrs Christie that I was bitten by their terrier puppy!'*

It is perhaps at this point that we should mention a number of rather extraordinary coincidences which have occurred during the compilation of this History. The boyfriend of Emily Shaw (who is involved in the research of this Project) is called Francis Griffiths. His great-grandfather, Robert Morris Beveridge, worked as a Research and Analytical Chemist at Nobel's Factory in Modderfontein, Transvaal from 8th December 1919 to 1923. Gösta Lundholm had returned to Modderfontein from Gretna in September 1919 and so the two men were working at the same factory at the same time.

Morris, as he was known, married Paulina de Wet and their daughter Disa (Francis's grandmother) was born in Modderfontein in 1921, around the same time as the birth of Alan Lundholm, on the 14th December 1921. It is probable that they were both delivered in the same hospital in the town and perhaps even by the same midwife.

Gösta and his young family stayed in a house on Main street, Modderfontein and later moved to Villa Violetta. Early in 1923, Morris and his family were offered a house 'near the Works' but Morris contracted gastric influenza which developed into bronchial pneumonia. He was 'moved into the private hospital belonging to the firm, and a specialist summoned from Johannesburg' but he died on 2nd July 1923 and was buried in 'The Firm's private cemetery at Modderfontein, on a hill-top, close to the sky.'

Disa Beveridge and Stephen Ritchie (Francis's grandparents) were married in Cape Town. Their daughter, Tertia (Francis's mother) went to St Andrews University in the 1970s. She happened to meet, at Matriculation, a girl who became her best friend and who also had connections with

Modderfontein. This girl was Julia Christie and her grandfather had been Mr Christie, the manager of Nobel's Factory a Modderfontein - the very Mr Christie who had a terrier puppy which bit Eric Olof!!

Eric Olof's full *Memoirs* and Emily Shaw's accounts of Robert Morris Beveridge are in the Lundholm File along with brochures on the Dynamite Company Museum and even a National Bank of South Africa money bag!

During the six months when Gösta was in Dusseldorf, in Germany, Agnes and her two sons had come back to Scotland and were staying in the northwest side of West Kilbride, where Agnes had rented a house near to Granny Auchencloss, Jimmy, Mary and Jeannie Auchencloss.

Eric Olof attended the village school in west Kilbride for a couple of months. This was around the time of the Great Strike of 1926.

The family spent Christmas Eve in London at Carl Olof and Mathilda's house at 33 Beulah Hill and Eric Olof remembers being given marzipan mice and a clockwork speedboat (which he still has today!).

In 1928, the family moved to the United Kingdom, travelling on the "Edinburgh Castle" from Durban. The removal was partly to ensure a good secondary education for the boys and partly so that Agnes could be near her widowed mother, who was in poor health, and her sister, Jeanie, who was a chronic invalid. The family stayed briefly with Carl Olof and Mathilda, until Gösta obtained the post of Superintendent at the I.C.I. Detonator Factory at Westquarter, and Gösta, Agnes and the boys moved to 21 Neilson Street in Falkirk.

Eric Olof recalls that there was a fire in house, during the night, "*and I remember my father and my brother and myself in a smoke-filled house filling breadbins and saucepans with water in the kitchen, and rushing through to the front room where the fire was. Meanwhile my mother had gone out to the telephone box at the foot of the road, and the headline in the newspaper in due course, The Falkirk Herald, I think it was called, said: "Falkirk Wife Gives Alarm", and this referred to my mother.*"

In 1938, when the family moved to 12 North Crescent, Ardrossan, their house was right on the seafront. There was a low sea wall and a beach, with the dramatic island of Arran always in sight, and the most wonderful sunsets.

Each summer, Gösta, Agnes and the two boys would stay at 'Carlton', in Upper Norwood, the London home of Carl Olof and Mathilda. Eric Olof remembers learning to play croquet on the croquet lawn, and a summer house.

Eric Olof goes on to describe his grandparents' house:

"The house was quite a big one, and my grandparents employed a butler and his wife, and a cook, and I think a housemaid, and also sometimes a gardener, because the grounds were fairly big, and they grew vegetables. There was a central heating system with the furnace in the cellar. The cellar was as big as the house, and I recollect that one room was given to the storage of wine. Exploring the cellars, badly lighted, was of course an excitement for my brother and myself. I think perhaps we never went down on our own, but with the butler. The meals were served with the whole family in the giant dining room. There was a hatch in the corner, with a lift going down to the kitchen, and a screen around a small table, and the butler would receive the food from the serving hatch, and bring it from the corner table, and put it round for people to eat. I have no recollection of my grandfather other than that he was always diabetic, so whatever food appeared, he could not perhaps enjoy it as much as he might, and it was weighed out for him by my grandmother, Mathilda. I think he was allowed to take a little wine, but not very much. The midday meal, and especially the evening meal, were very formal, at a big table with white table cloth and table ornaments, and in the evening, after the main courses, the white cloth would be removed and the cloth underneath, and the polished wood would have nuts and fruits and wine, to finish off the meal. In the mornings, round about 11, in an upstairs open space in the house, coffee was served to the family, and the table was a large round brass table, with folding wooden legs. I don't know its origin. The coffee was made in the kitchen from newly ground coffee. sometimes I was allowed to grind the coffee, and it was served in percolators which I have never seen since: brass globes enclosed in felt-lined metal containers. I could perhaps say a little more about the days in Carlton, in London - they were always very happy, and the weather always seemed to be good".¹⁰

Eric Olof continues:

"It was very obvious in the dining room at Carlton the Swedish roots - the two enormous oil paintings, and there were about twelve, I think, smaller pictures round the walls, high up, of personages, I believe, from the royal family of Sweden. There was always a little Swedish flag...on the sideboard, and besides that, another flag, which I think may have been a St Andrews flag, or possibly a Union Jack.

In the front garden, there was a very tall flag pole, and on certain days, a Union Jack would go up that, I don't know why, but on another occasion, the Swedish flag would go up..."¹¹

¹⁰ From 'Interviews with Eric and Alan Lundholm 2001'.

¹¹ Ibid

Eric Olof attended Falkirk High School from 1928 to 1933. He was tutored by a Mr Migkimmin who suggested to Eric Olof a career in Geology.

In 1931/32, he attended evening classes at the Stirling County Institute for Mining and obtained a First Class Certificate in Theory.

In the autumn of 1933, Eric Olof was admitted to the B.Sc. course in Geology at Glasgow University, under Sir Edward Bakey and Sir Arthur Truman, and Zoology under Sir John Graham Kerr.

There is a photograph of Eric Olof in 1935 in his great grandfather's uniform in the garden at Upper Norwood <27,88>.

Eric Olof graduated B.Sc. First Class Honours in Geology in 1937 and became Baxter demonstrator in Geology for the next three years. Part of his vacation fieldwork was spent with the Kirkland family on Newlands Farm at New Dalry, and during this time, Eric Olof thought he might like to become a Vet. His mother suggested that he might become a doctor and so in the autumn of 1937 Eric Olof was accepted into Glasgow Medical School, and was coached in Physics by Mr Curran, who later went to the USA on the Atom Bomb project.

In 1940, Eric Olof spent six weeks of his summer vacation at Glasgow University Forestry Camp at Lochgoilhead and joined the Local Defence Volunteers, doing night patrols of the nearby hills with rifle and five rounds.

Called up in August 1940, Eric Olof was posted to a Chemical Warfare Training Battalion of Royal Engineers at Barton, near Andover in Hampshire <89,90>, and three months later was transferred to Malta Barracks, Aldershot, No 20 Class, 142 Officer Cadet Training Unit, graduating in June 1941. He was posted to No 7 Boring Platoon stationed at Stretton En Le Field in Leicestershire and towards the end of 1941 went with the drivers to embark the vehicles including boring rigs and gun tractors at Newport in Wales and thence to Gourock where all personnel embarked on the troopship "Stratheden". The voyage lasted about two months, with a stop in Durban where Eric Olof was able to visit the Lesters (relatives of his uncle Torkel's wife Kathleen) and then on to Basra, via Bombay, transshipped on the "Nova Scotia".

While at Basra, Eric Olof and Ross Higgins, who was later to be his Best Man, visited to Ur of the Chaldees.

After a few weeks, Eric Olof's unit moved to Bagdad. A Detachment was sent to Kirkuk to open up the oil wells which had been cemented by the advancing Germans. The main task, however, was the opening up of wells for water supplies for the troops.

While in Bagdad, Eric Olof was able to visit the Museum of Antiquities and to see the Arch of Ctesiphon.

Having been sent briefly to Bapa Gurga, he then spent nine months at Sultanbad (Arax) in Iran, on the Trans Iranian Railway, used to convey war supplies from the Persian Gulf to Russia. He visited Teheran on army business and spent a few days in Isfahan, and was able to see Rock carvings at two sites in Iran.

His Detachment then joined company HQ at Quassassin and by arrangement with the C.O. was able to attend in the operating theatre on ward rounds, during which time he saw the very early use of Penicillin. After this, Eric Olof was moved to Abrassia near Cairo and visited Cairo Museum and the Tutenkamun exhibits which had recently returned from safe-keeping. He climbed and explored inside the Great Pyramid and also saw the Sphinx. With a fellow officer, he visited Luxor and saw the temples there and at Abyoos and Dendera and the Valleys of Tombs of Kings and of Queens.

From Quassassin, he was sent on detachment to Beit Jirja, near Gaza, in Palestine, and woke one night to find a drunk officer with a revolver in his hand in his room!

Another billet was at Haifa in an old Ack Ack gun camp on the top of Mount Carmel.

Whilst in Palestine, Eric Olof was able to visit Jerusalem a few times and the sea of Galilee. He even attended the Christmas Eve Service at Bethlehem!

However, he contracted Sandfly Fever on the journey from Bagdad to Cairo and spent some days in hospital at Nazareth.

His final posting was to the Dodecanese Island of Simi, to study the possibilities of increasing water supply - the Germans were poised on nearby Rhodes.

Then it was back to Egypt and home to Scotland on the "Python".

Further details about Dr Lundholm's Childhood in Modderfontein and his War experiences are found in his *Memoirs* in the Lundholm File.

Eric Olof returned to Glasgow University and joined in the middle of Second Year Medecine. In 1950, he qualified MB ChB and specialised in Psychiatry.

He was asked by Mr A B Kerr, Consultant Surgeon at the Western Infirmary, Glasgow and Royal Alexandria, Paisley, to be his House Surgeon in Paisley. Coincidentally, his mother, Agnes, had also been a House Doctor at the Royal Alexandria in Paisley, and Eric may have occupied the same room as did his mother before!

After six months as House Physician to Dr Gibson Graham (who had been the first physician to see Rudolf Hess after his forced landing near Paisley), Eric Olof spent three years in the Professorial unit at the

Southern General Hospital in Glasgow and the Psychoneurosis Unit at Killearn Hospital. He was Senior House Registrar, Registrar, Senior Registrar and then became Senior Registrar at Hawkhead (now Leverndale) Mental Hospital, Glasgow in 1958 for three years.

On the 21st April 1960, Eric Olof married Dorothy Vida Henning in St Bride's Church, Hyndland, Glasgow, <92>, and they honeymooned at Puerto di Pollença in Majorca.

Eric Olof and Vida had met through a mutual friend whose name was Hans Cassirer, a Lecturer in Philosophy at Glasgow University.

Eric Olof became the Psychiatrist-in-Charge of Herdmonfury Hospital in Haddington, and he and Vida lived in the Superintendent's House in Haddington. He was a Vestryman at the church in Haddington and a teacher at the Sunday School.

He studied for and took a Diploma in Psychological Medicine from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in Ireland, sitting the exams in Dublin.

Then, in 1963, he was in charge of the Psycho-Geriatric Wards at Rosslynlee Hospital, Midlothian, until he retired in 1980.

He and Vida moved from Haddington to Newlands Crescent in Liberton, Edinburgh, and then to 12 Frogston Terrace in 1967, where Eric Olof lives to the present day.

Dorothy Vida Henning was born on the 27th January 1924 at 29 Upper Mount Street, Dublin. Her parents' address was at 7 Mountain View Road, Ranelagh, Dublin.

Dorothy Vida descended from an influential county family which can be traced back to the 1500s in Dorset and in fact dates back to the Vikings in 1009.

Her father, Charles Edward Henning, was a Banker, and her mother was called Ruby May Jeffers.

Vida (as Dorothy Vida was known) attended private girls' school at Dun Laoghaire near Dublin, where she took the Cambridge Senior Certificate in 1941.

From 1943 to 1948, she was at Trinity College, Dublin, and graduated BA in 1946 with 1st Class Honours in Geography (primary), Botany and Geology. From 1945 to 1947, she had been a Student Demonstrator in Botany, and from 1947 to 1948, she was a Demonstrator in Geography and was appointed Research Assistant in the Geography Department, at Trinity College.

