

What Was Ellis Island

Ellis Island

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Ellis Island is an island in New York Harbor, within the U.S. states of New Jersey and New York. Owned by the U.S. government, Ellis Island was once the busiest immigrant inspection and processing station in the United States. From 1892 to 1954, nearly 12 million immigrants arriving at the Port of New York and New Jersey were processed there; approximately 40% of Americans may be descended from these immigrants. It has been part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument since 1965 and is accessible to the public only by ferry. The north side of the island is a national museum of immigration, while the south side of the island, including the Ellis Island Immigrant Hospital, is open to the public through guided tours.

The name derives from Samuel Ellis, a Welshman who bought the island in 1774. In the 19th century, Ellis Island was the site of Fort Gibson and later became a naval magazine. The first inspection station opened in 1892 and was destroyed by fire in 1897. The second station opened in 1900 and housed facilities for medical quarantines and processing immigrants. After 1924, Ellis Island was used primarily as a detention center for migrants. During both World War I and World War II, its facilities were also used by the U.S. military to detain prisoners of war. After the immigration station's closure, the buildings languished for several years until they were partially reopened in 1976. The main building and adjacent structures were completely renovated into a museum in 1990.

The 27.5-acre (11.1 ha) island was expanded by land reclamation between the late 1890s and the 1930s and, at one point, consisted of three islands numbered 1, 2, and 3. Jurisdictional disputes between the states of New Jersey and New York persisted until the 1998 U.S. Supreme Court ruling *New Jersey v. New York*. The Supreme Court ruled that, while most of the island is in New Jersey, the natural portion of the island (on the northern end) is an exclave of New York. The northern half of Ellis Island comprises the former Island 1 and includes the main building, several ancillary structures, and the Wall of Honor. The hospital structures on the island's southern half occupy the former sites of islands 2 and 3, and there is a ferry building between Ellis Island's northern and southern halves. Historically, immigrants were subjected to medical and primary inspections, and they could be detained or deported. The island is commemorated through the Ellis Island Medal of Honor, and it has received several federal, state, and municipal landmark designations.

Save Ellis Island

buildings comprising the Ellis Island Immigrant Hospital on the south side of Ellis Island in New York Harbor. Ellis Island is part of the Statue of Liberty

Save Ellis Island, founded in 1999, is a 501(c)(3) organization and partner of the National Park Service for the rehabilitation of the 29 mostly unrestored buildings comprising the Ellis Island Immigrant Hospital on the south side of Ellis Island in New York Harbor.

Ellis Island Immigrant Hospital

The Ellis Island Immigrant Hospital (also known as USPHS Hospital No. 43) was a United States Public Health Service hospital on Ellis Island, in New York

The Ellis Island Immigrant Hospital (also known as USPHS Hospital No. 43) was a United States Public Health Service hospital on Ellis Island, in New York Harbor, that operated from 1902 to 1951. The hospital

is part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument. While the monument is managed by the National Park Service as part of the National Parks of New York Harbor office, the south side of Ellis Island, including the hospital, is managed by the non-profit Save Ellis Island Foundation and has been off-limits to the general public since its closing in 1954.

Constructed in phases, the facility encompassed both a general hospital and a separate pavilion-style contagious disease hospital. The hospital had two functions: treating immigrants who were ill upon arrival, and treating immigrants with conditions that were prohibited by immigration laws. These latter patients were stabilized and often sent back to their home countries. Between 1902 and 1951 the hospital treated over 275,000 patients; there were approximately 4,000 fatalities and 350 babies were born there.

The immigrant hospital was run by the Marine Hospital Service, which was re-organized and expanded in 1902 and became the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. The name was shortened in 1912 and became the United States Public Health Service (PHS). All of the doctors at Ellis Island were part of the commissioned corps of the United States Public Health Service. Nurses and all other medical personnel were employees of the PHS. The PHS doctors conducted the line inspection, the medical examination of arriving immigrants, and treated detained immigrants in the hospitals.

