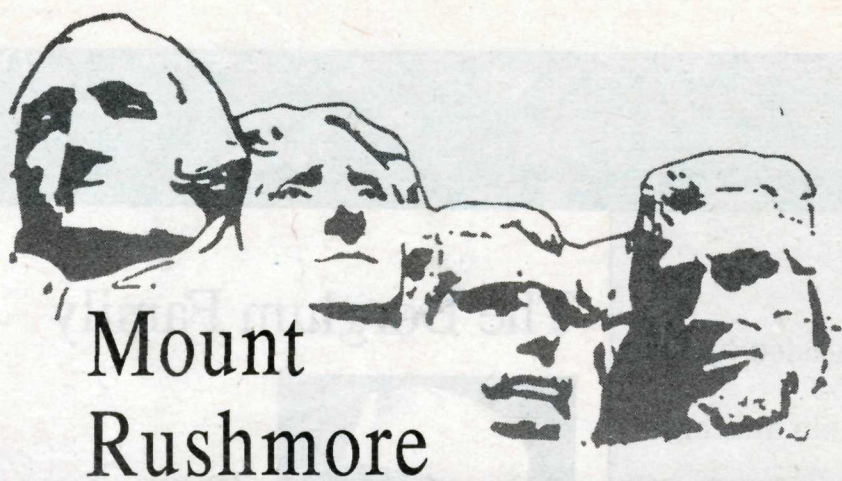




Mount Rushmore

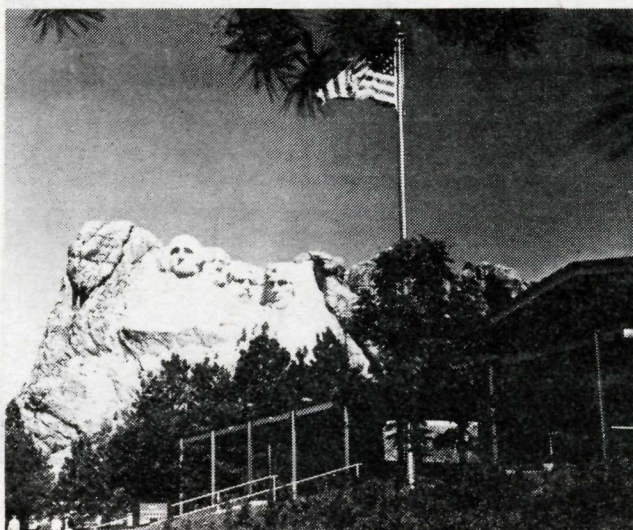
VOICE

Lincoln Borglum Visitor Center

OPEN DAILY 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Park headquarters, information, brochures, exhibits, restrooms, weather, and first aid station. A 13 minute film describing the history of Mount Rushmore and the contributions of the four Presidents is shown continuously until 8 P.M. An evening program for the physically disadvantaged is presented in the visitor center view room daily at 9 p.m.

MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL



Mount Rushmore Memorial Amphitheater

EVENING PROGRAM

9 p.m. May 10 - September 5

8 p.m. September 6 - September 19

SCULPTURE LIGHTS

9:30 P.M. to 10:30 p.m. May 10 - September 5

8:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. September 6 - September 19

Each evening the popular evening program conducted by a ranger is concluded with our National Anthem and the lighting of the sculpture. The program is normally 30 minutes in length. Arrive early for a good seat and wear a light jacket. Many special events such as band concerts, lectures, etc., are also held at the amphitheater.



Gutzon Borglum's Sculptor's Studio

OPEN DAILY 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

RANGER TALKS HOURLY 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Built in 1939 as Gutzon Borglum's second studio at Mount Rushmore, it houses a large plaster model of the mountain sculpture. Other exhibits featuring sculptor's tools and photographs explain the unique engineering feat of the carving. NOTE: Access to the studio requires a strenuous walk due to the elevation and stairways.

