



Figure 2. The Nobel Family. Immanuel Nobel (top left), Andriette Nobel (top right) and the Nobel brothers: Robert, Alfred, Ludvig and baby Emil (bottom, clockwise from top).



Figure 3. Alfred Nobel.



Figure 4. Rudolf Lilljeqvist.



Figure 5. A one-legged stool.



Figure 6. Ragnar Sohlman.

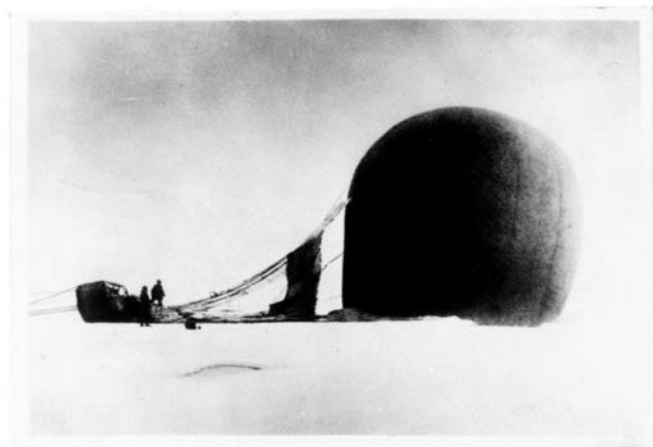


Figure 7. S. A. Andrée's doomed Arctic balloon expedition (1897).

Nr: 73, År 1897 den 5 februari upprätt vid vittnesförelse inför  
 Stockholms Rådetsfourerätt sjätte Afdelning, betygade  
 Löven de Arren  
 aut. à part. *et officio.*

Testament

Jacob Nordstr.

Jag undertecknad Alfred Bernhard  
 Nobel förklarar härmed efter moget  
 uttänktande min yttersta vilja i afseende  
 på den egendom jag vid min död kan ef-  
 terlemnna vara följande:

Minna hvarsinna Hjalmar och Ludvig  
 Nobel, söner af min Bröder Robert Nobel, erhålla  
 hvardera en Summa af Fyra hundra Tusen Kronor;

Min Brorson Emanuel Nobel erhåller Fyra  
 Hundra Tusen och min Broradotter Nina Nobel  
 Ett hundra Tusen Kronor;

Min Bröder Robert Nobels dotter Ingelborg  
 och Tyra erhålla hvardera Ett hundra Tusen Kronor,  
 Fröken Olga Baotgir, för närvarande bosatt  
 hos Sine Bröder, 10 Rue St. Florentin i Paris, erhåller  
 Ett hundra Tusen Francs;

Den Sofie Kopy och Kopynar, hvars adress  
 är känd af Anglo-Västerrysiska Bank i Wien  
 är berättigad till en lefänta af 6000 Francs o. W.  
 som beståes henne af Sjätte Bank och hvarsinna 1/2  
 i denna Bank deponerat 18,000 R. Myndighetliga.

Herr Albert Liebeck, kände 26 Sturegatan,  
 Frickstaden, erhåller Ett hundra Tusen Kronor

Fröken Eric Lentin, bosatt 32 Rue de Valenciennes  
 Paris, är berättigad till en lefänta af Fyra Tusen  
 Fem hundra Francs. Dessutom innesätas hos mig  
 för närvarande Signatis alla Tusen Francs henne till  
 hvarje Kapital som äger att till henne återbetalas.

Herr Alfred Hammond, Waterford, Texas,  
 United States, erhåller Fyra Tusen Dollars;

Friknane Emmy Winkelman och Marie Win-

Jag undertecknad Alfred Bernhard Nobel förklarar härmed efter moget uttänktande min yttersta vilja i afseende på den egendom jag vid min död kan efterlemnna vara följande:

Figure 8. The first page of Alfred Nobel's will.



Figure 9. Sofie Hess.





Figure 10. Bertha von Suttner.

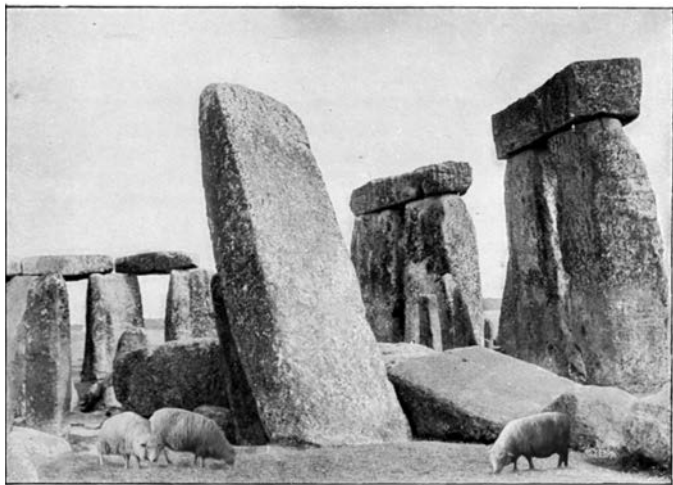


Figure 11. Stonehenge.



