Lincoln’s Inadvertent Inspiration - Stephen A. Douglas

By Ranger Dave Rappel

In 1854, Abraham Lincoln was one of the foremost lawyers in Illinois. A former congressman and one-time leader in the state’s Whig party, he had seemingly turned his back on politics to concentrate on providing a good living for his family and a bright future for his three sons. Seven years later he would be president of the United States of America. In 1854, an abrupt change in Lincoln’s career path took place all due to the actions of a fellow Illinoisan who also wanted to be president - Stephen A. Douglas. Lincoln and Douglas had known each other for at least seventeen years, serving together in the Illinois state legislature, but in opposing parties. While Lincoln’s political career had been up and down, Douglas’ star continued to rise. By 1854, Douglas had been a United States senator for seven years, and was chairman of the Committee on Territories. In January 1854 he brought to the floor of the Senate a bill to organize the Territory of Nebraska. Buried in that bill was the repeal of a law dating back to 1820. Slavery had become the most divisive issue in the United States in the 1850s. After the American Revolution, states north of Maryland and Delaware gradually abolished slavery, and in 1789 Congress banned slavery north of the Ohio River. In 1820, slavery was prohibited north of 36 degrees, 30 minutes north latitude, (the southern boundary of Missouri), except in Missouri itself. Now, in exchange for southern votes for his Nebraska bill, Douglas would repeal the act of 1820 and allow the voters in any new states to decide if they would have slavery or not. Americans who opposed slavery were outraged. Debate was furious, but the Nebraska Act passed. This led to the destruction of the Whig party and the division of the Democrats. When Douglas returned to Illinois to campaign for fellow Democrats in the election of 1854, he found it more difficult than he had imagined. As he traveled around the state, Douglas was followed by Lincoln speaking in the same places at later times. A gifted speaker, Lincoln was soon nominated for the U. S. Senate by the Whig party. Lincoln lost, but so did Douglas’ friend, James Shields. Lyman Trumbull, an anti-Douglas Democrat, took the seat. When Douglas was up for his own re-election in 1858, Lincoln was his opponent, now a member of the new Republican Party. Douglas knew he was in...

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# September Programs

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### PROGRAMS

**Wednesday, September 1**

**FDR and Churchill**
8 p.m. - 9 p.m.

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill developed an important relationship during the Second World War. They attended important wartime conferences with Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin. Meet at the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial. Contact Paul O’Brian at 202-438-7066.

**Tuesday, September 7**

**America’s Streetcar**
3 p.m. – 5 p.m.

From Supreme Court Justices to war relief workers the Pennsylvania Avenue streetcars helped build Washington, D.C. into the city it is today. Amidst present day debates over the D.C. streetcar projects, relive the good old days of Washington public transit. Meet at Freedom Plaza. Contact Tim Moore at 202-233-3520.

**Friday, September 10**

**What Has Jefferson Done For You Lately?**
6 p.m. – 7 p.m.

What exactly was it that Jefferson did? How could that possibly affect us in everyday life 230 years later? Explore the legacy of the Author of the Declaration of Independence and his continuing influence on the way we live today. Meet at the Thomas Jefferson Memorial. Contact Harry Gedney at 202-438-9640.

**Monday, September 13**

**Stars and Stripes Forever! An American Vignette**
4 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

The Battle of Baltimore at Fort McHenry on September 13, 1814 launched the American Flag as a symbol of American patriotism and freedom. Join our park staff for a short play on this iconic American symbol. Program will take place at the Sylvan Theater on the southeast grounds of the Washington Monument. Contact Susan Martin at 202-437-1888.

**Wednesday, September 15 & 29**

**Eleanor Roosevelt: First Lady of the World**
11 a.m. – 12 p.m., 3 p.m. – 4 p.m.

Learn more about a woman who was a visionary policy-maker, social activist, loyal wife and devoted mother. She filled these roles all while striving for a peace among Americans and eventually a peace among all nations. Meet at the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial. Contact Niki Williams at 202-233-3520.

**September 11 and 18**

**Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service**
6:30 p.m. - 7:30 p.m.

The Civilian Conservation Corps became Roosevelt’s most popular program. Learn how the CCC, in addition to providing meaningful work for young men without jobs during the Great Depression, helped to improve our national and state parks. Meet at the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial. Contact Liz Cavannah at 202-233-3520.

