Civil War Beginning and End…

Fort Sumter

By Ranger Lowell Fry

Although differing interpretations of Civil War events still exist, and so in part reflect American identity, the occurrence of the events themselves is far less debatable. The bombardment of Fort Sumter began on April 12, 1861, 150 years ago this month.

What happened on that day appeared to trigger a conflict with the intentionally limited goal of maintaining a country of 33 states as a united entity. When the conflict ended, 670,000 Americans, including 50,000 civilians, were dead and the relationship between the federal and state governments had been radically altered. But more significantly, the centuries-old “peculiar institution” of involuntary servitude was on its way to legal extinction. On the cusp of the Civil War, more of the nation’s financial resources were invested in slavery than in banking, railroading and manufacturing together. By the time Abraham Lincoln took the presidential oath March 4, 1861, South Carolina had led six other states in declaring they had seceded from the United States forming the Confederate States of America. In his first inaugural address the new 16th president told the American people that he would not start a war with those breakaway states, but that he would “hold, occupy and possess” all government properties in them. In the harbor of Charleston, S.C. stood Fort Sumter, a federal military installation. As the president spoke, he mistakenly believed that Sumter was well provisioned and could continue under national authority without the use of military force, unless the South struck first. However, the South was not satisfied with Lincoln’s remarks. One ardent secessionist, tersely and ominously remarked, “Inauguration means war.” When Lincoln went back to the White House, he learned of new political realities—the United States troops at Fort Sumter under Maj. Robert Anderson were running low on supplies.

As an untried president, Lincoln encountered circumstances unknown to any of his predecessors. If he used force of arms without provocation to maintain federal possession of this fort, he would be violating his inaugural promise; if he surrendered Fort Sumter, he would show that the Union could not maintain its territorial viability, that its government was powerless and that the rebel states had indeed become a new country.

The popular sentiment in the northern states favored war over peaceful surrender of federal property. Jefferson Davis, the new Confederate president, was determined to possess Fort Sumter, even if it was the result. What would Lincoln do? By the opening days of April 1861, he had made up his mind. Lincoln gave orders to send a naval relief expedition to Anderson and his men, provisioning them with nonmilitary supplies. He would also inform South Carolina’s governor of his intentions. If the plan were successful, the new president in Washington

Fort Sumter

Continued on page 4

NATIONAL MALL AND MEMORIAL PARKS
900 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20024

Park Headquarters: 202-485-9880
Visitor Information: 202-426-6841

Park Websites: www.nps.gov/nama
www.nps.gov/mall
National Mall Plan Website:
www.nps.gov/nationalmallplan

Radio: 1670 AM

The popular sentiment in the northern states favored war over peaceful surrender of federal property. Jefferson Davis, the new Confederate president, was determined to possess Fort Sumter, even if it was the result. What would Lincoln do? By the opening days of April 1861, he had made up his mind. Lincoln gave orders to send a naval relief expedition to Anderson and his men, provisioning them with nonmilitary supplies. He would also inform South Carolina’s governor of his intentions. If the plan were successful, the new president in Washington

Fort Sumter

Continued on page 4
Tuesday, April 12
An Example of Friendship with Japan’s John Manjiro
10 - 11 a.m.
John Manjiro was a young fisherman who took an epic journey. He was shipwrecked in the Pacific Ocean, picked up by a passing American tall ship, and was the first Japanese person to live in America. This journey marked the beginning of a friendship between the United States and Japan. Meet at the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial. For more information contact Ranger Joseph Mohr at 202-359-1532.

Tuesday, April 12
Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s Death and World War II
6 - 7 p.m.
Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s death on April 12, 1945, was a shock felt throughout the U.S. and the world. What impact did his death have on the country? Meet at the Lincoln Memorial. For more information contact Ranger Paul O’Brien at 202-438-7066.

Tuesday, April 12
Conflict and Remembrance: The Civil War at 150
6 - 7 p.m.
On April 12, 1861, Fort Sumter was attacked beginning the Civil War, which has been called “our felt history.” Learn about America’s bloodiest conflicts and the reverberations from it that we continue to feel today. Meet at the Lincoln Memorial. For more information contact Ranger Lowell Fry at 202-438-9603.