Figure 12. Florence Antrobus.



Figure 13. Carl Lindhagen.



Figure 14. Oscar Montelius.

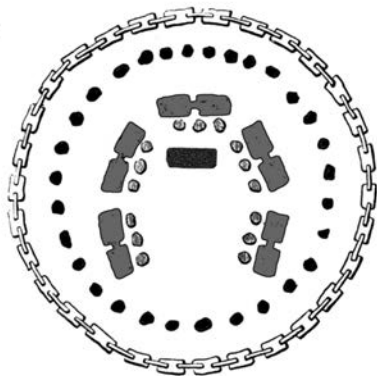
A SENTIMENTAL AND  
PRACTICAL GUIDE  
TO STONEHENGE

BY  
LADY ANTROBUS

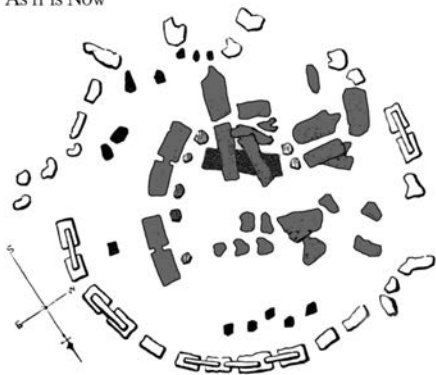
ESTATE OFFICE : AMESBURY, WILTS

Figure 15. *A Sentimental and Practical Guide to Stonehenge* by Lady Antrobus.

AS IT WAS



AS IT IS NOW








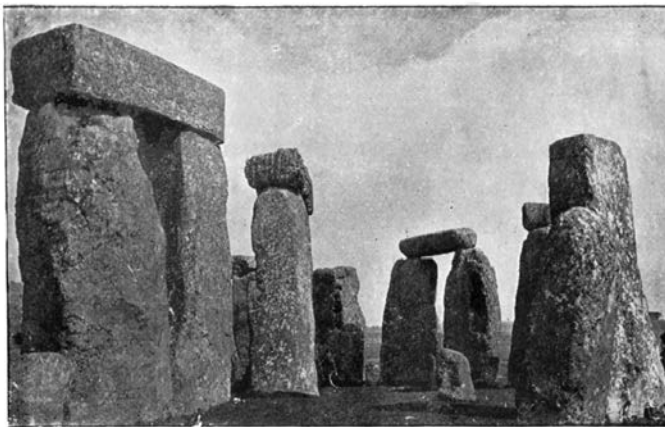
- |   |                  |  |                 |
|---|------------------|--|-----------------|
|    | Altar            |   | Outer Bluestone |
|   | Inner Bluestone  |  | Outer Sarsen    |
|  | Sarsen Trilithon |  |                 |

Figure 16. The Lithology of Stonehenge.



A GREAT TRILITHON.



Figure 17. A Great Trilithon (top),  
Stonehenge (bottom).



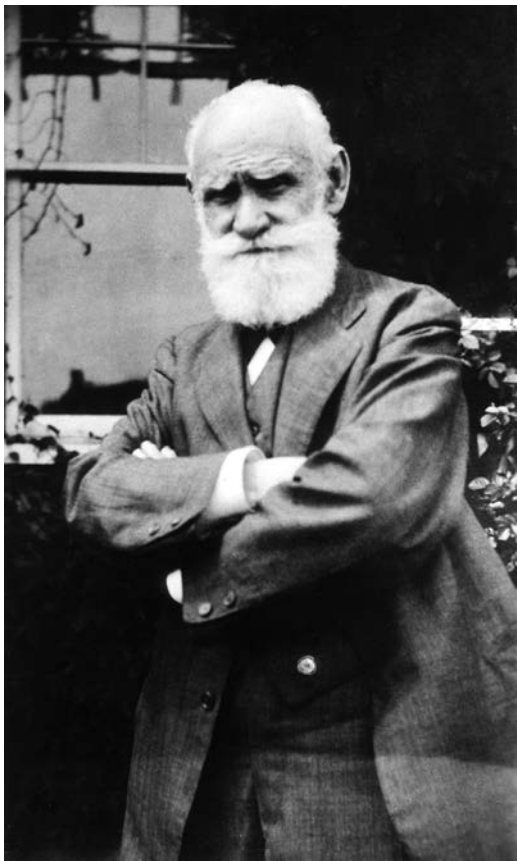


Figure 18. Ivan Pavlov.

