

# DOWNLOAD PDF THE GALERIE DES MACHINES OF THE 1889 PARIS WORLDS FAIR JOHN W. STAMPER

## Chapter 1 : Structural Iron and Steel, : Robert Thorne :

*that of the Galerie des Machines of , designed by J.B. Krantz and Gustave Eiffel, with a span of feet 10 inches and the Galerie des Machines of the Paris J.W. STAMPER and R. MARK.*

It was held during the year of the th anniversary of the storming of the Bastille , an event traditionally considered as the symbol for the beginning of the French Revolution. The main symbol of the Fair was the Eiffel Tower , which was completed in , and served as the entrance arch to the Fair. The Exposition covered a total area of 0. At the Exposition, the French composer Claude Debussy first heard Javanese gamelan music, performed by an ensemble from Java. The tower was constructed of wrought iron or more correctly, puddled iron, a form of purified wrought iron. Gustav Eiffel was the architect. The fair was built on the Champ de Mars in Paris, which had been the site of the earlier Paris Universal Exhibition of , and would be the site of the exposition as well. An equally significant building constructed for the fair was the Galerie des machines, designed by architect Ferdinand Dutert and engineer Victor Contamin , which was reused at the exposition of and then destroyed in . At meters, the Galerie or "Machinery Hall" spanned the longest interior space in the world at the time, using a system of hinged arches like a series of bridge spans placed not end-to-end but parallel made of steel or iron. The choice of construction material is controversial; the building was designed to be built with steel but was actually constructed in iron. Volume 10 of *Studies in the History of Civil Engineering*: There is considerable confusion about this on the part of architectural historians, most of whom assume it was built of steel since that is what is mentioned by contemporary journalists before the opening of the fair. A follow-up report appears in the June 14th issue of *Engineering* with this summation: In the first place, for its buildings, especially the Eiffel tower and the Machinery Hall; in the second place, for its Colonial Exhibition, which for the first time brings vividly to the appreciation of the Frenchmen that they are masters of lands beyond the sea; thirdly, it will be remembered for its great collection of war material, the most absorbing subject now-a-days, unfortunately, to governments if not to individuals; and fourthly, it will be remembered, and with good cause by many, for the extraordinary manner in which South American countries are represented. There were unseasonal thunderstorms in Paris during that summer of , causing some distress to the canopies and decoration of the exposition, as reported by the *Engineering* issues at that time. This was an elaborate iron and glass structure decorated with ceramic tiles in a Byzantine-Egyptian-Romanesque style. After the Exposition the building was shipped to Fort de France and reassembled there, the work being completed by . Known as the Schoelcher Library, initially it contained the 10, books that Victor Schoelcher had donated to the island. Today it houses over , books and an ethnographic museum, and stands as a tribute to the man it is named after who led the movement to abolish slavery in Martinique. Unless indicated otherwise, the text in this article is either based on Wikipedia article "Exposition Universelle " or another language Wikipedia page thereof used under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License ; or on original research by Jahsonic and friends.

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## Chapter 2 : Exposition Universelle () - Wikipedia

*image from Engineering, The Paris Exhibition, May 3, (Vol. XLVII) The Galerie des machines was the largest single-span structure in the world when it was built for the World's Fair on the Champ de Mars in Paris in*

Structural Engineering Table of contents Contents: Iron Construction - Crystal Palace and After: Some structural problems encountered in the building of the Crystal Palace of , Tom F. Skempton; Bogardus revisited, Part I: The iron fronts and Part II: The iron towers, Turpin C. Bridges and Exhibition Buildings: Kouwenhoven; Tay Rail Bridge centenary: Shipway; The Forth Railway Bridge centenary The Advent of Steel-Framed Construction: The two centuries of technical evolution underlying the skyscraper, Carl W. Condit; Toward a better understanding of the evolution of the iron skeleton frame in Chicago, G. Bylander; Steel frame architecture versus the London Building Regulations: Selfridges, the Ritz and American technology, Jeanne C. This is a wholly laudable objective. Some of the papers in the volume under review The Civil Engineering of Canals and Railways before cannot be found even in abundantly-resourced academic libraries. The series opens up, directly or indirectly, debates over the nature of historical evidence which arise from the profoundly different approaches to the past of historians of technology, whose works are principally represented in these volumes, industrial archaeologists and social and economic historians. Readers will recognise the value not only of the individual contributions, but also of the introductory essay that is a valuable survey and account of this development. This work is strongly recommended for both public and academic libraries. I highly recommend this volume, and for that matter, the whole series. It is a marvellous collection of articles by some of the most noted scholars in the field. Shipway, Bertrand Lemoine, John W.

