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Alfred nobel family information

© Nobel Prize (Nobel Foundation) contract between Alfred Nobel and Paul Barb, April 7, 1870. The main part of the archive relates to the family's industrial and commercial activities in the Russian Empire, particularly the production of land and sea mines intended for the Russian armed forces and the family's oil plants in Baku. In this way, the records reflect the traditions of the Interfery and the invention of the Nobel family, which constitutes an important background in the life of Alfred Nobel as an inventor, international industrialist and donor of global importance. The Alfred Nobel Archives (Alfred Nobel Arcif) in the National Archives in Stockholm are complete, rich and full of subtleties. In his books and copy correspondence, we can follow the day-to-day work of a talented inventor and industrialist: busy unsealing, commuting, negotiating, carrying claims, etc. His papers give evidence of unsealed creativity and energy leading to new ideas and projects. His professional role is fully documented in his archival remains. The private side of his life, though the remaining time for the job was limited, is also documented. In his correspondence, he appears on questions of war and peace with Bertha von Soutthern, as well as in an exchange of letters with his friend Sophie Hess. Among his literary remnants, we find nemesis's famous but abstract drama. And of course there is his Will who, more than 100 years after his death, makes sure he will never be forgotten as a great donor.
Year added: 2007Year of inscription: 2007Country: Sweden
Swedish chemist, innovator, and armaments manufacturer (1833–1896)
For the Irish racehorse, see Alfred Nobel (horse).
Make no mistake with Alfred NobelBornAlfred Bernhard Nobel(1833-10-21)21 October 1833Stockholm, SwedenDied10 December 1896(1896-12-10) (aged 63)Sanremo, ItalyResting placeNorra begravningsplatsen, Stockholm, Sweden59°21′24.52″N 18°19′43″E﻿ / ﻿59.3568111°N 18.0192861°E﻿ / 59.3568111; 18.0192861MonumentsNobel MonumentNationalitySwedishOccupationChemist, engineer, inventor, Businesssman, philanthropist known for Nobel Prize philanthropist, inventor of dynamite net worth \$250 million (in 2020, adjusted to inflation)Parent(s)Immanuel Nobel Andriit Nobel Lusowldwig Nobel Emilie Nobel Laureate Alfred Bernhard Nobel (nou' bɫnɔh-BEL, Swede: [ˈalfred nuˈbɛl] (listen)) was a Swedish chemist, engineer, inventor, businessman and philanthropist on October 21, 1833– December 10, 1896. He had 355 different patents, the most famous of which was dynamite. The artificial element of nobelium was named after him. [1] He owned Beaufors, who changed course from his previous role as a change of direction. The manufacturer of iron and steel to be a great manufacturer of canons and both battles. After reading a premature announcement condemning him for profiting from arms sales, he drew his fortune to the Nobel Prize Institute. [2] His name also survives in companies such as The Nobel Dynamite and Akzonobel, which are descendants of mergers with the companies that Nobel founded. Alfred Nobel's life and career at an early age in stockholm in the 1850s. Alfred Nobel was the third son of Imanuel Nobel (1801–1872), inventor and engineer, and Karolina Andreeth (Ahl al-Wasf) Nobel (1805–1889). [4] The couple married in 1827 and had eight children. The family bed poor, and only Alfred and his three brothers survived a childhood. [4] Through his father, Alfred Nobel was a descendant of Swedish scientist Olaus Rodbeck (1630–1702), and in turn the boy was interested in engineering, especially explosives, and learned basic principles from his father at an early age. Alfred Nobel's interest in technology came from his father, a graduate of the Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm. In the wake of various commercial failures, Noble's father moved to St. Petersburg in 1837, where he succeeded as a manufacturer of machinery and explosives. He invented the veneer lace (allowing the production of modern three lames) and began working on torpedoes. [9] In 1842, the family joined him in the city. Now prosperous, his parents were able to send the Nobel to the tutor, and the boy excelled in his studies, particularly in chemistry and languages, and achieved proficient in English, French, German and Russian. [4] For 18 months, from 1841 to 1842, Nobel attended the only school he had ever attended as a child in Stockholm. [5] As a young man, Nobel studied with chemist Nikolai Zeinin; There he met Ascanio Soberoo, who had invented nitroglycerin three years ago. Soberoo strongly opposed the use of nitroglycerin because it was unpredictable when it exploded under heat or pressure. But Noble became interested in finding a way to control and use nitroglycerin as a commercially usable explosive, because it had far more power than ballow. At the age of 18, he spent a year studying in the United States, working for a short time under Swedish-American inventor John Erickson, who designed the Ironcloud Monitor of the American Civil War. Noble recorded his first patent, an English patent for a gas meter, in 1857, while his first Swedish patent he received in 1863 was on ways to prepare with The Mallo. [5] [11] [4] The family factory for the Crimean War (1853–1856) produced weapons, but it had difficulty shifting to regular domestic production when the war ended and they filed for bankruptcy. In 1859, Nobel's