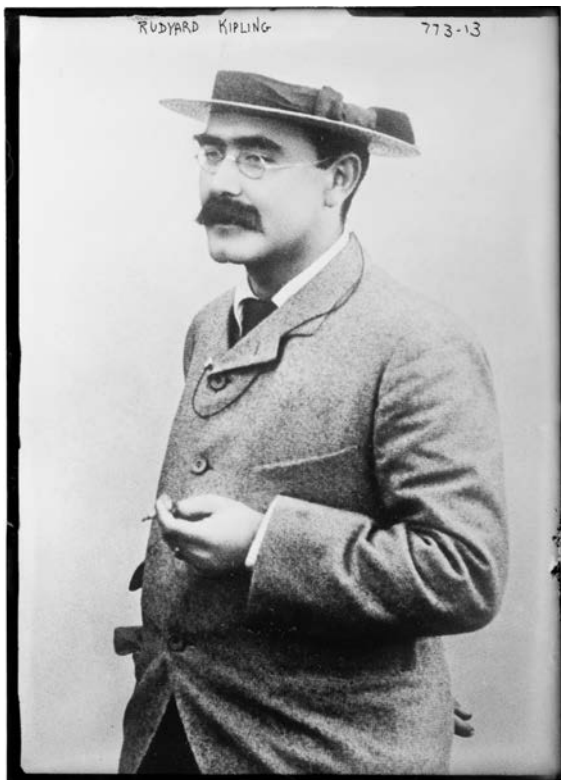


Figure 19. Rudyard Kipling.



Figure 20. Theodore Roosevelt.



Figure 21. Robert Peary.

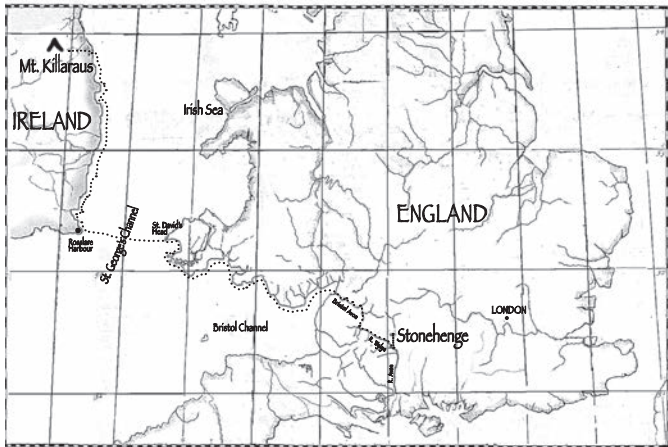
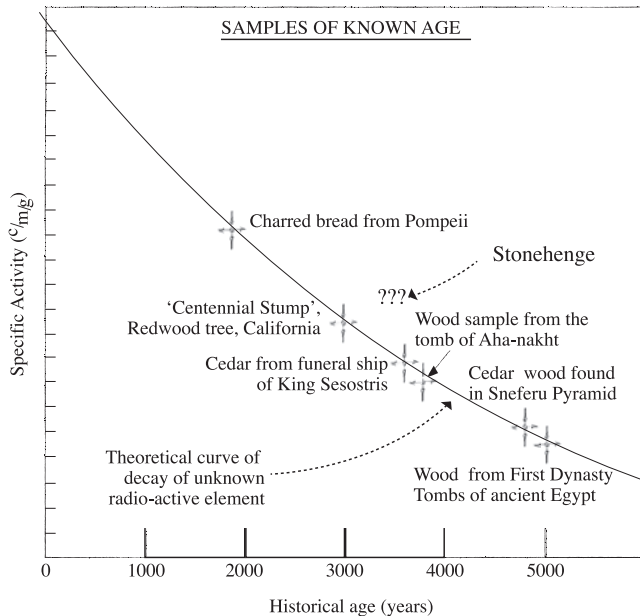




Figure 22. Marie Curie.



## CURVE OF KNOWNS



Figure 23. Grand Hôtel, Stockholm.





Figure 24. 1901 Nobel Banquet Menu.