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## Chapter 3 : Structural Iron and Steel, 1st Edition (Hardback) - Routledge

*GALERIE DES MACHINES* by John H. Lienhard. [Click here for audio of Episode Today](#), we visit the Paris exhibition of The University of Houston's College of Engineering presents this series about the machines that make our civilization run, and the people whose ingenuity created them.

The tower was constructed of wrought iron and was designed by Gustave Eiffel. The fair was built on the Champ de Mars in Paris, which had been the site of the earlier Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855, and would be the site of the exposition as well. The fair marked the first time that visitors were allowed to go onto the yet unfinished Eiffel Tower. Though not yet completed, exhibition attendees were allowed to walk up to the second floor platform. When speaking of the dedicated workers, M. Salles, the son-in-law of Mr. Eiffel made the statement that "no soldier on the battle field deserved better mention than these humble toilers, who, will never go down in history. It was reused at the exposition of 1889 and then destroyed in 1910. At 300 meters, the Galerie or "Machinery Hall" spanned the longest interior space in the world at the time, using a system of hinged arches like a series of bridge spans placed not end-to-end but parallel made of steel or iron. The choice of construction material is controversial; the building was designed to be built with steel but was actually constructed in iron. Aerial photo of the Exposition Universelle in 1889, central in the picture is the entrance arch known as the Eiffel Tower Volume 10 of *Studies in the History of Civil Engineering*: There is considerable confusion about this on the part of architectural historians, most of whom assume it was built of steel since that is what is mentioned by contemporary journalists before the opening of the fair. A follow-up report appears in the 14 June issue of *Engineering* with this summation: In the first place, for its buildings, especially the Eiffel tower and the Machinery Hall; in the second place, for its Colonial Exhibition, which for the first time brings vividly to the appreciation of the Frenchmen that they are masters of lands beyond the sea; thirdly, it will be remembered for its great collection of war material, the most absorbing subject now-a-days, unfortunately, to governments if not to individuals; and fourthly, it will be remembered, and with good cause by many, for the extraordinary manner in which South American countries are represented. There were unseasonal thunderstorms in Paris during that summer of 1889, causing some distress to the canopies and decoration of the exposition, as reported by the *Engineering* issues at that time. This was an elaborate iron and glass structure decorated with ceramic tiles in a Byzantine-Egyptian-Romanesque style. After the Exposition the building was shipped to Fort de France and reassembled there, the work being completed by 1890. Known as the Schoelcher Library, initially it contained the 10,000 books that Victor Schoelcher had donated to the island. Today it houses over 100,000 books and an ethnographic museum, and stands as a tribute to the man it is named after who led the movement to abolish slavery in Martinique. At the Exposition, the French composer Claude Debussy first heard Javanese gamelan music, performed by an ensemble from Java. William Stroudley, locomotive superintendent of the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway died whilst at the exhibition, where he was exhibiting one of his locomotives. Heineken received the Grand Prix English: Grand Prize at the exposition. Buffalo Bill recruited American sharpshooter Annie Oakley to rejoin his "Wild West Show" which performed for packed audiences throughout the Exposition.

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## Chapter 4 : Exposition Universelle () - The Art and Popular Culture Encyclopedia

*Heather Seneff, May The Galerie des machines was the largest single-span structure in the world when it was built for the World's Fair on the Champ de Mars in Paris in*

