## Quick Overview

This is the audio-only described version for the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island park brochure. It contains maps, historic black and white and contemporary color photographs, timelines and text that present the history of the park and how to plan your visit. Side one focuses on the Statue of Liberty. Side two focuses on Ellis Island.

# Statue of Liberty National Monument - side one

The top left side of side one of the brochure features two color photographs--one of Ellis Island and one of the Statue of Liberty. They are described below. The rest of the content and descriptions are described under their own sections.

1. Photo caption: Main Building, Ellis Island. Photo description: A vivid color photograph of the Main Immigration Building and its front entrance as it appears today. The building's imposing size and scale makes the park visitors in the photograph small in comparison. Visitors are mostly seen on the walkway that leads to the building’s entrance. The walkway is covered by a steel canopy cover, painted a deep red color. The canopy roof has glass panels which allow light and shadow to dapple the walkway below it. The building itself was built in the French Renaissance style with four large towers that anchor the center of building. The two visible towers are topped with copper domes with finials and ornamentation. The domes have a dark, green patina. The building is made of red brick with tan limestone lintels and friezes. Three two story arched windows adorn the front of building. The center one is obscured by the canopy. The picture was taken on a bright sunny day with a deep blue sky and fluffy white clouds. Photo credit: NPS
2. Photo caption: Statue of Liberty. Photo description: This color photograph is a close-up view of the Statue of Liberty's head, right arm and torch. She in in profile, facing left. Her green patina shows brightly in the sun. A small top portion of the tablet that the she holds in her left arm, is visible just below her chin. In the statue's right extended arm, she holds a torch in her hand. It has a gold-gilt sculpted flame. The torch is held high and rises above the five visible pointed triangular rays that extend from the crown on the statue's head. Photo credit: NPS

## Plan Your Visit to the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island

You can reach the sites only by Statue Cruises, LLC: 1-877-523-9849 www.statuecruises.com Advance purchase is recommended.

Your round-trip ferry ticket includes access to the grounds of Liberty Island and full access to the Immigration Museum at Ellis Island. For Pedestal/Museum and Crown access, you must make specific reservations with Statue Cruises. Pedestal/Museum passes and Crown tickets are limited.

Ferries depart from Battery Park in Manhattan and Liberty State Park in New Jersey. To visit both islands in one day, plan to take an early ferry. Closed December 25.

### For Teachers

To learn more about educational opportunities, look under ”Learn About the Park” on our park websites.

### Security and Safety

* Due to strict security screening, please do not bring large bags, backpacks, suitcases, or other large items into park.
* All visitors and their belongings are subject to search before boarding vessels.
* All weapons and dual-use and dangerous items, including pocket knives, are strictly prohibited.
* No animals allowed other than service dogs.
* Private boats are not permitted to dock at either island.
* No skating or skateboarding.

### More Information

* Statue of Liberty National Monument, which includes Ellis Island, is one of over 400 areas in the National Park System. To learn more visit www.nps.gov. The park is a World Heritage Site.
* Address: Statue of Liberty National Monument; New York, NY 10004
* Phone: 212-363-3200
* Statue of Liberty website: www.nps.gov/stli
* Ellis Island website: www.nps.gov/elis

### Map: Statue of Liberty National Monument

At the top right of side one within the Planning Your Visit section is a small map of the park. North points up. To the west is the state of New Jersey. To the east is the state of New York. In between the two states is the Hudson River. Ellis Island and then Liberty Island, where the Statue of Liberty is located, are just left of the center of the map. Liberty Island is south of Ellis Island. East of these two Islands is Governors Island National Monument, which is on Governors Island in the Hudson River and at the mouth of the East River in between Manhattan and Brooklyn.

Ferries take you to both Ellis and Liberty islands and depart from Liberty State Park in New Jersey at the Railroad Terminal and from Battery Park in Manhattan close to Castle Clinton National Monument.

## Illustration and Poem: The New Colossus

On the left of side one is a poem, in the middle of which is an illustration. The description of the illustration follows the poem.

The New Colossus, By Emma Lazarus, 1883

Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame,

With conquering limbs astride from land to land;

Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand

A mighty woman with a torch, whose flame

Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name

Mother of Exiles. From her beacon-hand

 Glows world-wide welcome; her mild eyes command

 The air-bridged harbor that twin cities frame.

“Keep, ancient lands, your storied pomp!” cries she

 With silent lips. “Give me your tired, your poor,

 Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,

The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.

Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,

 I lift my lamp beside the golden door!”

Illustration caption: Immigrants and statue, from *Frank Leslie’s Illustrated Newspaper*, 1887. Illustration description: In this black and white illustration, immigrants stand on a crowded deck of a steamship entering New York Harbor. The ship is in the foreground and is about to pass the Statue of Liberty on its port side. The statue is in the right background of the illustration. Many of the immigrants look toward the Statue. Some point toward her. Trying to get a better look, others climb the ship's rigging. Illustration credit: Library of Congress

## Liberty Enlightening the World

The majority of the top half of the brochure underneath the planning your visit information and to the right of the The New Colossus poem is text, a timeline and two images. The text follows. The timeline and images are under their own sections.

