

Chapter 1 : Statue Of Liberty National Monument (U.S. National Park Service)

*The Statue of Liberty (Wonders of America) [Marion Dane Bauer, John Wallace] on racedaydvl.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. For many years the Statue of Liberty was the first American sight for many immigrants.*

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.

Chapter 2 : Read Download The Wonders Of America PDF – PDF Download

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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.

Chapter 3 : Replicas of the Statue of Liberty - Wikipedia

The Statue of Liberty is relatively new in comparison with other historical monuments of the world. So its history is it not as long as these of the Forbidden City in Beijing, for example, or the city of Pompeii, Italy.

The formal name of the statue is "Liberty Enlightening the World" also known affectionately as "Lady Liberty" has become a symbol of freedom and democracy. The statue is of a woman holding a torch; it is made of a cover of pure copper, hung on a framework of steel with the exemption of the flame of the torch, which is coated in gold leaf. It stands atop a rectangular stonework pedestal with a base in the shape of an irregular eleven pointed star. The statue is 46 m tall, but with the pedestal and foundation, it is 93 m tall. The face on the Statue of Liberty measures more than 2. Total weight of the Statue of Liberty is tons. There are steps inside the statue and its pedestal. There are 25 viewing windows in the crown. Her torch signifies enlightenment. The French people donated the money for the statue. The first model, on a small scale, was built in This first statue is now in the Jardin du Luxembourg in Paris. Meanwhile in France, Bartholdi required the assistance of an engineer to address structural issues associated with manipulative such a colossal copper sculpture. Morton hammered the first nail in the construction of the statue. On February 18, , Bartholdi was granted a design patent, U. Patent D11., the patent described the head as having "classical, yet severe and calm, features," noted that the body is "thrown slightly over to the left so as to gravitate upon the left leg, the whole figure thus being in equilibrium, manner known to the glyptic art in the form of a statue or statuette, or in alto-relievo or bass-relief, in metal, stone, terra cotta, or other plastic composition". The financing for the statue was completed in France in July When the Statue of Liberty was finally ready to be shipped to the United States, problems across the Atlantic emerged. The pedestal on which she would be placed was no where near complete. At last on June 17, , she arrived in New York Harbor, and was officially installed on a massive memorial designed by Richard Morris Hunt, and built with funds raised by newspaper publisher Joseph Pulitzer. To prepare for transit, the Statue was reduced to individual pieces and packed in crates. The statue, which was stored for eleven months in crates waiting for its pedestal to be finished, was then reassembled in four months. On October 28, , the Statue of Liberty was unveiled by President Grover Cleveland in front of thousands of spectators. In , the statue was established as a national monument and began being managed by the National Park Service from In , President Richard M. Nixon dedicated the American Museum of Immigration, housed in structural additions to the base of the pedestal on top of what was Fort Wood. The Statue of Liberty soon became an international symbol of freedom, greeting the millions of immigrants and visitors as they entered New York Bay and arrived in the United States.

Chapter 4 : 10 Things You Didn't Know About the Statue of Liberty (She Was Almost Gold!)

A Level 1 Ready-To-Read book. Follow along with words on screen to learn fun facts about America's Statue of Liberty. By Marion Dane Bauer with illustrations by John Wallace. Read by Kelley Clark.