Paris Hide colophon information The Exposition Universelle, like all other nineteenth century fairs, was mainly concerned with the progress and modernization the "civilized" world had undergone. Garnier was a French architect, born in , best known for his design of the Paris Opera House. This seems to be a privately assembled and owned album, as there is no publisher or copyright date, and all of the pictures are labeled by hand and are credited to different photographers. Unfortunately, there is no name in the book with which we could identify as the collector. The album is organized like the exhibit itself, with the pictures and hence buildings grouped by epoch and location. This picture of the Russian house credited to J. It was divided into three categories: While these designations were rather random, "prehistoric" generally meant extinct cultures, "historic" early stages of existing countries, and "primitive contemporaries" the so called savages, for example island and African cultures. The other agenda of this exhibit was to show how far humanity had come in technology, morals, and intelligence Muller-Scheessel Western society back then had a superiority complex and thought that less "sophisticated" and technologically advanced cultures needed to be fixed. The same principle prevailed at the Colonial Exposition of , also located in Paris. Colonialism was the process by which "civilized" nations took over and exploited cultures different from their own. In , these inherent prejudices of Western society could be seen in the buildings and exhibits themselves. Some of the colors and decorative details were not entirely accurate. Much of this was intentional, as Garnier almost meant to encapsulate a whole culture in a single building. Another reason was that Garnier??? The Russian house featured was located in the historic section, along with the house for the Huns, the Gallo-Romans, and the Scandinavians Jourdain This is appropriate because Russia was invaded by Scandinavian pirates and then by Slavic assailants, around the 9th century, who developed a new culture by entering into contact with the Byzantine Empire, to the south. This mixed heritage is evident in Russian architecture. Most Russian houses are constructed of wood, as in Scandinavia, and design ideas can be credited to the Slavs. According to Garnier, contact with the Byzantium culture dramatically changed Russian architectural ability, greatly improving on the wood cabins seen previously Garnier The building is built mostly of ornately carved wood. There is decorative trim on the eaves and the banisters of the railings, as well as beautiful carvings on the outer walls of the house. The roof is the traditional onion dome shape, which was climate-appropriate as it let snow slide off and thus prevented breakage and leakage. The Russian house was built with similar materials to the Slav house, but is more ornate, showing the origins of the architectural style as well as the unique Russian touch Jourdain The lower level of the building is made of plaster or stucco. This material was appropriate to the climate, as it would often snow a lot and wood could rot. This level was traditionally meant for the man of the family. There was a separate door and several windows on this level, providing the man with a distinct sanctuary as well as private access to the home. The upper level was for the women and was constructed of wood. This illustrates the male dominated society of old Russia, as they had just recently adopted monogamy. This part of the house was also more ornate and contained most of the decorative trimmings as well as curtains on the heavily Byzantine-influenced windows, which the bottom level lacks. These curtains were made of the traditional fabrics and patterns of Russia. The high pointed roofs allowed a small amount of room for a second floor for the servant quarters. For the grounds surrounding the house, Garnier tried to be true to life. In the photograph, you can see a water pump in the back and benches around front and back reflecting the Russian connection with, and reliance on, nature. The pine trees surrounding the house would have been similar to those found in Russia. You can also see a corner of the Arab habitation in the background, showing how all the Habitation Humaine buildings were packed fairly close together so a visitor could see as much of this exhibit as possible. Charles Garnier received a lot of good publicity after the fair, and rightly so. While his

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covert arrogance is obvious today, at the time, Garnier was credited for creating a series of ancient or foreign cultures accessible to a very large public. Fairgoers experienced designs and architecture that would have remained unknown to them. These cultures were essentially used to glorify the present, and they did a very good job of that. Next to all the primitive and ancient habitations, the Eiffel Tower and other miracles of modern day architecture and society looked even more marvelous than they were. Exposition Universelle de Antiquity, volume 75

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## Chapter 5 : Exposition Universelle () - Infogalactic: the planetary knowledge core

*Central Dome of the Galerie des Machines, Exposition Universelle de Paris, , by Louis BÃ©roud (). The Exposition Universelle of was a World's Fair held in Paris, France from May 6, to October 31,*