Efforts to restore the hospital buildings and other structures on the island are being made by the Save Ellis Island Foundation. The hospital complex has been open to the public on a limited basis for hard hat tours since 2014, provided by the Save Ellis Island Foundation.

Ellis Island (miniseries)

Ellis Island is a television miniseries, broadcast in three parts in 1984 on the CBS television network. The screenplay was co-written by Fred Mustard

Ellis Island is a television miniseries, broadcast in three parts in 1984 on the CBS television network. The screenplay was co-written by Fred Mustard Stewart, adapted from his 1983 novel of the same title.

The series tells the story of four immigrants to America, played by Peter Riegert as a Russian Jew, Gregory Paul Martin as a working-class Italian, and Alice Krige and Judi Bowker as two Irish sisters. It starts in 1907 as they manage to leave Europe and travel by boat to Ellis Island, hoping for a better life, and follows their individual struggles, hopes, and successes through the end of 1916, as they try to achieve the American Dream. Ellis Island highlights a number of historic events in Europe and the U.S. throughout the time period, and some of the characters involved are based on real persons, such as Irving Berlin.

The series was the final screen appearance of Richard Burton. It was dedicated to his memory, and the cast includes his daughter Kate Burton as his character's daughter. Faye Dunaway won a Golden Globe award for her role in the miniseries, and Ben Vereen was nominated for his role.

Originally seven hours long and telecast in three parts on three consecutive nights in November 1984, Ellis Island was shortened to six hours and re-telecast in three parts in the summer of 1986, to celebrate the Statue of Liberty Centennial.

The miniseries features six Irving Berlin-style songs, composed by John Addison, with lyrics by Douglas Brayfield and Fred Mustard Stewart.

Mud (2012 film)

demolished as Ellis shares that he is uncertain of Mud's fate but still believes he was protecting Juniper. As Ellis's father departs, he tells Ellis to take

Mud is a 2012 American coming-of-age drama film written and directed by Jeff Nichols. In the film, Tye Sheridan and Jacob Lofland portray a pair of teenagers who encounter the titular Mud (Matthew McConaughey), a fugitive hiding on a small island, and agree to help him evade his pursuers. Sam Shepard and Reese Witherspoon also star. The film was Joe Don Baker's last appearance before his death in 2025.

Mud competed for the Palme d'Or at the 2012 Cannes Film Festival and was also shown at the Sundance Film Festival in January 2013. It opened on April 26, 2013, with a limited release in select theaters, before having a wide release on May 10. *Mud* performed well at the box office, grossing \$32.6 million on a \$10 million budget, and received critical acclaim.

Mary Elizabeth Ellis

media related to Mary Elizabeth Ellis. Mary Elizabeth Ellis at IMDb "The Days of Disco" interview with Mary Elizabeth Ellis and Charlie Day on MonsterFresh

Mary Elizabeth Ellis (born May 11, 1979) is an American actress. She is best known for her recurring roles as The Waitress on the FX comedy *It's Always Sunny in Philadelphia* (2005–present), Nick's ex-girlfriend Caroline in the Fox sitcom *New Girl* (2011–2018), and Lisa Palmer on the Netflix horror-comedy *Santa Clarita Diet* (2017–2019). She starred as Amy in the shortlived NBC sitcom *Perfect Couples* (2010–2011) and Debbie Sanderson in the Fox sitcom *The Grinder* (2015–2016). More recently, she played Gary's mother Anita in *Licorice Pizza* (2021), directed by Paul Thomas Anderson.

Kerry Ellis

and raised in Suffolk, Ellis began performing at an early age before training at Laine Theatre Arts from the age of 16. Ellis made her first professional

Kerry Jane Ellis (born 6 May 1979) is an English actress and singer who is best known for her work in musical theatre and subsequent crossover into music. Born and raised in Suffolk, Ellis began performing at an early age before training at Laine Theatre Arts from the age of 16.

