

## 1: Statue of Liberty - Materials Engineering - Purdue University

*The last section to be completed was the Statue of Liberty's face which remained veiled until the Statue's dedication. Although Fort Wood remained on Bedloe's Island, it was not an obstacle in the design, construction, or reassembly of the Statue of Liberty.*

Ellis Island is located in the upper bay just off the New Jersey coast, within the shadow of the Statue of Liberty. Through the years, this gateway to the new world was enlarged from its original 3. Before being designated as the site of the first Federal immigration station by President Benjamin Harrison in 1890, Ellis Island had a varied history. The local Indian tribes had called it "Kioshk" or Gull Island. Due to its rich and abundant oyster beds and plentiful and profitable shad runs, it was known as Oyster Island for many generations during the Dutch and English colonial periods. In this way, Ellis Island developed from a sandy island that barely rose above the high tide mark, into a hanging site for pirates, a harbor fort, ammunition and ordinance depot named Fort Gibson, and finally into an immigration station. From Military Fort to National Gateway From to pre-immigration station period, Ellis Island played a mostly uneventful but still important military role in United States history. When the British occupied New York City during the duration of the Revolutionary War, its large and powerful naval fleet was able to sail unimpeded directly into New York Harbor. Therefore, it was deemed critical by the United States Government that a series of coastal fortifications in New York Harbor be constructed just prior to the War of 1812. After much legal haggling over ownership of the island, the Federal government purchased Ellis Island from New York State in 1808. The fort at Ellis Island was named Fort Gibson in honor of a brave officer killed during the War of 1812. Immigration Policy Embraces the Masses Prior to 1890, the individual states rather than the Federal government regulated immigration into the United States. Castle Garden in the Battery originally known as Castle Clinton served as the New York State immigration station from 1800 to 1855 and approximately eight million immigrants, mostly from Northern and Western Europe, passed through its doors. These early immigrants came from nations such as England, Ireland, Germany and the Scandinavian countries and constituted the first large wave of immigrants that settled and populated the United States. Throughout the 1800s and intensifying in the latter half of the 19th century, ensuing political instability, restrictive religious laws and deteriorating economic conditions in Europe began to fuel the largest mass human migration in the history of the world. It soon became apparent that Castle Garden was ill-equipped and unprepared to handle the growing numbers of immigrants arriving yearly. Unfortunately, compounding the problems of the small facility were the corruption and incompetence found to be commonplace at Castle Garden. The Federal government intervened and constructed a new Federally-operated immigration station on Ellis Island. While the new immigration station on Ellis Island was under construction, the Barge Office at the Battery was used for the processing of immigrants. The new structure on Ellis Island, built of "Georgia pine" opened on January 1, 1890. Annie Moore, a teenaged Irish girl, accompanied by her two brothers, entered history and a new country as she was the very first immigrant to be processed at Ellis Island. Over the next 62 years, more than 12 million were to follow through this port of entry. Ellis Island Burns and Years of Records Lost While there were many reasons to immigrate to America, no reason could be found for what would occur only five years after the Ellis Island Immigration Station opened. During the early morning hours of June 15, 1897, a fire on Ellis Island burned the immigration station completely to the ground. Although no lives were lost, many years of Federal and State immigration records dating back to 1890 were burned along with the pine buildings that failed to protect them. The United States Treasury quickly ordered the immigration facility be replaced under one very important condition: On December 17, 1897, the new Main Building was opened and 2,000 immigrants were received that day. The great steamship companies like White Star, Red Star, Cunard and Hamburg-America played a significant role in the history of Ellis Island and immigration in general. First and second class passengers who arrived in New York Harbor were not required to undergo the inspection process at Ellis Island. Instead, these passengers underwent a cursory inspection aboard ship, the theory being that if a person could afford to purchase a first or second class ticket, they were less likely to become a public charge in America due to medical or legal reasons. The Federal government felt that these more affluent passengers

