

9/11



9 11 museum



Mémorial du 11-Septembre



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août 2017



NATIONAL
SEPTEMBER 11
MEMORIAL
MUSEUM

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ABOUT **8:30** AM
SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

LOWER MANHATTAN,
VIEW FROM BROOKLYN



02

World Trade Center

Minoru Yamasaki, with Emery Roth and Sons, 1966-87



What has 200 elevators, 1,200 restrooms, 40,000 doorknobs, 200,000 lighting fixtures, 7 million square feet of acoustical tile ceilings, more structural steel than the Verrazano Narrows Bridge — and was built for a final cost of over one billion 1970s dollars? That's right, the World Trade Center, built by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, as part of a plan conceived by the Rockefeller-led Downtown-Lower Manhattan Association, to shore up Downtown's fortunes.



Now, every weekday, 50,000 people come to work in 12 million square feet of office, hotel, and commercial space in the seven buildings in this city-within-a-city, where they are joined by 80,000 visitors passing through an enormous interior shopping mall below the 5-acre Austin J. Tobin Plaza.

The Trade Center welcomes visitors from around the world to a splendid observatory, the Top of the World on the 107th floor of Two World Trade Center. As many as 10,000 visitors in a single day ride the non-stop express elevators — from the lobby to the 107th floor in 82 seconds — to take in the spectacular views of the city and its surroundings.

Building the world's tallest buildings involved extraordinary feats of engineering. The Trade Center's superblock site replaced 15 Deymen blocks originally laid out on landfill reclaimed from the Hudson River.

Bedrock lay 70 feet below watery ground, making excavation nearly impossible. The Trade Center's engineers imported a "slurry trench" technology from Italy that enabled them to sink a reinforced concrete perimeter wall six stories down to bedrock, and then excavate a 500,000-square-foot concrete-lined hole dubbed "the bathtub" — exposing the enclosed tubes of the PATH commuter trains whose service continued uninterrupted.

The 1.2 million cubic yards of excavated rubble were dumped into the Hudson River to create yet more landfill — the core of the 23.5 acres now underlying Battery Park City.



Above: Perhaps the most amazing part of the Trade Center project was the extraordinary technical feats required for its construction. The flow of materials to the site was so huge that no roadway could handle it — materials were floated in via the Hudson River. That same Hudson River supplies the enormous quantities of water required for the towers' air-conditioning system.

Specially designed Kangaroo cranes were imported from Australia to construct the Twin Towers. Each could lift enormously heavy loads even when all etched out horizontally — and then actually lift itself, on hydraulic legs, 100 feet to floor as the towers rose into the skyline.

Heritage Trails New York would like to thank these sponsors for making this marker possible.



City Council Member
Alan J. Gerson
District 11, Manhattan



The events:

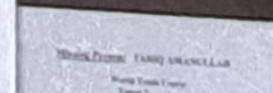
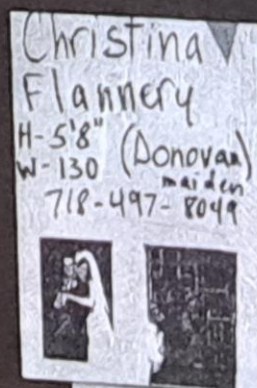
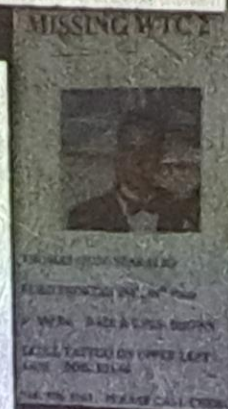
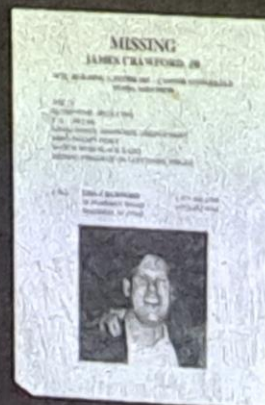
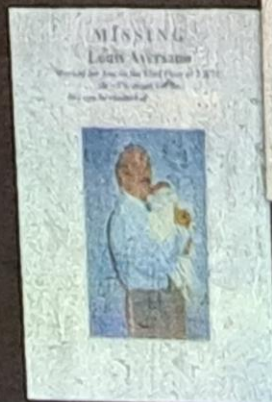
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FHpiv2oBj_c

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oCPVNLLo-mI>











Name: David Defeo
Company: Sandler O'Neal
Tower 2 on 104th Floor
Please Call: (718) 264-9302
OR (718) 850-7320



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MISSING IN THE WTC BOMBING



HARRY RAMOS

J. HOWARD BOLLTON
MISSING FROM EURO-BROKERS
WTC SOUTH TOWER, 80TH FLOOR




MISSING

CHRISTOPHER ROBERT CLARKE
"BUCKHART"




