

*Affect amikelp**John*

BORIS HAGELIN

Zug, Sept. 23.1963.

Dear Elizebeth and Bill:

It was a chock for us to learn, from Sture that Bill felt run down again, and that you had to return to Washington.

I was back in Zug two days ago, and I found at home your very kind letters, and also the nice photos, for which I want to thank you most cordially.

On my arrival I also found that I have to be in Menton before the end of this month, in order to be able to sign a contract for the apartment, so I feel a little topsy-turvy. Annie will arrive tomorrow morning, and we shall have to get our next plans in order as soon as possible.

To-day I will try to give you some answers to "Queries to be clarified", the rest will have to come later.

1. There were no French Huguenot ancestors. I learnt just before leaving Sweden that my genealogical cousin, five times removed, had come to the beginning of the line. Our family name was originally Hagelind: Grovelinden, or the linden in the grove. This was a soldier's name, given by the Govmnt to the soldier, who lived at a certain assigned croft. Our ancestor was the fourth soldier to get this name, as the three preceding had fallen in the wars. - The d was later dropped, as it was easier to pronounce Hagelin than Hagelind, it is believed.

2. My father's belief that his grandfather had taken the name on becoming sheriff was not correct, he had evidently been misinformed.

3. My father died on March 4, 1955. He was born on Sept. 28, 1860.

4. My father attended the Techn. University in Stockholm from 1883 to 1885.

5. My sisters name was Anna Emilia Karolina. Born 1887, died 1940. She was married, no children. It was an unhappy marriage for her.

6. My sister had her schooling in Stockholm, and lived with a family Setterlund. The head of the family was a principal of a public school in Stockholm, and my father had lived there when he was in Stockholm 1883-85. My sister ent to a well known private school. I suppose that my father had planned the same schooling for me, as I was placed with the Setterlunds, and was sent to my sister's school. I did not get much learning during that school year, as I had diptheria during the fall term and scarlet fever during the spring term, with chicken pox thrown in, during the Xmas holidays. I do not know, why my father took me back to Russia and put me into a Russian school. But the reason for bringing me back to Sweden in 1904 was the heavy unrest in Russia - the first revolution flared out in 1905.

Now with regard to my feelings: There was very little family life at home. My father was extremely busy, and often away from home, and my mother was ^{was} very nervous, so I did not miss home very much. When I came to the Swedish school in 1904 I had a rather hard time: I was considered a Russian, the Russo-Japanese war was on, with the Swedish sympathies on the Japanese side, and there were also a number of Finnish boys in the school, who took out their anti-Russian feeling on me. I feel sure that if I had been permitted to grow up in a good, normal family, I would not have experienced ^{all} my nervous breakdowns.

7. I went in 1921 to work with the S.O./N.J./. This company had just made a deal with the Nobel family, /bought 50% of their stock in the Nobel Brothers Petroleum Production Company/, and it was then expected that Russia would soon be opened up again for foreign investment and work.

8. Re the Nobel family. The first Nobel in Russia, Immanuel the younger, had four sons: Robert, Ludwig, Emil and Alfred. Immanuel returned to Sweden, when his affairs went bad, and took his sons Emil and Alfred along. Emil was blown up in a nitroglycerine explosion, and of Alfred's financial successes you know. Robert started the oil business in about 1875, and this was organized into a stock company in 1879 /the same year that my father came to Baku, to them./ Ludwig, Alfred and a col. Bilderling, a Russian officer, became the main stockholders. Robert retired, and returned to Sweden - he could not subordinate himself.

Ludwig became the driving force in the company, - he was an unusual man, highly gifted, energetic and very human. When he died in 1888 his son Emanuel took over.

9. I dont know who Justin Nobel was. Where did you get this name from?

10. All industries in Russia were nationalized after the Bolshevik revolution. This happened for the oil industries in 1920. Emanuel Nobel and his advisers managed, by some legal tricks, no doubt, to have the Swedish Government acknowledge the transfer of the Russian Nobel company to Sweden, as a Swedish corporation. My father was asked to become manager of the oil production in Russia before this was done, - he was asked in 1917, when the Bolsheviks did not have control over Baku, and other parts of Russia.

This was a paper construction, which however permitted them to retain control over the subsidiary companies outside of Russia.