Wednesday, April 13
Thomas Jefferson’s 268th Birthday
11 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Join park staff in 1776 attire in rembering Thomas Jefferson’s 268th birthday, and the gifts that he gave to the nation. You can also sign a “Happy Birthday” greeting for President Jefferson. Meet at the Thomas Jefferson Memorial. For more information contact Ranger Mike G. Rose 202-438-9667.

Thursday, April 14
Lincoln’s Assassination
12 - 1 p.m.
4 - 5 p.m.
Lincoln’s death was a blow to a war-torn country in desperate need of a leader, but instead they received a martyr. Hear the story of that fateful night and learn the factors that led John Wilkes Booth to perform his calamitous act. Meet at the Lincoln Memorial. For more information contact Ranger Heidi Dietze at 202-438-7033.

Friday, April 15
Firing at Fort Sumter
5 - 6 p.m.
The firing at Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861 began the American Civil War. President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to suppress the “Rebellion.” What brought about the firing at Fort Sumter? What were the consequences of the firing? Meet at the Lincoln Memorial. For more information contact Ranger Paul O’Brien at 202-438-7066.

Saturday, April 16
Taxes and the Civil War
12 - 1 p.m.
4 - 5 p.m.
You all know the IRS, but where do taxes really come from? Join a Park Ranger to explore some of the lesser known connections between taxes and major events in our nation’s history. The American Civil War, raging 150 years ago, begins this story. Meet at the Lincoln Memorial. For more information contact Ranger Tim Moore at 240-375-5755.

Saturday, April 16
Operation Iceberg: Okinawa
5 - 6 p.m.
“Operation Iceberg” was the code name for the invasion of the island of Okinawa. This was the last major campaign in World War II. It was a long campaign with many casualties for the Americans and the Japanese. What was the impact of this campaign? Meet at the World War II Memorial. For more information contact Ranger Paul O’Brien at 202-438-7066.

Sunday, April 17
Lexington & Concord
10 a.m. - 3 p.m.
The opening shots of the American Revolution began in Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts. What were the causes and consequences of these famous battles? Did either the Americans and/or the British realize that the Revolution would last until 1783? Meet at the Thomas Jefferson Memorial. For more information contact Ranger Paul O’Brien 202-438-7066.

Monday, April 18
The Silent Service: America’s Submarines in WWII
7 - 7:30 p.m.
From Pearl Harbor to VJ Day the American submarine fleet was at the forefront of the war in the Pacific. As the price of their success, 52 submarines were sunk and 3500 American submariners lost their lives. Come hear their story. Meet at the World War II Memorial. For more information contact Ranger Matthew Hornberger at 202-359-7080.
Q. Where did you go to college and what did you study?
A. I went to the University of Maine and graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Parks, Recreation, and Tourism in 2004. After 4 years of study, I was ready for an adventure.

Q. What was hiking the AT like?
A. The most important aspect was the initial challenge of setting long term goals and then achieving them. The longest day hiking was 41 miles; the shortest was 2 1/2 miles so things constantly changed, but the mission remained. I also saw how beautiful humanity is, how kind, generous, and open-hearted Americans are.

Q. You went on to volunteer for the Peace Corps. Where and what did you do while in service?
A. I chose to serve in order to learn, expand, and share with others. I served as an Environmental Conservation Extensionist and Agro Business Advisor on Pentecost Island in Vanuatu in the Pacific Ocean.

Q. What is one of the most memorable times you recall from your work and travels with the Peace Corps?
A. Earning my custom name, Tarilavoa

Ranger Q & A Continued on page 10
would gain time to resolve the national crisis peacefully. If the southern states attacked the relief force, the federal government would be exonerated before the world from starting the war. Major Anderson received instructions to hold out as best he could until he was resupplied, but in order to preserve his men’s lives he was not to resist to the bitter end. From Davis’ viewpoint, even Lincoln’s nonmilitary intervention was a casus belli, an act justifying war. He instructed General P.G.T. Beauregard to demand the fort’s surrender. If Anderson failed to comply, the southern general was to pound the federal installation into submission. Clearly the secessionists had a casus belli, an act justifying war. He instructed General P.G.T. Beauregard to demand the fort’s surrender. If Anderson failed to comply, the southern general was to pound the federal installation into submission. Clearly the secessionists had the military advantage. South Carolina