father left his factory in the care of the second son, Ludwig Nobel (1831–1888), which greatly improved the business. Nobel and her parents return to Sweden from Russia Noble devoted himself to studying explosives, especially the manufacture and safe use of nitroglycerin. Nobel invented a detonator in 1863 and designed an explosive helmet in 1865. [4] On September 3, 1864, the rig used to prepare nitroglycerin exploded at a factory in Helensburgh, Stockholm, Sweden, killing five people, including Nobel's younger brother Emile. [5] Fazed by the accident, Nobel founded the company Nitroglycerin Aktiebolaget AB in Vinterviken to he could continue to work in a more isolated area. [13] The Nobel invented dynamite in 1867, an easier and safer substance than more unstable nitroglycerin. Dynamite was patented in the U.S. and Britain and was widely used in mining and building transportation networks internationally. [4] In 1875, noble gelignite invented more stable and powerful dynamite, and in 1887 it patented a lisite that was the predecessor of cordite. Nobel was elected as a member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences in 1884, the same institution that later won two Nobel Prizes, and in 1893 he received an honorary doctorate from uppsala University. [Citation required] Alfred Nobel's death mask, in Björkburn, founded the Nobel residence in Karlskoga, sweden's Nobel brothers Ludwig and Robert The Branobel Oil Company, and became extremely wealthy of their own right. Noble invested in these and amassed a lot of wealth through the development of these new oil regions. Noble issued 355 patents internationally during his lifetime, and with his death his business had established more than 90 armory factories despite his apparently pacifist personality. [4] In 1888, the death of his brother Ludwig prompted several newspapers to incorrectly publish Alfred's leaflets. One French newspaper published a statement titled Le marchand de la mort est mort (the merchant is dead). Noble read the declaration and was horrified by the idea that he would be remembered in this way. His decision to donate the majority of his wealth after death to find the Nobel Prize has been credited at least in part for a better legacy. [16] [4] Inventions of original articles: Dynamite, Gelignite, And Ballistite
Portrait of Nobel by Gösta Florman (1831–1900)
Nobel found that when nitroglycerin was incorporated in an absorbent inert substance like kieselguhr (diatomaceous earth) it became safer and more convenient to handle, and this mixture he patented in 1867 as dynamite. [17] Noble revealed his explosives for the first time that year, at a mine in Redhill, Surrey, England. To help re-establish his name and improve his business image from previous controversies related to dangerous explosives, Noble also considered naming the very powerful substance Nobel Safety Powder, but instead settled with dynamite, referring to the Greek word power (δύναμις). [Citation required] Noble later combined nitroglycerin with different nitrosellos Similar to Claudione, but settled in a more efficient recipe combining another nitrate explosive, and obtained a transparent, jelly-like substance, which was a stronger explosive substance than dynamite. Gelignite, or blasting gelatine, as it was named, was patented in 1876; And it was followed by a host of similar compounds, modified by adding potassium nitrates and various other substances. [17] Gelignite was more stable, portable and easily formed rather than bored into holes, such as those used in drilling and mining, than previously used compounds. It was adopted as standard technology for mining in the engineering era, bringing nobles plenty of financial success, though at a significant cost to their health. The firing of the research led to the invention of Nobel Ballistics, a predictor of many modern smokeless powder explosives, and was still used as rocket propulsion. [Citation required] Original Nobel Prize article: The front side of the Nobel Prize, one of the Nobel Laureates' medals in 1888. Alfred's brother Ludwig, died visiting Cannes, and a French newspaper mistakenly published the Alfred Declaration. [4] He was convicted of inventing military explosives (no, as is commonly stated, dynamite, which was mainly used for civilian use) and is said to have brought his decision to leave a better legacy after his death. [4] Le marchand de la mort est mort (the merchant of death is dead)[4] and went on to say, Dr. Alfred Nobel, who became richer by finding ways to kill more people faster than ever before, died yesterday. [20] On November 27, 1895, at the Swedish-Norwegian Club in Paris, Noble signed his last request and certificate, abandoning much of his estate to establish the Nobel Prizes, to be awarded annually without distinction. [17] After taxes and conquests, the Nobel allocated 94% of its total assets, 31,225,000 Swedish krona, to establish five Nobel Prizes. This then turned into £1,687,837 (GBP). [22] [24] [25] In 2012, it was worth about 3.1 billion (472 million U.S. dollars, 337 million euros), which, taking into into view inflation, is nearly twice the initial capital. [23] The first three awards are awarded in honor n physical sciences, in chemistry and in medical sciences or physiology; [17] The formulation for the literary prize given for a work in the ideal direction (i idealisk riktning in Swedish) is cryptic and has caused a lot of confusion, for many years, The Academy