MATTHEW GARZET
SEPT 11, 2001



MISSING

MISSING PERSON: FARUK AHMEDULLAH



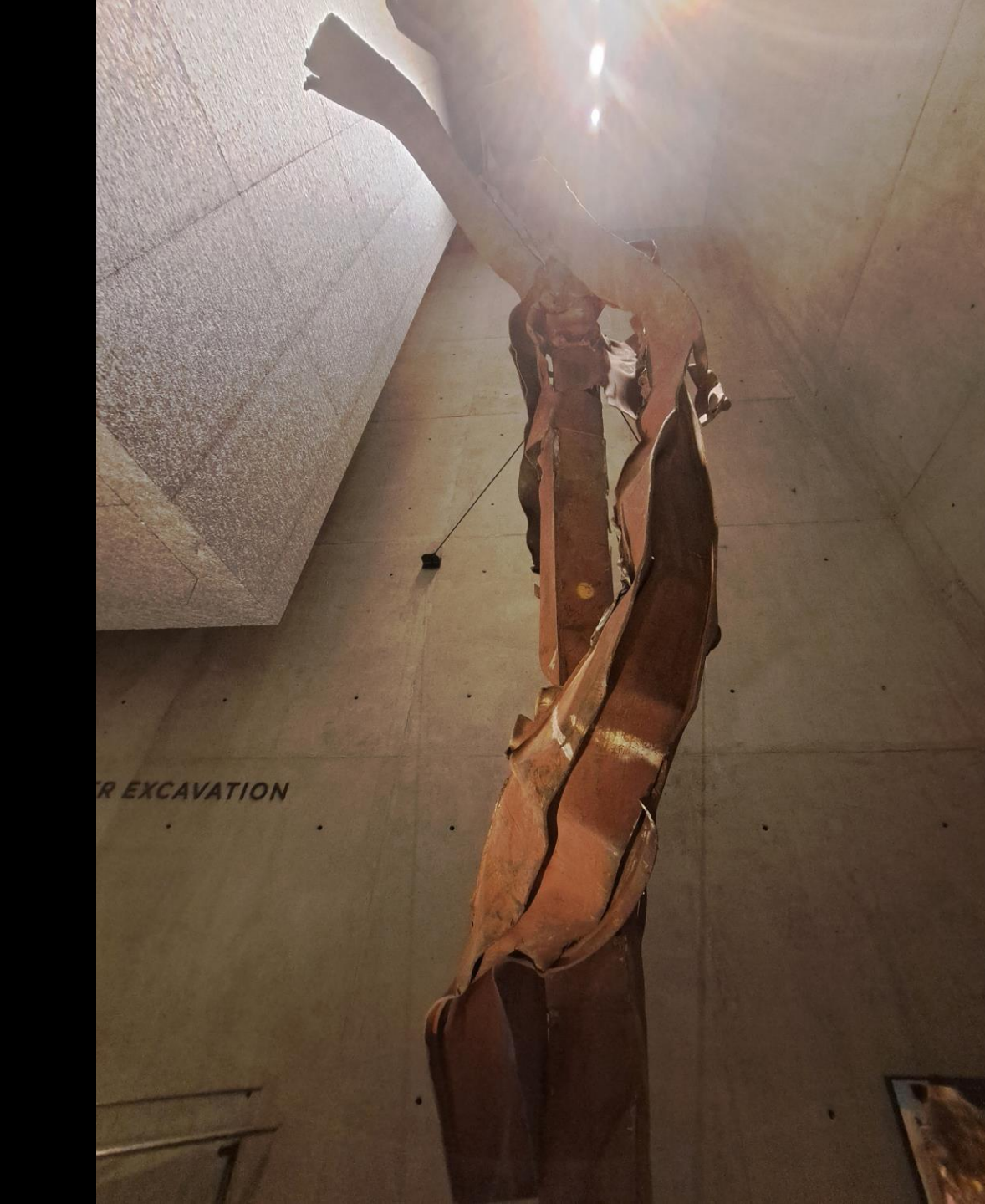

MISSING

Section of steel facade, North Tower, floors 96–99

Recovered from the World Trade Center site after September 11, 2001
Collection 9/11 Memorial Museum, Courtesy of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey

This piece of steel, once part of the north facade of the North Tower, was located at the point of impact where hijacked Flight 11 pierced the building at the 93rd through the 99th floors.





Section of steel facade, North Tower, floors 93–96

Recovered from the World Trade Center site after September 11, 2001

Collection 9/11 Memorial Museum, Courtesy of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey

On 9/11, hijacked Flight 11 tore into the north facade of the North Tower, creating a gash from the 93rd through the 99th floors and tearing apart steel columns weighing many tons. The underbelly of the aircraft mangled the top of this facade segment with force sufficient to twist and shred the steel.

