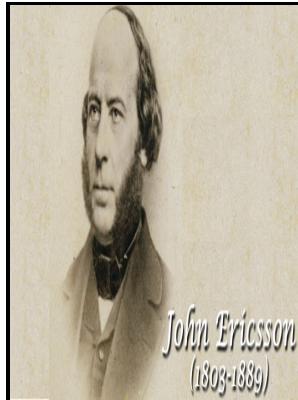


John Ericsson and the inventions of war

Silver Burdett Press - Captain John Ericsson Biography



Description: Traces the life of the Swedish-American engineer and inventor who introduced the successful use of screw propellers on commercial and naval vessels, and designed and built the famous Civil War ship, the Monitor.

- American literature -- 20th century
 - American literature -- 19th century
 - Europe, Eastern -- Antiquities.
 - Slavs -- Ethnic identity.
 - Human evolution.
 - Ethnicity.
 - Inventors.
 - Inventors -- Biography -- Juvenile literature.
 - Ericsson, John, 1803-1889.
 - Ericsson, John, 1803-1889 -- Juvenile literature. John Ericsson and the inventions of war
 - People and work -- 18
 - Library of selected Soviet literature
- The History of the Civil War
John Ericsson and the inventions of war
Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. 120-121) and index.
This edition was published in 1991



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Ericsson Caloric Engine

His associations with military men on the canal had given him a tendency for military life, and at the age of seventeen he entered the Swedish army as an ensign. John Ericsson of New York, whose name, during the late Rebellion, became a household word with the American people, by his valuable contributions of engineering skill, was born in the Province of Wermeland, Sweden, in 1803. Ericsson designed the USS Princeton, the first propeller-driven steam warship of the US Navy and supervised construction of the hull and engine.

John Ericsson Memorial Historical Marker

Lincoln was impressed with Ericsson's ideas and was granted the contract.

The Battery Monuments

This brilliant debut by young Ericsson, was not lost on Baron von Platen, the President of the Gotha Ship Canal project on which his father worked. Later, in 1804, Francis B.

John Ericsson and the U.S.S. Monitor ironclad

The memorial was dedicated on May 29, 1926, before a crowd of 5,000, which included President Calvin Coolidge and Swedish Crown Prince Gustav Adolf.

W. F. Dukand

Miller of Oxon Hill, Maryland. On December 31, 1862 while being towed in rough weather, the Monitor sank off Cape Hatteras with a loss of sixteen men.

John Ericsson, inventor of the USS Monitor, discusses sales of his Caloric Engines

Over time the monument suffered extensive damage, the result of weathering, vandalism, and even a fire.

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