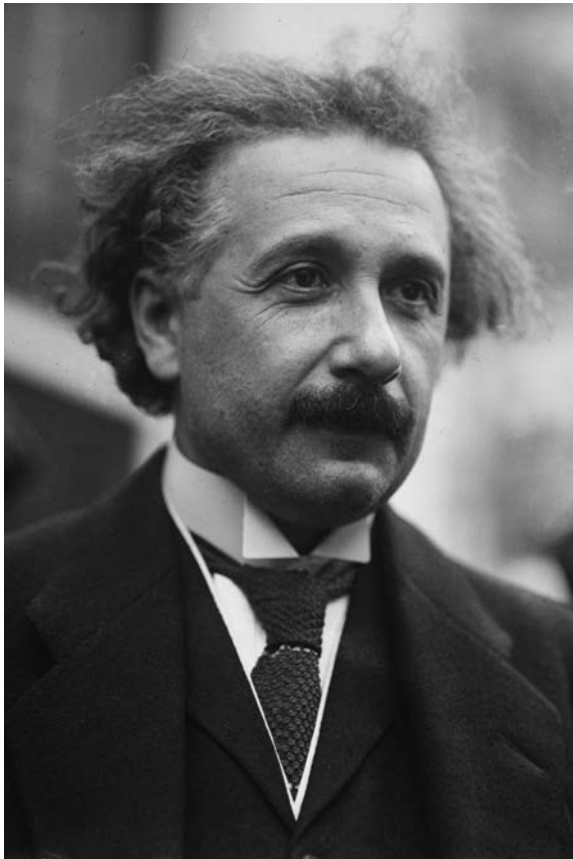


Figure 25. Albert Einstein.

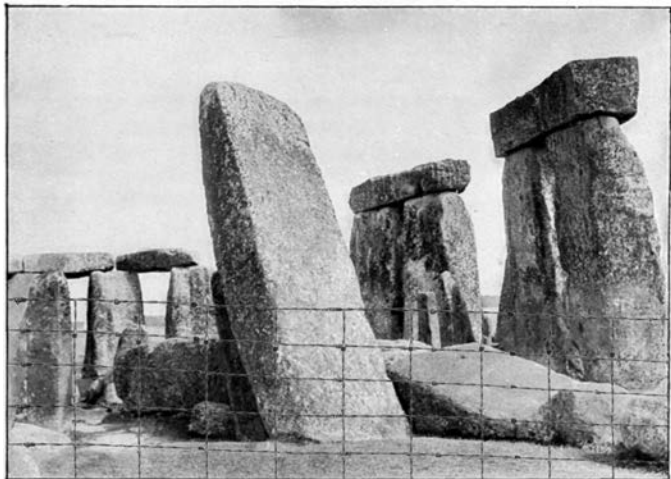


Figure 26. Stonehenge.

## POSTSCRIPTS

Florence Antrobus	1856-1923
Marie Curie	1867-1934
Albert Einstein	1879-1955
Sigmund Freud	1856-1939
Sofie Hess	1851-1919
Rudyard Kipling	1865-1936
Rudolf Lilljeqvist	1855-1930
Carl Lindhagen	1860-1946
Norman Lockyer	1836-1920
Oscar Montelius	1843-1921
Alfred Nobel	1833-1896
Ivan Pavlov	1849-1936
Theodore Roosevelt	1858-1919
Ragnar Sohlman	1870-1948
Bertha von Suttner	1843-1914

## Florence Antrobus 1856–1923

Florence Antrobus remained committed to the preservation of Stonehenge throughout her life. With the death of her father-in-law in 1899, her husband, Edmund, inherited Stonehenge and succeeded to the title of Fourth Baronet



Antrobus. As the newly designated Lady Antrobus, she played an active role in the life of her community, frequently hosting public events on the grounds of Amesbury Abbey. She would also occasionally submit articles and letters to women's magazines: one entry concerning the Dreyfus affair that was published in the weekly journal *The Gentlewoman* netted her a complimentary three-month subscription. Her crowning literary achievement, however, was a small self-published monograph, *A Sentimental and Practical Guide to Amesbury and Stonehenge*.

On 24 October 1914, Lady Antrobus lost her only child (Lieutenant Edmund Antrobus) in action at Ypres. Her husband died less than four months later. The Fifth Baronet Antrobus, Sir Cosmos Antrobus, immediately attempted to sell the entire Amesbury Abbey estate in various lots. In 1916, Cecil Chubb, a local resident, purchased Stonehenge and thirty surrounding acres for £6,600. Two years later Chubb donated Stonehenge to the British government.

Florence Antrobus died in 1923. Her funeral was held in Amesbury Abbey Church, following which her coffin was placed in the Antrobus family vault on the grounds of the churchyard, just a short distance from Stonehenge. In her will she bequeathed funds to establish Antrobus House, a public museum dedicated to her son Edmund's memory. It is now Amesbury's premier events venue and available for hire.

## Marie Curie 1867–1934

After returning from Stockholm in 1911, Curie continued to dedicate her life to the study of radiation and its applications. During

World War I, she pioneered the use of mobile X-ray units, risking her safety travelling to the front lines throughout France in makeshift ambulances. Following the war, she was then active in the international peace movement and for twelve years played a leading role with the League of Nations' Commission on Intellectual Cooperation. Despite failing health, Curie made two celebrated visits to the United States in her later years to raise funds for the Institut du Radium, the Paris-based research facility established in her honour. In 1934, at the age of sixty-six, she died of radiation-induced leukemia, succumbing to the lethal side effects of her own discovery.