The Exposition Universelle of French: It was held during the year of the th anniversary of the storming of the Bastille , an event considered symbolic of the beginning of the French Revolution. The fair included a reconstruction of the Bastille and its surrounding neighborhood, but with the interior courtyard covered with a blue ceiling decorated with fleur-de-lys and used as a ball room and gathering place. Transport around the Exposition was partly provided by a 3 kilometre 1. It was claimed that the railway carried 6,, visitors in just six months of operation. Some of the locomotives used on this line later saw service on the Chemins de Fer du Calvados. The main symbol of the Fair was the Eiffel Tower , which served as the entrance arch to the Fair. The fair was held on the Champ de Mars in Paris, which had been the site of the earlier Paris Universal Exhibition of , and would also be the site of the exposition. Since the lifts had not been completed when the Exposition opened, the first visitors had to walk up to the second floor platform. When speaking of the dedicated workers, M. Salles, the son-in-law of Eiffel made the statement that "no soldier on the battle field deserved better mention than these humble toilers, who, will never go down in history. An equally significant building constructed for the fair was the Galerie des machines , designed by architect Ferdinand Dutert and engineer Victor Contamin. It was reused at the exposition of and then destroyed in At meters, the Galerie or "Machinery Hall" spanned the longest interior space in the world at the time, using a system of hinged arches like a series of bridge spans placed not end-to-end but parallel made of steel or iron. Although often described as being constructed of steel, it was actually made of iron. A follow-up report appears a late issue with this summation: In the first place, for its buildings, especially the Eiffel tower and the Machinery Hall; in the second place, for its Colonial Exhibition, which for the first time brings vividly to the appreciation of the Frenchmen that they are masters of lands beyond the sea; thirdly, it will be remembered for its great collection of war material, the most absorbing subject now-a-days, unfortunately, to governments if not to individuals; and fourthly, it will be remembered, and with good cause by many, for the extraordinary manner in which South American countries are represented. There were unseasonal thunderstorms in Paris during that summer of , causing some distress to the canopies and decoration of the exposition, as reported by the Engineering issues at that time. This was an elaborate iron and glass structure decorated with ceramic tiles in a Byzantine-Egyptian-Romanesque style. After the Exposition the building was shipped to Fort de France and reassembled there, the work being completed by Known as the Schoelcher Library, initially it contained the 10, books that Victor Schoelcher had donated to the island. Today it houses over , books and an ethnographic museum, and stands as a tribute to the man it is named after who led the movement to abolish slavery in Martinique. At the Exposition, the French composer Claude Debussy first heard Javanese gamelan music, performed by an ensemble from Java. This influenced some of his later compositions. Heineken received the Grand Prix English: Grand Prize at the exposition. Buffalo Bill recruited American sharpshooter Annie Oakley to rejoin his "Wild West Show" which performed for packed audiences throughout the Exposition. A central attraction in the French section was the Imperial Diamond , at the time the largest brilliant in the world.

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## Chapter 6 : Exposition Universelle () - The Full Wiki

*The Exposition Universelle of was a World's Fair held in Paris, France from 6 May to 31 October It was held during the year of the th anniversary of the storming of the Bastille, an event traditionally considered as the symbol for the beginning of the French Revolution.*

The fair was held on the Champ de Mars in Paris, which had been the site of the earlier Paris Universal Exhibition of , and would also be the site of the exposition. Since the lifts had not been completed when the Exposition opened, the first visitors had to walk up to the second floor platform. When speaking of the dedicated workers, M. Salles, the son-in-law of Eiffel made the statement that "no soldier on the battle field deserved better mention than these humble toilers, who, will never go down in history. It was reused at the exposition of and then destroyed in At meters, the Galerie or "Machinery Hall" spanned the longest interior space in the world at the time, using a system of hinged arches like a series of bridge spans placed not end-to-end but parallel made of steel or iron. Although often described as being constructed of steel, it is actually made of iron. A follow-up report appears a late issue with this summation: In the first place, for its buildings, especially the Eiffel tower and the Machinery Hall; in the second place, for its Colonial Exhibition, which for the first time brings vividly to the appreciation of the Frenchmen that they are masters of lands beyond the sea; thirdly, it will be remembered for its great collection of war material, the most absorbing subject now-a-days, unfortunately, to governments if not to individuals; and fourthly, it will be remembered, and with good cause by many, for the extraordinary manner in which South American countries are represented. There were unseasonal thunderstorms in Paris during that summer of , causing some distress to the canopies and decoration of the exposition, as reported by the Engineering issues at that time. This was an elaborate iron and glass structure decorated with ceramic tiles in a Byzantine-Egyptian-Romanesque style. After the Exposition the building was shipped to Fort de France and reassembled there, the work being completed by Known as the Schoelcher Library, initially it contained the 10, books that Victor Schoelcher had donated to the island. Today it houses over , books and an ethnographic museum, and stands as a tribute to the man it is named after who led the movement to abolish slavery in Martinique. At the Exposition, the French composer Claude Debussy first heard Javanese gamelan music, performed by an ensemble from Java. This influenced some of his later compositions. Heineken received the Grand Prix English: Grand Prize at the exposition. Buffalo Bill recruited American sharpshooter Annie Oakley to rejoin his "Wild West Show" which performed for packed audiences throughout the Exposition. A central attraction in the French section was the Imperial Diamond , at the time the largest brilliant in the world.