would not end up in institutions, hospitals or become a burden to the state. However, first and second class passengers were sent to Ellis Island for further inspection if they were sick or had legal problems. This scenario was far different for "steerage" or third class passengers. These immigrants traveled in crowded and often unsanitary conditions near the bottom of steamships with few amenities, often spending up to two weeks seasick in their bunks during rough Atlantic Ocean crossings. First and second class passengers would disembark, pass through Customs at the piers and were free to enter the United States. The steerage and third class passengers were transported from the pier by ferry or barge to Ellis Island where everyone would undergo a medical and legal inspection. A Record Year for New Americans During the early s, immigration officials mistakenly thought that the peak wave of immigration had already passed. Actually, immigration was on the rise, and in more people immigrated to the United States than any other year, a record that would hold for the next 80 years. Consequently, masons and carpenters were constantly struggling to enlarge and build new facilities to accommodate this greater than anticipated influx of new immigrants. Numerous suspected enemy aliens throughout the United States were brought to Ellis Island under custody. Between and , detained suspected enemy aliens were transferred from Ellis Island to other locations in order for the United States Navy with the Army Medical Department to take over the island complex for the duration of the war. During this time, regular inspection of arriving immigrants was conducted onboard ship or at the docks. Hundreds were later deported based upon the principal of guilt by association with any organizations advocating revolution against the Federal government. In , Ellis Island reopened as an immigration receiving station and , immigrants were processed that year. The inspections took place in the Registry Room or Great Hall , where doctors would briefly scan every immigrant for obvious physical ailments. Doctors at Ellis Island soon became very adept at conducting these "six second physicals. This document was used by the legal inspectors at Ellis Island to cross-examine the immigrant during the legal or primary inspection. On March 1, , the Immigration and Naturalization Service was restructured and included into three separate bureaus as part of the U. Department of Homeland Security. For more information on these three bureaus and their mission, visit their websites at the following:

### 2: Statue Of Liberty National Monument (U.S. National Park Service)

*The Statue of Liberty's design and construction were recognized at the time as one of the greatest technical achievements of the 19th century. It was hailed as a bridge between art and engineering. The exterior 'envelope' was composed of brass plaques, formed by hammering them in hard wood moulds made from plaster models.*

The statue itself is 110 feet in total height and stands on a pedestal 89 feet high. The foundations are formed by a solid concrete monolith, 65 feet high, 91 feet square at the base and 66 feet 7 inches square at the top. The statue weighs 225 tons. The creation and building of this statue called for no mean engineering skill. This colossal female figure, whose torch towers over feet into the air, is an imposing object as seen from steamships coming up the harbour, from bridge and river, and from the encircling cities and hills and plains of New York and New Jersey. The statue is the work of the French sculptor Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, who obtained his idea of creating such a figure and presenting it to the American nation from his friend M. The object of artist and friend was to produce something that would be a fitting gift and commemorative of the long-established goodwill between the two nations. An influential committee was formed and in the French public was asked to subscribe to a fund to meet the cost of building the statue. Various festivities were held throughout the country with a view to collecting the necessary money, and the work was begun the same year. Two years later a portion of the monument, the hand bearing the torch, was completed in Paris, and sent to America, where it was exhibited in Philadelphia, and later in New York. The following year another portion of the figure, the head, was finished and exhibited at the Paris Exhibition. The statue was completed in 1886, and in the same year was begun the building of the great pedestal on which it stands. Some idea of the colossal size of the figure and pedestal may be gained from the table of the principal dimensions below. The statue is one of the biggest in the world. The celebrated Colossus of Rhodes, one of the Seven Wonders of the World, was only about 108 feet high, and the recent Mussolini Obelisk in Rome, with its 435 feet figure, has a total height of 504 feet. The designing and modelling of the figure of Liberty entailed a vast amount of labour. It occupied sixty men for ten years. It is thought that Bartholdi modelled the figure from his mother. Plaster moulds of the sections were made first and wooden copies of these were taken. On the wooden moulds the thin sheeting of copper was beaten into shape by mallets to form the shell of the statue. First of all he prepared a study model, seven feet high. This was enlarged to four times its original size. This, in turn, was carefully studied and remodelled, and then divided into a great number of sections, over three hundred in all, each of which was marked with a distinguishing figure or number. The exact form of the statue having been settled, the sculptor proceeded to make models or moulds upon which the copper casing, or envelope, could be shaped. All the sections were again enlarged four times. They were made with the greatest geometrical precision by means of a number of wires and leads attached to the pieces, from which dimensions were taken off with compasses. Some of the sections required as many as 9, separate measurements. Plaster moulds of these sections were then prepared and, as these were completed, carpenters built wooden models of them. Upon these the copper was moulded by blows from mallets, assisted by levers, the fine finishing touch being given with small hammers or rammers. This copper shell, because of its thinness, lacked rigidity and it was necessary to increase the stiffness of every piece, particularly those of large size, with iron bars secured to the interior surface. These bars were so bent as to conform closely to the curves in the copper, to which they were fastened by copper bands. Their ends were riveted to the shell and were so disposed and united to one another as to form a most intricate network of bracing, covering and strengthening the entire statue. The statue was made in no fewer than 240 separate parts. It was essential that these should be assembled together in the workshop to see that they fitted exactly. A huge iron frame, designed by Gustave Eiffel, the builder of the Eiffel Tower, was made, and to this the numerous sections were fitted. It consisted of four massive angle-iron corner posts, united by horizontal angle pieces dividing it into panels, which were strengthened by steel struts and braces, arranged diagonally and having side extensions to approach more closely to the contour of the figure. The smaller frames supporting the head and the extended arm of the figure were of lighter construction than, but similar to those of the main frame. The shell, or monument, was bolted to this iron framework. By assembling the pieces

