

The objectives of the Society are

- To perpetuate and honor the memory of Captain John Ericsson, advance the profession of engineering and work for cooperation between the members of his profession in all countries with special recognition of those branches of engineering wherein Captain John Ericsson's principal achievements were attained.
- To promote and encourage historic research concerning the life and works of Captain John Ericsson.
- To gather and disseminate information concerning the history and life of Captain John Ericsson.
- To gather and preserve books, manuscripts, papers and relics relating to the history, life and works of Captain John Ericsson.
- To mark places of historic interest with suitable monuments and markers where such places are connected to the life of Captain John Ericsson.

Membership Benefits

The John Ericsson Society, New York offers members the privilege of participating in the use of 21st Century technology and methods to gather and provide access to evidence of the achievements of Captain John Ericsson, thus preserving for future generations an accurate record of his historic contributions and promoting the advancement of engineering science.

Access to Information Resources

- Website
- Virtual Library
- Newsletter
- Mailing list
- Special Announcements (Members Only)
- Work-Study/Information Sharing Opportunities

Historical/Cultural/Professional Contacts

- Lectures, Seminars, Conferences, Dinners
- Networking Opportunities

The Society Celebrates annually the following Memorial Events

- **March 9th**, Monitor Day
- Annual Dinner.
- **July 31st**, John Eriksson's Birthday
- Celebration at the John Ericsson Monument in Battery Park, New York.
- **November 23rd**, John Eriksson's arrival in the US
- Celebration.

The Society was founded in 1907 and incorporated under the laws of State of New York in 1934.

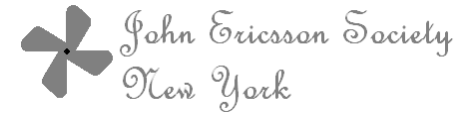
"This Society was formed to promote the Science of Engineering and to commemorate the achievements of Captain John Ericsson.By his invention of the screw propeller he revolutionized maritime engineering for peace and war....He brought the peoples of the earth closer together in points of time, in personal contacts and in the exchange of their commodities.... His **MONITOR** in its battle at Hampton Roads (March 9th, 1862) with the **MERRIMACK** was one of the leading factors in the preservation of the Union and assured his place among the Immortals."



John Ericsson Society, New York

c/o Church of Sweden
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Welcomes Transatlantic21 Association, "sun21" May 8, 2007



"sun21"

Using solar power only, the catamaran "sun21" is undertaking the first motorized crossing of the Atlantic Ocean with solar power to promote the great potential of this technology for ocean navigation. The "sun21" is due to arrive on 8 May 2007, 3 pm, at North Cove Marina in New York, having covered about 7000 sea miles.

**John Ericsson Society,
New York celebrates its
Centennial Anniversary
year 2007**

Program, May 8, 2007

3PM, Arrival of "sun21" in New York City at North Cove Marina, Hudson River between Vesey & Liberty Streets.

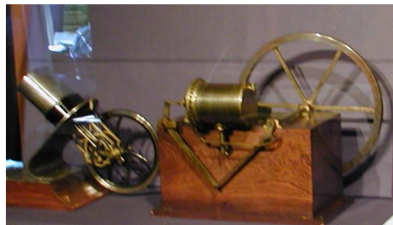
An arrival ceremony will mark the occasion with remarks from the crew, Swiss government and Riverkeeper. In addition, all vessels wanting to escort "sun21" are welcome to join in the group in the harbor! For more details please email RSVP@transatlantic.org

John Ericsson Society, New York greets the crew and offers congratulations.

John Ericsson Society, New York greets the first Atlantic Ocean crossing of a solar boat

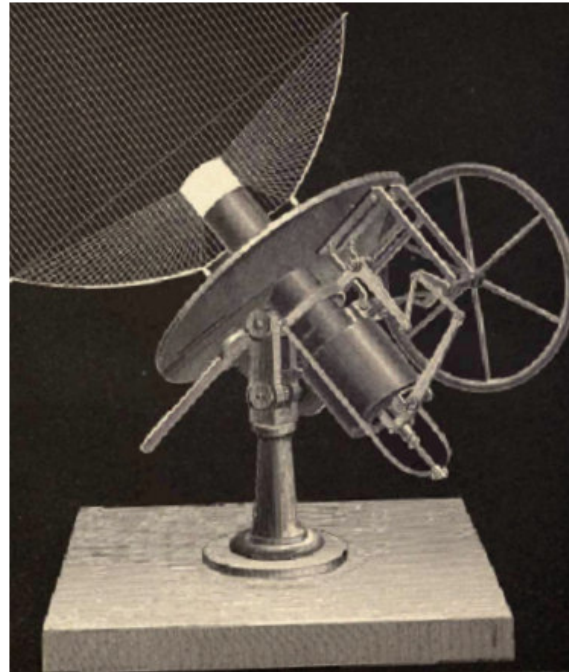
"The time is ripe for the broad use of solar technology. The fact that this especially applies to navigation will be demonstrated by the construction and journey of the solar boat "sun21". The catamaran will travel from Basel to New York, thereby becoming the first entirely solar-powered boat to cross the Atlantic. Solar boats are vessels with electric engines that are powered by photovoltaic cells. No other vehicle is better suited to transforming photovoltaic energy into mobility. This advanced technology has demonstrated its potential in practice. Environmentally friendly solar energy could be used to power a large proportion of ocean-going commercial vessels as well as leisure boats. The technology of solar boats is the wave of the future but it needs increased publicity and acceptance to enable its breakthrough. This is the objective of Transatlantic21."

From time to time an inventor comes along who transforms an entire industry, forever changing its principal product and stimulating the development of technology. Such a man was Captain John Ericsson. His inventions, notably incorporated in the Civil War battleship USS Monitor, marked a turning point in shipbuilding and transformed the maritime industry. As an engineer and inventor of the 19th century, his research and innovations in propeller design, hot air engines and solar energy are relevant to 21st century issues.



Solar Engine. Design, John Ericsson

Captain John Ericsson & Solar Energy

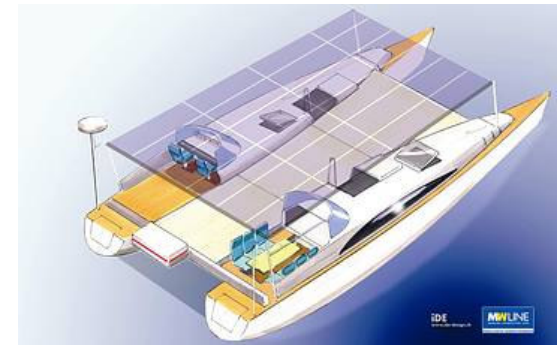


From "Contribution to the Centennial Exhibition"
By
Captain John Ericsson, New York: 1876

- 1868:** John Ericsson built a rotating solar observatory on the roof of his Manhattan town house.
- 1868 – 1875:** John Ericsson built seven "sun motors" powered by steam or hot air and fuelled by solar energy.
- 1876:** John Ericsson published "Contributions to the Centennial Exhibition", in which he described his many contributions to scientific and technological progress including engines???. Powered by solar energy.

The last thirty years of his life he devoted the to the design of the caloric engines for ships and experiments with solar energy powered machines.

Transatlantic21, "sun21"



<http://www.transatlantic21.org/>