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## Chapter 7 : The World's Fair " Group 12

*The Exposition Universelle of (French: [ÉkspozisjÉ]f ynivÉÉsÉ]) was a world's fair held in Paris, France, from 6 May to 31 October It was held during the year of the th anniversary of the storming of the Bastille, an event considered symbolic of the beginning of the French Revolution.*

Structures[ edit ] General view of the exhibition The main symbol of the Fair was the Eiffel Tower , which served as the entrance arch to the Fair. The fair was held on the Champ de Mars in Paris, which had been the site of the earlier Paris Universal Exhibition of , and would also be the site of the exposition. Since the lifts had not been completed when the Exposition opened, the first visitors had to walk up to the second floor platform. When speaking of the dedicated workers, M. Salles, the son-in-law of Eiffel made the statement that "no soldier on the battle field deserved better mention than these humble toilers, who, will never go down in history. It was reused at the exposition of and then destroyed in At meters, the Galerie or "Machinery Hall" spanned the longest interior space in the world at the time, using a system of hinged arches like a series of bridge spans placed not end-to-end but parallel made of steel or iron. Although often described as being constructed of steel, it was actually made of iron. A follow-up report appears a late issue with this summation: In the first place, for its buildings, especially the Eiffel tower and the Machinery Hall; in the second place, for its Colonial Exhibition, which for the first time brings vividly to the appreciation of the Frenchmen that they are masters of lands beyond the sea; thirdly, it will be remembered for its great collection of war material, the most absorbing subject now-a-days, unfortunately, to governments if not to individuals; and fourthly, it will be remembered, and with good cause by many, for the extraordinary manner in which South American countries are represented. There were unseasonal thunderstorms in Paris during that summer of , causing some distress to the canopies and decoration of the exposition, as reported by the Engineering issues at that time. This was an elaborate iron and glass structure decorated with ceramic tiles in a Byzantine-Egyptian-Romanesque style. After the Exposition the building was shipped to Fort de France and reassembled there, the work being completed by Known as the Schoelcher Library, initially it contained the 10, books that Victor Schoelcher had donated to the island. Today, it houses over , books and an ethnographic museum, and stands as a tribute to the man it is named after who led the movement to abolish slavery in Martinique. At the Exposition, the French composer Claude Debussy first heard Javanese gamelan music, performed by an ensemble from Java. This influenced some of his later compositions. Heineken received the Grand Prix English: Grand Prize at the exposition. A central attraction in the French section was the Imperial Diamond , at the time the largest diamond in the world.

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## Chapter 8 : VRC news and information: Galerie des machines, Paris Iron or steel?

*The main symbol of the Fair was the Eiffel Tower, which served as the entrance arch to the fair which was held on the Champ de Mars in Paris, which had been the site of the earlier Paris Universal Exhibition of 1889, and would also be the site of the exposition.*

Share Machinery Hall at the Paris Exhibition, The Paris Exposition showcased many new architectural achievements as well as a wide variety of technological advances. *La Nature*, Review of the sciences and their application in art and industry. Tissandier, Gaston, chief editor; Parville, Henri de, director. The second semester volume featured numerous advances that were unveiled or shown to the public at the Expo in Paris. Items that we might recognize or appreciate include: Scientific American Supplement Volumes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. Author: This site contains a technical description and schematic diagrams of electrical lighting technology used during the Paris exhibition. The sixth chapter of this book - cited on the Music page - deals with the marvels of technology. But when we remember that recreating and interpreting the sonic landscape are major foci of the study, it is clear that Fauser, having dealt with retrospective and contemporary music at that fair, is deftly including material that forecasts future modes of listening, since these infant technologies would soon be able to capture sounds for posterity and transmit them around the world. In fact, fairgoers tried out the telephone with transmissions from two bastions of French culture, the Opera and the Opera-Comique. Watching people listening to operas on the telephone became a new form of entertainment. Electricity and the Selling of Modernity Series information: Journal of Design History, Summer 2007; Cordulack, Shelley Wood Unique identifier: How this was accomplished during the late nineteenth century against the background of both American and French nationalism "through the advanced representation of electricity in Paris-based graphic images of the Statue of Liberty and the Eiffel Tower in particular" is the subject of this study, which pushes the influence of electric light on art, specifically on French graphic art, back to the 1830s. Part of "Engines of Ingenuity," a radio program. Lienhard, John Physical description: Audio reproduction of a radio broadcast. Another citation is given at the bottom of the piece as follows: Stamper Technology and Culture, Vol. Essays in Honor of Carl W.