had been preparing for battle—by early April 1861 Charleston’s harbor was ringed by forts and batteries, and Beauregard had perhaps 6,500 troops at his disposal, as well as 47 cannons. Anderson had approximately 130 men, of whom 43 were civilian workmen. He did have on his side brick walls at least five feet thick and 40 feet high. But of the 140 ordnance pieces, barely over one-third were battle ready. Additionally, because of low provisions the southern born major with nonsecessionist views could keep Sumter in Union hands only until April 15, unless help came. In the early morning hours of April 12, Beauregard’s emissaries rowed out to the beleaguered fortress. Hearing that relief was coming, Anderson informed them that he would give up the installation three days later unless he received orders to the contrary or if he received more supplies in the interim. His response was unsatisfactory to the Confederates and because Beauregard was aware that the needed supplies were soon to arrive, at 3:20 p.m. his representatives told the near-starving major that his garrison would soon be attacked. With that, the U.S. flag was raised over Fort Sumter. Confederate Lt Henry S. Farley fired a shot over Fort Sumter from a mortar at 4:30 a.m. giving the signal for the other batteries to begin the bombardment. To one of Beauregard’s men, that opening shot of the war had the appearance “like the wings of a fire fly.” And so began the attack from 47 southern guns approximately a mile to a mile-and-a-half off from Anderson’s installation, lasting for more than 33 hours. With the shells that fell on the installation came visitors—from a distance. The citizens of Charleston watched from the roofs of their homes, peered out windows or took in the spectacle from the waterfront. How did Anderson and his men respond? Fort Sumter didn’t answer until daybreak, around 7:30. The major’s immediate subordinate fired the first Union cannon, but that captain, Abner Doubleday, became more well known in baseball annals. With ammunition limited, the federal troops could give only a limited resistance. Even though the relief expedition appeared off Charleston harbor around 1 p.m., it was unable to be of any assistance to the men in the garrison because of the intense cannonade coming from the southern batteries. The following day the shelling seemed to intensify. Because of the intense smoke, Sumter’s defenders clung to the ground. The federals put rags over their faces to help them breathe, periodically getting gulps of fresh air at the cannon embrasures. In early afternoon, the fort’s flagpole was destroyed and Beauregard asked Anderson to surrender. With the main gate shattered and the ammunition nearly exhausted, Anderson agreed on condition that the southern flag be raised over the ruins of the Fort, now again in possession of the United States. The following day he could raise the national ensign again with a 100-gun salute before the following day he could raise the national ensign again with a 100-gun salute before the southern batters. The following day he could raise the national ensign again with a 100-gun salute before the
cannonade coming from the southern batteries. The following day he could raise the national ensign again with a 100-gun salute before the following day he could raise the national ensign again with a 100-gun salute before the southern batters. The following day he could raise the national ensign again with a 100-gun salute before the southern batters. The following day he could raise the national ensign again with a 100-gun salute before the southern batters. The following day he could raise the national ensign again with a 100-gun salute before the southern batters. The following day he could raise the national ensign again with a 100-gun salute before the southern batters. The following day he could raise the national ensign again with a 100-gun salute before

April 14, 1865, (four years from the day the Rebels had compelled Major Anderson to haul down the stars and stripes from the flag-staff at Fort Sumter) Major General Anderson raised the same flag over the ruins of the Fort, now again in possession of the United States.
The Japanese American Memorial to Patriotism During World War II was built as a lasting tribute to the more than 33,000 Japanese American soldiers who served the United States of America during World War II. The Memorial also pays tribute to the more than 120,000 persons of Japanese ancestry who were unjustly relocated in American confinement sites during the Second World War.

The memorial acknowledges the nation's error in discriminating against citizens on the basis of their ethnic roots. Further, it is a triumphal statement of loyalty by citizens who never lost faith in America. It is a testament to the greatness of a nation that does not fear to acknowledge its mistakes and darker chapters and emerges to recommit itself to the principles on which it was founded. It underscores the truth that America is a nation strengthened by its diversity, that constitutional rights must be guarded diligently for all citizens regardless of race, religion or ethnicity. This is an American memorial, created through the efforts of the nation's citizens of Japanese origin, celebrating a recommitment to the historic ideals of equality and justice for all.