History Introduction Measuring over 46m high but appearing more because it is perched on a pedestal of her own height, the Statue of Liberty is a monumental sculpture located on Liberty Island, a small island in New York Bay. France has offered it the United States in the late nineteenth century, the inauguration went on October 26, Since then it has been the symbol of a wide range of topics, essentially related to the hope, the immigration or freedom. Description of the statue of Liberty The creation The Statue of Liberty is embossed copper, it is made of copper plates that have been hammered until they espouse a particular form defined in advance. They were then assembled on a metal structure, a kind of scaffolding fixed on the inside of the statue which ensures stability, retention and resistance to strong sea winds. The plates were riveted very precisely to prevent the rivets from being seen from outside. The construction took nine years, from to , she was held in Paris, in the workshops "Gaget and Gauthier" copper work specialists. The statue was mounted for the first time in central Paris for almost a year, to ensure that all parts can be assembled easily. Then it was disassembled, put aboard a warship to be transported to New York, where American workers have reassembled it. Construction of the statue of Liberty Difficulties The main difficulties that have been encountered mainly concerned the financing of the monument, because if the statue was the responsibility of the French, it depended of the Americans to be constructed. But they had not requested the construction of this statue, they also had difficulty accepting pay its pedestal. It took the intervention of Joseph Pulitzer, editor of the newspaper "The World", to give a show of solidarity to the project sponsors. Through stories he magnified the strength of the monument, and so the middle class accepted to give for the construction of the pedestal. The upper class, especially that of the east side, the more concerned, had not responded to requests for funding. Still, it is thanks to Joseph Pulitzer that US funding was completed. On the French side, if funding was not so easy to find, it was still relatively quick, the French people was excited to build this statue. There was a lot of communities that gave to the greatness of France, this feeling was very important in the mid nineteenth century. Another difficulty appeared to build the statue: The shortage of qualified work, to work in the workshops. The mid-nineteenth century corresponded to the beginning of mechanization, which was popularized in the following decades. At that time the craft was still the most classic way of working, but finding workers capable of working copper was difficult, so find dozens, it was even more difficult. But the construction of the Statue of Liberty was also a fantastic achievement in several areas. The reasons for success Technologically the statue is quite a feat, especially with the knowledge of the time. The principle of embossed copper was already acquired, but it was never implemented for a monument of this size. The expansion principle was also difficult to use. The sculptor Auguste Bartholdi created a 1. This model was cut into 12 sections, all measured at many points in the three dimensions, and then transferred onto a plaster model built from the expansion steps. Once fully developed, the model plaster was used in the construction of a wooden template, in negative, on which the workers hammered copper plates. This chain of construction parts, if it were unsophisticated, was pragmatic and has proven to be extremely effective. Furthermore the establishment of relations between France and the United States is also a source of satisfaction. Indeed, at the beginning of the sculptor project had little contact with a few Americans, all of them Edouard de Laboulaye knowledge, politician, lawyer and pro-American. Despite these small contacts, Auguste Bartholdi went there and wove sufficiently strong ties to the project can be started, continued and came to end. This ability "to move mountains" is to the credit of the partisans of the statue. The symbols The Statue of Liberty is intended as a symbol of freedom , of course. Yet it is far from being as it was perceived over time. Initially it was build to highlight the value common to all human beings, but the reason is more pragmatic: This notion was already not shared by the Americans, who did not see the interest of magnify the collective freedoms, themselves, already champion of individual freedoms. But it is especially in the years and that Liberty has become the symbol of mass immigration in the United States. At this time, it had a negative connotation, Americans saw it