In 1948 she gained her M.Sc. with a Thesis in Geography, and in the October of that year she was appointed Assistant Lecturer in Geography at Glasgow University.

In 1951 she was appointed Medical Artist to the Anatomy Department of Glasgow University, having trained and taken an examination, and was probably the first holder of this post.

Vida provided teaching illustrations for students in the Dissecting Room, and illustrated articles by her Professor in *The New Scientist*.

She provided all the illustrations for “*The Nervous System*” by G.M. Wyburn (Academia Press 1960) and also for Professor Wyburn’s chapter on the Gastro-intestinal system in “Cunningham’s Text Book of Anatomy” (10th edition, OUP 1964)

In 1954 she received the Certificate of Membership of the Medical Artists of Great Britain.

Although Vida had retired professionally after her marriage, she had always kept up her interest and love of art and had attended classes in both the Glasgow and Edinburgh Colleges of Art. She provided a series of front covers to the magazine of the hospital where her husband worked. Latterly, she became interested in veil painting. A member of IMBI, she always had a very soft spot for the Medical Artists, which she had joined in 1954 and remained in until her death. She died in Edinburgh on the 9th December 1985.

Dorothy Vida Henning and Dr Eric Olof Lundholm had four children, David, Terry, Julia and Michèle.

Eric and his family can be seen in the Album <179>.

Both David and Terry were baptised in Holy Trinity Church, Haddington <92>.

David Aidan Lundholm, <176,201,203,>was born on 29th August 1961 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He graduated B.Sc. in Communication Studies from the University of Wales, and gained an MBA from the London Business School. He also spent some time at Cornell University, USA. An Insurance Managing Director, David is the Marketing and Technical Director for TRI Southern Europe and North Africa, and for Pizza Hut UK. His partner is Fionuala Lear, from Southampton and they have three children: Jessica Hope Lundholm, <181>,born on 20th August 1994 in Barcelona; Lauren Grace Lundholm, <202>,born on 9th November 1996 in Madrid and Ethan James Lundholm, born on 16th April 1998 in Madrid.

The second son of Dorothy Vida And Eric Olof is Terry Christopher Lundholm, who was born in Dundee on 25th August 1962. Terry was the Manager of the 'Hard Rock Cafe' in Edinburgh and is currently the Manager of the 'Yo Sushi' Restaurant in Edinburgh.

His first partner was Donna Boyd and their son, Joshua Sean Lundholm, was born on 3rd August 1991 in Paris.

Terry then married Joanna Gerraty on 26th June 1999, and their daughter, Tia Ray Lundholm, was born on 30th October 1999 in Edinburgh <175,182,183>.

Terry and his family live at 2 Belgrave Place, Edinburgh

The third child of Dorothy Vida and Eric Olof is Julia Rose Lundholm. Born on the 8th September 1967 in Dundee, Julia trained as a Nurse, and on the 7th March 1992 married Jonathan Johnston McPhee, who was born on the 10th January 1969 in Edinburgh, at St Hilda's Episcopal Church. Jonathan is the son of John Greig McPhee and Anne Donaldson Wilson and was educated at Cockenzie Primary School and Preston Lodge High School in East Lothian. He then attended Telford College in Edinburgh to do Mechanical Engineering. Jonathan worked with Ferranti plc from 1985 to 1999; from Forth Air Conditioning from 1999 to 2001 and with Zot Engineering from 2001 to the present day. He is a member of the Longniddry Golf Club (handicap 6) and plays rugby for Preston Lodge 1st 15 and is also a keen Hearts football fan.

Julia Rose was educated at James Gillespie's School, St Hilary's Girls School and the Edinburgh Rudolf Steiner School. She attended the South Lothian College of Nursing and Midwifery from April 1988 to November 1989 and became a State Enrolled Nurse. She then worked at the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh and from March 1992 to July 1994 attended a bridging Course at the Lothian College of Nursing and Midwifery to become a Registered General Nurse.

Julia <177,178,184,189,194,205,208> and Jonathan <184,190,209,211> have four children, all born in Edinburgh.

Luke Ellis McPhee, <185,186,204>, born on 14th December 1993 and christened on the 22nd February 1994; Sean Eric McPhee, <186,202,211>, born on 18th August 1995 and christened on the 11th February 1996; Niamh Marion McPhee, <186,189,210>, born 10th June 1997 and christened in November 1997 and Anna Vida McPhee born 26th June 2001 and christened on 31st March 2002:

<180,184,185,193,194,199,200,201,203,206,208,209>

Jonathan, Julia and their family live at 12 Frogston Terrace, Edinburgh.

The youngest child of Dorothy Vida and Eric Olof Lundholm is Michele Mary Lundholm, <177,178,180>, born on 2nd March 1968 in Edinburgh. Educated at the Rudolf Steiner School of Edinburgh from 1976 to 1986, she works as an Ambulance Care Assistant in the Scottish Ambulance Service.

Her interests include skiing, running and songwriting.

Alan Basil Auchencloss Lundholm

Alan Basil Auchencloss Lundholm is the second son of Gösta and Agnes Lundholm. He was born on the 14th December 1921 in Modderfontein and registered at Germiston, Transvaal, South Africa <71,85,87>.

Like his brother Eric Olof, he attended Falkirk High School when the family returned to Scotland. He then attended Ardrossan Academy, when the family moved since Gösta was working at Ardeer.

In 1939 Alan went to Glasgow University to read for a B.Sc, and he worked in the laboratories at Ardeer during the summer vacation of 1940/41, thus continuing the long tradition of Lundholm and Nobel.

In 1941/42, he served in Royal Navy as L/Seaman Cox'n M.Ls.

Dartmouth and took part in the St Nazaire Raid. He was with the motor gun boats in the Channel.

On the HMS *King Alfred* at Brighton for Officer Training - S/Lt RNVR - 1st Lt MGB 324.

In 1943 Alan was in Sunderland on stand by building Castle Class Corvette. In 1944 he was involved in launch work at Tobermory - B2 Escort Group and was based at Londonderry and Liverpool.

In 1945 on long leave and per "Strathsdon" to Sydney, Australia, to clear up docks. he went to Hong Kong by small aircraft carrier and was Commanding Officer Harbour Defence Motor launch No. 1080 and half Flotilla in Hong Kong. Ashore to supervise restoring the Dockyard.

In April he sailed home on a troopship and resumed his course at Glasgow University, graduating B.Sc. in 1949.

He then joined I.C.I. Nobel Bothwell Street, Glasgow and often visited Ardeer.

In 1962, Alan worked in the Blythswood Square Sales Office in Glasgow, travelling Scotland and the north of England selling and servicing 'Propafilm' - a packaging film.

On the 14th August 1965 he married Sheila Janette Macdonald at Stirling and honeymooned in Sweden.

In 1972, Alan left I.C.I. and in 1973 joined Cuthbertson Chemical Industries and W & J Leigh Paints, sharing premises in Govan.

Alan, like his brother Eric Olof, recalls his childhood visits to 'Carlton', his grandparents' house in London:

"In the big hall on the ground floor, there was underfloor heating, and at one stage in the hall a great draught of hot air would come blowing up under you, and this in those days was almost unheard of in Britain. Another thing I remember was halfway up the stairs there was an utterly terrifying statue of some sort of Manchurian person, and going upstairs at night, I was really frightened going past this..... What else about Carlton? I remember it was built on a slope and at the front it was at ground level, and at the rear there was actually a basement, and I recall that in the basement there were stores of cases and cases of ginger ale, and it was also the source of the boiler for the heating, and I discovered these cases of ginger ale, and I used to go down there and snaffle a few..... During the war, when I was on leave in London, I went to Carlton, and sadly it was empty, and the garden was derelict, and it was just very sad. After the war... my brother went there with one of his sons, and it had all been completely demolished, and I think they had built blocks of flats or something".¹²

Alan further recalls that from an upstairs back window of his grandparent's house, you could see Croydon Airport and, as children, he and his brother would watch all sorts of different aircraft. Also, you could get an interesting view of the trans-Atlantic German airships, the Graf Zeppelins, which passed overhead.

Sheilah Janette Macdonald was born on the 5th December 1934 in Trowbridge, Wiltshire and was christened by her Grandfather. She is the daughter of John Hector Nelson Macdonald L.D.S. Surgeon Dentist, born in Islington, London in 1900 and who died in Kilmarnock in 1969, who in 1933 in Swansea, Wales, married Megan Pugh Williams, a Pharmacist, born in 1910 in Pontypool and who died in Fenwick in 1988. Both were cremated at Masonhill Crematorium.

Sheilah has two sisters: Fiona Reay Macdonald MB ChB who was born in 1937 in Rotherham and Megan Pugh Macdonald (Morag), born in 1941 in Glasgow and who married W H Bryson. They have two children: Shirley Ann Bryson and William Iain Macdonald Bryson, both born in Kirkaldy.

Sheilah trained as a Teacher from 1953 to 1956 at Jordanhill Training College and taught at Craiglea Primary School in Paisley and at Oakbank Primary and Victoria Drive Secondary, in Glasgow.

¹² From 'Interviews with Eric and Alan

She was a member of the Dowanhill Lawn tennis and Badminton Club from 1956 to 1965, where Vida had also been a member. She re-started and was Captain of the Landsdowne Church Guide Company. Also a member of the Trefoil Guild in 1965, which was disbanded, and a member of the Victoria Bowling Club for 11 years.

Sheilah has a passionate interest in Genealogy and is researching her Macdonald background. She has provided many notes and photocopies and much guidance on this current project.

She and Alan live in Torrance, near Glasgow <195,198,205>.

Alan and Sheilah's son, Gavin Barr Lundholm, <177,178>, was born on the 4th August 1968 in Glasgow and christened at Torrance Parish Church on the 27th October 1968. Educated at Torrance Primary School from 1973 to 1976 and then at Drewsteignton School, Bearsden (which later became the Junior High School of Glasgow) and The High School of Glasgow from 1976 to 1986. Gavin was Captain of the Cross Country Running Team.

He attended Glasgow University from 1986 to 1989 and gained his M.A. in Film and T.V. Studies; Social and Political Philosophy and French.

He then attended Springburn College in 1992 for a course in Video and Television Sound Engineering.

Gavin then opened the Babelfish Rehearsal Studios with a friend. He has played various guitars in Core Band; Reverend Snakehips Country Messiahs (Radio Slot?) and in the tribute band for Meat loaf called Peat Loaf. He is interested in cars, music and photography.

Gavin joined Scottish Power in 1996, on the Gas side of the firm, using his Computer skills.

In 1998 he moved to Waterside with his partner, Suzanne Campbell, <196>.

Torkel Lundholm

Returning to the family of Carl Olof and Mathilda Lundholm, their third and youngest son was Torkel, who was born in Stevenston on the 19th November 1888. like his brothers, he attended the prestigious Edinburgh Academy and in 1905 became a Midshipman on HMS *Britannia*, being promoted to Sub-Lieutenant in 1908 and Lieutenant on the 22nd June 1911. He was Lieutenant on HMS *Hibernia* and HMS *Lydiard* in 1914, On the 30th May 1916, he served at the Battle of Jutland, and on the 22nd June 1919 became a Lt. Commander.

Torkel retired with the rank of Commander, a victim of the Geddes Axe in the Great Depression, with service in both World Wars.

He was known in the family as "Uncle Turkey".

On the 14th April 1917, Torkel had married Kathleen Addison, who was born on the 24th September 1886 in Herwen, South Africa, the daughter of Friend Addison and Eliza Anne Jackson.

Commander and Mrs Torkel Lundholm's addresses in South Africa were: 9 Essenlea Lodge, Puisent Road, Durban, Natal, SA and 193 Ridge Road, Durban.

Kathleen Addison had been educated at St Ann's College. Her mother was the daughter of Patrick Jackson, a Magistrate, of Stanger, and her father, Friend Addison was a Sugar Planter and Miller. He had established the first sugar mill in Natal and by 1894 had a plantation at Stanger.

Friend Addison had served with the Stanger Mounted Rifles and the Natal Border Regiment and in 1888 was Lt.Col. of the Natal Mounted Rifles, becoming their first Colonel. He fought in the Zulu War of 1878/9; in the Second Boer War of 1899 to 1902, and died in Durban on the 27th August 1924.. Friend Addison is buried at herwen in New Guelderland, Natal; Eliza Anne Jackson died at Durban on 11th February 1941. They had ten children: Friend Addison Jr. (1878-1881); Patrick Addison, born 18th July 1880 at Addington, Natal, and educated at Hilton College. Patrick served in the Boer War with the Natal Mounted Rifles, and in the First World War in the East African Campaign with the Natal Mounted Rifles and the 6th S African Infantry, as Captain.

He never married and was last reported farming at Empangeni, Zululand. He was a renowned cricketer.