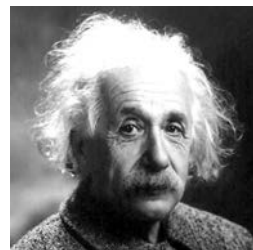


Curie's intimate association with the Nobel Prizes continued after her death. Her daughter Irène was jointly awarded the 1935 Nobel Prize in Chemistry with her husband Frédéric Joliot 'in recognition of their synthesis of new radioactive elements.' Thirty years later, Curie's other daughter, Eve, was with her husband, Henry Labouisse, when he accepted the Nobel Peace Prize as the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Marie Curie is still the only individual to have received two Nobel Prizes in two distinct scientific disciplines (physics and chemistry). Her papers and small personal effects are now on deposit in lead-lined containers at the Bibliothèque Nationale de France. Access to the archived material is subject to two preconditions: a signed waiver of liability and the obligatory donning of radiation-protective clothing.

## **Albert Einstein 1879–1955**

Albert Einstein won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921 (awarded in 1922). Interestingly, the prize was awarded 'for his services to Theoretical Physics, and especially for his discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect.' Unique in the



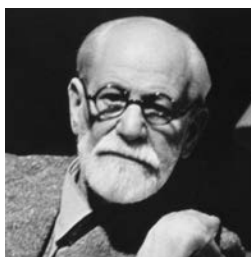
history of the Nobel Prizes, there was a caveat. Einstein's Nobel Prize was being presented 'without taking into account the value that will be accorded your relativity and gravitation theories after these are confirmed in the future.' Although the proviso preserved the possibility of Einstein winning a future Nobel Prize (he didn't), it also highlighted the uncertain significance then associated with what physicists now view as Einstein's far greater achievements, particularly his theories of special and general relativity (of  $E = mc^2$  fame), published in 1905 and 1916 respectively.

Einstein had counted on winning a Nobel Prize. By 1914, he had separated from his first wife, Mileva Marić. As part of their divorce settlement, Einstein agreed that any future Nobel Prize money awarded to him would be put in trust for their two sons, Hans Albert and Eduard. The money proved badly needed. Eduard developed schizophrenia in early adulthood and thereafter required significant support, spending the last years of his life in the Burghölzli, a psychiatric hospital in Zurich.

Einstein died in Princeton, New Jersey, in 1955. His brain was illegally removed at autopsy and continues to be studied in the hope that an anatomical basis for his genius will eventually be uncovered.

## Sigmund Freud 1856–1939

Once Nazi Germany annexed Austria in 1938, Freud was convinced by colleagues to flee Vienna for England. He would die in London on 23 September 1939 of inoperable oral cancer, a death hastened by large doses of morphine. Freud had endured the malignancy for more than sixteen years.



Despite severe chronic pain and more than thirty surgical procedures, he had continued to smoke more than twenty cigars a day. Just prior to his death, Freud had presented his valuable collection of cigars to his brother as a last gift.

Freud's will contained few surprises. There was a small annuity for his sister-in-law, Minna, who lived with Freud and his wife. His daughter Anna, the only one of his six children to embrace

psychoanalysis as a career, was to receive his collection of antiques and professional library. Otherwise, royalties associated with Freud's writings and his other assets were assigned in various proportions to his wife, Martha, and to his surviving children and grandchildren.

Though it contradicted the tenets of Orthodox Judaism, Freud arranged for his own cremation. His ashes were deposited in an ancient Grecian urn, one of the many classical pieces in his large collection of antiquities. When his widow, Martha, died in 1951, she too was cremated. As there was insufficient room in Freud's urn, only some of her ashes could be mingled with those of her late husband. Even in death, Freud's remarkable aura left little room for the presence of others, even those near and dear.

### **Sofie Hess 1851–1919**

Little is known about Sofie Hess's life once her relationship with Nobel ended. She returned from Paris to live in Austria sometime in the late 1880s. Her daughter Gretl was born out of wedlock in July 1891. In 1893, she wrote to Nobel stating she intended to marry Gretl's father,



Captain Kapy von Kapivar, in order 'to give her a name so that later on she doesn't have to be ashamed.' The Captain, after honourably marrying Sofie in 1895, retired from the cavalry to enter the champagne business, only to drown in the Danube.