together the engineers were able to pierce the necessary holes for the rivets where the edges overlapped. An feet Pedestal WHEN the statue was taken down in France the pieces were packed in frames of wood, to prevent damage by bending, and brought over to New York in a French war vessel. The foundation is a solid piece of concrete, one of the largest monoliths in the world, 65 feet high, 91 feet square at the base and 66 ft 7-in square at the top. It rests upon a soil composed of stiff clay, gravel and boulders. Upon this foundation was built the pedestal, a particularly handsome structure, towering 89 feet in height. The building of the monument was a tedious and slow process. It meant work at great heights and in so confined a space as to prevent the employment of a large number of men. It was most essential that the riveting should be done carefully. Otherwise there would have been unseemly lines. The pieces were temporarily stored in a great shed at the foot of the pedestal and lifted as required by a derrick on to a huge platform built round the top of the pedestal. Here the protecting cover of wood was removed and the piece was raised by rope and tackle into its proper position and held in place until enough rivets or small temporary bolts had been inserted to secure it. All the rivets were then driven and the section bolted to the frame, or rather to the supporting bars. The outer heads of the rivets were of copper and were countersunk. The sections were fitted to a huge iron frame designed by Gustave Eiffel. The extension of the main framework to support the upraised arm of the statue rises above the scaffolding. In this manner the shell was carried upward piece by piece, until the monument stood complete. No part of the ironwork is in direct contact with the copper, a thorough insulation being obtained by covering the adjoining surfaces with shellac and inter- posing a strip of asbestos. This was necessary to prevent the corrosion which would otherwise be caused by the damp salt air. This gigantic statue is justly admired for its majestic proportions and for the benevolent calm of the countenance. The pedestal, too, is an artistic creation. At its summit is a balcony, 3 ft 7- in wide, running round its four sides. It has also a loggia 26 ft 7- in high. Round the base is a terrace 15 ft 6- in wide, to which a staircase leads. Shields bearing the coats of arms of the several States of the American Republic are arranged round the base. Unique Harbour Light THE statue alone weighs tons, its composition being three- fifths iron and two- fifths copper. The pedestal and monument can be ascended, and the trip to the island for a view of New York from the pedestal balcony or from the torch is regarded as one of the things that should be done by every visitor to New York. The torch, at the extreme height of the extended arm, is reached by a staircase in the monument. Fifteen people can easily find accommodation round the torch balcony. Just above this balcony is an electric light, which illuminates the torch every night. October 28, , was the date fixed for the ceremonial inauguration of the statue. A grand military and civil procession took place on shore. Then the President of the Republic and the most distinguished personages boarded thirty- seven steamers for the island. The face, which had been shrouded by tricolour flags, was unveiled amid the din of cannon, steam whistles and hooters. From to the statue was maintained by the Lighthouse Board of the United States Government as one of the important lights for illuminating New York Harbour. Powerful electric arc lights were placed in the torch and turned on at dusk. To- day the statue still shows a light at night, more, however, for effect than as a guide to shipping. A less powerful light was installed when other arrangements were made for lighting the waterway. Seen by day or by night the great figure is most striking. Foundation of pedestal to torch: Heel to top of head: Circumference at second joint: Head from chin to cranium: Right arm greatest thickness: Square sides at base each: Square sides at top each: The balcony round the torch is large enough to accommodate fifteen people.