Even before it took its place at America’s gateway, the Statue of Liberty overwhelmed those who saw it. Parisians, watching the statue’s construction in their city in the 1880s, proclaimed it the “eighth wonder of the world.” Set atop its pedestal in 1886, it was the tallest structure in New York City—and the tallest statue in the world.

In 1865 a group of French intellectuals led by Edouard de Laboulaye, protesting political repression in their own country, decided to honor the ideals of freedom and liberty with a symbolic gift to the United States. The time was right: The Civil War was over, slavery was abolished, and the nation looked toward its centennial.

Nationalism, prosperity, and new technology forged an era of monument building. Auguste Bartholdi, Laboulaye’s young sculptor friend, seized the chance to create a modern-day Colossus. Twenty-one years later and an ocean away, “Liberty Enlightening the World” stood complete in New York Harbor. After the 1886 dedication, the president of France proclaimed that Liberty would “magnify France beyond the seas.”

But Liberty’s image was already being transformed by its adopted home. Amid massive immigration in the late 1800s, the notion of Liberty as the “Mother of Exiles” touched the minds and hearts of the public despite a growing number of restrictive immigration laws. In 1883 the young writer Emma Lazarus wrote a poem for a fundraiser for the statue’s pedestal. She titled it “The New Colossus” after the Colossus of Rhodes, the ancient statue that inspired Bartholdi. Her work gained lasting fame in 1903 when it was inscribed on a bronze plaque and affixed to the pedestal.

As immigration plummeted during World War I, Liberty’s role evolved: Staring out from glossy posters, telling citizens to buy war bonds or enlist in the military, Liberty was America personified. Later years have seen the statue’s image used to lead political movements, satirize national policy, sell lemons, illuminate living rooms, and attract tourists from around the world.

As you explore Liberty Island and the statue, consider Bartholdi’s philosophy: “Colossal statuary does not consist simply in making an enormous statue. It ought to produce an emotion in the breast of the spectator, not because of its volume, but because its size is in keeping with the idea that it interprets, and with the place which it ought to occupy.” The shaping and reshaping of its symbolism, over time and throughout the world, make experiencing the original statue in its original setting all the more important—and wondrous.

### Statue of Liberty Timeline

1. 1811 Star-shaped Fort Wood built on Bedloe’s (Liberty) Island.
2. 1865 Laboulaye, Bartholdi, and others conceive idea of a monument to liberty.
3. 1871 Bartholdi tours US, chooses site in New York Harbor.
4. 1874 Fundraising for statue begins in France.
5. 1876 Liberty’s arm and torch displayed at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia.
6. 1879 Gustave Eiffel designs statue’s internal framework.
7. 1881–84 Statue assembled in Paris. Foundation work begins on Bedloe’s Island.
8. 1884 Noted architect Richard Morris Hunt designs pedestal.
9. 1885 Statue dismantled and shipped to New York. Joseph Pulitzer begins fundraising for pedestal in New York World.
10. 1886 Statue reassembled on Bedloe’s Island. Dedicated Oct. 28.
11. 1892 Ellis Island immigration station opens.
12. 1916 Munitions depot explosion damages statue’s arm; torch closed to public permanently.
13. 1924 Statue of Liberty declared a national monument.
14. 1933 National Park Service takes over administration of statue from War Department.
15. 1956 Bedloe’s Island renamed Liberty Island.
16. 1986 Restoration completed for statue’s centennial celebration.
17. 2001 Statue closes after September 11 attacks. Island reopens Dec. 20.
18. 2004 Pedestal reopens Aug. 3 with safety and security upgrades.
19. 2009 Crown reopens to visitors July 4.

### Images: The Construction and Completion of the Statue

A black and white historic image is tucked in the middle of timeline text. Below and to the right is a contemporary color photo of the statue, whose arm is raised within a section of the timeline text. Both images are further described below.

1. Illustration caption: Sculptor Auguste Bartholdi (second from right) in Paris workshop. Illustration description: This black and white drawing depicts the interior of the workshop in Paris, France where the Statue of Liberty was constructed. It is dominated by the large wooden framework armature or wooden skeleton of the statue's left hand and tablet. In the left foreground and right next to the statue’s fingers, a worker stands at a sawhorse with tools. Another worker stands in the palm of the statue’s hand working on the left thumb, which is twice his height. A third worker covered in white plaster dust sits on the cuff of the Statue's sleeve. Bartholdi, is one of two well dressed men in long coats standing close to the statue’s wrist in the right foreground. He points to the wooden framework of the hand. The other man, who wears a top hat and with his hand on his hip, looks where Barholdhi points. Illustration credit: NPS
2. Photo and graphic description: A color photo of the Statue of Liberty includes a graphic insertion in the statue’s center from its feet to upper torso, revealing the statue’s internal structure. The photograph includes the base on which the statue stands. The base has three tiers of stone topped by a more decorative neo-classical style pedestal on top of which is the statue. The three-tiered base is on top of Fort Wood, which is a stone, star-shaped fort. The statue itself is a classically robed female figure holding a keystone-shaped tablet in her left hand. She holds a torch with a golden gilt flame in her right hand with her right arm extended high above her head. A crown with seven pointed triangular rays projecting outward on the front top portion of her head. The cutaway illustration reveals the internal support structure including a central pylon, steel armature system, and tie rods securing her to the pedestal. Rising through the center of the pylon is a double helix stairway which runs from the feet of the statue to the crown. Also visible behind a floor to ceiling window in the Fort Wood bottom section of the base is the display of the original torch replaced during the restoration of the 1980s. Text to the right of the statue text notes the statue’s specifications, They are: Height of statue: one hundred and fifty-one feet and one inch or forty-six meters. Height from ground to torch: three hundred and five feet and one inch or ninety-three meters. Thickness of copper shell: three of thirty-two sections of an inch or two-point-four millimeters. Photo credit: Catherine Gehm; Graphic illustration credit: Dan Foley