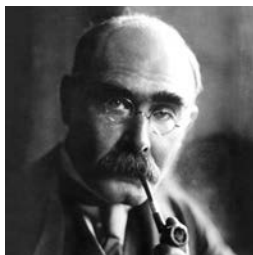
Nobel, even when estranged from Sofie, continued to accede to Sofie's requests for money, albeit more and more impersonally. Finally, tired of Sofie's incessant petitions, Nobel provided Sofie with a stipend of 500 Hungarian florins a month. Nobel's last letter to Sofie was written on 7 March 1895. The short note congratulated Sofie upon her upcoming marriage, but even then his good wishes were tempered, as he urged Sofie 'to give up much of your conceit.' Following Nobel's death, Sofie resorted to blackmail. Claiming to be the equivalent of Nobel's wife, Sofie threatened to publish the correspondence between Nobel and herself unless she received a



significant financial settlement. To resolve the matter, Sohlman arranged payment of 12,000 florins, a relatively modest sum especially given the refractory nature of Sofie's irresponsible spending habits. In return, Sofie agreed not to tarnish Nobel's reputation, a stipulation she apparently respected. As Nobel once wrote to Sofie, 'when all is said and done, you are a sensitive little creature.'

## Rudyard Kipling 1865–1936

By the time Kipling received his Nobel Prize in Literature in 1907, his literary sheen was waning. According to serious critics, he had become too imperialist, too popular and too prolific. Kipling would also soon lose the playfulness that characterized such earlier writings as *The Jungle Book* or the *Just So Stories*. In 1915, Kipling's only son, John, an officer in the Irish Guards, went missing in action just days after his regiment had arrived in France to fight on the Western Front. John had failed in his initial attempt to enlist due to poor eyesight and Kipling had subsequently been instrumental in facilitating his son's commission with the Irish Guards. On learning John was wounded and missing, Kipling, plagued by a sense of culpability, was unable to accept the virtual certainty of his son's death. For years Kipling and his wife searched desperately for news, at one point arranging to have leaflets dropped over enemy lines seeking information on a Second Lieutenant John Kipling's whereabouts. Kipling's lingering guilt is palpable in this grief-stricken couplet from 'Epitaphs of the War, 1914–1918':



If any question why we died,  
Tell them, because our fathers lied.

Following the war, Kipling travelled frequently throughout France, initially in his capacity as a member of the Imperial War Graves Commission and then for the pleasure of admiring the French countryside. He remained a motoring enthusiast throughout his life,

preferring the Rolls Royce above all other vehicles. Kipling was about to embark on a winter motor tour in France in 1936 when he died suddenly of a perforated duodenal ulcer. His ashes lie buried in Poets' Corner at Westminster Abbey.

### **Rudolf Lilljeqvist 1855–1930**

Rudolf Lilljeqvist was never quite certain why he was chosen to help implement Nobel's legacy. It was only after Nobel's death that he learned that he had been appointed an executor of Nobel's will. His surprising designation was conveyed

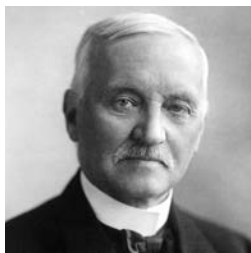


in a cable he received from Ragnar Sohlman, a man then unknown to him but also appointed as Nobel's executor. To add to the confusion, Lilljeqvist's name was misspelled in the will. As Lilljeqvist responded in his cable to Sohlman, 'Do not understand your telegram. Am I mentioned in the will?' Despite Lilljeqvist's initial reservations, he brought an unsentimental and seasoned approach to his new responsibilities and his pragmatic opinions helpfully balanced Sohlman's more emotional and inexperienced inclinations.

Following the successful resolution of Nobel's will, Lilljeqvist's significant financial acumen was now devoted entirely to managing his own business interests. Although the electrochemical factory in Bengtsfors initially operated at a loss, it soon garnered substantial profits. By 1910, Lilljeqvist could afford to build Baldersnäs, a large mansion where he and his wife, Ellen Fredrika Wichman, would raise their five children. As one of his last business ventures, Lilljeqvist successfully expanded the number of generators powered by a hydroelectric power plant located close to his factory on nearby Lake Lelangens. In 1930, Lilljeqvist drowned in the hydroelectric dam's reservoir. His body was never recovered. Today, Baldersnäs is a luxury country hotel.

## Carl Lindhagen 1860–1946

In addition to his prestigious legal career and his position for twenty-seven years as Chief Magistrate of Stockholm, Lindhagen was also a prominent Swedish politician, serving as a member of left-wing socialist parties in the Swedish parliament in the years 1897–1917 and 1919–1940. Lindhagen's political views were broadminded and radical for the times. His liberal causes included support for the female suffrage movement, the working poor, and the indigenous Sami people of Sweden and other Nordic countries. A pacifist, Lindhagen was also very involved in the international peace movement. He had a particular interest in the universal language of Esperanto, first promoted in 1887 by L. L. Zamenhof. Like Zamenhof, Lindhagen viewed Esperanto as an effective vehicle to overcome the potential barriers generated by disparate national languages. One of two million active speakers of Esperanto at the onset of the twentieth century, Lindhagen was given the honour of presenting the opening address at the World Congress of Esperanto in Danzig in 1927.