**Monday, September 13**

**Theodore Roosevelt: Pioneer of Conservation**
7 p.m. - 8 p.m.

Theodore Roosevelt pioneered America’s conservation movement. He also provided federal protection for more national treasures than any American before or since. Meet along the west side of the Lincoln Memorial. Contact Adam Ramsey at 202-233-3520.

**Saturday, September 11**

**Moments that Defined a Revolution**
11 a.m. – 12 p.m., 1 p.m. – 2 p.m., 3 p.m. – 4 p.m.

This program will focus on the month of September and how it changed the course of the American Revolution. We will focus on key moments from the fields of Brandywine, Saratoga, and Yorktown, through the execution of Nathan Hale and the signing the U.S. Constitution. Meet at the Thomas Jefferson Memorial. Contact Garrett Radke at 202-233-3520.
Wednesday, September 15
Lincoln’s Motivation – Stephen Douglas
1 p.m. – 2 p.m.

Abraham Lincoln was a former congressman and prosperous Illinois attorney in 1854. Then the actions of Senator Stephen Douglas caused him to re-enter politics. Come hear how Abe Lincoln passed Stephen Douglas on the way to the White House. Meet at the Lincoln Memorial. Contact David Rappel at 202-359-1533.

Wednesday, September 15
Forgotten War
6 p.m. – 7 p.m.

Was the Korean war really a war or just a conflict? It raged for three years yet many people are unfamiliar with the details of this conflict. Join us for a fascinating look at this tumultuous time in our history. Meet at the Korean War Veterans Memorial. Contact Raul Nazareno at 202-233-3520.

Friday, September 17
Washington’s Farewell Address
11 a.m. – 12 p.m., 1 p.m. – 2 p.m., 3 p.m. – 4 p.m.

Upon his retirement from serving his country for almost 50 years, President Washington offered some words of advice to future generations of Americans in the form of a Farewell Address. Have we listened to his advice? Meet at the Washington Monument. Contact Robert Steele at 202-438-9574.

Friday, September 17
The Import of a Dispatch: Special Order 191
11 a.m. – 12 p.m., 2 p.m. – 3 p.m., 3 p.m. – 4 p.m.

On September 9, 1862 Confederate General Robert E. Lee issued Special Order 191 delineating the movement of the Army of Northern Virginia into Maryland. The discovery of this order, wrapped around three cigars, led to the bloodiest day in American history. Meet at the Lincoln Memorial. Contact Garrett Radke at 202-233-3520.

Friday, September 17
900 Days: The Siege of Leningrad
6 p.m. – 7 p.m.

The siege of Leningrad, called St. Petersburg today, lasted from 1941 to 1944 and was one of the longest sieges during the Second World War. This siege saw over one million people die. Meet at the World War II Memorial. Contact Victor Pillow at 202-841-1774.

Saturday, September 18

Saturday, September 18
Whispers of the Ancients: Why was an obelisk chosen for the design of the Washington Monument? What type of chair is Lincoln sitting in? Is there a hole in the dome of the Jefferson Memorial? Learn more about the Egyptian, Greek, and Roman symbols hidden in your favorite memorials. Meet at the Washington Monument. Contact Susan Philpott at 202-438-7066.

Sunday, September 19
The U.S.S. Indianapolis
8 p.m. – 9 p.m.

The U.S.S. Indianapolis carried sensitive components of the first atomic bomb and was lost at sea after being sunk by a Japanese submarine. But the real tragedy of this event was the loss of life after the U.S.S. Indianapolis sank. Meet at the World War II Memorial. Contact Paul O’Brian at 202-438-7066.

Wednesday, September 22
“Let Freedom Ring”
The Emancipation Proclamation
12 p.m. – 1 p.m., 2 p.m. – 3 p.m., 4 p.m. – 5 p.m., 6 p.m. – 7 p.m.

The Emancipation Proclamation, delivered September 22, 1862, is one of the more famous, but often misunderstood, proclamations of Abraham Lincoln’s presidency. Join us for a presentation on the history and legacy of this defining moment of the Civil War. Meet at the Lincoln Memorial. Contact Nate Adams at 202-233-3520.

Friday, September 24
World War II Operations & Vehicles
6 p.m. – 7 p.m.

The operations and vehicles of World War II proved critical for the United States’ of the Pacific and Atlantic battle zones. Meet at the World War II Memorial. Contact Victor Pillow at 202-841-1774.

Friday, September 24
Preserving the Spirit of the Frontier
11 a.m. – 12 p.m., 1 p.m. – 2 p.m., 3 p.m. – 4 p.m.