## Your Visit to the Statue of Liberty and Liberty Island

The majority of the bottom portion of side one includes additional information about planning your visit to the statue. The text and a description of a photograph of the inside of the statue’s crown follow. The detailed map description of Liberty Island and the location of amenities are under their own sections.

* Liberty Island: Liberty Island has a National Park Service Information Center, cafe, bookstore, and gift shop on the grounds. Audio tours are available in several languages. Check at the Information Center for National Park Service Ranger tours and programs.
* Museum and Observation Level: A reserved Pedestal/Museum pass allows you to visit the Statue of Liberty exhibit and original torch and to go to the observation level at the top of the pedestal to view the statue’s interior. See “Plan Your Visit” above.
* Crown Access: Crown access is limited and is by reservation only, with a small additional charge. For ticket information, see “Plan Your Visit” above.
* Accessibility: We strive to make our facilities, services, and programs accessible to all. For information go to the Information Center, ask a park ranger, call, or check our website.
* Monument Security Information: A second security screening, similar to airport security procedures, is required for all visitors with Pedestal/Museum passes and Crown tickets. Please allow extra time for this screening.
* A limited locker facility (fee) is provided on the island for small items and strol­lers.
* If you have questions or special needs, contact the park staff before visiting.
* For updated park and security policies, please contact the park staff; see “Plan Your Visit” above. If you have questions or need assistance while in the park, please contact a National Park Service Ranger or US Park Police Officer.
* Photo caption: Interior of statue’s crown. Photo description: Taken at a distance and from above, across the middle portion of the photo is the row of 24 windows that make up the band of the statue's crown on top of which the pointed rays extend when you view the statue from the outside. The windows and wall are curved outward, reflecting the inside shape of the statue’s curved crown. In the center foreground is a portion of the curving top step and landing of the spiral staircase where visitors can stand to peer out of the windows. The metal stair rails with multiple bars and the internal support structure of curved beams that follow the shape of the statue’s head are also shown.

Illustrated Map: Liberty Island

Map description: This bird's eye view of Liberty Island allows us to peer at a downward angle from above at the statue and the entire island. The almond shaped island is oriented with the northeast side of the island on top. The statue is located on the southern tip of the island and faces south. Its back is to the rest of the island. It sits on top of the eleven-pointed star-shaped base labeled Fort Wood.

Behind the statue is a rectangular-shaped plaza oriented south to north with a white tent labeled Pedestal Entrance, Security Screening, and Lockers and is close to bottom points of Fort Wood. On the east side of the plaza and Pedestal Entrance and also within close distance of the statue is a path that leads to an area labeled Sculpture Garden. The northern far end of the plaza opposite the statue is a circular area, with a flag in the center. It is labeled Flagpole Plaza.

A path leads away from the flagpole plaza toward the west side of the island. The path is cross shaped with a building labeled Information Center on the north side of the path. The information center is marked with the international symbol for Information. There is a building labeled Cafe and Bookstore on the south side of the path. This building is labeled with the symbols for food service, bookstore, and telephones. In the center of the path is a small tent labeled Audio Tour pavilion. This pavilion is labeled with the symbol for an audio tour. If you follow the path west through the brick gates, you reach a pier, labeled Ferry Dock, projecting out into the water.

Southeast and right next to the Ferry Dock and Audio Tour Pavilion area on this west side of the island is an open plaza labeled Cafe Plaza where there is a large building labeled Gift Shop. The Gift Shop is labeled with the international symbols for gift shop, restrooms, baby changing station, and ATM. This perimeter path takes you around the edge of the entire island. If you continue in a southeasterly direction on the path you will pass the front of the statue. When you are just past the statue’s front and are at her left side, you have reached a second pier extending into the water. Continuing just a little further is also the the September 11 Memorial Grove, both located on the southeastern area of the island. An arrow points east in the direction of Manhattan from this point on the map. If you continue past the September 11 Memorial Grove to the top of the map an arrow points northeast in the direction of Ellis Island. The maps legend indicates that a little over three-quarters of an inch is 100 feet or 30 meters. Map credit: NPS