A companion piece of facade steel, from the North Tower's 96th through the 99th floors, is displayed in the *Center Passage*.



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Vesey Street stair remnant: The "Survivors' Stairs"

Recovered from the World Trade Center site after September 11, 2001

Collection 9/11 Memorial Museum, Courtesy of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey

This staircase once connected the northern edge of the World Trade Center's Austin J. Tobin Plaza to the Vesey Street sidewalk below. On September 11, 2001, the stairs and an adjacent escalator provided an unobstructed exit for hundreds seeking to escape. To reach the stairs, many had to cross the Plaza beneath treacherous debris falling from the North Tower.

Go down this set of stairs and then just run, run as fast as you can.

DAVID BRINK, LIEUTENANT, NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT EMERGENCY SERVICE UNIT
RECALLING WHAT HE SAID TO EVACUEES ON 9/11



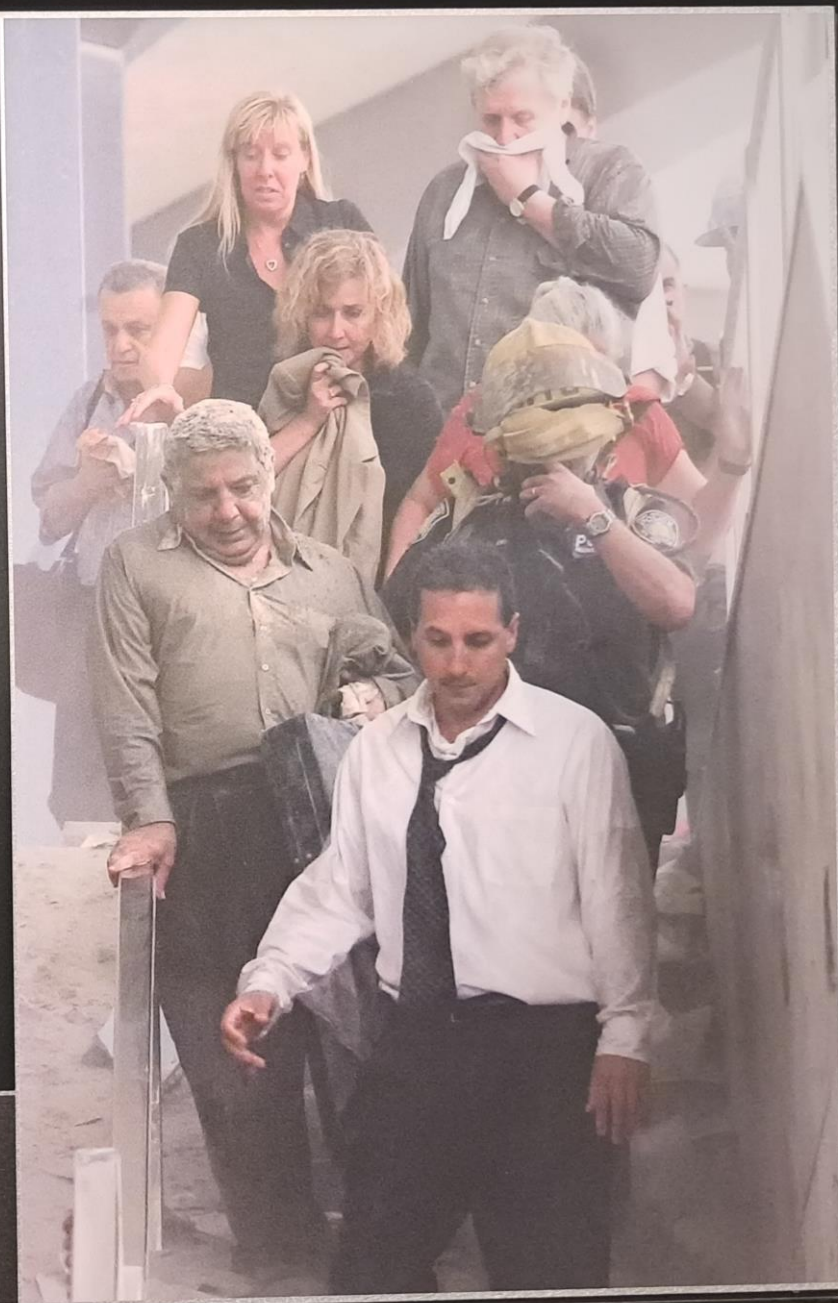
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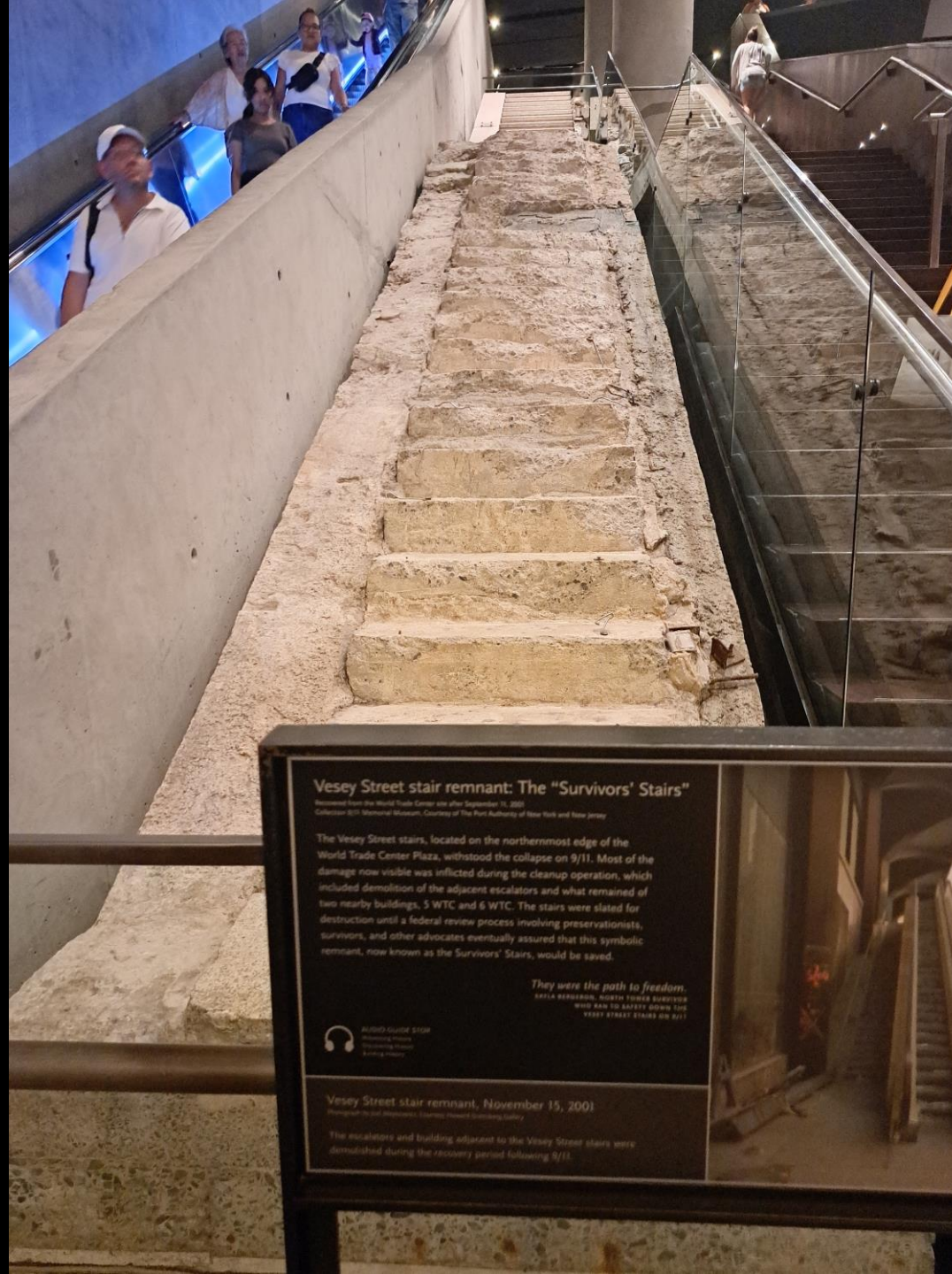
Witnessing History
Discovering History
Building History