as a symbol of the invasion of their country by Europeans. This feeling has disappeared with the economic revival of the country, and with it the statue is returned to creep by New Yorkers. When it opened in , the statue was taken hostage by the Americans, who felt just as excluded in society, but also by the black community who had just received the end of slavery, this who had not yet changed attitudes. Besides segregation was applied during most of the twentieth century, African Americans do not necessarily seeing the Statue of Liberty hope. So we see that all these symbols intersect over time, the statue has been used many times to defend various causes, and that to this day she is in the eyes of most Americans, the symbol Liberty they bring in the World. Otherwise, even the statue contains various symbolic elements: The broken chains of slavery, often ignored when a replica of the statue is made, the tablet is marked with the date of American independence, its torch illuminates the World Illustrating the official name of the statue: Liberty Enlightening the World , and her tiara consists of 7-rays corresponding to the 7 Seas and Oceans and 7 Continents such that counted at the time. There are others symbols explained in the web site. Symbols of the statue of Liberty Replicas Do you know that the Statue of Liberty is one of the most reproduced works in the world see The copies , with the Mona Lisa? It is found in many countries of the world, with a very high proportion in the United States. France has more than thirty reproduction, not counting minor or private copies. This is a thank you gift of the American people towards the French, it is based on the model of Auguste Bartholdi that it has used to enlarge the original statuee. In Paris alone, there are 5 copies, including the original, to the Museum of Arts and Crafts. Japan has at least 3, 5 Argentina, Thailand and Burma one, even China has at least 3 of its territory! Only Africa is somewhat spared. In the United States, in , an industry has teamed up with Boy Scouts of the time and launched the operation Strengthening Freedom arm , an operation that led to the erection of copies everywhere on the US territory, including the islands of overseas territories. Today there are still a hundred, the most referenced on this site. Copies of the statue of Liberty Visits Today the visits are particularly well done, but it has not always been the case. It must be said that Auguste Bartholdi did not anticipate that tourists would come to visit her, even when she was built. The island was built twice, first in the 30s, a second from to It is this development that is used these days. The tour includes a walk on the island, the entrance to Fort Wood, the former military fort at the center of which was built the base of the statue, the museum and climb the stairs to the top of base from where one has a splendid view of the bay of New York Indeed, the designers of the tower have put a glass ceiling at the top of the pedestal, to see the internal architecture of the statue. It is Gustave Eiffel who made it initially, because it was completely rebuilt in Finally for the brave three hundred steps await the intrepid who want to ride the small narrow staircase staircase, which climbs to the head of the statue, with views of nearly m high on the skyline of New York. A great time for those who have the opportunity to get up there, which is not given to everyone because you have to book your ticket several weeks in advance. Please note that access to the monument tickets, whether or not the rise in the crown, allow the free tour of the immigration museum on the neighboring island of Ellis Island.

Chapter 5 : The New Colossus - Wikipedia

Statue of Liberty (Wonders of America Series) by Marion Dane Bauer, John Wallace For many years the Statue of Liberty was the first American sight for many immigrants. Read on to find out how she came to stand in New York Harbor.

The statue was a gift from the French government to the American government. It represented the France-American friendship and celebrated the abolition of slavery. Once the design was complete, the most complex part was its contraction so Bartholdi needed an engineer and Gustave Eiffel, the creator of Eiffel tower, was called upon. France built the Statue and U. Construction of the Statue began in September and it was completed in France in July The whole statue was transported to the U. The statue of liberty was placed on the granite pedestal in the star-shaped walls of Fort Hood. It weighs , pounds. The statue is mainly made of thin copper sheets which have turned green due to a chemical reaction between copper and the natural elements. The statue receives over 4 million visitors, annually. Symbolism The physical components of the Statue of Liberty have symbolic meanings. The statue has a crown with seven rays; the weight of each ray is pounds and is about 9 feet long which represent the seven continents. The torch or light signifies lighting the way to independence. Interestingly, it can be seen reflecting the sun during the day and illuminated by 16 floodlights at night. Before the terrorist attack on America on 11th September , it was possible for visitors to walk up the staircase inside the statue and climb stairs to reach the crown to see the nice view of New York. The Statue of Liberty was closed a days after September 11, The grounds reopened but the Statue remained closed until August The Statue of liberty is an example of international friendship, determination and change. Over the years the statue represented freedom, democracy and liberty in the U. The Statue Of Liberty.

Chapter 6 : The Statue of Liberty - New York, USA - Most Amazing Wonders

The Statue of Liberty (Liberty Enlightening the World; French: La Liberté Éclairant le monde) is a colossal neoclassical sculpture on Liberty Island in New York Harbor in New York City, in the United States.