Harry Addison was born on the 17th October 1881 in Addington and educated at Hilton College and then St John's, Oxford. He farmed near Nairobi and served in East Africa during the Great War. He never married and died at Nakuru in November 1918.

Jack Addison was born and died in 1883. Dick Addison was born on the 15th September 1884 at Addington and educated at Hilton College, like his brothers. In the Great War, he enlisted in the Natal Carbineers and served as a Trooper in the rebellion in South West Africa.

Kathleen Addison, born in 1886, was the eldest daughter, and married Torkel Lundholm.

Then came Dering Edward Addison who was born in 1888 but died one year later.

The second daughter was Gladys Friend Addison, who was born on the 27th February 1890 at Herwen and educated at St Anne's College.

She married William Alexander Lester who had been born on the 12th may 1879 at Kingsbridge, Devon, the son of Edward Augustus Lester MA, Vicar of Bishop's Tawton, Devon, and his wife Mary Fridzwed Lester, nee

Standish. William was educated at King William's College, Isle of Man and farmed in Zululand and later was a Sugar planter in Natal.

Gladys and William Lester had two children: Joy Diana Addison Lester, who was born in 1921 and married George Bernard Windeler. Joy served in World War Two with the Transport Section of WAAF at Camp Clairwood, Durban, and Pretoria.

George Bernard Windeler was born in 196 in Chelsea and educated at Marlborough. He enlisted in the RAF in 1940 and was in Coastal Command, flying missions in support of the Battle of the Atlantic from UK and Iceland and from Gibraltar. In 1941 he flew missions between the UK and Russian, and India and Ceylon. A Squadron Leader, he became Asst. Chief Instructor at the School of General reconnaissance.

After the War, he returned to the family business as a Wool Broker at 99 Basinghall Street, in the City. He and Joy lived at 'Ingena', Silverdale Avenue, Walton on Thames. They had three children: Caroline Peta Windeler, born in 1951; Charles Alexander Windeler born and died in 1953 and Deborah Anne Windeler born in 1955.

Gladys and William's second child was Michael Friend Lester, who was born in 1923 and who married Elizabeth Dorothy Hammar.

In 1942, he enlisted with the Natal Mounted Rifles and served with the 8th Army in North Africa and Italy. Commissioned in 1947 into the Reserve of Officers.

He qualified as a Chartered Accountant (S.A.) and married Elizabeth in 1951 at Empangeti. She was the daughter of Augustus Hammar, a Sugar Farmer of Empangeti, and Dorothy Isabel Groom, of Verulam.

They lived at Salt Rock, PO Umhlati, N Coast Natal in the 1950s and had one son, John Michael Lester, born in 1953.

The ninth child of Friend Addison and Eliza Jane Jackson was Brabazon Addison born the 29th November 1892 at Herwen and educate at Hilton college and Bedford Grammar School. He enlisted as a Trooper in the Great War in the Natal Mounted Rifles and served during the Rebellion in the Orange Free State.

He married Elspeth Pennfather, nee Van der Plank, in Virulam, Natal. Elspeth was the daughter of Walter Arthue Van der Plank of Eshowe, a Solicitor and Major in the Zululand Mounted Rifles, and the widow of a Mr Pennfather.

Elspeth and Brabazon had no family.

The tenth and youngest child of Friend and Eliza Addison was Christelle, born on 6th May 1894 and educated at St Anne's College. She married

William Edmund Cleaver in Durban, who became the Manager of the Cable and Wireless Engineering School at Porthcumno, Cornwall and was appointed OBE in 1954. Christelle and William Cleaver had two children: Anne Christell Cleaver was born in the Seychelles in 1925 and became a Ballet Dancer in London. Patrick Cleaver was born in 1929 in London and educated in Truro. An Officer REME: Lieutenant, 22nd December 1953; A/Captain 17th October 1955.

He played rugby for the Harlequins, for the Army in 1954 and for Cornwall. He married Rosalind Susan Hopper in 1956 in St James, Piccadilly. Rosalind, born in 1929, was the daughter of Lt Col J Hopper of East Bergholt.

She had been a 3rd Officer WRNS during the War.

There is a more detailed Register of the Addison Family in the File.¹³ Eric Olof Lundholm recalls visiting the Lesters en route to the Middle East when the troopship "Stratheden" stopped in Durban.

Torkel Lundholm and Kathleen Addison had twins, born the 23rd May 1918 in London <93,94,95>.

Terence Lundholm was known as 'Punch'. He joined the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment in World War Two, but transferred to RAF Pilot Officer. He was killed in a training accident on the 27th May 1942, aged 24, in a Spitfire, at Llandow Aerodrome.

He was buried at Llantwit major Cemetery, Grave 25, <96,97>.

His twin sister was Josephine, known as 'Judy'. She tragically died of a rare condition called Sclerodoma, on the 7th November 1934.

Their father, Torkel, retired a Lieutenant-Commander and lived quietly with his wife, Kathleen, at 'Forest Rain', in Sussex. He was recalled to a shore job in the Second World War and finally retired to South Africa. Torkel died in Durban on the 25th January 1959, aged 70 and Kathleen died on the 13th July 1973, aged 86.

Oscar Eugene Lundholm

We now return to the family of Olof Lundholm and Bolette Mathea Brevig, having completed the Direct Family Line from his elder brother Carl Olof.

Oscar Eugene was born on the 4th February 1852 in Stockholm. From 1868 to 1871, he studied at the Technological Institute in Stockholm and

¹³ Addison Family @ <http://ourworld.compuserve.com>

from 1875 to 1882 was a draughtsman and engine assembler at Lindahl and Runers Mechanical Workshop in Gävle.

From 1884 to 1900, Oscar Eugene was a Lecturer in Mechanics and Mechanical Engineering at the Technical Elementary School of Malmö and he became Professor of Mathematics and of Mechanical Engineering at the Royal College of Technology in Stockholm.

He was a founder of South Sweden's Steam Boiler Association and from 1895 to 1900 was the First Secretary.

In the years 1903 and 1904, he was a member of the Automobile Traffic Committee and from 1907 to 1911 was the first Editor of the Swedish Motoring Journal.

From 1910 to 1915, Oscar Eugene was the Vice Chairman of the Swedish Aeronautical Society.

His publications include the *Graphic Treatment of Turbines and Turbine Pumps*, 1895; new edition 1904, and *Combustion Engines*, 1899

Oscar Eugene married Hanna Louise Bolin on the 6th April 1885. Hanna was born in Kullen in Skåne on the 3rd March 1857. They had three children.

Oscar Eugene died on the 12th July 1934 aged 82. Hanna had died on the 2nd February 1928 aged 70.

Frida Lundholm, their first child, was born on the 22nd February 1886 but died aged three on the 4th August 1889.

Ragnar Olof Lundholm was born on the 6th December 1887. In 1909 he gained a BA Degree from the University of Stockholm and in 1911 obtained a degree in Civil Engineering from the Royal College of Technology.

He worked at ASEA in Västerås and with the Swedish State Power Corporation; he was then employed by the Swedish State Power Board in 1920, being promoted to Staff Engineer in 1927 and to Chief Staff Engineer in 1935.

In 1929, Ragnar became a Doctor of Technology and Assistant Professor in Electro-mechanical Engineering at the Royal College of Technology in Stockholm on the strength of his thesis *Das Rechnen mit Vektoren in der Elektro-Technik* 1928.

From 1946 to 1954, Ragnar was Professor of Applied Electrical Engineering at Chalmers Technical University in Gothenburg. He created an impressive high-voltage laboratory and published a number of works on electro-technological problems e.g. *A Generalised Vector Theory, for Electrical current circuits with its application to certian practical problems*,

Tekniska Meddelanden Från Kungl. Vattenfallstyrelsen. Den 15 Okt 1924.

In 1960, Ragnar was awarded an Honorary Doctorate at Trondheim in Norway and in 1961 he was awarded the Polheim Gold Medal.¹⁴

On the 27th June 1922, Ragnar married Mary Teresia Beck, born on the 20th August 1902, to Christian Frederick Beck (born the 14th March 1875) and Ellen Lendorf (born 17th May 1879). Christian Frederick Beck was an architect and artist.

Ragnar died aged 70 in 1967 and Mary died in 1998 aged 96.

Ragnar and Mary's son, Gösta Christian Lundholm, was born on the 31st July 1923. Gösta is a Lawyer in Gothenburg and Consul-General of Iceland. He is also the chairman of the Golf Club.

His wife is Mona, who was born in 1925, and they live at Särö, Gothenburg.

Gösta and Mona have a daughter, Nina Lundholm, who was born in 1958. Nina is also a lawyer, with her own firm and sharing a common office with her father in Gothenburg. She was married to Bengt Gustavsson, a chief judge at Gothenburg Court. After his death, she remarried in 2001.

The third child of Oscar Eugene Lundholm and Hanna Louise Bolin was Oskar Helge Lundholm, who was born on the 15th May 1891, in Malmö. In 1919, Helge gained his Doctorate at the University of Stockholm with his thesis, *On objective factors in art, an investigation of basic problems in the psychology of art*.

He travelled to America as one of the first scholarship researchers funded by the Sweden-America Foundation, and from 1921 to 1930 was head of the Psychological Laboratory at McLean Hospital in Waverley, Massachusetts.

Ellis Island Passenger Records¹⁵ show Helge, aged 31 and single, travelling from Copenhagen on the "*Oscar II*" and arriving in New York on the 11th September 1922. He is described as 6'2" tall with brown hair and blue eyes. His destination and place of residence was Waverley, Massachusetts.

From 1923 to 1925, Helge was the secretary of IVA's [the Swedish Academy of Engineering Science] Committee for Psychotechnology.

¹⁴ From *Svenskt biografiskt lexicon*, Vol. 24, 1982

¹⁵ www.ellisland.org

In 1923, he married Julia Christina, who was born on the 29th December 1892, and Ellis Island Passenger Records show Helge and Julia on the "*Hellig Olav*", travelling from Kristiania, Akerhus, Norway, and arriving in New York on 10th June 1924. Helge was aged 34 and Julia 31.

In 1930, Helge became Associate Professor of Psychology at Duke University in Durham, North Carolina, and was involved in the Duke Experiments which investigated extrasensory perception.

In 1931, he published *The Manic-depressive psychosis*, in 1932 *Schizophrenia*, and in 1936 *The Psychology of Belief* all Durham, NC, Duke University Press.

Oskar Helge Lundholm died, aged 64, in 1955. He and Julia had no family.

Johan Bernhard Lundholm

The seventh child of Olof Lundholm and Boletta Mathea Brevig was Johan Bernhard Lundholm, <99>, born in Stockholm, on the 12th February 1854.

His career at sea began on the 24th May 1871 when he sailed from Callao on the ship "*Japan*" and arrived nearly four months late in Rotterdam.

Bernhard began Navigation School in Stockholm on the 26th October 1871, and it was whilst studying to be a sea captain that he made the acquaintance of Gustaf Öberg, who was to play an important role in Bernhard's life. Bernhard introduced his sister, Theodolinda, to Gustaf Öberg in the late 1870s at a soiree.

In 1872, he took his examination as steamship commander and became a second mate. After a number of voyages - to Oporto, England and Ystad - he studied to be First Mate and took his examination on the 2nd June 1873. Between the years 1873 and 1877, Bernhard made a number of trips, mainly from different ports in Mälaren, and went to Port Adelaide in Australia. At one stage, his left hand was injured and the middle finger had to be amputated near the cuticle.

By the 21st July 1877, he was working as Captain of the steamship "*Nya Engsö*" plying the route between Stockholm and Mälaren.

From the Family Letters, we also know that Bernhard had taken dancing lessons and was learning the art of singing. He also put up gymnastic equipment in the chamber, which was good for Theodolinda and Henrik. His mother, Mathea, wrote in February 1878 that Bernhard had been to the countryside, "*danced and has become incredible fat*".

On the 31st March 1878, he was appointed Skipper on the "*Nya Engsö*" but had to give up a year's salary (1900 Skr) to the benefit of Captain Petersson, in order to get recommendations.

Around this time, Bernhard met Hilda Carlsson, who was a stewardess on this steamship. Theodolinda wrote that he "*is verliebt in one of the stewardesses on board*".

On the 12th February 1879, a son was born to Bernhard and stewardess Hilda Carlsson in Stockholm. He was named Bernhard and weighed 9 pounds and had a birthmark from the edge of the scalp to his nose.

His father wrote in a letter to his brother Oscar: "*It is funny that the boy is born the same day as I were [sic] 25 years ago. I trust you will destroy this letter after you have read it, Oscar. No one knows about this except you and I do not want anyone else to know about it.*"

In fact, Mathea was the only member of the family to acknowledge the boy. Bernhard had wanted Mathea and Olof to raise his son, but Hilda Carlsson managed to keep him. Mathea sent Hilda money from time to time and Bernhard did financially support his son.