## 3: Building the Statue of Liberty

*Bartholdi's colossal sculpture, Liberty Enlightening the World, is better known to us as the Statue of Liberty. It was formally dedicated in New York City's harbor on October 28, It was formally dedicated in New York City's harbor on October 28,*

In after-dinner conversation at his home near Versailles, Laboulaye, an ardent supporter of the Union in the American Civil War, is supposed to have said: In order to honor these achievements, Laboulaye proposed that a gift be built for the United States on behalf of France. Laboulaye hoped that by calling attention to the recent achievements of the United States, the French people would be inspired to call for their own democracy in the face of a repressive monarchy. Sketches and models were made of the proposed work, though it was never erected. There was a classical precedent for the Suez proposal, the Colossus of Rhodes: In the war, Napoleon III was captured and deposed. He was delighted to learn that the island was owned by the United States government—it had been ceded by the New York State Legislature in for harbor defense. It was thus, as he put it in a letter to Laboulaye: Grant, who assured him that it would not be difficult to obtain the site for the statue. Bartholdi continued to develop the concept following his return to France. One of these was the Lion of Belfort, a monumental sculpture carved in sandstone below the fortress of Belfort, which during the war had resisted a Prussian siege for over three months. Capitol in Washington, D. Columbia left and the Indian princess Bartholdi and Laboulaye considered how best to express the idea of American liberty. Columbia had supplanted the earlier figure of an Indian princess, which had come to be regarded as uncivilized and derogatory toward Americans. It was originally to be crowned with a pileus, the cap given to emancipated slaves in ancient Rome. Secretary of War Jefferson Davis, a Southerner who would later serve as President of the Confederate States of America, was concerned that the pileus would be taken as an abolitionist symbol. He ordered that it be changed to a helmet. Instead, he used a diadem, or crown, to top its head. He gave it bold classical contours and applied simplified modeling, reflecting the huge scale of the project and its solemn purpose. The surfaces should be broad and simple, defined by a bold and clear design, accentuated in the important places. The enlargement of the details or their multiplicity is to be feared. By exaggerating the forms, in order to render them more clearly visible, or by enriching them with details, we would destroy the proportion of the work. Finally, the model, like the design, should have a summarized character, such as one would give to a rapid sketch. Only it is necessary that this character should be the product of volition and study, and that the artist, concentrating his knowledge, should find the form and the line in its greatest simplicity. Bartholdi considered having Liberty hold a broken chain, but decided this would be too divisive in the days after the Civil War. The erected statue does stride over a broken chain, half-hidden by her robes and difficult to see from the ground. Growing interest in the upcoming Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia led Laboulaye to decide it was time to seek public support. With the announcement, the statue was given a name, Liberty Enlightening the World. Less idealistically, contributions came from those who hoped for American support in the French attempt to build the Panama Canal. The copper may have come from multiple sources and some of it is said to have come from a mine in Visnes, Norway, [38] though this has not been conclusively determined after testing samples. Fundraising continued, with models of the statue put on sale. He soon died, leaving no indication of how he intended to transition from the copper skin to his proposed masonry pier. Eiffel opted not to use a completely rigid structure, which would force stresses to accumulate in the skin and lead eventually to cracking. A secondary skeleton was attached to the center pylon, then, to enable the statue to move slightly in the winds of New York Harbor and as the metal expanded on hot summer days, he loosely connected the support structure to the skin using flat iron bars [28] which culminated in a mesh of metal straps, known as "saddles", that were riveted to the skin, providing firm support. In a labor-intensive process, each saddle had to be crafted individually. He included two interior spiral staircases, to make it easier for visitors to reach the observation point in the crown. He was succeeded as chairman of the French committee by Ferdinand de Lesseps, builder of the Suez Canal. The completed statue was formally presented to Ambassador Morton at a ceremony in Paris on July 4, , and de Lesseps announced that the French