The National Japanese American Memorial Foundation raised more than 14 million dollars to design and build this memorial. The memorial was dedicated on November 4, 2000 and was transferred to the National Park Service two years later as a gift from the Japanese American community to the American public.

The memorial is located in Washington, D.C. at the intersection of Louisiana and New Jersey Avenues and D Street, NW.

"Japanese by Blood
Hearts and Minds American
With Honor Unbowed
Bore the String of Injustice
For Future Generations"

Akemi Dawn Matsumoto Ehrlich
The National Park Service welcomes you to the 2011 National Cherry Blossom Festival! Start your visit at the Tidal Basin Welcome Area. This convenient location for services offered by the National Park Service and its partners provides visitor services, first aid, food, souvenirs, books and more. Learn about the history of the cherry trees by attending one of the many park ranger programs throughout the park. We have something for everyone! Park rangers and volunteers will be on hand to answer any questions concerning the Festival. For details, consult map on other side.

Festival Tents: Hours of Operation and Location

Welcome and Information Tents
10 a.m. - 7 p.m. (Every Day)
Tidal Basin Welcome Area

Fast Aid Tent
10 a.m. - 7 p.m. (Every Day)
Tidal Basin Welcome Area

Souvenirs/Bookstore Tent
10 a.m. - 7 p.m. (Every Day)
Tidal Basin Welcome Area

First Aid Tent
10 a.m. - 7 p.m. (Every Day)
Tidal Basin Welcome Area

Bloomin’ Jr. Ranger Tent
10:30 a.m. - 5 p.m. (Friday, Saturday, Sunday)
Thomas Jefferson Memorial

Bicycle Parking - BRING YOUR OWN LOCK:
Thomas Jefferson Memorial & Independence Avenue between 14th and 15th Streets

Note: Dates and hours of operation are subject to change.

Ranger Led Programs: Hours of Operation and Location

Cherry Talks
11 a.m., 1 p.m., 3 p.m., 5 p.m. (Every Day)
Learn more about the history of the blossoms on these daily programs.
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial & Thomas Jefferson Memorial

Lantern Walks
9 a.m. - 10 p.m. (Friday, Saturday, Sunday)
Enjoy the memorials and blossoms at night. Departing from: NPS Welcome Tent at Tidal Basin Welcome Area. Bring your own flashlight.

Cherry Chit-Chat Runs
8 a.m. - 9 a.m. (Saturdays)
Join park rangers at the Bloomin’ Jr. Ranger Tent for hands-on activities. Make a paper lantern, color a picture, or write a Haiku poem. Complete three of the many activities to earn a Bloomin’ Jr. Ranger badge or earn your badge by participating in a special one-hour educational program offered at 3 p.m.

Bike Tours
11 a.m. - 6 p.m. (Sunday through Thursday)
Enjoy the cherry blossoms without all the traffic!  Thomas Jefferson Memorial

Cherry Blossom Trail Guide

These guides provide more information on the flowering cherry trees and suggested walking routes. For example, learn about the 350-year-old granite Japanese lantern that was dedicated in 1954, the 100th anniversary of Commodore Perry's opening of trade with Japan. You can pick up a guide at any of our information tents.

Remember, Paddles Says: "Please Do Not Pick The Blossoms."

Cherry Talks

Join park rangers to learn more about the history and culture associated with the Japanese gift of flowering cherry trees. How did a shipwrecked 14-year-old boy contribute to the original treaty of friendship between the United States and Japan? What is the link between the samurai and the cherry blossoms? Different talks cover different topics - enjoy more than one.

Lantern Walks

See the blossoms in a new light. Guided by festive lanterns, rangers will lead you on an evening walk around the Tidal Basin. This two hour, two mile tour provides the time to explore a wide range of information about the flowering cherry trees at a leisurely pace. Please bring your own flashlight.

Bike Tours

Join park rangers for guided bike tours of the cherry trees. Different tours will cover different information, but all reveal the historical and cultural significance of the trees. All riders MUST provide their own bike, helmet and water.

The bike tour season begins during the National Cherry Blossom Festival and continues through fall: Saturday, March 27 – Sunday, November 20, 2011.