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## Chapter 9 : Paris: Capital of the 19th Century

*The Galerie des Machines of the Paris World's Fair. Series information: Part of "Engines of Ingenuity," a radio program. Creator: Lienhard, John.*

Paris is the capital and most populous city of France. It has an area of square kilometres and a population of 2., in within its administrative limits, the agglomeration has grown well beyond the city's administrative limits. By the 17th century, Paris was one of Europe's major centres of finance, commerce, fashion, science, and the arts, and it retains that position still today. It is therefore the second largest metropolitan area in the European Union after London, the Metropole of Grand Paris was created in , combining the commune and its nearest suburbs into a single area for economic and environmental co-operation. The city is also a rail, highway, and air-transport hub served by two international airports, Paris-Charles de Gaulle and Paris-Orly. It is the second busiest metro system in Europe after Moscow Metro, notably, Paris Gare du Nord is the busiest railway station in the world outside of Japan, with millions of passengers in . In , Paris received the name Paris is derived from its inhabitants, the Celtic Parisii tribe. Thus, though written the same, the name is not related to the Paris of Greek mythology. In the s, the boulevards and streets of Paris were illuminated by 56, gas lamps, since the late 19th century, Paris has also been known as Panam in French slang. Inhabitants are known in English as Parisians and in French as Parisiens and they are also pejoratively called Parigots. The Parisii, a sub-tribe of the Celtic Senones, inhabited the Paris area from around the middle of the 3rd century BC. It is named after the engineer Gustave Eiffel, whose company designed, the Eiffel Tower is the most-visited paid monument in the world,<sup>6</sup> The tower is metres tall, about the height of a storey building. Its base is square, measuring metres on each side, due to the addition of a broadcasting aerial at the top of the tower in , it is now taller than the Chrysler Building by 5. Excluding transmitters, the Eiffel Tower is the second-tallest structure in France after the Millau Viaduct, the tower has three levels for visitors, with restaurants on the first and second levels. The top level's upper platform is m above the ground – the highest observation deck accessible to the public in the European Union, tickets can be purchased to ascend by stairs or lift to the first and second levels. The climb from ground level to the first level is over 600 steps, although there is a staircase to the top level, it is usually only accessible by lift. Eiffel openly acknowledged that inspiration for a tower came from the Latting Observatory built in New York City in , Sauvestre added decorative arches to the base of the tower, a glass pavilion to the first level, and other embellishments. On 12 May, a commission was set up to examine Eiffel's scheme and its rivals, which, after some debate about the exact location of the tower, a contract was signed on 8 January 1889. Eiffel was to receive all income from the commercial exploitation of the tower during the exhibition. He later established a company to manage the tower, putting up half the necessary capital himself. The proposed tower had been a subject of controversy, drawing criticism from those who did not believe it was feasible and these objections were an expression of a long-standing debate in France about the relationship between architecture and engineering. And for twenty years – we shall see stretching like a blot of ink the hateful shadow of the column of bolted sheet metal. Gustave Eiffel responded to criticisms by comparing his tower to the Egyptian pyramids. Will it not also be grandiose in its way, and why would something admirable in Egypt become hideous and ridiculous in Paris. Indeed, Garnier was a member of the Tower Commission that had examined the various proposals, some of the protesters changed their minds when the tower was built, others remained unconvinced. Guy de Maupassant supposedly ate lunch in the restaurant every day because it was the one place in Paris where the tower was not visible <sup>3</sup>. The park is named after the Campus Martius in Rome, a tribute to the Latin name of the Roman God of war, the name also alludes to the fact that the lawns here were formerly used as drilling and marching grounds by the French military. Originally, the Champ de Mars was part of a flat open area called Grenelle. Citizens would claim small plots and exploit them by growing fruits, vegetables, however, the plain of Grenelle was not an especially fertile place for farming. Grounds for military drills were originally planned