Visit Website No matter. The suffragists on that steamer held up banners protesting the unveiling, attended by 2, to 2, men on the island. The men were also joined by at least two women , both of whom were there with their husband or father. A group of women rally at the Statue of Liberty in August, Friedan, the outgoing president of the National Organization for Women, urged women to forego paid and unpaid work in order to draw attention to gendered disparities in employment, education and household responsibilities. Inside the Statue of Liberty, a spokesman reads the demands of members of Vietnam Veterans Against the War VVAW , who barricaded themselves inside the structure overnight as a symbolic protest. On the door to the statue, they posted a letter to President Richard Nixon. You set the date. When the Statue of Liberty protesters ended their occupation, they declared it a victory. We got the war back on Page One, where it belongs. For decades, residents of the U. These 30 Puerto Rican nationalists occupied the Statue of Liberty for several hours. House of Representatives in to protest the colonial status of Puerto Rico. A mural of Statue of Liberty with a skull face in front of an American flag on the walls of the former US embassy in Tehran. According to law-enforcement officials, the perpetrators were terrorists who, for the prior five years, had conducted a wave of bombings, assassination attempts and other terrorist acts around the U. Croatian independence from Yugoslavia. Their Statue of Liberty bomb blew up during off hours, and no one was hurt. But the attack prompted the National Park Service, which operates the monument, to increase its security measures. We strive for accuracy and fairness. Twice a week we compile our most fascinating features and deliver them straight to you.

Chapter 7 : Statue of Liberty - HISTORY

The Statue of Liberty belongs to the "National Park Service" since June 10, It is a US federal agency in charge of protection of national parks, national monuments, and other historic sites of national interest.

Egypt Enlightening the World The initial project of Auguste Bartholdi, for the Suez Canal Thus was launched the crazy idea of building a giant statue to offer the United States for years of independence. The scope of this choice was far greater than what one could foresee at the time. Indeed, France is losing its monarchic regime with a very weak second republic, the Prussian war precipitated. Isolated politically, the country is seeking a future and naturally turns to a new nation, the young. Against France, the United States emerging from civil war five years, known as the Civil War name The country is reunified, and all ideas are welcome. The project of this statue is then a chance for the two countries, which will be exceeded for achieving create. In each country the financial needs are important, and only a union of forces allowed to provide such funding, both in France and the United States. More details on the Origins of the statue of Liberty Choosing the installation site When France proposed the construction of this gigantic statue it was decided that it would be located in New York. Located here, the Statue of Liberty could face Europe and it could welcome migrants. However the decision on the site was not for him and that is the US Congress chose this island, through its representative Sherman. The name of Lieutenant Colonel Eleazer Derby Wood, fighting during the war of , it was built between and He was an artillery bastion, star 11 branches, built in granite. Once decided to install the statue, strong having more reason to exist was destroyed, but the foundations and stones used as a basis to the base, which is why nowadays the base of the statue is 11 branches. Which, incidentally, is an architecture directly inspired by the "fort Vauban" style, the French fortifications of the seventeenth century in which there are many examples in the world. Funding Funding for the Statue of Liberty has been difficult to achieve, especially since it is not one but two funds had to be done: A France, the other in the United States. In France, these are the gifts that launched this project. A huge collection Fund was launched in and continued until , the initial invoice has been multiplied by 2 and a half. Thousands of individuals have joined many organizations and French administrations concerned with the image of their country against foreigners. Total funding totaled 1., francs at the time, a very large sum of course. To help show its funding was made in Paris for the Universal Exhibition of , the head of the statue, in the Campus Martius. I must say it was worth visiting for 5 cents, but he had to take a top 43m staircase to reach the inside of the head. American side of the Centennial Exhibition was a boon for funding: Arriving at through courses, little evidence had been produced, but the arm holding the torch was exposed, proving that the work progressed. During the exhibition Americans bought many photographs or objects "marketing" at a time when we do not use that word , which allowed the work to continue. The arm holding the torch remained in Philadelphia 5 years before returning to France to be adjusted on the rest of the statue. During the exhibition, we organized many events like lotteries. The composer Offenbach was invited to celebrate the future statue, he made a story in her book "Notes of a traveling musician. The estimates lead to a total of 10 million visitors, which is just phenomenal: As for the pedestal, it was the responsibility of the US but cost just as much as the statue itself for the original price. Again it was funded by many individuals and some companies and by festivals or sporting events boxing matches in particular A showdown between Bartholdi was hired, came to America to defend her project, and wealthy entrepreneurs willing to put their hands in the pocket on one condition: That the name of their business is on the base. Which was refused, hence the need to fund the base by other means, including sports events. Finally it was Joseph Pulitzer, founder of the newspaper "New York World", which finally convinced the middle classes to participate in financing of the statue with a particularly visible information campaign. It must be said that the time was serious: By funding the construction site down the base had stopped in the middle and nothing seemed to indicate that he would resume a day. However, during this time the French were advancing the statue was going to need a good business location. Hence the grip of Joseph Pulitzer, which triggered media fundraising at the height of the project, empowering the middle class. More details on the Funding of the statue of Liberty The project It remained to define more practical points. Starting with the statue itself,