Cherry Chit-Chat Runs

If you are interested in a more fast-paced exploration of the National Mall and the cherry blossoms, join park rangers for one of our Cherry Chit-Chat Runs. It's a great way to get your daily exercise and see the park from the perspective of morning's first light. The tour is comprised of a morning run around the National Mall with stops to highlight the history, beauty and culture of the cherry blossoms. While the exact routes and stops along the tour may vary by day, please be prepared for a distance of up to 3.5 miles at a good running pace. Also, remember to dress appropriately and bring water.

Bloomin’ Jr. Ranger Activities

Children, ages 6-12, join park rangers at the Bloomin’ Jr. Ranger Tent for hands-on activities. Make a paper lantern, color a picture, or write a Haiku poem. Complete three of the many activities to earn a Bloomin’ Jr. Ranger badge or earn your badge by participating in a special one-hour educational program offered at 3 p.m.

Free Bicycle Self Parking

Located at the Thomas Jefferson Memorial and Independence Ave. between 14th and 15th Sts. Please bring your own lock.

Cherry Blossom Trail Guide

These guides provide more information on the flowering cherry trees and suggested walking routes. For example, learn about the 350-year-old granite Japanese lantern that was dedicated in 1954, the 100th anniversary of Commodore Perry's opening of trade with Japan. You can pick up a guide at any of our information tents.
What is the Tidal Basin Welcome Area?

This location provides information, food, first aid and a gift shop for the 2011 National Cherry Blossom Festival. Most services in the Welcome Area are open from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Where can I find information once I arrive in the park?

You can obtain information, maps, and publications at the Tidal Basin or Sylvan Theater Welcome Areas, the Survey Lodge Ranger Station or any of the monuments or memorials.

Is there anything to eat around here?

You can find food at the Tidal Basin Welcome Area and at the concession stands throughout the park. Most of the major Smithsonian museums have cafés as well.

Where and when are the fireworks?

The fireworks will take place at 8:30 p.m. on Saturday, April 2, along the Southwest Waterfront along Maine Avenue.

Where and when is the parade?

The National Cherry Blossom Festival Parade will take place from 10 a.m. until noon on Saturday, April 9. The parade route runs along Constitution Avenue starting at 7th Street, NW and ending at 17th Street, NW.

What is going on with all the construction?

This year there are many great additions to, and renovations on, the National Mall. The National Park Service is committed to standing by our mission to “preserve and protect” the great spaces that make up our National Parks. We apologize in advance for kicking up a bit of dust, but we are sure you will appreciate the end results.

Thomas Jefferson Memorial:

As you approach the Thomas Jefferson Memorial, you will see evidence of a long-term construction project. The park is rebuilding the seawall that separates the Tidal Basin from the Thomas Jefferson Memorial.

Currently, the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Plaza and the western walkways around the Thomas Jefferson Memorial are closed. The memorial itself remains open.

Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial:

Construction for this memorial has also begun. The pathways around this construction site are open with minor detours. Just follow the temporary pathways to reach the Lincoln Memorial or the WWII Memorial.

Lincoln Memorial Reflecting Pool:

This 2-year project will rejuvenate the almost 90-year-old memorial pool. Expect alternating closures of Elm Walk pathways or use Independence Ave. to navigate your way.

District of Columbia World War I Memorial:

This clean-up project will restore this often overlooked yet lovely memorial. The memorial area is temporarily closed.

17th & Constitution and Independence Ave. Levee Project:

This project aims to prevent possible flooding. Expect walking pathway detours in these areas.

Where is the performance stage this year?

Because of ongoing construction around the Thomas Jefferson Memorial, the Performance Stage has been relocated to the Sylvan Theatre on the grounds of the Washington Monument.

Is there a free shuttle bus?

Yes, you can park in the middle of the cherry blossoms along East Potomac Park and enjoy free shuttle service from the Hains Point parking areas to the Thomas Jefferson Memorial. Shuttles run at 20 - 30 minute intervals.

Hours of Operation:

Daily 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.
March 26 - April 10 The shuttle is FREE.

Remember, Paddles Says:

“Please Do Not Pick The Blossoms.”
For answers to the puzzles visit Survey Lodge Ranger station or contact Ranger Kathryn Williams at Kathryn_Williams@nps.gov.
Students from Washington, D.C.'s Cleveland Elementary School have been studying the history of their city.