Evacuees descending the Vesey Street stairs on 9/11

Photograph by Shannon Stapleton, Reuters

On September 11, the Vesey Street stairs remained a viable exit from the World Trade Center's Austin J. Tobin Plaza even after the South Tower fell.





Vesey Street stair remnant: The "Survivors' Stairs"

Remnant from the World Trade Center site after September 11, 2001
Collection © 2011 Memorial Museum, Courtesy of The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey

The Vesey Street stairs, located on the northernmost edge of the World Trade Center Plaza, withstood the collapse on 9/11. Most of the damage now visible was inflicted during the cleanup operation, which included demolition of the adjacent escalators and what remained of two nearby buildings, 5 WTC and 6 WTC. The stairs were slated for destruction until a federal review process involving preservationists, survivors, and other advocates eventually assured that this symbolic remnant, now known as the Survivors' Stairs, would be saved.

They were the path to freedom.
SKYLAR BERGERON, NORTH TOWER SURVIVOR
WHO RAN TO SAFETY DOWN THE
VESSEY STREET STAIRS ON 9/11



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Vesey Street stair remnant, November 15, 2001
Photograph by David Laurylson, Courtesy of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey

The escalators and building adjacent to the Vesey Street stairs were demolished during the recovery period following 9/11.



Ground Zero