government had agreed to pay for its transport to New York. The Panic of had led to an economic depression that persisted through much of the decade. The Liberty statue project was not the only such undertaking that had difficulty raising money: Since , it had rarely been used, though during the Civil War, it had served as a recruiting station. Within months, Hunt submitted a detailed plan, indicating that he expected construction to take about nine months. The four sides are identical in appearance. Above the door on each side, there are ten disks upon which Bartholdi proposed to place the coats of arms of the states between and , there were 38 U. Above that, a balcony was placed on each side, framed by pillars. Bartholdi placed an observation platform near the top of the pedestal, above which the statue itself rises. Financial concerns again forced him to revise his plans; the final design called for poured concrete walls, up to 20 feet 6. His work involved design computations, detailed fabrication and construction drawings, and oversight of construction. The committee organized a large number of money-raising events. She initially declined, stating she could not write a poem about a statue. At the time, she was also involved in aiding refugees to New York who had fled anti-Semitic pogroms in eastern Europe. These refugees were forced to live in conditions that the wealthy Lazarus had never experienced. She saw a way to express her empathy for these refugees in terms of the statue. With the project in jeopardy, groups from other American cities, including Boston and Philadelphia, offered to pay the full cost of erecting the statue in return for relocating it. New Yorkers displayed their new-found enthusiasm for the statue. Two hundred thousand people lined the docks and hundreds of boats put to sea to welcome the ship. Immediately thereafter, reassembly of the statue began. Nevertheless, no one died during the construction. Instead, Bartholdi cut portholes in the torchâ€”which was covered with gold leaf â€”and placed the lights inside them. A ceremony of dedication was held on the afternoon of October 28, President Grover Cleveland, the former New York governor, presided over the event. President Cleveland headed the procession, then stood in the reviewing stand to see bands and marchers from across America. General Stone was the grand marshal of the parade. The route began at Madison Square , once the venue for the arm, and proceeded to the Battery at the southern tip of Manhattan by way of Fifth Avenue and Broadway , with a slight detour so the parade could pass in front of the World building on Park Row. As the parade passed the New York Stock Exchange, traders threw ticker tape from the windows, beginning the New York tradition of the ticker-tape parade. Depew concluded the speechmaking with a lengthy address. The restriction offended area suffragists , who chartered a boat and got as close as they could to the island. The expression makes us sick. This government is a howling farce. It can not or rather does not protect its citizens within its own borders. Shove the Bartholdi statue, torch and all, into the ocean until the "liberty" of this country is such as to make it possible for an inoffensive and industrious colored man to earn a respectable living for himself and family, without being ku-kluxed , perhaps murdered, his daughter and wife outraged, and his property destroyed. The idea of the "liberty" of this country "enlightening the world," or even Patagonia , is ridiculous in the extreme. The World characterized it as "more like a glowworm than a beacon. When Bartholdi returned to the United States in , he made additional suggestions, all of which proved ineffective. Many immigrants who entered through New York saw it as a welcoming sight. Oral histories of immigrants record their feelings of exhilaration on first viewing the Statue of Liberty. One immigrant who arrived from Greece recalled: I saw the Statue of Liberty. Give me a chance to prove that I am worth it, to do something, to be someone in America. As early as it was mentioned in the press; by it had entirely covered the statue. The Corps of Engineers also installed an elevator to take visitors from the base to the top of the pedestal.