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for an area south of the school, the choice to build an esplanade to the north of the school led to the erection of the noble facade which today encloses the Champ de Mars. The planners leveled the ground, surrounded it with a ditch and a long avenue of elms, and, as a final touch. The Isle of Swans, formerly a riverine islet at the location of the foot of the Eiffel Tower, was, for the sake of symmetry and pleasing perspectives. Jacques Charles and the Robert brothers launched the worlds first hydrogen-filled balloon from the Champ-de-Mars on 27 August and this place witnessed the spectacle and pageantry of some of the best-remembered festivals of the French Revolution. On 14 July the first Federation Day celebration, now known as Bastille Day, was held on the Champ de Mars, the following year, on 17 July , the massacre on the Champ de Mars took place. Jean Sylvain Bailly, the first mayor of Paris, became a victim of his own revolution and was guillotined there on 12 November , the Champ de Mars was also the site of the Festival of the Supreme Being on 8 June With a design by the painter Jacques-Louis David, a massive Altar of the Nation was built atop an artificial mountain, the festival is regarded as the most successful of its type in the Revolution. The Champ de Mars was the site of Expositions Universelles in ,,, in the United Buddy Bears exhibit was held on the Champ de Mars, an international art exhibition with more than two-meter-tall bears representing individual countries. They promote peace, love, tolerance and international understanding and are displayed across the planet and they stand at Champ de Mars in Paris, fronting the Eiffel Tower. It was also the first of the two held in Barcelona, eugenio Serrano de Casanova tried to launch an exposition in , and when that failed, the Mayor of Barcelona, Francesc Rius i Taulet, took over the planning of the project. The fair was hosted on the reconstructed acre site of the main public park. More than 2 million people from Spain, the rest of Europe, and other points of embarkation visited the exhibition. Other architectural details in the city bear witness to the passage of the World Fair as well, the Columbus Monument, a 60 m tall monument to Christopher Columbus, was built for the exposition on the site where Columbus returned to Europe after his first voyage to the Americas. It was erected at the end of Les Rambles and remains standing today 5. Barcelona has a cultural heritage and is today an important cultural centre. The headquarters of the Union for the Mediterranean is located in Barcelona, the city is known for hosting the Summer Olympics as well as world-class conferences and expositions and also many international sport tournaments. It is a cultural and economic centre in southwestern Europe, 24th in the world. In the city was ranked Europes third and one of the worlds most successful as a city brand, since Barcelona has been a leading smart city in Europe. However, this refers only to FC Barcelona, the football club. The city is referred to as the Ciutat Comtal in Catalan. The origin of the earliest settlement at the site of present-day Barcelona is unclear, the ruins of an early settlement have been excavated in the El Raval neighbourhood, including different tombs and dwellings dating to earlier than BC. The founding of Barcelona is the subject of two different legends, the first attributes the founding of the city to the mythological Hercules. It enjoyed immunity from imperial burdens, the city minted its own coins, some from the era of Galba survive. Some remaining fragments of the Roman walls have incorporated into the cathedral. The cathedral, also known as the Basilica La Seu, is said to have founded in 6. The centerpiece of the Fair, the water pool, represented the long voyage Columbus took to the New World. It was the prototype of what Burnham and his colleagues thought a city should be and it was designed to follow Beaux Arts principles of design, namely French neoclassical architecture principles based on symmetry, balance, and splendor. The color of the generally used to cover the buildings facades gave the fairgrounds its nickname. Many prominent architects designed its 14 great buildings, artists and musicians were featured in exhibits and many also made depictions and works of art inspired by the exposition. The exposition covered more than acres, featuring nearly new buildings of predominantly neoclassical architecture, canals and lagoons, more than 27 million people attended the exposition during its six-month run. Dedication ceremonies for the fair were held on October 21,, the fair continued until October 30, Chicago has commemorated the fair one of the stars on its municipal flag. Schwab, Chicago railroad and manufacturing magnate John Whitfield Bunn, and Connecticut banking, insurance, the fair was planned in the early s during the Gilded Age of rapid industrial growth, immigration, and class tension. Worlds fairs, such as Londons Crystal Palace Exhibition, had been successful in Europe as a