On August 31, 1803 Meriwether Lewis left Pittsburg, PA to launch the greatest exploration in American history, a journey which changed the face of a nation and opened the door to a frontier now preserved in the spirit of the National Park Service. Meet at the Thomas Jefferson Memorial. Contact Garrett Radke at 202-233-3520.

Saturday, September 25
The Election of 1864
8 p.m. – 9 p.m.

The re-election of President Lincoln was not a sure thing in 1864. It took the military successes of General Ulysses S. Grant and General William T. Sherman to assist Lincoln in his re-election bid. Meet at the Lincoln Memorial. Contact Paul O’Brian at 202-438-7066.
Saturday, September 4
Happy Birthday, Daniel Burnham
1 p.m. – 4 p.m.
Daniel Burnham was one of America’s leading architects and urban planners during the Gilded Age. His influence extends past the structural form and can be seen in connection to numerous historical events around Washington, D.C. Meet at the Thomas Jefferson Memorial. Contact Heidi Dietze at 202-438-7033.

Sunday, September 5
Everyday Items from Wars
1 p.m. – 4 p.m.
Many items we take for granted today have emerged from war-time society - items that were invented to speed the war along, and items that were created purely by accident. Take a bike tour through war history and the strange inventions that resulted. You may never look at a can of soup the same way again! Contact Heidi Dietze at 202 426-6841.

Saturday, September 11
Bike Tour – South America’s War for Freedom
1 p.m. – 4 p.m.
The year 1945 marked the end of World War II and its death camps. We will discuss these matters at this tour of the memorials to the heroes that helped liberate Latin America from Spain. Meet at the Foggy Bottom Metro Station. Contact Michael Balis at 202-438-9710.

Saturday, September 26
Trees on the Mall
2 p.m. – 5 p.m.
Learn about the people who envisioned the Park as the core of the Federal City with an international collection of trees, and visit some of its highlights. Meet at the Thomas Jefferson Memorial. Contact Jan Buerger at 202-497-1397.

Friday, September 10 & 24
Bird Walk around the National Mall
7 p.m. – 9 p.m.
Spend the evening on a guided bird walk around Ash Woods and Constitution Gardens to see how many birds we can identify. Binoculars are provided. Meet at the World War II Memorial. Contact Robert Steele at 202-438-9574.

Saturday, September 25
An Evening with a Ranger
6:30 p.m. – 9:30 p.m.
Explore the Tidal Basin, spotting for birds with a park ranger. Put on your eagle eyes and elephant ears and plan to stroll around the Tidal Basin for a short distance to the Franklin Delano Roosevelt. BYOB: Bring Your Own Binoculars! Meet at Thomas Jefferson Memorial. Contact Kristel Nelson at 202-497-1357 for more information.

Tuesday, September 7, 14, 21
“Family Night”: An Evening with a Ranger
7 p.m. - 9 p.m.
An evening with a ranger and tour the mall as you learn more about its history, monuments, and memorials. Meet at the Thomas Jefferson Memorial.

Thursday, September 9
An Evening with a Ranger
6:30 p.m. – 9:30 p.m.
Join a park ranger on a guided bird walk around Ash Woods and Constitution Gardens to see how many birds we can identify. Binoculars are provided. Meet at the World War II Memorial. Contact Robert Steele at 202-438-9574.

Saturday, September 18
Bird Walk around the National Mall
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Saturday, September 19
Family Tour – The History of the National Mall – Myth Busters Edition
2:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.
Fact or Fiction? Can you tell the difference? Have you heard the story about George Washington’s wooden teeth or the other face carved on the back of Abraham Lincoln’s head in the Lincoln Memorial? The city of Washington, D.C. was created out of a swamp…right? Discover where these infamous stories started first and find out if truth is stranger than fiction! Meet at the Thomas Jefferson Memorial. Contact Bethany Bagent at 202-359-1529 to make reservations.

Sunday, September 26
Architecture of John R. Pope
1 p.m. – 4 p.m.
Few architects have played a greater role in shaping the appearance of modern Washington, D.C. than John Russell Pope. Pope was noted for his strict adherence to classical forms of architecture, and was referred to as “the last of the Romans.” In addition, Pope’s life story dramatically represents the swing of the great pendulum of populartiy: few architects would rise so high in prestige only to fall so quickly out of fashion. Meet at the Thomas Jefferson Memorial. Contact Michael Buerger at 202-359-7040.