They took a tour, visiting various presidential memorials.

In honor of George Washington's birthday, they learned facts about the first president and his monument. Recently they took the elevator to the top of the Washington Monument to look out over the city!

These third grade students also made models of some of Washington's well known structures. Check out some of their creations!

They are excited to share their projects and encourage others to learn about these special places!

National Jr. Ranger Day!
Saturday, April 23

It’s National Jr. Ranger Day and National Mall and Memorial Parks is celebrating with a scavenger hunt just for kids!

Clues will lead you to find answers throughout the park, and prizes will be awarded to the groups with the most correct answers.

Pick up a Scavenger Hunt guide from a Park Ranger at the Lincoln Memorial, 10 a.m. - 3 p.m.

For more information contact Ranger Dorene Ruffing at Dorene.Ruffing@nps.gov or 202-438-5805.
April is a great time to experience your national park. Our ranger staff presents interpretive programs throughout the park including park-wide bike tours and shorter detailed programs of each memorial.

To learn more about the future of the National Mall, visit the National Mall Plan website, www.nps.gov/nationalmallplan to see how the final plan looks, express ideas, and follow our progress. Also take a few minutes to visit our partner’s website, www.nationalmall.org to see how they are moving forward to help us make the vision of the Plan a reality.

Page through this newspaper to find out more about the many fascinating ranger programs offered throughout the park. Our park staff and volunteers will be glad to answer any of your questions. Thanks for visiting, and have a wonderful experience at National Mall and Memorial Parks.

Acting Superintendent
Mike Caldwell

Message from the Superintendent

Potomac Nature Packs

Birds, Bugs and Trees, OH MY!

Discover the wild side of the National Mall with nature packs designed to engage the entire family. Each pack is filled with a sketch pad, binoculars, books, park brochures, maps and activities for the whole family. These self-guided nature packs allow the whole family to put on their eagle eyes and explore the unleaf-able sights and sounds of the National Mall!

Packs are available at the Survey Lodge Ranger Station near the southwest corner of the Washington Monument grounds. Packs are available on a first come, first-served basis, and require an adult’s drivers license. One pack per family. Call 202-426-6841 for more information.

Old Post Office Tower

This unique site stands on Pennsylvania Avenue near the halfway point between the White House and the Capitol. The Old Post Office Tower ranks third in height among the buildings of the Nation’s Capital, soaring to a majestic 315 feet. At the 270 foot level, there is an observation deck allowing visitors an awe-inspiring view of Washington D.C. and the surrounding area. Beneath the observation deck is the tower clock, now more than a century old. On the tenth floor are the beautiful Bells of Congress. These bells are replicas of those at London’s Westminster Abbey and were a Bicentennial gift from the Ditchley Foundation in England.

www.nps.gov/opot

Ranger Programs:

Park Rangers are available throughout the tower to provide information. Have a question? Just ask!

Talk for the Tower on the Half-Hour

Daily at 10:30 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 3:30 p.m.

The Old Post Office Tower always has time for you. Do you have a few minutes for the Tower? Join a National Park Service ranger to learn what connects Ben Franklin to this fascinating piece of iconic architecture on Pennsylvania Avenue - America’s ‘Main Street.’ Meet at the Ben Franklin statue along Pennsylvania Avenue. Call 202-606-8691 for more information.

Ranger Q & A Continued from page 3

Thoughtfulness behind the experience. Ask me about the ceremony as it was an amazing event!

Q. What is the best part of being a ranger?

A. It’s hard to narrow it down to one thing. Fellow staff here at NAMA are fascinating people with great stories and interesting backgrounds and experiences. Visitors also make the job a lot of fun. It’s awesome that folks travel from all corners of the planet to see our park! I like working in a vibrant park that is constantly changing and I especially enjoy being connected to something much larger than myself (NPS).

Be sure to visit the updated Lincoln Memorial website! http://www.nps.gov/linc

Highlight include a new Lincoln Memorial Construction Flipbook and an Interactive Site. The flipbook utilizes historic photographs to tell the story of the memorial construction from inception to completion. You can experience a virtual walk-through of the memorial, and listen to ranger reflections of the memorial and its history on the Interactive Site.