### 4: Rare Photos of the Statue of Liberty Being Built in Â«TwistedSifter

*The Statue of Liberty was a joint effort between France and the United States, intended to commemorate the lasting friendship between the peoples of the two nations. The French sculptor Frederic.*

The Statue of Liberty was not a gift from France to America. We have all heard the shorthand that implies that the statue was exchanged government to government. In his diaries and letters, he described his journey to all corners of America, from Niagara Falls to Washington, D. When no significant government funding emerged, he contrived every possible fundraising strategy himself. In the end it was Joseph Pulitzer, the American newspaper magnate, who helped him finish the job by printing the names of every person who donated even a penny to the cause. The Statue was originally designed for the Suez Canal in Egypt. Bartholdi did not craft the basic design of Liberty specifically for America. As a young man, he had visited Egypt and was enchanted by the project underway to dig a channel between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. He then designed a colossal woman holding up a lamp and wearing the loose fitting dress of a fellah, a slave, to stand as a lighthouse at the entrance of the Suez Canal. The Egypt deal fell through, so Bartholdi decided to adventure to America to pitch his colossus. So how excited were Americans about the possibility of giving a home to this new monument? Initial fundraising and support was extremely lackluster. It took about 15 years, with the statue completed and assembled in a neighborhood of Paris, before the American citizenry finally began to embrace it. The Statue of Liberty also nearly went to Boston. In , when the statue was well under construction in Paris, but fundraising efforts were stalling in New York, Boston made a play to get the statue. Proving that nothing motivates New Yorkers so well as rivalry, the New York Times retorted in an editorial: Boston has probably again overestimated her powers. This statue is dear to us, though we have never looked upon it, and no third rate town is going to step in and take it from us. Philadelphia tried to do that in , and failed. Let Boston be warned. Celebrating Our True National Treasures 6. Had he chosen to build the Statue of Liberty in Central Park, the famed Dakota apartment building would not even have reached to her big toe. The statue was originally supposed to be a lighthouse. When Ulysses Grant authorized the use of Bedloe Island now Liberty Island for the statue, he specified that the Statue of Liberty would be a lighthouse. That would give the Lady a purpose, and therefore, would merit government funding. However, the engineers were never able to successfully light it enough to serve that purposeâ€”a cause of extreme frustration for Bartholdi. Bartholdi planned for the statue to be covered in gold. In order to make the statue visible after dark, Bartholdi proposed that Americans raise the money to gild her. However, given how daunting and arduous a task it had been to gather even enough money to place the statue in New York harbor, no one followed through on paying the enormous cost of covering the massive statue in gold. Thomas Edison once had plans to make the statue talk. Suffragettes protested the unveiling of the statue. Only two women attended the actual unveiling on what is now known as Liberty Island: The wives of the American Committee members were forced to watch the proceedings from a navy vessel off the island. Suffragettes chartered a boat to circle the island during the unveiling. They blasted protest speeches, but those could not be heard over the din of steam whistles and cannon blasts in the harbor. This article was originally published on July 2, The most recent update was July 2, Press "Read Comments" to view. Leave A Comment Uh-oh! You seem to be logged out. Refresh your page, login and try again. Sorry, comments are currently closed. You are posting comments too quickly.

### 5: The Statue of Liberty looked pretty weird in the middle of Paris

*Building the Statue of Liberty Constructed by the French, the Statue of Liberty was designed as a colossal copper statue. Gustave Eiffel, the designer of the Eiffel Tower, was asked to build a massive iron pylon and a skeletal framework to act as the support for the sculpture.*