Tuesday, September 7, 14, 21
A Walk In The Park
7 p.m. – 8:30 p.m.
Join a park ranger for a walking tour that will highlight large and small memorials alike along one-mile route. The tour begins at Survey Lodge Ranger Station, on the southwest grounds of the Washington Monument, and ends at the Lincoln Memorial. Meet at the Survey Lodge Ranger Station. Contact Victor Pillow at 202-841-1774.

Wednesday, September 8, 15, 29
Evening Bird Walk
5 p.m. – 7 p.m.
Explore the Tidal Basin, spotting for birds with a park ranger. Put on your eagle eyes and elephant ears and plan to stroll around the Tidal Basin for a short distance to the Franklin Delano Roosevelt. BYOB: Bring Your Own Binoculars! Meet at Thomas Jefferson Memorial. Contact Kristel Nelson at 202-497-1357 for more information.

Saturday, September 25
Evolution Occurring on the Mall
11 a.m. - 12 p.m.
This unnatural, man made environment does not exist outside of nature. Come on this walk to see how nature’s fundamental processes continue to function even in this urban landscape. Meet at the South Elm Walk, opposite the D.C. War Memorial. Contact John Kirkpatrick at 202-359-1524.

Saturday, September 25
Family Nature Walk
11 a.m. – 12 p.m., 2 p.m. – 3 p.m.
Explore the plants and wildlife that live in our urban park and discover how people impact the park environment. Meet at the South Elm Walk, opposite the D.C. War Memorial. Contact Steve Hazeldon at 202-233-3520.

Saturday, September 18
“A Day with a Ranger”
10 a.m. - mid afternoon
Meet the Thomas Jefferson Memorial. Contact Michael Kelly at 202-359-2662.

Sunday, September 19
Family Tour – The History of the National Mall – Myth Busters Edition
2:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.
Fact or Fiction? Can you tell the difference? Have you heard the story about George Washington’s wooden teeth or the other face carved on the back of Abraham Lincoln’s head in the Lincoln Memorial? The city of Washington, D.C. was created out of a swamp…right? Discover where these infamous stories started first and find out if truth is stranger than fiction! Meet at the Thomas Jefferson Memorial. Contact Bethany Bagent at 202-359-1529 to make reservations.

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trouble. He called Lincoln “... the best stump speaker ... in the West. He is as honest as he is shrewd ...”

The Republicans challenged Douglas to a series of debates. Not wishing to be accused of cowardice, he agreed to meet Lincoln seven times between August 21 and October 15. This was big news, and the Chicago Times and the Chicago Press & Tribune hired stenographers to take down the candidates’ words so they could reprint them within a day of each debate.

At three hours each, the debates were long and arduous for the candidates. The debates became national news, and Lincoln and Douglas began receiving attention from newspaper readers around the country. Douglas was already well-known in political circles, but Lincoln was largely an unknown outside Illinois. The arguments were basically the same in each debate. Douglas insisted that “popular sovereignty,” or allowing the voters to decide major issues, was the democratic way to settle questions. Lincoln charged that where slavery was concerned, popular sovereignty would allow it to spread. Douglas accused Lincoln and Republicans in general of wanting to make Blacks socially equal with Whites. Lincoln denied that, but said that everyone was entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness as stated in the Declaration of Independence.

Lincoln also brought up a recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court (Dred Scott v. Sandford) which held that slaves, being property, could be taken to any U. S. territory. This, he said, made popular sovereignty meaningless. Douglas insisted that slavery could not exist where the people would not support it. Although Douglas was re-elected to the Senate, Lincoln had achieved a measure of nationwide renown. In 1860, he was invited to speak to a Republican audience in New York City. He followed it up with a tour of New England, meeting party leaders there. At the Republican National Convention later that year, Lincoln was nominated to be the party’s candidate for president of the United States. It is doubtful these events would have occurred if Douglas had not first provoked Lincoln into re-entering politics, and then agreed to debate him.

Douglas was also a candidate for the presidency in 1860, but like the country, the Democratic Party was split over slavery. Southern Democrats nominated John Breckinridge of Kentucky for president; northerners chose Douglas. To complicate matters further, the Constitutional Unionists (another new party), ran John Bell of Tennessee, who promised to find a compromise. In the popular vote, Lincoln led, followed by Douglas, Breckinridge, and Bell. He did not, however, have a majority. In the Electoral College, Lincoln had a majority, followed by Breckinridge, Bell, and Douglas. Lincoln swept the North; except for New Jersey, which he split with Douglas. Breckinridge carried the South, except for Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia, which went for Bell, and Missouri which Douglas won.