which is how it would be built. Auguste Bartholdi decided that she would be copper, manufactured under the mechanism of "repoussé". Copper plates 2m 3 will be worked through in strength until they take shape by the architect. The assembly would be done gradually, piece by piece, then all would be mounted in full before being disassembled and reassembled on site. The internal structure would be hard as a central pillar masonry filled with sand. The power of the waves would thus be inconsequential to the statue, which was intended to be installed near the ocean. However this solution will be quickly abandoned to make way for a forged iron structure more flexible, which oscillate with the winds. Meanwhile US go up the pedestal at will, however respecting the plans of the engineer in charge of the internal structure, so that the statue comes together perfectly. Engineers from both countries regularly would make with their colleagues and would communicate constantly. The site is an initiative of the American proposal Bartholdi. Finally, the inauguration would take place years after the Declaration of Independence of the United States to the day. Alas, if the project took place less correctly, this latter condition was far from being reached, since the statue was inaugurated Thus divided, the task was easier to manage. In the initial project, which also was followed to the letter, the French were responsible for the construction, transportation and erection on site. Construction of the statue The general outline of the statue is quite simple. It consists of an internal structure forged iron covered with copper plates pushed. These plates are hammered on a solid wooden jig until the desired shape. In total the statue weighs tons and consists of plates, of which the first 64 were given by industrial, allowing the construction to begin. These plates were "pushed" workshops "Gaget, Gauthier and company. Gaget was an architect and Gauthier, an engineer, who had to specialty plumbing, roofing, works of art and the distribution of water in urban areas. It was the greatest Parisian manufacturers in their specialties: We already had their blankets domes of the Opera of Paris, the water pipes of Paris, the Campanile Hotel des Invalides, etc. The construction technique was simple enough, whatever long to implement. First the workers were building a wooden frame, made with cleats, taking shape. Then it was plastered to a full size of the molding part to be reproduced. Once done, this plaster served as negative image for the construction of a wooden template, solid, him. The coppers were "pushed back", that is hammered into force on the jigs, cold on established specifically designed for it, until the shape of the plate matches that of the template. The finished part was passing to other workers who had to polish the charge plates and then adjust them to form a single element of the statue. The elements were assembled using nuts invisible from the outside for the initial assembly in Paris and they were riveted to the final assembly in New York. Bartholdi faced numerous delays in its construction. In March an accident broke the plaster cast of the hand. The previous year he sorely missed of skilled labor, but to deceive the Americans he send a first element to present to the public, it was the arm holding the torch, and that during the Centennial Exhibition In June the head of the statue was shown the gardens of the Champ de Mars in Paris for the Universal Exhibition, reassuring the population about it. The pictures below show the workshops with the different parts being assembled. The work in the workshops was not as painful as it might be in other workshops. The skilled labor was scarce, this is why Bartholdi took care of its employees. Besides the project was partially slowed because of a lack of personnel, precisely, for a while. You should know that Gaget workshops and Gauthier employed to people, which made it a big workshop in the Paris region. Most of the photographs below were taken by Albert Fernique.