Bernhard wrote to his mother, Mathea, in 1890, and asked her to pay 100Skr for his son to cover the first quarter of the year. Hilda had been ill "*so this was very convenient*", wrote Mathea.

In 1895, Bernhard Carlsson was now working in a factory "Kneipp's Malt Coffee" in England and making 48 Skr. per month, "*Good for a 16 year old boy. He is, after all, our grandchild and a handsome, strong and wealthy youth*", wrote Mathea. And in 1899, Linda Jr. wrote to her mother in Boston that "*Bernhard's son, now twenty years old, has arrived here in Stockholm on a ship for a short visit (2 weeks)*".

Apart from these letters, nothing more is known about Bernhard Carlsson, other than he worked at sea in England and Sweden.

Meanwhile, Bernhard Sr. was deciding on his career and thinking about accompanying his sister, Theodolinda, to Shanghai in the autumn of 1881 and perhaps working there with Gustaf Öberg, by now Theodolinda's fiancé.

On the 2nd March 1881, brother and sister left Sweden and arrived in Shanghai, via Gotheburg and London, and Bernhard worked for Gustaf, now his brother-in-law, as a pilot.

Between the years of 1881 and 1885, all three lived in Shanghai. Bernhard worked as First Mate on the "*Charley*" for \$50 per month in 1881; as Captain on the "*Charley*" later that year. In 1882, he was learning about the conditions in Shanghai harbour from Gustaf and wanting to be a pilot with his own boat. He was the Captain on the biggest tug boat in Shanghai, the "*Heron*", with a salary of 400Skr. per month in the June of that year.

In 1883 he worked on one of Möller's sailing ships, along the coasts and sailed to Keelung in Formosa for coal. The following year, he was going

from Formosa to Hakodate in Japan, and from Chefoo on the China coast to Vladivostok. At this time, he was planning to go with Gustaf to Tonkin in French Indochina. He wrote home that he was tired of being alone and would like to have a wife.

The year 1885 saw Bernhard supervising the construction of 5 Möller buildings in Shanghai and completing his captain's degree in Hong Kong. His Captain's License was issued by the Swedish Foreign Office on May 11th, 1885.

He was now Commander of the three masted boat, the "*Wandering Mistral*" and was loading on canons for the Chinese government, going to Nanking. By 1886, he had left the "*Wandering Mistral*" and was working as a Pilot apprentice on Yangtse River between Shanghai and Hankow. He was studying the river and making his own maps for night pilot work. At this point, he was renting a house with Carl Malte Centerwall.

He sent home his portrait in 1887 and stated that he is beginning to feel "*old with rinks*"[sic] and in a letter to his mother in 1890, he described himself as a shipowner and captain. He said that he was saving up for a trip back to Stockholm.

In 1891, he saved a ship from disaster in a typhoon. He himself had a share in the "*Lucia*" which he sold in the March of 1892. He travelled to Southampton and then made a visit to his brother Carl in Scotland, before returning home to Stockholm in April 1892 and reuniting with his parents, who thought he was "*brown skin, thinner but recognizable since 1881*". On the 8th June, Bernhard left Sweden. His next letter to Mathea was from San Francisco, where he was waiting for a boat to take him to Japan. He was feeling lonely since leaving Carl and Europe.

Back in the East, Bernhard and Möller were in Amoy (the coast of China off Formosa) and in 1893, he wrote to his mother from Foochow, north of Amoy, to tell her that all was well and that he was in command of the barque "*Sin Kolga*" on the Chinese coast.

In May 1893, Bernhard was now sailing the "*Valkyrian*" between Shanghai and Yokohama and on the 1st December 1894 finally gained his Degree as a Pilot. He now had a pilot yacht of his own: "*the fastest and most beautiful boat in Shanghai*" and went into partnership with Centerwall. During the years 1894/5 and the Sino-Japanese War, Bernhard worked as pilot and once rescued an English tea-ship in a channel full of mines. However, by 1896, Centerwall had tired of being a shipowner and the new boat was sold.

The year 1889 saw the start of Bernhard's relationship with Matsomuto Hiro, also called O'Hiro-san <100>. He had been introduced to her by the deputy mayor of a Japanese town.

In a letter home, Bernhard wrote that he had been to Hankow twice that winter and since the wages were good he had been able to afford a sailing ship with a "*house on it*" with standing room, which was sailing faster than anything around here - a centre boarder named the "*Henrietta*". He mentioned that he had been on a picnic with five Japanese ladies - success! He also wrote that he was going to take one month's vacation that summer and that he had a house in Nagasaki which he had interior designed to his own taste. He was planning to live there "*when he gets old*".

From Theodolinda's letter of 6th October 1899, we learn that Bernhard was living "*like an old munk*" [sic] in Shanghai; building ships, working as a pilot and constructing houses and sailing boats. "*Proper like an old church*", she wrote.

At that time, Bernhard's address in Shanghai was: Captain Lundholm: c/o Mustard & Co., Shanghai.

By the 1st April 1900, he had moved to 16 North Soochow Rd., Shanghai, <125,126,127>.

He had sent a Christmas card home to Stockholm in 1899 with a photograph of Hiro and himself at home in Shanghai <101>.

"Till Syster Linda från Bror Bernhard.

Rollig Jul och godt nytt år! 1899"

Around the years 1903/4 Bernhard and Hiro moved from Shanghai to Japan and to the village of Okusa, in the municipality of Tarami near Nagasaki, where Bernhard had built his villa.

There are photographs of Bernhard and Hiro and the Okusa House, <102,103,104,105,106,107,108,109,110>, along with more details about Bernhard's life on Peter Oljelund's Website¹⁶, and Peter's notes and letters, from which the above summary was taken.

There is also an Article by Brian Burke-Gaffney, entitled "*B Lundholm Matsumoto and the Okusa 'European House'*", May 2001, a copy of which, along with the correspondence between Peter Oljelund and Mr Burke-Gaffney, is in the File.

After the removal to Japan, Bernhard continued his work as a captain and pilot between Japan and China.

His sister, Theodolinda, visited him in Nagasaki in 1905. In a letter back home to Sweden, dated 27th June, she wrote: "*We left Shanghai on Saturday and arrived in Nagasaki Monday morning. Ehrhardts was onboard the ship. Bernhard was pilot. O-hiro came on a visit in Nagasaki -*

¹⁶ <http://members01.chello.se/oljelund/family.htm>

she sent her card first calling herself "Mrs Lundholm" - well, well! Diamond rings and rings of marriage. Very pretty and sweet - she took a very admonishing tone with Bernhard. We were at the Nagasaki Hotel for one day".

In 1910, Bernhard retired from active sea-life and lived quietly with Hiro in the European House.

He wrote a letter to his niece, Linda Öberg in May 1913, in which he told her that he had been living with Hiro for 24 years "*but we would never have succeeded had she not been a very unusual woman of the present day - and even if I am an unusually virtuous man. The fact is that she is superior to all women I have met and as I am a man who knows when he is well off I have also shown her that she is number one and treated her accordingly so that she is perfectly satisfied and happy....*

Hiro gives you her kindest regards and she thinks you are doing the very right thing to get married - a dig at me who does not like to get married-. Uncle.

However, three years later, in 1916, Bernhard did officially marry Hiro. He also decided to give up his Swedish nationality and become a naturalized Japanese citizen.

He became actively involved in the village life of Okusa, enjoyed duck-hunting, and donated funds to the building of a bridge over the river on the way to the European House. This bridge was named after him: "*You are cordially invited to attend the inauguration of the B. Lundholm Bridge, to be held tomorrow from 10:00 a.m. at the site of the bridge in Motogama. [Signed] Yamaguchi Yasumi, Mayor of Okusa Village, August 12, 1912*"¹⁷ [The Lundholm Bridge was removed in 1971 and replaced with a modern structure].

Sadly, in 1918, Bernhard was diagnosed with cancer of the liver at Nagasaki Medical College and on the 20th September 1918, he died at home in Okusa in Hiro's arms. He was 64 years old. His Obituaries in the local press are in the File.

Mr Burke-Gaffney states in his Article¹⁸: "*Hiro carried Bernhard's remains to Nagasaki by train and participated in a funeral service at the "Seaman's Home" in Oura, an institution which Bernhard had apparently frequented while still alive. After the funeral, Hiro had the remains cremated in the Japanese fashion and buried in the cemetery for foreigners in the Urakami*

¹⁷ From the article '*B.Lundholm Matsumoto and the Okusa "European House"*', by Brian Burke Gaffney 2001 and translated by the author.

¹⁸ Ibid p6

district north of central Nagasaki. The fine, foreign-made gravestone that she erected for her deceased husband still stands today on its original site in Sakamoto International Cemetery". <111,112>

Hiro continued to live at Okusa and in 1920, she adopted her sister Sen's daughter, Matsumoto Fuyo, who was also known as Anna, who was born on the 7th October 1903. As a child, Anna had often visited Bernhard and Hiro, and was a favourite with Bernhard.

At the time of the adoption, Anna was 17 years old and she commuted to Kwassui Women's School, Nagasaki, by train from Okusa.

After Anna's marriage, Hiro moved to No. 83 Doza-machi, (a neighbourhood of central Nagasaki) keeping the Okusa house as a second home.

The Mitsubishi Nagasaki Arms Factory purchased the house in 1942 from Hiro for a paltry sum and the house was used as a dormitory for mobilized female labourers. During the war, the family belongings were transported by train to Nagasaki, but were destroyed by the atomic bomb.

Matsumoto Hiro Lundholm was born in 1867 and died at Nagasaki on the 13th Mar 1947. She had been involved in a substantial correspondence with the Lundholms and Oljelunds, but contact was lost after the Second World War.

Hiro's ashes were buried with Bernhard's in Plot 59 of Sakamoto International Cemetery and an Inscription carved: "*Also the widow of the above, Hiro Matsumoto, who died March 13, 1947, aged 80*".

In 1951, the Okusa House became the possession of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Nagasaki Shipyard and became the "Okusa Club", used as a recreation facility for shipyard employees.

In 1978, Mitsubishi tore down the house and built a small boat house for members of the Yacht Club at the Shipyard and the elderly citizens could use the site as a field for recreation.

Hiro's adopted daughter, Anna or Matsumoto Fuyo, died in Fukuoka, on the 14th November 1987. Her ashes were also interred along with her step-parents in Sakamoto International Cemetery, with her name "Anna Matsumoto Fuyo" inscribed on the side of the gravestone by her children. Anna left a son, Hiroaki Matsumoto who lives in Fukuoka and two sons in Tokyo.

Mr Brian Burke-Gaffney described the gravestone thus: "*At the top, above Bernhard Lundholm's name, the gravestone is embellished with a carving of a globe, a fitting symbol of Bernhard Lundholm's long career on the world's oceans, of his international love-affair with Matsumoto Hiro, of his Swedish birth and Japanese nationality, and of the contributions that he made to his beloved second hometown of Okusa, Tarami-cho, Nagasaki Prefecture.*"¹⁹

Theodolinda Lundholm

Theodolinda was the eighth (and fifth surviving) child of Olof Lundholm and Bolette Mathea Brevig, and was born on the 18th April 1857. She, like the rest of her brothers and sisters, was bought up at Slottsbacken 2, in an apartment in the King's servants' house opposite Stockholm Castle. This was a large 34 roomed apartment called "Indebetouska huset", built by a French noble called In de Betou, and of which the Lundholm occupied 13 rooms.

(The Apartment was torn down in 1911).

When she was 14 years old, Theodolinda and her elder sister, Josephine, had private tuition in French and German, and the following year, she spent the summer at Hesselby farm, north of Stockholm, with the Drakenberg family. She had been sent there for health reasons; however, she enjoyed her stay with the Drakenbergs and spent future summers there. In November 1874, she wrote to her brother Oscar: "*Dear brother, when you meet me you will not recognise the tall, sallow, lanky Linda at 15 years, when you see the rosycheeked, fat, sturdy and sound 18-yearling! I have changed very much! If I were good-looking earlier, now I am BEAUTIFUL!*"²⁰ [sic]

Theodolinda (or Linda as she was called) fell in love with a young man called Theodore Anckarswärd, during her summer stays at Hesselby. Unfortunately, he had an alcohol problem, and although he was very faithful and would have liked to remain her true friend, Linda cut off the relationship.

She declared: "*No marriage. Men cannot be trusted. I want to practice a profession, I want to join the Gymnastic Central Institute (GCI) and be a physiotherapist*".

So, together with Josephine, they started at Professor P H Ling's Institute on a two year Physiotherapy course.

In the next few years, the sisters have patients at different hydros in southern Sweden, supervised by doctors.

¹⁹ Ibid, p8

²⁰ From Olof Oljelend's Notes and Summary of Theodolinda's Life

Linda had been introduced to a certain Gustaf Öberg <117>, by her brother Bernhard at a soiree. Gustaf had immediately fallen in love with her, and they had kept up a correspondence. Gustaf had, by this time, established himself economically and had a good reputation in Sweden and in China, where he was working for a shipowner, Nils Möller & Co., in Shanghai. Gustaf proposed marriage to Linda.