Lincoln’s election was followed by the accession of seven states in the deep south. Douglas denounced secession as “criminal.” At Lincoln’s inaugural, Douglas was there and held the president-elect’s hat while he took the oath of office. When the Civil War began, Douglas spoke out for the preservation of the Union and said, “There can be no neutrals in this war; only patriots and traitors.”

On June 3, 1861, Stephen A. Douglas’ death did one last favor for Abraham Lincoln. Had he lived, Douglas might have been able to lead a loyal opposition to the Republicans and would probably have been a much more formidable candidate in 1864 than George McClellan. As it was, his passing made Lincoln’s rise possible.

Lincoln’s Inadvertent Inspiration - Stephen A. Douglas

Rappel from page 1

Eastern National Bookstores

Service the Visitors to America’s National Parks and Other Public Trusts

National Mall and Memorial Parks is a very inspiring and powerful place, but your experience does not have to end in Washington, D.C. Continue learning more about park sites and American history by visiting the many Eastern National bookstores throughout the park. Capture the moment, take home a book, and explore the ideas and values that make visiting National Mall and Memorial Parks such a stirring experience. Eastern National, a park partner, operates four bookstores located at:

Washington Monument Lodge 8:30 a.m. - 10 p.m.
Lincoln Memorial 9 a.m. - 8 p.m.
Thomas Jefferson Memorial 9 a.m. - 8 p.m.
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial 9 a.m. - 8 p.m.

www.easternnational.org

Park Concessionaires

Guest Services, Inc. manages all retail operations for National Mall and Memorial Parks. This includes refreshment kiosks and gift stores throughout the park. They also operate the following recreational opportunities...

Tidal Basin Paddle Boats 202-479-2426 www.tidalbasinpaddleboats.com

East Potomac Tennis Center 202-554-5962 www.eastpotomactennis.com

Tourmobile Sightseeing provides live, narrated shuttle tours with hop on/ hop off service. You choose where to stop, stay as long as you want, then reboard and ride to another historic location. Purchase your tickets directly from the driver at any tour stop or any seasonal ticket booth.

Adults: $27.00
Children 3-11: $13.00
202-554-5100 www.tourmobile.com

National Mall Times 5
Museum Collections of National Mall and Memorial Parks

National Park Service (NPS) museums across the country preserve over 123 million objects representing a multitude of cultures, time periods, and materials. These collections tell the stories of America and its people. The National Mall and Memorial Parks unit maintains a museum collection for each of its major memorials. These are commerorative spaces that allow visitors to reflect on the people and events honored at each memorial. Examples of typical museum collection items include architectural samples of stone, casts for bronze features or statues, and drawings and records from memorial designers and artists. The park also has a small natural history collection.

The Vietnam Veterans Memorial collection contains a unique collection of artifacts of individual commeration left by the public. The memorial wall is a place of public expression in response to a controversial war. In 1982, during the building of the memorial, people started leaving objects and tokens at the memorial. This outpouring of emotion continued after the memorial was dedicated. These objects were things that could have been handed down from generation to generation but were as people use the memorial as a place of public mourning, a commemorative site, and as a place of protest or reaction to the Vietnam War. The Vietnam Veterans Memorial collection has over 100,000 objects in storage to date. Other memorials, such as the WWII Memorial and the Korean War Veterans Memorial, do not have such collections and objects left on site are not curated. The NPS frequently relies on museum objects for historical research. The Washington Monument museum collection, for example, contains fascinating artifacts about the history of the monument. During the building of the Washington Monument (1848-1884), the Washington National Monument Society kept a scrapbook of news articles, clippings, photos, and mementos related to the monument. This book was donated to the National Park Service from the Washington National Monument Society, which remains an active group associated with the Washington Monument. The scrapbook recently received conservation treatment, and is a key piece of the Washington Monument museum collection.

Open air memorials are often a difficult place to display museum collections for both environmental and security reasons. The majority of the park’s collections are stored at the Museum Resource Center in Landover, Maryland, a museum storage facility for all the national parks in the National Capital Region.

For more information about NPS museum collections go to http://www.nps.gov/museum/.