24k EGP on. silver. Statue of Liberty - Symbol for the World. Hamilton Mint. On all pieces when there are less than 10 points of stones we do not grade the stones.

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Chapter 9 : Hamilton Mint Wonders of America Statue of Liberty 24k EGP 1 oz Silver bar | eBay

The Statue of Liberty MasterWonders â€¢ 7 wonders of the world This statue is also known as "Liberty Enlightening the World", is called "The Statue of Liberty," which is one of the most famous monuments of the city of New York, in the United States and around the world, Yet even with his great fame did not win any of the first 7 places.

Immigrants aboard steamships coming into the New York Harbor got their first glances of America, the Statue of Liberty, and Ellis Island, which was the immigration processing facility. These immigrants traveled weeks aboard ships, often in extremely tight, unsanitary, and difficult conditions, to take their chances on gaining liberty and a new life. Now administered by the National Park Service as Statue of Liberty National Monument, the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island help to preserve the memories and stories of immigrants from many countries who envisioned a better life for themselves by leaving their homelands to make an extraordinary migration to the United States of America. The Statue of Liberty was herself an immigrant. Frenchman Edouardo de Laboulaye had the original idea for the statue around He recognized the United States as a nation that honored freedom, liberty, and democracy. De Laboulaye saw the symbolic gift as a way to honor the United States and to reflect his wish for a democracy in France. De Laboulaye commissioned a young sculptor, Frederic-Auguste Bartholdi, to design the sculpture. Today, visitors may take ranger led or self-guided tours of Liberty Island and of the Statue of Liberty. Inside the lobby in the pedestal of the statue, visitors can view the original torch and the Statue of Liberty Exhibit. They can also walk around the point star-shaped Fort Wood and then take an elevator to the ten-story pedestal observatory. The observatory offers full circle views of New York harbor and a close-up of Lady Liberty. Throughout the 19th century, political instability, religious persecution, unstable economies, and vast unemployment prompted many Europeans to leave their homelands to take their chances on a better life in the United States. On the final stretch of their journey, as immigrants made their way into New York Harbor and to Ellis Island, the Statue of Liberty served as a colossal symbol of freedom and opportunity for all newcomers to the United States. Prior to , individual States regulated immigration into the United States, but as immigration rapidly increased, Federal officials realized that the State-run facilities were not equipped to handle the large quantities of people coming to the United States. The Federal Government opened a new Federally-operated immigration station on Ellis Island on January 1, , but the wooden station burned to the ground only five years later. In December , the Federal Government opened a new, fire-proof Renaissance-style Federal immigration station on Ellis Island welcoming 2, immigrants on opening day. Once at the immigration station on Ellis Island, immigrants underwent a medical and legal inspection. In the great examination hall on the second floor of the main immigration building, also known as the Registry Room, doctors and inspectors questioned and assessed each individual. Inspectors asked immigrants 29 questions including full name, place of birth, occupation, destination, and amount of money carried. For the vast majority, this process was extremely quick, and within a few hours, the immigrants were free to start their new lives in America. The Registry Room with its impressive terra-cotta ceiling is still standing, the place where millions of future Americans gained entry to their new home in the United States. With the passage of the Immigration Law of , the Federal Government transferred examination of prospective immigrants to American consulates overseas. Throughout the s only a small number of detained immigrants passed through Ellis Island, and in , it closed. The Ellis Island immigration station rapidly deteriorated between and , when finally a large restoration project began. Today, visitors can take self-guided or ranger-led tours of the three-floor Ellis Island Museum. In the many galleries in the main building, experience the sights and sounds immigrants first encountered on American shores. Click here for the National Register of Historic Places files: Statue of Liberty National Monument is open daily every day except Christmas, December 25, when it is closed. The park is accessible by Statue Cruises Ferry Service only. The National Park Service recommends planning your visit, making reservations and purchasing tickets prior to the day of your visit. For more information, visit the Statue of Liberty National Monument website or call