"Now I am engaged to be married, and guess to whom? Captain Öberg. He has a beautiful two-storey villa for his disposition and a salary of 9000 Crowns a year," wrote Linda in 1880.

After much family discussion, it was decided that Linda should accept Gustaf's proposal and offer of help, with money and tickets, for the journey, and that Linda should be accompanied on the long journey to Shanghai. The Banns for Captain Gustaf Leonard Öberg and Miss Theodolinda Lundholm were published in the Church of the Royal castle on the 14th, 20th and 27th February 1881.

Gustav Öberg was born on the 5th January 1850 in Stockholm, the son of Karl Victor Öberg, who was born on the 13th October 1820 in Lilla Edet, on the Swedish west coast. Karl was a wine trader and kept a restaurant. He died on the 22nd March 1882 in Stockholm. Gustaf's mother was called Christina Pettersson. She was born on the 16th June 1822 in Båsta, NW of Stockholm and died on the 26th November 1881, in Stockholm.

Gustaf had a brother Emanuel (Manne), a Painter and Decorator to trade, who later worked with Gustaf in Haiphong.

There were also five sisters: Gulli, Ida, Anna, Maria and Selma, who married E.Th. Klemming; a Tin-smith, and lived at 41 Gamla Kungsholmsbrogatan, Stockholm.

Ellis Island Records show that Gulli Öberg, a resident of Stockholm and aged 27 yrs, was travelling to New York on the "*Ems*" from Bremen, Germany on 20th September 1892, a Gymnast. We do not know if this was just a visit or whether Gulli was emigrating.

Gustaf left home when he was 15 years old. He later met Bernhard Lundholm at Navigation School, and this was when he had been introduced to Linda.

Gustaf had passed his Sea Captain's examination in Stockholm. He was First mate on the barque "*Hedwig*" and for many years was the commander of routes between Japan and China.

There was little contact between Gustaf and his family in Sweden. However, a letter written to him by Selma in January 1882, informed him

that his mother had died some months previously, and that although their father was still alive, their property was to be sold. Gustaf, in a reply, said that he personally did not ask for any money but he would give his share to Gulli, "*who is too young to earn her own living*".

In March 1881, Linda Lundholm, aged 24, left Sweden with her brother, Bernhard, on the long voyage to Shanghai to marry Gustav Öberg. They journeyed first to Hamburg, where they met their younger brother, Henrik, and then on to London, where they stayed at the Strand Hotel, and met Carl Olof on March 12th. Then to Liverpool, where they embarked on the tramp steamer, "*Anchises*" on the 20th March. The journey to Shanghai lasted from the 22nd March 1881 to May 17th via Port Said, Aden, Penang and Canton.

On the 18th May 1881, Bernhard and Theodolinda arrived in Shanghai; they were met, early in the morning by Gustav, with two wagons and all three went directly from the boat to the English Church in Shanghai for 9 a.m. and they were married within an hour. She described her wedding outfit to her mother Mathea: "*My blue silk-dress to which I had made a Margrete-handbag from pure silk - macramé-; my white hat lined with blue tarlatan and the yellow plume, yellow laces around the total décolletage covered with the same kind of laces, pulled through with blue silk, a pair of latticed gloves of silk and my white Vega-shawl. You see I was very elegant. From Chrys, the son of Nils Möller, I got a pair of yellow tea-roses (he was a Witness) and cornflowers from Gustaf, so I was rather pretty. Present were only we four, namely me and Gustaf, Bernhard who gave the bride away and the witness Chrys Möller.*"

From 1881 to 1885, Gustaf and Theodolinda and Bernhard all lived in Shanghai. Gustaf, at this stage, was Superintendent of ships for Nils Möller, and was very busy.

Linda described her house in Shanghai:

"*My house has 4 rooms: drawing room and dining room in 1st floor and upstairs one room for Gustaf and one for me. It is very spacious and has bathroom, toilette and with a roofed passage connected to a kitchen and two small rooms for coal, the pig in a separate little house. Between there is also a square garden where I can have my flowers. The house and rooms need dusting and cleaning and I have a lot to do by mending and sewing clothes and making a real home for us. We have a Chinese cook and he works independently but needs some supervision.*"

Unfortunately, Linda found the summer heat depressing and one day asked Gustaf to cut off her long, thick hair. She also realised that she

was pregnant, and wrote home for a medical book as she mistrusted the doctors in Shanghai.

At this point, Gustaf, who was due to take Möller's biggest sailing ship, "*Helena*", to North America and Puget Sound for a cargo of timber, invited Linda to join him, and they started their journey on the 28th June 1881 by taking a steamer to Nagasaki, to pick up the "*Helena*". Linda described her experiences in Japan:

"When in Nagasaki town we found the young Japanese women very nice and they would be very beautifully if not for the very unbecoming dress they wear, a kimono with a broad belt, which on the back of the women is made like an ugly, flat hump. When they are married, the women black their teeth which destroys their beauty". [sic]

By September, Gustaf and Linda were in America. Linda described the ship "*Helena*": *"a barque, rather big. First a spacious half deck with our easy chairs on. Down the stairs one finds to the right the cabin for the first mate and opposite side cabin of the second mate. Straight forward one finds the dining room with Gustaf's cabin on one side, the pantry on the other side. So there is an inner room with sofa, a mirror and a rather big table and a few chairs. To the right a larder and to the left a wardrobe. Further forward my room with a comfortable bed, a sofa to lie on, a cupboard and a table with my birds on. And there is a cabin for bath and toilette just aside my quarters. We have loaded provisions today and among other things caviar and French mustard and pickles, all for the sake of missis, known to have a weakness for those things."*

She also described their fishing with hook and bait, but instead of fish they caught albatrosses, a grey variety, not white. They have got thirteen so far and Linda wanted them for their fine down, Gustaf had to skin them and then they had to dry the skin and Linda used the fine down to make cushions. She wrote to her mother asking how to clean the down as it had a strong smell of musk. Linda and Gustaf enjoyed the beautiful surroundings of Burrard Inlet, Hastings Mill, where they would picnic in the clean fresh mountain air.

The voyage home to Shanghai lasted about two months, with sunshine, fair wind, blue skies and an ocean still more blue, summer and moonlight. They fished for albatrosses and dolphins and saw whales, frigate-birds, auks and the white-headed fishing eagle. They passed the Sandwich Islands and Asuncion, *"the most beautiful volcanic cone."*

Back home in Shanghai, Linda was delivered of a baby daughter, Frida, on the 14th February 1882. She could hear baby Frida crying but the Chinese doctors told her, "Let her cry; it opens up the lungs". However, Linda said that she deeply regretted following the doctors' advice, so intense was the baby's crying. Linda had several amahs to care for the

baby, and they would walk around with her, singing and comforting, but it made Linda nervous.

On the ninth day after delivery, Linda became fevered. The doctors said she had malaria and told her to stay in bed with her legs bound, which she had to do for the next four weeks.

Gustaf, meanwhile, was very busy and seldom at home. He was instructing Bernhard about the Shanghai routes. Linda, alone, was having to deal with the amahs and a different viewpoint in the upbringing of babies. The Chinese amahs said: "*That baby already belong too much savez - want you carry, carry, carry*", translated as "That baby already understands too much, she will always be carried around".

Some time later, the young family moved to No. 15 the Bund, in Shanghai. Linda sent photographs (unfortunately, lost) showing their location on a very long street following the river, with a long plantation of trees. She pointed out the big mailsteamers, English, French and Japanese and a multitude of sampans, where the Chinese live all their life, and also big hotels, merchant houses, Consulates for all the nations. That Christmas, they had a fine Christmas tree, decorated by Linda and Bernhard, with Swedish flag on top. Their guests were the Consul Lagerheim and Chrys Möller and they ate Christmas porridge (made of rice), Smörgåsbord, ham and after dinner they had wine and Swedish punch.

The next few years saw a number of changes, not least the transition from sailing ships to steamships. Gustaf, always ambitious, decided to resign from Möller's company and was looking further afield, to French Indochina, "*a rich new land with clear water, a big difference to Shanghai with its muddy waters. And Bernhard can also come down there, there is much to do for a bachelor like him*".

Gustaf at this time was also writing articles and was getting a fee of \$25 per article. He had been involved (at a distance) in a fight at a place called Bai-ninh and was shot at, but the Chinese artillery did not reach him. He was also planning to build a flat-bottomed paddlesteamer with one wheel astern, for shallow waters.

By May 1884, Linda was on her way to Haiphong, via Hong Kong. She described her new abode thus:

"In Haiphong the climate seems more tropical, the town is like a village or smaller town at home, one-storied houses and big gardens, dams, swamps and annamite-huts. There is plenty of new house-constructions and we have already reserved half of a house in construction.

Everywhere one can see areca palms and bananas, beautiful red flowers and big cactus. Buffaloes, goats, ponies and dogs and above all pigs, pigs

of all sizes... Gustaf has bought two dogs in the market where they are sold to the butchers - dogs are eaten here. It was two puppies of the special annamitic race, but very good watch-dogs... We have been at a merchant and seen "incrustations" of mother-of-pearl in dark wood, they call it "bois de fer". That is one of the industries here.

Tonkin is very rich here we have iron, silver-, copper- and gold-mines. There is plenty of rice, silk and silkworm, coffee and tea and there is much talk about railways, steamships companies, mines and so on so there will always be something to do for Gustaf and later for Bernhard when he arrives...." [Sic]

In July 1884, Gustaf, Linda and Frida journeyed by ship from Haiphong up to Hanoi. At one point they ran aground in Canal Rapide and had to stay there for 24 hours. It was during this time that Linda drew the sketches of the people there, which we can see in the File.

Linda wrote home to explain to her worried parents about the war situation: *"The papers at home always exaggerate their news. In Haiphong everything is all right, but the real fight is far away. In Haiphong the French have more than 100 wounded and the Chinese loses are estimated to be about 2.000. The Chinese are spread out in smaller bands of robbers who rob poor junks with unarmed crews.*

You know as well as we that from France will be sent 50.000 men as a reinforcements, 40.000 to China and 10.000 to us. There is plenty of telegraphic stations who can send messages in case of danger and in that case there are English steamers under English flags to take women and children off to Hong Kong. And - when the war is over, Haiphong will be a big trading centre, all Tonkin's rich products will go through Haiphong...." [sic]

Towards the end of 1884, Gustaf had bought some land and was in the process of having a two-storied house built <121>. Rather than building on contract, he supervised and controlled the building on a daily basis and paid the workers directly. He therefore got a better job done and it was said in Haiphong that a more solid house had never been built.

Gustaf had also bought 20.000 square metres of land in Haiphong which he was developing into a large dock, where he would be able to repair ships. He also built a small house for the workers there.

Other projects in which Gustaf was involved included the building of Chinese houses for Chrys Möller; the purchase of two junks from the Government to make into lighters to lease out and he was the superintendent for a fellow merchant's steam launches which he was repairing.

Linda's brother, Bernhard, had, by this time, arrived in Haiphong. However, he was dis-satisfied with life there, did not like the French and was anxious to get back to the sea and be his own boss again. Linda was having health problems and was also pregnant again and concerned about the French military doctors, whom she did not like or trust.

The French situation is becoming difficult, as Linda described: "*The French behave more and more like madmen and I begin to feel a deeper contempt for the French. Do you know they are turning down the bamboo houses? Cholera rages every year, but more severe this year because of the great amount of soldiers, who are ill fed, dressed and lodged, accommodated in miserable barracks.*"

She also described the native attitudes: "*I admire these Asians for their coldness and indifference. If one turns down their own house built on their own ground and throws all their furniture and belongings out in the street in rain and dirt as one did yesterday - silent and quietly they gather their things and go away, seeking shelter somewhere else under some bamboo-mat. Are they taken away to be beheaded, they look the same. I have seen 4 condemned to death pass by on the street and they look like ordinary people except for a special sign they carry.... Poor people, I say. Their own mandarins whips them, decapitates them and tyrannizes them - and so do the French!*" [sic]

Gustaf's businesses were prospering and in just one year, he had built up a reputation as an outstanding worker.

On the 13th October 1885, Linda was delivered of a second baby daughter, Linda Jr. The French doctor diagnosed that Linda was suffering from "l'anemie des colonies", which all Scandinavians were prone to in the hot climate and ordered extra iron for herself and the baby and in the winter a "wine-cure". Linda stayed in bed for about a month.

On the 30th January 1886, Linda and her two young children left Haiphong for a trip home to Sweden, via Hong Kong, Malta and Amsterdam on the "*Palamed*", a new ship with the same Captain Jackson who had the "*Anchises*" on her original voyage out to Shanghai in 1881. From Amsterdam, they took the Swedish ship "*Svea*", whose captain Silfversparre was an old friend of Bernhard. On May 12th, they reached Malmö and visited Oscar and Hanna there before taking the train to Stockholm.