Operation Chromite: The Amphibious Invasion of Inchon

By NPS Volunteer Dan Arant

The North Korean People’s Army (NKPA) invaded South Korea on June 25, 1950. United Nations (UN) forces retreated down the Korean Peninsula, and by August 4 they were confined to a 50 by 90 mile defensive perimeter in southeastern South Korea, which became known as the Pusan Perimeter. A dramatic maneuver to reverse the dire situation was organized.

UN commander General Douglas MacArthur conceived a plan whereby UN forces would execute an amphibious landing behind the overextended NKPA, and in conjunction with a UN breakout from the Pusan Perimeter, the NKPA would be trapped and crushed between the amphibious “anvil” and the breakout “hammer.” MacArthur’s objective was the west coast port city of Inchon, about 220 miles northwest of Pusan. The capture of Inchon and the nearby airfield at Kimpo would enable the UN to recapture South Korea’s capital, Seoul, which also was a significant logistical road and rail link between North Korea and the Pusan Perimeter.

The Inchon operation posed daunting obstacles, summed up by one Navy planner. “We drew up a list of every natural and geographic handicap—and Inchon had ‘em all.” The formidable tidal range of 32 feet restricted landing craft and amphibious support ships to landings only at high tide, and low tide exposed vast mud flats up to 6,000 yards from shore. The approach channel was narrow, subject to fast currents, and easily mined. The fortified island of Wolmi protected Inchon Harbor and had to be secured before the main assault; the element of surprise would be lost. The “beaches” were 12 - 14 foot concrete seawalls, which had to be scaled with ladders from landing craft. The assault troops would have to land in an urban environment with the possibility of house-to-house combat.

Pre-assault preparation

U.S. Navy landing craft are stranded until the next high tide.

1st. Lt. Baldomero Lopez, USMC, climbs over a seawall on a ladder from his landing craft. He was posthumously awarded a Medal of Honor.

How to Visit the Washington Monument

Washington Monument admission is free, but does require a ticket for everyone over the age of two. Open daily except July 4 and December 25.

Timed entry tickets are required and may be obtained in two ways:

1. The Washington Monument Lodge, located along 15th Street, opens at 8:30 a.m. for distribution of free, same day, timed tickets on a first come, first served basis. One person may pick up as many as six tickets as well as select their preferred ticket time from what remains available for that operating day.

2. Reserved tickets may be obtained in advance by visiting www.recreation.gov or by calling 1-877-444-6777 (for individuals) or 1-877-559-6777 (for large groups). Reserved tickets are often booked 30 days or more ahead of time. Please plan accordingly. All reserved tickets carry a $1.50 convenience charge.

Summer Hours: 9 a.m. - 10 p.m.
Monday, May 31 - Monday, September 6

Rest of Year: 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Signed by 39 men in Philadelphia on September 17, 1787, this document has guided the United States government for over 220 years! The National Mall has many connections to the Constitution:

George Washington served as President of the Constitutional Convention.

Abraham Lincoln’s election in 1860 led to a huge Constitutional crisis, as part of the country seceded, or left the Union.

Visit an urban park named for the Constitution that serves as a place to enjoy nature and honor the country’s beginnings.

George Mason was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, who refused to sign the document because it did not include a bill of rights.

National Mall Times
September is a great time to experience your National Mall. Our ranger staff presents interpretive programs throughout the park including park-wide walking 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 read current alternatives, express ideas, and follow our progress. 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.

Superintendent
John Piltzecker

Potomac Nature Packs

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 unbelievable 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.

Operating Hours
Summer: Memorial Day through Labor Day
Monday through Saturday 9 a.m. - 7:45 p.m.
Sunday and Holidays 10 a.m. - 5:45 p.m.

Winter: Labor Day through Memorial Day
Monday through Saturday 9 a.m. - 4:45 p.m.
Sunday and Holidays 10 a.m. - 5:45 p.m.

Ranger Programs: Twenty for the Tower on the Half-Hour
Daily at 10:30 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 12:30 p.m., 1:30 p.m., 2:30 p.m., 3:30 p.m.

The Old Post Office Tower always has time for you. Do you have 20 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.

For Whom the Bell Tolls: The Washington Ringing Society and the Bells of Congress
First Thursday of every month 6:45 p.m.

The art of change ringing goes back to the Middle Ages, and you can experience it firsthand at the Old Post Office Tower! To learn more about the systematic ringing of the Bells of Congress, join members of the Washington Ringing Society the first Thursday of each month for a full explanation of the Bells of Congress, why they are here, and how they work. The program will be followed by their weekly practice session. Call 202-606-8691 for more information.

www.nps.gov/opot

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

Highlights 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.