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way to bring together societies fragmented along class lines, the first American attempt at a worlds fair in Philadelphia in 1776, drew crowds but was a financial failure. Nonetheless, ideas about distinguishing the 400th anniversary of Columbus landing started in the late 18th century. Civic leaders in St. Louis, New York City, Washington DC and Chicago expressed an interest in hosting a fair to generate profits, boost real estate values, Congress was called on to decide the location. What finally persuaded Congress was Chicago banker Lyman Gage, who raised several million dollars in a hour period, over. The exposition corporation and national exposition commission settled on Jackson Park, Daniel H. Burnham was selected as director of works, and George R. The exhibitions vary in character and are held in varying parts of the world, the next world Expo is Expo 2020 and is to be held in Dubai, UAE. Since the Convention Relating to International Exhibitions came into force, ICOMEX-approved fairs are of three types, universal, specialized and horticultural. They usually last from three weeks to six months, Worlds fairs originated in the French tradition of national exhibitions, a tradition that culminated with the French Industrial Exposition of 1889 held in Paris. This fair was followed by other exhibitions in continental Europe. It influenced the development of aspects of society, including art-and-design education, international trade and relations. This expo was the most obvious precedent for the international exhibitions, later called worlds fairs. Since their inception in 1889, the character of world expositions has evolved, three eras can be distinguished, the era of industrialization, the era of cultural exchange, and the era of nation branding. The first era could be called the era of industrialization and covered, roughly, in these days, world expositions were especially focused on trade, and were famous for the display of technological inventions and advancements. World expositions were the platforms where the state-of-the-art in science and technology from around the world were brought together, inventions such as the telephone were first presented during this era. An important part of the image of worlds fairs stems from this first era, the 1890 New York Worlds Fair diverged from the original focus of the worlds fair expositions. From then on, worlds fairs adopted specific cultural themes, they forecasted a future for society. Technological innovations were no longer the primary exhibits at fairs, the fairs encouraged effective intercultural communication for the exchange of innovation. The International and Universal Exposition in Montreal was promoted under the name Expo 67, event organizers retired the term worlds fair in favor of expo. From Expo 88 in Brisbane onwards, countries started to use world expositions more widely, Finland, Japan, Canada, France and Spain are cases in point. The medieval fortress, armory, and political prison in Paris known as the Bastille represented royal authority in the center of Paris. The prison contained just seven inmates at the time of its storming but was a symbol of abuses by the monarchy, in France, Le quatorze juillet is a public holiday, usually called Bastille Day in English. During the reign of Louis XVI, France faced an economic crisis, partially initiated by the cost of intervening in the American Revolution. The king initially opposed this development, but was forced to acknowledge the authority of the assembly, which subsequently renamed itself the National Constituent Assembly on 9 July. The commoners had formed the National Guard, sporting tricolour cockades of blue, white and red, formed by combining the red and blue cockade of Paris and the white cockade of the king. The press published the Assemblys debates, political debate spread beyond the Assembly itself into the public squares, the Palais-Royal and its grounds became the site of an ongoing meeting. The Assembly recommended the imprisoned guardsmen to the clemency of the king, they returned to prison, the rank and file of the regiment, previously considered reliable, now leaned toward the popular cause. News of Neckers dismissal reached Paris in the afternoon of Sunday, 12 July, the Parisians generally presumed that the dismissal marked the start of a coup by conservative elements. Crowds gathered throughout Paris, including more than ten thousand at the Palais-Royal and this very night all the Swiss and German battalions will leave the Champ de Mars to massacre us all, one resource is left, to take arms. Meanwhile, unrest was growing among the people of Paris who expressed their hostility against state authorities by attacking customs posts blamed for causing increased food, the people of Paris started to plunder any place where food, guns and supplies could be hoarded. That night, rumors spread that supplies were being hoarded at Saint-Lazare, a property of the clergy. An angry mob broke in and plundered the property, seizing 52 wagons of wheat and that same day multitudes of people

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plundered many other places including weapon arsenals. The Royal troops did nothing to stop the spreading of chaos in Paris during those days.