Statue of Liberty is rated 3. Rated 5 out of 5 by conkite from Great Game!!!! I liked this game. It kept me interested throughout my play time. The music was catchy. The game flowed smoothly. And it was challenging. The graphics were okay. Notre Dame De Paris. What a great challenge and such fun!! You will find yourself really involved in these Series of Building games!! I found it very addicting and lots of fun, especially when I complete a level!! I highly recommend you give this game a try!! I have played it through probably 20 times - rare for me to play a game through more than once. My engineer husband loves it too. I like the music too - keeps you moving. Fun game with challenging levels. Great graphics and sound too. With many levels to work through it is well worth the money. It is a game that makes you want to play again and again. Buy all 3 games for even more fun. Statue of Liberty I loved the game!!! Pretty amazing that keeps you there looking forward to playing the next level and the next and the next I loved this game. I started out with Titanic then Eiffel tower. Cant wait to see which one will be next It is a little different from the classic builders but once you get used to it the series is great. Really - the base was constructed between ??? About 15 minutes into the trial, I decided that this was a "must purchase" game!!!! Great facts about the Statue of Liberty! Still very good - graphics and sounds are very good and the gameplay is different and unique. And to get all those historical informations is like having bonus material without collectors editions

### 6: Creating the Statue of Liberty - Statue Of Liberty National Monument (U.S. National Park Service)

*The Statue of Liberty is not electrified, in the sense that the electrical system is only used to illuminate the inside of the statue to visitors. But there is still an electrical phenomenon known craftsmen working metals, phenomenon that takes a completely different magnitude in the case of a colossal statue.*

Ten years later sculptor Frederic Auguste Bartholdi was commissioned to design a sculpture with in mind for completion, to commemorate the centennial of the American Declaration of Independence. It was agreed that the American people were to build the pedestal, and the French people were responsible for the Statue and its assembly here in the United States. However, lack of funds was a problem on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. In France, public fees, various forms of entertainment, and a lottery were among the methods used to raise funds. In the United States, benefit theatrical events, art exhibitions, auctions and prizefights assisted in providing needed funds. Plan Your Visit Today And Experience History Meanwhile in France, Bartholdi required the assistance of an engineer to address structural issues associated with designing such a colossal copper sculpture. Back in America, fundraising for the pedestal was going particularly slowly, so Joseph Pulitzer opened up the editorial pages of his newspaper, "The World," to support the fundraising effort. Pulitzer used his newspaper to criticize both the rich who had failed to finance the pedestal construction and the middle class who were content to rely upon the wealthy to provide the funds. Financing for the pedestal was completed in August , and pedestal construction was finished in April On October 28, , President Grover Cleveland oversaw the dedication of the Statue of Liberty in front of thousands of spectators. She was a centennial gift ten years late. The Statue was placed upon a granite pedestal inside the courtyard of the star-shaped walls of Fort Wood which had been completed for the War of The United States Lighthouse Board had responsibility for the operation of the Statue of Liberty until , when the care and operation of the Statue was placed under the War Department. In , the care and administration of the National Monument was transferred to the National Park Service. In , scaffolding was erected around the exterior of the Statue and construction began on the interior. Workers repaired holes in the copper skin and removed layers of paint from the interior of the copper skin and internal iron structure. On July 5, , the newly restored Statue reopened to the public during Liberty Weekend, which celebrated her centennial. Donate Ellis Island and the Statue of Liberty need your support. Donate now to help preserve the islands for future generations. Create a free account to search for family arrival records and learn more about Lady Liberty and Ellis Island. Be a part of history!

## 7: Construction of the statue of Liberty

*Building the Statue of Liberty was a significant undertaking - on both sides of the Atlantic! Discover the compelling story behind one of the greatest engineering achievements of the 19th Century.*