Ellis made her first professional stage appearance in 1998 and went on to make her West End debut in the 2001 revival of *My Fair Lady* as an understudy for the role of Eliza Doolittle. In 2002, she landed the role of Meat in the original London cast of *We Will Rock You* and has subsequently played lead roles in musicals *Les Misérables*, *Wicked* (in the West End and on Broadway), *Oliver!* and *Cats* as well as appearing in national tours and concert productions of musicals like *Miss Saigon*, *Chess*, *The War of the Worlds*, *RENT*, and *Anything Goes*. Ellis, who has received several awards and nominations for her performances, has become recognised as the First Lady of West End musicals. She has also worked sporadically in film and television.

After meeting Queen guitarist Brian May in 2002, Ellis expanded her repertoire as a solo artist. She has released four studio albums *Anthems* (2010), which reached number 15 on the UK Albums Chart, the self-titled *Kerry Ellis* (2014), *Golden Days* (2017) and *Feels Like Home* (2020) as well as an extended play *Wicked in Rock* (2008) and a live album *Acoustic by Candlelight* (2013). Ellis also appears as a featured artist on several other albums. Ellis has performed in concerts across the world in addition to headlining solo concert tours like *Anthems: The Tour* and *The Born Free Tour*.

In addition to her musical work, Ellis involves herself in charity work for the Born Free Foundation with May and is the patron of several arts organisations. In 2019, Ellis received an honorary fellowship from the University of Suffolk.

Earl Hancock Ellis

of any of Ellis's effects, nor a report on Ellis's activities by the Japanese governor of the island. It is not clear how competently Ellis performed his

Lieutenant Colonel Earl Hancock "Pete" Ellis (December 19, 1880 – May 12, 1923) was a United States Marine Corps Intelligence Officer, and author of Operations Plan 712: Advanced Base Operations in Micronesia, which became the basis for the American campaign of amphibious assault that defeated the Japanese in World War II.

During World War I, Ellis established his reputation as a superior administrator and trainer when he played a large role in the creation of Marine Corps Base Quantico and operation of the Marine Corps' first Officer Candidate School. He also earned accolades for his work as an organizer when he served as one of the lead staff officers responsible for planning the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensives.

Ellis was an alcoholic, and frequently alternated between bouts of excessive drinking and hospitalization to receive treatment for the illnesses and complications it caused. In 1922 and 1923, he carried out a covert spying mission to obtain information on Japanese activities on the islands of the Pacific Ocean. He died on Palau in 1923 under circumstances that were somewhat mysterious, but were probably the result of over consumption of alcohol. His remains were cremated and eventually interred at Arlington National Cemetery in 2004.

Ellis' prophetic study of Japan and the Pacific established him at the forefront of naval theorists and strategists in the field of amphibious warfare, because he foresaw both the initial Japanese attack, and the subsequent island-hopping campaigns in the Central Pacific. He is still regarded as one of the Marine Corps' primary theorists because his advocacy of amphibious operations provided the organization an enduring mission and structure as the need for what had been its primary role—security detachments aboard Navy ships and at naval bases—became less critical.

Leapfrogging (strategy)

Congress. Asada 2006, pp. 10, 11, 18, 20. Asada 2006, pp. 12–13, 22. Ellis 1992, p. 29. Ellis 1992, pp. 39–40. Morton 1962, p. 143. Morton 1962, p. 587. Smith

Leapfrogging was an amphibious military strategy employed by the Allies in the Pacific War against the Empire of Japan during World War II. The key idea was to bypass heavily fortified enemy islands instead of trying to capture every island in sequence en route to a final target. The reasoning was that those heavily fortified islands could simply be cut off from their supply chains (leading to their eventual capitulation) rather than needing to be overwhelmed by superior force, thus speeding up progress and reducing losses of troops and materiel. The strategy did not prove entirely successful, as many Japanese garrisons survived longer than the Allies expected.

Chris Ellis (actor)

Chris Ellis (born 27 November 1949) is an American actor. Ellis grew up in Frayser, Tennessee, a suburb of Memphis, in a middle class/working class area

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