For his support of women's rights, social reform and Sweden's radical peace movement, Lindhagen was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize an extraordinary eighteen years in a row, beginning in 1922. Though his prestigious nominators ranged from members of the Swedish, Norwegian, Lithuanian, Finnish and Estonian parliaments to professors of international law, Lindhagen still failed to win the coveted prize.

## Norman Lockyer 1836–1920

Norman Lockyer was a creative thinker and prodigious worker throughout his life. Despite beginning his career as an amateur astronomer, Lockyer made seminal contributions in the field of solar



physics and fathered the discipline of astro-archaeology. He also co-discovered helium and was the founding editor of the prestigious journal *Nature*. In retirement Lockyer established an observatory on a hill overlooking his wife's property near Sidmouth, a small town in southwest England. Now named the Norman Lockyer Observatory, it has recently celebrated its centenary and continues to serve as an important resource for amateur astronomers.

Of Lockyer's many accomplishments, least known today is his contribution to the game of golf. A member of the (now Royal) St. George's Golf Club, he was drawn to the sport because of the complex physics underlying a golf ball's trajectory. Frustrated by the inconsistencies in play he observed, Lockyer published a small handbook in 1896 (with the assistance of a Mr. W. Rutherford) titled *The Rules of Golf*. Under the heading 'Etiquette of Golf,' Lockyer advocated the following: 'No player should play from the tee until the party in front have played their second strokes and are out of range.' The courtesy has survived and may represent Lockyer's most important legacy.

### Oscar Montelius 1843–1921

In addition to his association with the Royal Swedish Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities, Montelius was also closely connected to Stockholm's Museum of Natural Antiquities, where he served as Museum Director from



1907 to 1913. His most significant research contributions revolved around his painstaking efforts to provide the relative and absolute dates of artefacts associated with the Bronze and Iron Ages of Northern Europe. One of the techniques Montelius promoted was the use of cross-dating, a means of determining the age of local artefacts by their association with objects whose dates could otherwise be derived from historical records, such as pottery that spread from Egypt.

Not everyone was enamoured with Montelius's meticulous approach to classifying artefacts. August Strindberg, the 'father' of contemporary Scandinavian literature, ridiculed what he viewed as Montelius's obsessive interest in minutiae. Strindberg mocked Montelius by equating him to a button collector whose days were spent classifying buttons according to size, composition and a range of other attributes. More serious concerns have been raised by contemporary archaeologists who now believe that Montelius's approach to cross-dating overemphasized the paradigm which holds that 'improvements' diffused from advanced civilizations to those less developed, a model that underestimates indigenous progress.

Montelius died in 1921. In keeping with his interests in the Nordic (or Northern) Bronze Age, he and his wife are buried in sitting positions in a *stendosar*, a type of stone grave used in Sweden during that period, the physical dimensions of which Montelius himself helped characterize.

## Alfred Nobel 1833–1896

After Nobel died on 10 December 1896, a simple ceremony was held at Villa Nobel in San Remo, Italy. His embalmed body was then placed in a basic wooden coffin and taken to Stockholm by train.

There, on the afternoon of 29 December 1896, a well-attended public funeral was held in the city's Great Church. Following the ceremony, Nobel's coffin was transported in a procession to Stockholm's Northern Cemetery where, in accordance with a provision in his will, his body was cremated. As Nobel had intended, this last act averted live burial with some certainty.

Despite Nobel's significant achievements as an inventor and industrialist, it was his grand philanthropic gesture that endures as his most lasting and important contribution. Today, a Nobel Prize is indisputably the world's most prestigious accolade. Yet, over the last century, the Nobel Prizes have also been associated with

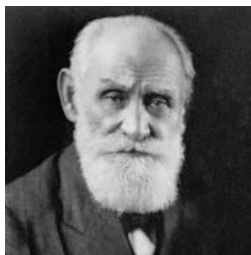


significant moments of controversy. Unfortunate errors of omission and commission in adjudication have occurred. Prizes have been declined, both voluntarily and on the insistence of authoritarian regimes. Changes to the statutes of the Nobel Foundation have also been made. A Nobel Prize can no longer be awarded to a nominated candidate who dies before the award is determined. It is now formalized that no more than three persons can share a Nobel Prize for any given year. In 1968, Sweden's central bank (Sveriges Riksbank) established a Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel. The controversy associated with the introduction of the new prize prompted the Board of the Nobel Foundation to resolve that no additional prizes associated with Alfred Nobel's name will be permitted. The official status of the Stonehenge Prize remains to be clarified.