Each rafter is moored by three mm diameter rods 11 and mm section. The working coefficient of these ties will be: Its metal frame consists of four struts, the broken line, connected together by horizontal cross members and by diagonal angles. The horizontal cross divide the frame sections whose bases are rectangles with sides parallel to each other and also parallel to the faces of the main cell. The outer sides of each section have the shape of a trapezium, one of the diagonals is occupied by a brace. This framework focuses on the right side of the main battery, six-point crossbowmen of this face. Its height is 18m77, measured from the lower attachment to the upper level. She may have to bear, like the rest of the building, two different kinds of efforts: The weight The effort The arm was decomposed for each of the calculations in 12 elements; the center of gravity of each of them, ie the application point of the force acting on these elements, was assumed to be situated on the axis of the metal frame. The following table summarizes this calculation, still assuming an equal effort wind kg. The resultant of the external forces at any cross section of the arm, may have been determined by means of two funicular polygons, easy to construct, each of which gives a coordinate of the point of application of the resultant. The distribution of forces in the various bars of the framework was made following a graphical method of decomposition of forces. This breakdown was made in three planes of projection, to obtain for each bar three components of the force acting in her direction. Within six bars cut with a close-up of the plan A3 B3 C3 D3 upper level 2: Within six bars cut with a close-up of the plane A1 B1 C1 D1 lower level The graphical determination efforts led to adopt the following dimensions: The rafters of the framework have, between attachment points on the main stack and the plane A2 B2 C2 D2, a section formed by two angles of  $x \times 15$  and  $x$  sole The surface this section is  $\text{mm}^2$ . Since the element 5 to the top level A4 B4 C4 D4 by an angle of  $x \times 10$  whose surface is  $2 \text{ mm}^2$ . We will check by an analytical method the dimensions of the two rafters. For this purpose we will assume the wind acting parallel to the vertical projection of the arm. Consider a section of the arm between the element 7 and the element 8, ie above the plane A3 B3 C3 D3. The sum of the dead loads of items is equal to Kg. The sum of the wind forces acting on the same elements is Kg. Let us determine the force in the rafter D3K. For this take the static moments of the external forces from the point C3: The moment of the force acting in D3K X must be equal to the sum of other times. The force acting in D3K will be: The external force due to the own weight is Kg, effort wind is Kg We will determine the force in the rafter as B1B2. Either for work coefficient: Moreover, in those sections of horizontal and diagonal bars, the coefficient is less than this limit. In summary, this iron framework may be regarded as established in the best strength and stability. It is a gigantic project led by architect Morris Hunt and the civil engineer Stone. The explanation of the base, its description and its history, especially that of construction, are explained here. The statue of Liberty.

## 8: Statue of Liberty - HISTORY

*Top Secrets about Statue of Liberty - Full Documentary - Duration: Incredible Doc 39, views. The Statue of Liberty: Building an Icon | The B1M - Duration:*

## 9: How many people died while building the Statue of Liberty

*The Statue was named "Liberty Enlightening the World" and was a joint effort between America and France. It was agreed that the American people were to build the pedestal, and the French people were responsible for the Statue and its assembly here in the United States.*

*The Work of the Holy Spirit in the Life of the Believers (Words of Light Life) Psi Kix Volume 1 (Psi-Kix: Episode 1) Game of thrones books 5 Edit in browser asp net TP53 status determines prognostic and predictive factors in ovarian carcinomas Jolanta Kupryjancayk, Mari Moll: The Chastitute : Many Young Men of Twenty St. Marys church in the Highlands Dutch exports to the Philippines: Removal of Dbp Precursor by Granular Activated Carbon Absorption Filetype civil cover sheet 1983 Eclipsing the biblical narrative : the narrative contours of North American Christianity Manhood and the duel Complete guide to sales force compensation Conflict and change in Cuba Css interview questions and answers for freshers Professional practice in it Fsi fula basic course mp3 Recent advances in insulin action and its disorders XCMDs for HyperCard Cool careers without college for animal lovers Mr Wilsons Woman Monster hunter 4 ultimate official strategy guide Understanding suicide A century of war william engdahl Ten Talks Parents Must Have with Their Children About Sex and Character Physical geography of cameroon Love at a Venture La nausÃ©e sartre ebook 8]. Engine performance (Test A8) List of elsevier journals in engineering 3d imaging techniques and multimedia applications 23. Human papillomaviruses (HPV and cancer : questions and answers The Global Citizen Romance languages and linguistic theory 2006 Official history, revisionist history, and wild history David W.P. Elliott. Fasc. 2. Mesoveliidae. Asian Language Collections in California Public Libraries 2005 chevy cavalier owners manual The Magic Figures of Paracelsus V. 4. Saint Denis.*