In July of the following year, Linda planned on returning to Haiphong and Gustaf sent her money for the voyage. On August 26th 1887, she and the

children were in Marseille boarding the ship "L'Irrawaddy", bound for Shanghai.

On her return in October, she found that Gustaf had finished building their large house. There were lots of chickens, turkeys, ducks, two horses and nine servants!

"What a surprise Gustaf gave me when I came back! A big new house, the best in all Haiphong, called 'Bindau'. A big, beautiful veranda, wonderfully big rooms, decorated in oil-colours by Gustaf's brother, Manne, everything brand-new and splendid European style. And cool and fresh on this side of the river against the town. - And I find my husband sound and well fed and more energetic than ever and worth at least \$30.000, maybe the double."
[sic]

Linda also had her own motor launch called "Moustique" to transport her across the river to Haiphong.

Theodolinda, Gustaf, Frida and a servant can be seen in photograph <118>.

However, Linda's health was poor and she made plans to return once again to Sweden. By May of 1889, Linda and the children were back home in Stockholm.

On August 24th, Linda received the news that her husband, Gustaf, had disappeared and had been missing since June 19th! Linda's first thought was that he had been taken by pirates for ransom, and in order to escape all the speculations and accusations in the Press, she decided to take the children and go into the countryside, to Norrland.

Nils Lundholm wrote that *"The episode came out in the Paris papers, the Shanghai papers and the American papers, all of which were shown to my Aunt, and all had their own versions of the case. The American papers stated that my Uncle was a pirate living on robbery".*²¹

There was a note in the Swedish newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* dated April 8 1890 which said that Gustaf Öberg had disappeared on the 19th June 1889 and that he was *"now concerned as innocent together with his brother Manne of the accusations meaning they were selling weapons to Chinese pirates."* The note ended: *"It is likely that Gustaf Öberg has been murdered by pirates".*²² [sic]

In April the following year, 1890, Linda received a letter from Gustaf's brother, Emanuel (Manne), who had been accused along with Gustaf by the French authorities of selling weapons to Chinese pirates or opposition

²¹ *Foreword*, 1931, by N O Lundholm.

²² From Peter Oljelund's Summary, 2000

during the Franco-Chinese Wars 1884-85. Gustaf had been found guilty and condemned to death.

There is also some speculation that Gustaf had been arrested early in 1889 and that Linda and the children were actually forced out of Haiphong by the French. Nils Lundholm wrote: *"It should be remembered that after the Franco German in 1870 the French had an intense hatred for the Germans..... The root of my Uncle's troubles was the French hatred and jealousy of a foreigner and a supposed German. Swedes say 'Ja' which sounds very similar to the German 'Jag'. In addition, my Aunt was in the habit of obtaining British, French and German newspapers. The German ones were obtained because she admired a German caricaturist; so the ignorant French maintained that my relatives were German".*²³

Manne explained in his letter that he had been threatened with beheading, but since no evidence could be produced against him, he had been released. Gustaf was presumed dead.

As a result of these horrific events, Linda decided to take up her profession of Physiotherapy again in order to provide for her daughters and, after refreshing her knowledge and with royal recommendations from her father, she accepted a post with the Chadwick family in Boston, USA, along with her sister Josephine, also a physiotherapist.

In April 1890, she, Josephine and the two girls arrived in Scotland to stay with their brother, Carl Olof and his wife Mathilda, who had agreed to look after Linda's two daughters whilst she was in America.

Linda and Josephine sailed to New York on the "Anchoria" on the 24th April to commence their work with the Chadwicks..

Meanwhile, through the family letters, we learn that Gustaf had been condemned to death in Hanoi: *"Father [Olof] has got a letter from one man called Master Harris in Hongkong, requiring that Father shall try to get out the court proceedings in the case and Father has therefore turned to the Minister of Foreign Affairs here, but his answer was 'They will not be released!'. Harris thinks that the verdict is in the highest degree unfair and must be protested against but I do not understand the use of it would be. If Gustaf is dead it is no use anyway and if he is alive, he himself is the only one to give any information. In my eyes it is absolutely inexplicable. And Gustaf seems not to have had any lawyer to plead his cause and therefore his adversaries has had free hands to do whatever they wanted. The Minister thought that Gustaf and Linda had met, but they can easily find*

²³ Foreword, 1931, by N O Lundholm

out by checking with Boston (where she is at the moment). Linda does not hide, all her life is open and clear, and Father gave them her address in Boston. [August 1890] [sic]

Then on January 3rd 1891, we read in a family letter: "We have some news concerning Gustaf Öberg. Father had a letter from Consul Bock in Shanghai New Year's Day, that a letter had arrived from Gustaf to a consul in Nan-ning-fu that he escaped as a prisoner from natives in Tonkin and is now asking for money because he plundered of everything, he has many times been in danger to his life and has been dragged or wandered around in the woods, I do not really know which, because Father has got the Consul's letter and has been in the Ministry to show it. Consul Bock sent money December 23rd there came a telegram to us, saying: "Whampoo, December 22nd: Gustaf sends love to Linda. Bernhard agrees". We got so surprised so we did not think of writing to anybody about it, we thought it to be some mystification, but now I understand that Gustaf is free and that he and Bernhard have met".

[sic]

Gustaf had been missing from Haiphong for nearly nineteen months, from 19th June 1889 to the 3rd January 1891. He had escaped from prison in Haiphong dressed like a Chinese servant, and had travelled on foot and incognito throughout the area now called Vietnam.

Now back in Shanghai and learning that he had been sentenced to death by the French Courts in his absence, he was determined to clear his name and sent descriptions of the hardships he had endured and abstracts of the court process from the Haiphong papers to be published in the Swedish press.

In a family letter of March 5th 1891: "How he was captured or by whom we have not the slightest idea. Gustaf looked like this when he came to Shanghai after his long walking. On the bamboo you can see on one end he carried a blanket, on the other a packet of rice, his principal food during his escape."

By May 1891, we learn that Gustav, having lost everything and having to start over again, was planning to bring up a sunken ship and, if successful, would earn a couple of thousand dollars. His energy and resourcefulness knew no bounds!

The story of Gustaf's disappearance is told in full, through letters, newspaper articles, family notes and biographies²⁴, and can be found in

²⁴ By Olof Oljelund and Peter Oljelund

the Lundholm Files and the Oljelund Family Website,²⁵ along with the Indictment²⁶ and Sentence from the French Criminal Courts in Tonkin and Hanoi. There is also Gustaf's own extremely detailed Response to the said Indictment. This was contained in the 350 page Dossier which Peter Oljelund succeeded in obtaining from the Swedish Foreign Office. This is the dossier which had been denied to Olof Lundholm in Stockholm in the 1890s. Now after 110 years, the full Dossier is in the family's possession.

On the 2nd April, Gustaf published the first of 12 articles in the *Hong Kong Daily Press*, given the title of "*Alone in Kwansi*", which described what really happened and his adventures during his escape from the French authorities. Copies of these articles and transcriptions are also in the Lundholm Files.

Gustaf fought his competitors, who had been creating a monopoly concerning the shipyards and warehouses. He named what he called a "League" of two or three trading houses and at least two Tonkin newspapers. The "League" had published many articles about Gustaf in a scandal paper called "*Le Cancrelat Libre Penseur*" [The Coackroach Freethinker]. In retaliation and to clear his name, Gustaf wrote a 17 page Article, entitled *The origin and development of contraband weapons*, detailing the League's methods of operating.

He requested a "safe conduct" to appear at the French Court in Haiphong or Hanoi to defend himself. French law could only accept this if he were to give himself up and as a prisoner appeal for a new trial. Neither Gustaf nor the English Consul in Shanghai trusted the French authorities, so Gustaf could never return to Haiphong or French territory again. However, the delta around Haiphong had suffered greatly in a typhoon and Gustaf's properties and house had been destroyed, anyway.

Linda, meanwhile, travelled back to Europe in May of 1891 with her employer, old Mrs Chadwick, on the "*Cephalonia*". She was finally able to get leave the next month and travelled from Paris to Nobel House in Stevenston to see her children although, due to a mix-up over arrival times, she had to make her own way from the station up to the house. She stayed with Carl Olof and Mathilda for a month and then took Frida and Linda back with her to Sweden to spend the summer at Dalarö.

On August 26th, she wrote to her parents in Stockholm:

"Gustav wrote to me yesterday saying that he have been offered a job as a secretary in Shanghai Shipping Co. He was at first superintendent and

²⁵ <http://members01.chello.se/oljelund/family.htm>

²⁶ Translation from French by AFS

then a partnership with a Norwegian who wasn't any reliable. On top of that he is in a partnership with a swede who has just started to import iron and machines - which Gustav took an interest in. What shall I do mother? Gustav asks me to wait until he has made enough money so he can support me and our daughters again." [sic]

Gustav, after working for a time for the coal company, Schiller & Co, organised the introduction of telephones to Shanghai for L M Ericsson. He eventually became head Manager for the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company and worked there for some twenty years.

From the autumn of 1891 to early 1893, Linda continued to work for the Chadwicks in Boston and in Europe - her daughters were with her all the time.

Ellis Island Passenger Records show Mrs L Oberg, aged 35, travelling on the "*Friesland*" on the 5th October 1892 from Antwerp, Belgium to New York with her daughters Frida, aged 11 and Linda aged 7.

And then in May 1893, Theodolinda, Frida and Linda started their journey to Shanghai, by train through America to Vancouver - they saw Buffalo Bill's Circus - and then by steamship to Yokohama, Japan to be met by Gustaf. Theodolinda remained in Japan with Linda - she preferred the climate, while Gustav took Frida to Shanghai.

In September 1893, Theodolinda and Linda sailed to Shanghai in order to be with Gustaf and Frida, but only stayed until May 1894. She wrote in a letter that she and the children were always ill so she was going back to Scotland on the "*Ulysses*": "*I don't like to leave Gustav again - but duty calls and I must take care of the children*".

So in July of 1894, they were back at Ardeer and the two girls once again stayed with Carl and Mathilda <119,120,123>. During the next few years, Theodolinda was travelling back and forth between Scotland, Sweden and Boston. In 1895, they were all back in Shanghai <122,124,128>.

Four years later in 1898, Linda, aged 13 and Frida, aged 16, went to Sweden to stay with their Aunt Josephine at Karlbergsvägen 4, Stockholm.

Having lived separate lives for so long, Gustaf and Linda tried a last attempt to live together and in 1904 Theodolinda and the girls travelled out to China and were reunited with Gustaf, who was now the manager of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co. <130,131,132,133>. Once again, it did not work out and in 1906, Theodolinda moved back to Stockholm with

Linda, leaving Frida with Gustaf. This was probably the last time Gustaf and Theodolinda saw each other.

Ellis Island Passenger Records show that in 1908, Gustaf was resident in London. He travelled, aged 60, on the "*Lucania*" on 7th November from Queenstown, Cork, Munster, Ireland to New York.

A few years later, he is found on the "*Carmania*", aged 63, on the 27th October 1912, and travelling from Liverpool to New York. His place of residence was given as Shanghai, China and he was described as being 5'7" tall with a fair complexion, bald with blue eyes, born in Stockholm and had business with the Telephone Company, Shanghai, China.

Gustaf Leonard Öberg died on the 6th August 1920 and was buried in Bubbling Wells Cemetery in Shanghai.

One of his sisters wrote in 1925 in a letter addressed to the Swedish Foreign Office that she had only recently heard about her brother's death.

The Obituaries in the Shanghai Press also mention that "*Of a retiring disposition, Captain Oberg took no very prominent part in public affairs, but he was an esteemed member of most of the clubs and a prominent Mason, being Past Master of the Cosmopolitan Lodge.*" [7.8.1920]

Gustaf had left half of his fortune to Linda and the girls, about 200.000 SEK (about £150.000 to £200.000). The other half was given to a Lilian Gaywood (a colleague and friend at the Telephone Company) and as Theodolinda herself wrote: "*Gustav was not that funny to live with and if she has managed to cope with him all these years she is absolutely worth every penny of it*".

Gustaf's Last Will and Testament is in the Lundholm File.

Theodolinda <129>, lived in an apartment in Stockholm at Malmskillnadsgatan 41. She then moved to Nykvarn outside Södertälje where she was living in 1925 and finally she retired to the Bethaniahemmet in Stocksund <134,135,137>.

Theodolinda Lundholm died on the 9th November 1939 and was buried in the Lundholm Family Grave at Norra Begravningsplatsen outside Stockholm, where Olof, Mathea, Helfrid, Josephine, Henrik and Oskar were already buried, <233>.