### **Ivan Pavlov 1849–1936**

Although the 1904 Nobel Prize was his most celebrated achievement, Ivan Pavlov remained a productive scientist (and gardener) throughout his life. In his later years, his research interests shifted toward the induction of 'experimental neurosis.' After observing a dog's accidental near-drowning, Pavlov began to expose his dogs to life-threatening events. Pavlov equated the psychological after-effects in the traumatized dogs to the 'breakdowns' he observed in patients at a local asylum, anticipating by more than half a century the diagnostic syndrome now designated Posttraumatic Stress Disorder in psychiatric literature.

In 1920, after Pavlov threatened to emigrate from Russia due to impoverished work and living conditions, an embarrassed Bolshevik government was finally shamed into appropriately funding his research program. Despite this support, Pavlov continued to denounce a range of government policies, particularly Lenin's harsh repression of the Russian Orthodox Church. Toward the end of his life, Pavlov



commissioned, and partially designed, a sculpture of a dog's likeness to commemorate the unselfish sacrifices made by 'Pavlov's dogs' in the name of scientific progress. The sculpture now stands in the garden of Pavlov's St. Petersburg laboratory, drawing more visitors than either Pavlov's own memorial or his preserved laboratory and study.

## Theodore Roosevelt 1858–1919

After returning to the United States following his African safari and trip to Norway, Roosevelt was quickly drawn back into American politics. Disenchanted with the direction his Republican Party had taken in his absence,



Roosevelt ran as the presidential candidate for the newly formed Progressive Party in the election of 1912. During the campaign, Roosevelt survived an assassination attempt, famously finishing a ninety-minute speech with a bullet lodged in his chest wall. Despite winning more votes than his Republican competitor, Roosevelt lost the election to William Taft, the Democratic candidate.

The following year, Roosevelt was persuaded to co-lead a scientific expedition in the Brazilian rainforests. He barely survived, losing more than fifty pounds as he fought bouts of malaria and the complications of a severely infected leg wound. On his return, his depleted physical condition so alarmed his physicians that they proscribed all travel. Despite this injunction, it required a further decree from President Wilson to prevent Roosevelt from resurrecting the Rough Riders and leading them into battle as a volunteer infantry division during World War I. After his youngest son, Quentin, died in action toward the end of the war, Roosevelt's warmongering finally subsided. He died in his sleep on 6 January 1919.

Memorialized as one of the four sculpted presidential faces on Mount Rushmore, Roosevelt is now best remembered for the stuffed toy animal he inspired: the teddy bear.

## Ragnar Sohlman 1870–1948

Following his role in the successful realization of the Nobel Prizes, Sohlman remained involved in various Nobel enterprises. He first served as managing director of the weapons factory at Bofors, where he and his family would live in Nobel's Björkborn Manor for twenty-five years. Sohlman's other significant appointments were as the director general of the Swedish National Board of Trade and, for ten years, executive director of the Nobel Foundation.



A loyal employee and friend to Nobel, Sohlman initially suppressed the details of Nobel's relationship with Sofie Hess 'out of consideration for persons still alive.' Just prior to his death in 1948, however, Sohlman chronicled a number of revealing memories of Nobel, and included uncensored excerpts of Nobel and Sofie's intimate correspondence. Sohlman's explicit intent in doing so was to help shed light on Nobel's periods of depression in his middle and later years. The short memoir was published posthumously in 1950 under the title *Ett Testamente* (in English, *The Will*) and stands as the only intimate account of Nobel's private life. As Sohlman had feared, details of Nobel's involvement with Sofie provoked a great deal of salacious interest amongst the Swedish public.

## Bertha von Suttner 1843–1914

Although Bertha von Suttner and Nobel carried on an amiable correspondence after her brief tenure as his secretary in 1876, the two saw each other again on only two occasions. The last of these meetings was in 1892. Bertha was by then a major figure in the international peace movement, largely due to the success of her novel *Die Waffen Nieder* (*Lay Down Your Arms*).





Published in 1889, the work was a well-researched indictment against war told through the eyes of its heroine, a fictional Austrian countess. Nobel was impressed with Bertha's articulate passion and, at her urging, he pledged to do 'something great' for the peace movement. He did; Nobel established what is now known as the Nobel Peace Prize in the final version of his will.

In 1905 Bertha became, fittingly, the first woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize (but not without wondering why she had been overlooked in the four previous years). In her Nobel Lecture, Bertha acknowledged Nobel as her friend and benefactor. Despite poor health, Bertha continued to lobby aggressively for peace. In 1912, she lectured throughout the United States on an exhausting six-month tour. Bertha von Suttner, Nobel Laureate, died on 21 June 1914, just one week prior to the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria and the beginning of a world war she had foreseen and dreaded. Delirious on her deathbed, her last words were '*Die Waffen nieder.*'