interpreted idealism as idealistic and used it as a reason to award important but less romantic writers such as Henrik Ibsen and Leo Tolstoy. This interpretation has since been revised, with the award being awarded, for example Dario Fu and Jose Saramago, who do not belong to the camp of literary idealism. [Citation required] There was room for commentary by the bodies he named for decisions about physical science and chemistry awards, given that he had not consulted them before making the request. In his one-page witness, he stated that money amounts to discoveries or inventions in physical science and amounts to discoveries or advances in chemistry. He had opened the door to technological awards, but there were no guidelines on how to deal with the distinction of science and technology. Because the deciding bodies he chose were more concerned about the former, the awards went to scientists more than engineers, technicians or other inventors. The Bank of Sweden's Sveriges Riksbank celebrated its 300th anniversary in 1968 by donating large sums of money to the Nobel Foundation to be used to launch the sixth Economics Prize in honor of Alfred Nobel. In 2001, Alfred Nobel's great-nephew, Peter Noble (1931), asked the Bank of Sweden to change its award to economists given in memory of Alfred Nobel from five other awards. The petition added to the controversy over whether the Swedish Central Bank's prize in economics in memory of Alfred Nobel was actually a legitimate Nobel Prize. Nobel Death was accused of high treason against France for selling the list to Italy, so he moved from Paris to Sanremo, Italy, in 1891. [27] On December 10, 1896, he suffered a stroke and died. [28] He had left most of his wealth in trust, not known to his family, in order to fund the Nobel Prizes. [4] He is buried in Nora begravningsplatsen in Stockholm. [Citation required] was the personal life of the Nobel Lutheran and was regularly present at the Swedish Church abroad during the Paris years, led by the Rev. Nathan Soderblom, who was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1930. [29] [30] As a young man, he became agnostic and later became unedicted in life, though he still donated generously to the church. [31] [32] [33] Nobel traveled for much of his business life and kept companies in Europe and the United States while keeping a home in Paris from 1873 to 1891. [5] He remained a solo character, given to periods of depression. [4] He remained unmarried, although his biographers note that he had at least three loves, the first in Russia with a daughter, Alexandra, who rejected his offer. In 1876, Astro-Bohm became her secretary, countess Bertha Kinsky, but she left after a short residence to marry her previous lover Baron Arthur Gundacar von Soutther. His contact with Noble was brief, however he was correspondence with him until his death in 1896 and is believed [by whom?] He had a major influence on his decision to include the Nobel Prize in Will himself. He won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1905 for his sincere peace activities. [35] The Nobel's longest relationship with Sofia Hess was from Selje, with which she met in 1876. [36] The interace lasted for 18 years. [5] Nobel achieved this in Swedish, French, Russian, English, German and Italian. He also found enough literary skills to write poetry in English. His nemesis is a prose tragedy in four acts about Beatrice Kenchie. While he was dying, the entire stock was destroyed immediately after his death except for three copies and was deemed scandalous and blasphemous. It was published in Sweden in 2003 and translated into Slovenia and France. [37] Alfred Nobel Monuments (Russian: Памятник Альфреду Нобелю, 59°57′39″N 30°20′06″E﻿ / ﻿59.960787°N 30.334905°E﻿ / 59.960787; 30.334905) is located in St. Petersburg along the Bolshaya Noka River on the Petrogradskaya embankment. In 1991, the 90th anniversary of the first Nobel Prize presentation was dedicated. Diplomat Thomas Bertleman and Professor Arkady Melova, the initiators of the creation of the monument (1989). Professor E. Mlova has provided funding for the J.S.Co (1991–1990) for the establishment of the Monument (J.S.Co, 1990–1991). The abstract metal sculpture was designed by local artists Sergiy Alipov and Pavel Shevchenko, and appears to be an explosion or branch of a tree. [38] The Petrogradskaya embankment is a street where the Nobel family lived until 1859. [39] Criticism of the Nobel focuses on his leading role in the manufacture and sale of weapons, questioning some of his motives in creating his awards and suggesting that they are intended to improve his reputation. [40] See also Dynamit Nobel Foundation Nobel Monument References ^ Nobelium. Royal Society of Chemistry. Retrieved 26 February 2016. ^ Alfred Nobel's Fortune. norwegian nobel committee. Archived from the original on January 6, 2017. Retrieved 26 February 2016. ^ Alfred Nobel's Will. norwegian nobel committee. Retrieved 29 March 2020. ^ a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o Alfred Nobel. Britannica.com March 19, 2012. Retrieved 26 January 2014. ^ a b c d e f g Encyclopedia of Modern Europe: Europe 1789–1914: Encyclopedia of the Age of Industry and Empire, Alfred Nobel, 2006 Thomson Gale. ^ Schüick, Henrik, Ragnar Sohlman, Anders Österling, Carl Gustaf Bernhardt, the Nobel Foundation and Wilhelm Odelberg, eds. Nobel: The Man and His Prizes. 1950. 3rd ed. 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