Frida Öberg

The eldest daughter of Theodolinda Lundholm and Captain Gustaf Öberg, Frida <118>, was born on the 14th February 1882 and spent most of her childhood travelling between Shanghai, Haiphong, Sweden, Scotland and Boston, USA. She and her sister Linda appear on the 1891 Scottish Census, when they were staying with Carl Olof and Mathilda at Nobel House in Stevenston and there are photographs of their next long stay in in 1894 in Scotland <119,120>, and of their time in Shanhai in 1895 <122,123,124>.

On her final visit to China with her mother and sister in 1904, Frida stayed on in Shanghai with her father, eventually returning to Sweden in 1905 via Japan, when she visited her uncle Bernhard and Hiro Matsumoto in Okusa.

Frida received an equal share of her father's fortune, when her mother Linda died. She collected and saved many valuable objects from her parents' travels. She worked in Östhammar in a telegraph station. Frida married Sigurd Hjertstedt (1884-1966), a lawyer in 1916 and their son, Eric Hjertstedt was born on the 28th May 1917, <134,135>. Frida died on the 23rd April 1962.

Eric Hjertstedt, a Marine Engineer) married Linnéa Jansson (born on the 1st June 1920 and died in 1998) and they had four children: Tom Hjertstedt born in 1938; Eva born on the 5th July 1947; Goran born in 1950 and Lars who was born in 1956, <229>.

Peter Oljelund writes²⁷ that it was thanks to Frida's collection of the mementoes from her parent's lives that "*Erik Hjetstdt's home is like a museum today, full of China objects from the family's life in Shanghai and Haiphong. He has Gustav's mandarin clothes and other chinese dresses which I have on photos from 1867 weared by Theodolinda and her daughters - he has furnitures and mirrors from the Lundholm home at Slottsbacken. Among these objects a magnificent table with intarsia of seaturtles shelves*" [sic, shells]

Linda Öberg

Linda, the youngest daughter of Theodolinda and Gustaf Öberg, was born on the 13th October 1885, and like her sister, Frida, spent her childhood travelling. She graduated in 1905 and married Gustaf Ruckman (born in 1883) and a Musician, in 1909. They divorced some time later.

²⁷ Summary 2000, Peter Oljelund

She had a couple of years' practice as a special school teacher from 1916 to 1919 in her mother's apartment "Linda Obergs förenklade skolkurser" at Malmskillnadsgatan 41. She published a book about her summer experiences in Dalarna where Theodolinda had bought a summer house. Linda also received her equal share of her father's fortune but she "*spent a lot, sold many family items and did a lot of misfortuned speculations*"²⁸ [sic]

Linda <136,137>, was betrothed to Lars Ivan Oljelund, <138> who was born on the 30th April 1892, but they never married and separated in 1935.

Their son, Olof Oljelund, was born in 1919 and their daughter, Thea, was born in 1921, <142,143>.

Linda and Ivan spent much time in Sorrento, in Italy <139>

Ivan Oljelund's grandfather, Johan August Oljelund, was born on the 28th July 1839 at Borgå in Finland and died on the 13th August 1876 in Uppsala.

At the age of 20, he moved to Sweden for first time and lived in Stockholm for 3 years. He returned to Helsinki for 5 years and then at the age of 28 he settled in Uppsala, Sweden and worked as a Confectioner.

Johan married Sofia Margareta Hogman who was born on 22nd December 1842 in Stockholm and died on the 27th October 1905 in Uppsala.

Johan and Sofia married in 1867 and they had four children, two of which reached maturity: Ferdinand and Bernhard. After Johan's death, Sofia supported the family by working as a Hatter.

Their eldest son was Ferdinand Oljelund who was born on the 27th October 1869 in Uppsala. He died of TB on the 3rd July 1902 in Stockholm.

Ferdinand's occupation was as a Typographer and he lived and worked at Kungsholmen in Stockholm.

Ferdinand was married to Ida Larsson, who was born on the 27th December 1882 at Nyhammar and died on the 17th January 1949 in Eskilstuna.

When Ferdinand died of TB, Ida moved to Eskilstuna with Greta, her youngest child. Her 2 sons, Ivan and Stefan were sent to foster parents in Småland.

The eldest son, Ivan Oljelund, was born on the 30th April 1892 in Sala (west of Uppsala) and died on the 25th July 1978 in Stockholm.

As a child, he was sent to a foster family, a farmer in Lerglo from 1903 to 1908.

As a young man he joined the Young Socialist movement and worked as an agitator and writer. His first collection of articles appeared in 1915, entitled

²⁸ Ibid

Skärseld [purgatory, ordeal]. In 1916 to 1918, he was editor of the political journal *Brand* [fire].

He was engaged to Linda Öberg and they had two children: Olof and Thea. In 1916 he was accused of treason after having participated in a debate at a congress about the general strike as a means to stop a possible mobilisation. He was sentenced to 13 months and was imprisoned at Långholmen jail in Stockholm. He called this period his 'university' as it changed his way of thinking. He turned against the political circles he had once belonged to and became conservative in outlook; he was very much influenced in his religious views by Martin Luther.

His biography and a summary of his writings, including some autobiographies, translated into English by Mr Olof Oljelund, his son, are in the Lundholm File, <140,145>.

Stefan Oljelund, the second son of Ferdinand and Ida, was born on the 6th September 1893 in Sala and died on the 4th July 1971 in Goteborg. In 1903, after the death of his father, he was sent to a foster family - a fisherman on Island of Grindö, near to his brother Ivan. Grindö is an island near the coast.

In 1908, both brothers returned to Eskilstuna, where Stefan worked as a knifsmith. In 1918, he was employed by the daily newspaper *Floket* and then he moved to Goteborg to work with *Ny Tid*, a social democratic daily, until he died in 1971.

Stefan was actively involved in social welfare development in Goteborg, mainly for children and became a well-known local politician and publicist on social and labour market issues.

He married Néa (Linnéa) Ohlsson in 1926 and they had 2 sons: Hans and Anders.

Néa was born on the 6th June 1898 and died on the 15th August 1990. She had previously been married to ? Samuelsson and had 1 son by him.

Hans Oljelund, born on the 28th January 1933 had three children: Charlotta, born the 9th September 1960; Pernilla (a feature journalist) born the 9th October 1962 and Ivan, born the 26th March 1976.

Ivan Oljelund, in turn, has three children: Robin, Saskia and Andrea.

Stefan and Néa's second son was Anders Oljelund, born on the 12th December 1940, is an Ambassador to NATO and WEU in the Swedish Foreign Office. He is married to Karin, born on the 25th November 1945, who is a Vicar and they have three children: Malin, born on the 30th

August 1968; Mattias, born on the 9th August 1970 and Johannes, born on the 8th December 1974.

The third child of Ferdinand and Ida Oljelund was Greta, who was born on the 20th May 1897 and died on the 1st December 1959.

In 1902, she moved with her mother, Ida, to Eskilstuna, where she later married David Eriksson, a Painter. Their son, Lars-David Eriksson, was born on the 30th January 1929.

The younger son of Johan August Oljelund and Sofia Hogman was Bernhard Oljelund, born on the 19th November 1872 and who died on the 23rd March 1940. He was married to Caroline and they lived in Gävle.

Olof Oljelund

We now return to the family of Linda Öberg and Ivan Oljelund.

Their eldest child, Olof Oljelund, was born in Stockholm on the 29th November 1919,²⁹ <141,142,143>.

Olof lived in Stocksund as a child and spent the summers in Bressanone, Italy and in Sorrento. He made a journey on bicycle in the summer of 1939 through Nazi Germany.

He studied to be a doctor and specialized in Anaesthetics.

Olof was married in 1950 to Margareta Gyllenhak, who was born in 1921, and they had 3 sons. Margaret's father had a leather firm.

Olof and Margareta later were divorced.

He was also divorced from his second wife, Margareta, who was born in 1934. His third marriage was to Barbara Stenvall, 1945-1978, who died of cancer.

Olof presently lives in Bohus. Much of the present material and information for this Lundholm History is thanks to Olof, and thanks are especially due to him for the amazing amount of work involved in compiling the dossiers on Gustaf Öberg, and for the information on Bengt Lundholm. For the past three years Olof, along with Peter Oljelund and his family, has visited the Lundholm relatives in Scotland: <187,188,191,197>.

Olof's three sons to Margareta Gyllenhak are Bjorn Oljelund, a Policeman, who was born on the 19th March 1950 and who is married to Monika, <228>, born in 1958, with a son Samuel who was born in the year 2000; Mats Oljelund, <223>, a Teacher, who was born in 1953 and is married to

²⁹ Profile of Olof Oljelund @ <http://w1.868.telia.com>

Maria, <224>, born in 1956. Mats and Maria have three children: Olof, <225>, born in 1985; David <227>, in 1987 and Matilda <226,227>, in 1990.

Olof and Margareta's third son is Ola Oljelund, born in 1958, an Anaesthetist, married to Lotta, born in 1962. Their family consists of Nina, born in 1995 and Albin, born in 1999: <230,231>.

Thea Oljelund

Linda Öberg and Ivan Oljelund's second child was Thea Oljelund, born on the 6th August 1921,³⁰ <141,142,143,144>. She was brought up in Stocksund and, like her brother, Olof, spent many summers with her parents in Sorrento in Italy.

She left Stocksund aged 16 for England to live with relatives, and trained as a Ladies' Hairdresser. She married Martin Kronlund, born on the 10th April 1916, an Officer, and had two children: Lars Gunnar Kronlund and Monika Cristina Kronlund.

Thea and Martin were later divorced.

Thea became interested in journalism in the 1940s and was employed by the weekly magazine *Året Runt* in 1949. She examined at JH shortly afterwards. She continued to work at *Året Runt* until 1986 when she retired, but has continued to freelance as a journalist, columnist and author. She even interviewed the actor Roger Moore in 1966! <147>. She has written over 60 childrens' books; 1 novel "*Linda*" (1956), which recounts the life of her grandmother Theodolinda, <146>; books on parapsychology and several detective stories e.g. "*Kvinna Forsvunnen*" in 1983.

Thea did not get along very well with her mother, Linda, as she explained to Peter Oljelund:³¹

"...when she [Linda] had spent her mothers legacy - she blamed it on me and told the relatives in England that I had spent it all. - Frida went up to Östersund where I lived and asked if this was true and of course it wasn't. Frida promised that she would write and tell them that it was not like that" [sic]

In a letter to Dr E O Lundholm, Thea writes of her experiences with the Swedish Royal family:

"The "socialdemokrater" (do not know the English name) have always had a programme to cut off the king and the royal house. But they dare not to touch our king and queen and the royal family. We all love them.

³⁰ Profile of Thea Oljelund @ <http://w1.868.telia.com>

³¹ *Summary* 2000, by Peter Oljelund

In my job before I have followed Gustav VI Adolf and his grandson Carl XVI Gustaf and Queen Louise and Queen Silvia, and they are very kind and fine people.

Once when I followed Carl Gustaf and Silvia in Finland, they have a programme from early morning to late afternoon, about 14-15 hours a day.

I asked the king if he had heard about [the] 8 hours working day?

All in Sweden have 6 or 8 hour working day.

He said no! I ask him if he could rest after such a heavy programme?

He said No. I ask him if not all the kings could have a community (I do not know if it [is] the word) and also have 8 hour workday. He said:

We are so few kings now so it will not work out.

I hope you understand the conversation? He has humour."

[sic]

Thea now lives in Ludvika, Dalecarlia, in the middle of Sweden and corresponds regularly with her relatives in Scotland, taking a great interest in the family history <154,155,156,157,158>.

Thea and Martin Kronlund's eldest son is Lars Gunnar Kronlund, known as Lasse,<154,155>, who was born on the 27th February 1942. His first marriage was to Ingrid Edsted, who was born in 1939. They had three children: Anna Kronlund, born in 1965; Magnus Kronlund, born in 1967 and Olle Kronlund, born in 1970, who is married to Sofia, and has two children: Kasper, born in 1998 and Tea, who was born in 2001.

Lars and Ingrid were divorced, and Lars remarried to Birgitta, who was born in 1945.

Thea and Martin's daughter is Monika Christina Kronlund, who was born on the 14th February 1944, <148>.

After Thea and Martin Kronlund were divorced , Thea was involved with Sven Ivar Svensson (born in 1919); Peter Nord (born in 1914) and with Lars Nenander (born in 1934).

Peter Oljelund

Lars and Thea's son is Peter Oljelund, who was born on the 14th July 1960 and photographs <148,149,150,151,152,153> show Peter as a boy with various members of the family.

Peter, <212,213>, works in the Museum and Archives in Stockholm and has done extensive research on the Lundholm family, and associated families, and was instrumental in discovering and making contact with

the Scottish and Mexican branches of the family. It is thanks to him that so much information is now available, and especially all the materials concerning Gustaf Öberg's adventures, Bernhard Lundholm's life in Japan and the wonderful website he has constructed on the family. He keeps up a regular correspondence with the family members and for the past three years has visited the Scottish Lundholm branch, with which he had re-established contact - the first time since 1937, <187,188,190,192,203>.

Peter's first marriage to Lotta Fornberg (born in 1963) ended in divorce. On the 30th January 1993, he married Christine Petersson, <190,220,222>, who was born on the 11th June 1965, the daughter of Hans Petersson and Karin Hammalund. Peter and Christine's son is Jason Oljelund, who was born in 1998, <216,217,219,220,221,222>. They live in the suburb of Hasselby, just outside Stockholm <214,215>. Peter's half-sister is Yvonne Nenander, daughter of Lars Nenander, <218>.

Gustaf Henrik Lundholm

And so we come to the ninth child of Olof Lundholm and Bolette Mathea Brevig. Gustaf Henrik Lundholm was born on the 5th February 1861 in Stockholm.³²

A lazy boy at first, he had to study extra every year to pass, but enjoyed his schoolwork when he attended the Commercialinstitute. He worked part-time with a shopkeeper, named Boman. Unfortunately, at the age of 19, he fell ill and had to take time off to go and live with his family in countryside. However, Mr Boman, satisfied with his work, gave him a good leaving certificate, a bonus of 300Skr and a letter of recommendation to a Commercial Institute in Rostock, Germany.

After his course in Rostock, Henrik travelled to Paris and obtained a position with a Mr Brinkman, but with a very low salary. His father had to give him extra financial support.

We then find Henrik in Glasgow, where he was working with Griscotti, Fleming & Co. He had visited his brother Carl Olof and Mathilda in Scotland and they wrote to tell his mother, Mathea, about his visit (Henrik was a poor correspondent). Mathea wrote back to say that Henrik communicated only when he needed money, otherwise he was silent! She would have to make that remark often in the future.³³

However, on March 30th, 1884, Henrik does write a letter home to say that Griscotti had arranged a post for him for in Buenos Aires. His parents

³² From *A Short Summary of Henrc Lundholm's life from the letters*, by Olof Oljelund.

³³ Ibid

gave him a letter of credit for 500Skr to help him out, and Henrik started his employment with the firm Agar Cross & Co., in Buenos Aires, for a salary of \$70 per month. He had sailed from Hamburg on the 1st October 1884.

Eight months of silence and then Henrik wrote home in January 1888 that he was engaged to be married to Agnes Keil and sends a photograph of the Keil family. He also mentioned that Agnes's brother, Luis Keil, was coming for a visit to Sweden.

However, Agnes had got a lung disease and the doctors recommended that she move from Buenos Aires to the mountains, which made it very difficult for the couple to see each other, as Henrik could not leave his work.

On the 20th July 1889, he married Agnes Carolina Ernestine Keil, from Buenos Aires, who was born on the 26th June 1868 <159,160>.

Tragically, Agnes died of TB two years later on the 10th June 1891. They had no family.

The company that Henrik worked for owned a lot of land in South America and Henrik travelled a lot.

After working for Agar Cross, he joined a company called Shaw Miller & Casella until 1893, when he left "for a better job". His letters reveal that he was earning \$8000 steady salary and was called 'Gustavo'.

In 1894, he caught a severe influenza and on top of that typhoid fever with the complication of a thrombosis in the legs. He had to stay in bed for nearly a year with a table over his legs in order to carry on the Company correspondence.

He recovered. Olof Oljelund describes him as "*a big robust man and ..well gifted as a bass-singer*".³⁴

In 1897, Henrik is described as a "Banker in Buenos Aires". He had made a trip to Scotland to visit Carl Olof and together the two brothers made a visit to Stockholm. Their father, Olof, had passed away on March 8th of that year, and their mother, Mathea, was ill. Before he returned to Buenos Aires, Henrik made out the estate inventory.

In a letter from Linda, we learn that Henrik's address in 1901 was: Calle Sucre 3036, Belgrano, Argentina.

Some time later, the family learnt that Henrik was engaged to be married to a rich widow, called Emilie Shaw, fourteen years his junior.

Emilie Mackenzie Shaw was born on the 3rd February 1871 in Liverpool, the daughter of William Johnson Shaw and Harriet Shaw, formerly Griffiths.

³⁴ Ibid

[An interesting aside is yet another name connection, of which there have been many during the compilation of this research. The young researcher who helped with this project is also named Emily Shaw; her boyfriend is Francis Griffiths!]

Emily had been previously married to Frederick William Hoette, who was born on the 9th August 1860, in England. They had a daughter called Frederica Wilhelmina Hoette (Frida?), who was born on the 9th June 1894, in Buenos Aires, and who died in 1971 in Fort Worth, Texas, USA.

We do not know when or where Henrik and Emilie got married, but Emilie was issued with a Swedish passport, by the Royal Swedish Legation in Mexico City, in October 1951, which states her Date of Birth as 3 Feb 1878 and her name as Emily Mackenzie Lundholm, nee Shaw <161>. In 1925, Emily arrived in Mexico through the port of Veracruz and she lived in a large house called, "The Bunker", situated at Parque san Andres, Churubusco in Mexico City <162,163,164>.

She became the Head of the Christian Science Church in Mexico City. Emily's daughter, Frida, was 6 or 7 years old when Emilie met Henrik Lundholm. She probably lived and grew up with them.

Frida married Charles Howell Inniss, (Harry) born on the 2nd September 1884 in Barbados, British West Indies and who died on the 3rd December 1924 in Mexico City. They had two children, Harriet and Henry.

In a letter, dated London, 22nd December 1924. Henrik wrote to his brother Oscar:

"From Mexico I have just got the information from Emy that Harry Inniss, Fridas husband passed away in the beginning of this month. He was sick for a long time, a stone in the kidney and other things and upon that the height, which also chased me away. My mother in law is relatively well, considering her age, 87 years, and so is Emy, Frida and the two "small children" [sic]

After Charles (Harry) died, Frida went to live with her mother Emilie Mackenzie Shaw Lundholm in "The Bunker", with her two children.

An application for a visa to enter the US in 1942 states that her name was: Frederica Wilhelmina Lundholm Inniss. Was she adopted by Gustav Henrik Lundholm?

Henrik, Emily and Frida travelled a great deal.

Ellis Island Passenger Records, for example, that on the 9th August 1917, Gustav H Lundholm, aged 56, was on *The United States*, travelling from Kristiania, Akerhus, Norway to New York. In the same year, Frederica Wilhelmina H Lundholm, aged 24, was travelling on *The St Louis* from

Liverpool to New York on the 9th May 1917. Her final destination was to her cousin, Mrs H Fossett-Smith, 'Claronhurst', Bernardville, New Jersey. Frederica (Frida) is described as being Norwegian [perhaps a reference to her father's nationality?] and was born in Buenos Aires, Argentina. She was 5'10" tall with a medium complexion, brown hair and eyes.

Emily MacKenzie Lundholm travelled on the 19th May 1922 on *The Aquitania* from Southampton to New York. Aged 47, her ethnicity is both English and Swedish. Her destination was to 'Claronhurst' in Bernardville, New Jersey and she was going to meet her friend, William Rathvon, for a stay of six weeks. She was described as being born in Liverpool, 5'8" tall with a dark complexion, brown hair and eyes.

Henrik's letter of 1924 also reveals that, after a life of travelling, his thoughts were now returning to his Swedish home:

"When one like me is on the move round the world, one finally doesn't know where 'home' is, but at last my thoughts are returning to Stockholm and to the memory of our Christmas times at the old home near the Royal Castle, when Christmas arrives.

If I had any boys I would dissuade them from going abroad, because then you never get any peace and satisfaction. Just look at me. Now I long for Stockholm, for B.A. where many of my friends live and of course also to Mexico. And when I am in Stockholm I wish I could travel again. And all those wishes and longings cannot be satisfied.

Last Christmas I was in Havanna on my way to Mexico; now I am here [London], and next Christmas 'Quien sabe?' as the Spaniard says."

From the letter, we learn that Henrik had managed to see Torkel and his family and Helge and Julia. He was staying with Carl Olof in London at the time.

The next year, in a letter from Carl Olof and Mathilda to Oscar, dated the 3rd August, we are told that Henrik was ill:

"Now to Henrik. It is a sad chapter. We have just heard that Linda has arranged to get him to Stockholm and that he is to be removed there tomorrow. But Emy is on her way to Sweden and will arrive to Gothenburg on the 10th inst. per S.S. Stockholm direct from New York. M. has written to Mrs Hagg in Gothenburg and to telegraph to Josephine when as to the time of arrival at Stockholm Central Station, where I hope you may be able to meet her and help her to get a Hotele or in whatever other way she may want assistance. Whether she has any money or not, I do not know. But Linda and I have arranged to share the expenses of Henrik's Keep between us two and in this we have to include any expense caused by Emys presence, so that if you communicate with Linda, she will advance whatever may be necessary from funds already in her possession....."

A few days later, Henrik died, on the 20th August 1925, at Stockholm's Sjukhem. He died of syphilis (lues cerebri and aortitis leutica), a great shock to the family, and had been treated at first at the Ersta Sjukhus in Stockholm. The hospital reports and charts are in the Lundholm File. Henrik was buried in the Lundholm family Grave at Norra Begavningsplatsen, Solna <233>.

Emily kept up contact with the Lundholm family and she and Frida visited Carl and Mathilda in London in the 1930s, <42>.

Emily died on the 3rd February 1953, in her house 'The Bunker'. The newspaper announcement states that she was the widow of G. Henry Lundholm.

It is thanks to the efforts of Peter Oljelund who, through the Internet, was able to locate and contact the present-day members of the Mexican branch of the family, that we now have more information about this side of the family <165>.

Frida (Emily Shaw's daughter) and Charles (Harry) Inniss had two children, Harriet and Henry.

Harriet (Happy) Griffith Inniss was born on the 7th May 1918 and died late 1975/early 1976.

She married Edward Bell of Mexico City, a Professor of Languages. They had no family and lived in Fort Worth, Texas.

Harriett met Karin Lundholm and there is a record of a letter sent by her to Karin in 1973. She also met Eric Olof and Alan Lundholm.

Harriet willed everything to the Boy Scouts of America.

Frida and Harry's son was called Henry Charles Francis Lundholm Inniss. He was born on the 29th August 1922 in Mexico City and was sent to England to study. He graduated as Valedictorian from the American School in Mexico City in 1938 and then studied at Principia College, US. He volunteered for British Armed Forces in WW2 and trained as an RAF Pilot from October 1941 to 1943, graduating 2nd place.

In 1944, he completed his Captaincy course ; Medium Bomber Conversion training; Heavy Bomber Conversion, and on June 14th 1944, he entered the War <167>.

Henry Inniss flew 54 bombing missions as Flight Lieutenant in 61st Squadron of Pathfinder Force of the RAF. He was twice awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

After the War, he returned to Mexico and worked for the Mexican airline company, Mexicana de Aviacion as an Instructor and then as Captain.

On the 28th March 1948, Henry Inniss married Anne Hartshorne Bryan, who was born on the 8th January 1927 in New York, and they had three children <166,168>.

Frances Anne Inniss Hartshorne (Bonnie) was born on the 17th September 1949, and married a Mexican, Sg. Fernandez. She lives in Playa del Carmen, Quintana Roo, Mexico, a small town on Yucatan Peninsula in the Mexican Caribbean and works as a Property Manager for Condos & Villas Xaman-Ha. Her son, Luis Carlos Fernandez Inniss, lives in Caracas, Venezuela and her daughter, Janina Fernandez Inniss, lives with her mother, Bonnie, in Playa del Carmen, with her daughters Alejandra and Carolina. Janina was divorced in 2001.

The second child of Henry Inniss and Anne Hartshorne Bryan is Margaret Emily Inniss Hartshorne (Megs), who was born on the 26th December 1951 in Mexico City. She had a few years of schooling in Toronto, Canada, but otherwise was educated in Mexico City. She is married to Alfredo Suarez, <169>, a Developer, who runs the Polyforum Siqueiros, an Art Centre that holds the world's largest mural, entitled "La Marcha de la Humanidad", by David Alfaro Siqueiros.

Megs and Alfredo have four children: Andres Suarez, <170>; Esteban Suarez, <171>; Sebastian Suarez, <172> and Ana Raquel Suarez, <173>. Henry and Anne's third child is Henry Charles Inniss Hartshorne (Harry), who was born on the 16th September 1957 and now lives in Texas, USA. Anne Hartshorne died on the 26th November 1966, aged 39, and Henry C F Lundholm Inniss died on the 9th December 1984 in Mexico City.

This brings up to date and concludes the present information on and story of the Lundholm Family, which descends from Måns Jönsson and Hanna Hansdotter of Bonderup, in the parish of Lund and county of Malmöhus/Skäne in southern Sweden.

Numbers indicated <> refer to photographs in the Album.

Compiled and written by AF Shaw for Dr E O Lundholm
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