We'd Like to Know

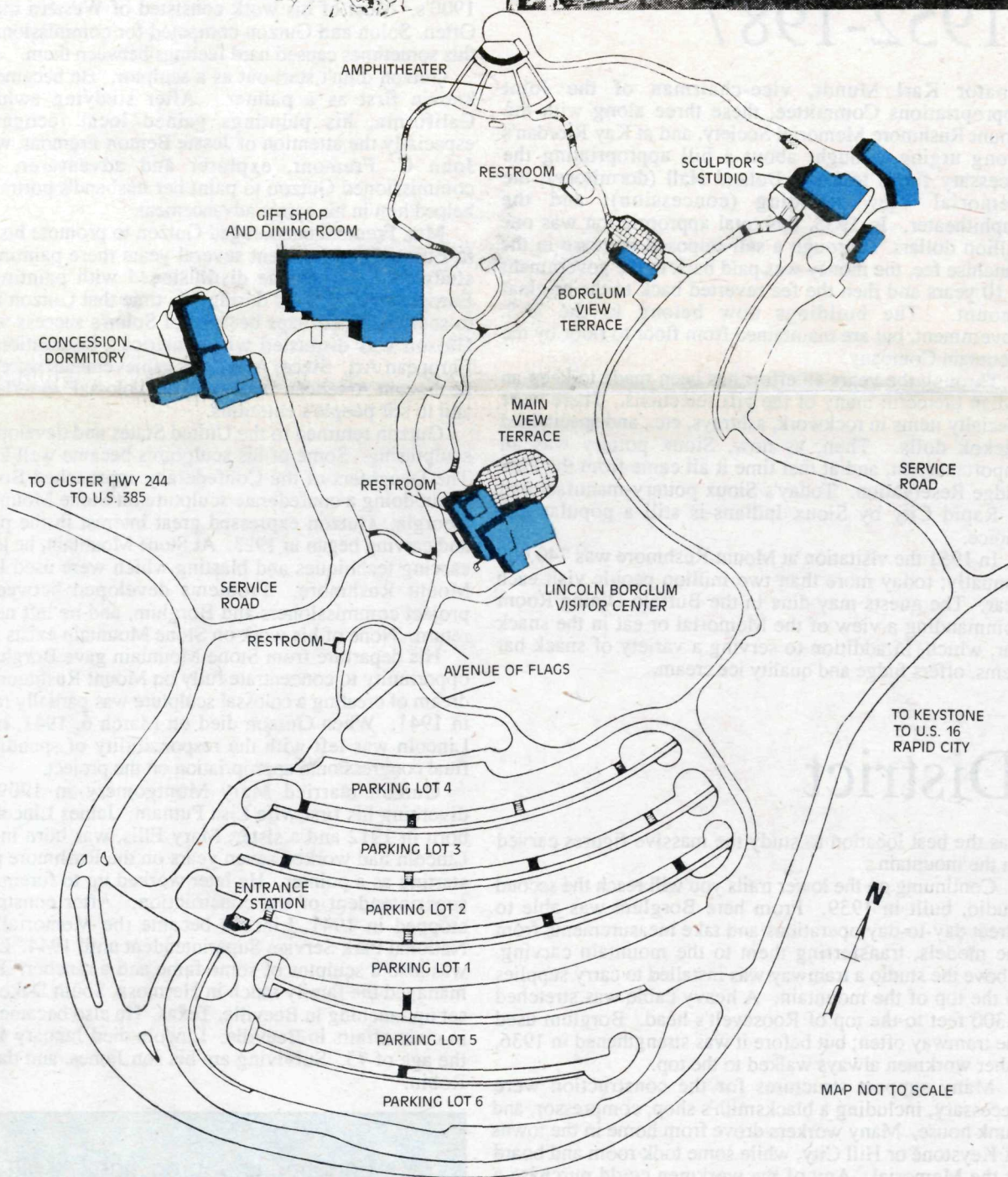
Have you enjoyed your visit to the "Shrine of Democracy"?

Did this newspaper help? What else would you like to see included?

We'd like to know. Please drop a note to:

Superintendent
Mount Rushmore National Memorial
P.O. Box 268
Keystone, South Dakota 57751-0268

Protect Your Property
Keep Your Vehicle Locked



Mount Rushmore Mountain Company, Inc.

OPEN DAILY: GIFT SHOP 7 a.m. to 9 p.m.

BUFFALO DINING ROOM 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. (fabulous view of Mount Rushmore)

SNACK BAR 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Our concessioner has provided quality food and gift items to Mount Rushmore visitors for over 30 years. Catering to a full spectrum of individual tastes and interests the Mount Rushmore Mountain Company, Inc., offers picture postcards, original works of art as well as fine foods.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

National Park Headquarters

& Visitor Center: 574-2523

State Radio: 394-2221

Sheriff's Department: 394-2151

Rapid City Regional Hospital:

341-8222

Feature Articles

The Emergence of a Shrine

December 28, 1923	Colossal sculpture in Black Hills suggested by Doane Robinson.
March 3 -5, 1925	Federal Government and South Dakota authorize sculpture in the Black Hills.
October 1, 1925	Dedication of Mount Rushmore as a National memorial.
October 4, 1927	First actual drilling.
July 4, 1930	Dedication of Washington figure.
August 30, 1936	Dedication of Jefferson figure.
September 17, 1937	Dedication of Lincoln figure.
July 2, 1939	Dedication of Roosevelt figure.
October 31, 1941	Last work at Mount Rushmore completed.

The Borglum Family



Gutzon
Borglum

Mount Rushmore Sculptor John Gutzon de la Mothe Borglum was born to Danish immigrants near Bear Lake, Idaho, on March 17, 1867. The Borglum family moved many times during Gutzon's childhood - from Idaho to Ogden, Utah, into Omaha, Nebraska and finally to Fremont, Nebraska where Gutzon's father, James, opened a family practice as a physician.

Solon, Gutzon's brother, was born in Ogden and was also a famous sculptor. He was better known and accepted in art circles as a sculptor than Gutzon during the early 1900's. Most of his work consisted of Western themes. Often, Solon and Gutzon competed for commissions, and this sometimes caused hard feelings between them.

Gutzon didn't start out as a sculptor. He became well known first as a painter. After studying awhile in California, his paintings gained local recognition; especially the attention of Jessie Benton Fremont, wife of John C. Fremont, explorer and adventurer. She commissioned Gutzon to paint her husband's portrait and helped him in his career advancement.

Mrs. Fremont encouraged Gutzon to promote his work in Europe, and he spent several years there painting and studying. He became disillusioned with painting and European Art. It was during this time that Gutzon turned to sculpturing perhaps because of Solon's success with it. Gutzon was disgusted with America's fascination with European Art. Since America's achievements were great, he thought American Art should be "colossal" to reflect this and to stir people's emotions.

Gutzon returned to the United States and developed his sculpturing. Some of his sculptures became well known. The Daughters of the Confederacy approached Borglum about doing a confederate sculpture on Stone Mountain in Georgia. Gutzon expressed great interest in the project, and carving began in 1923. At Stone Mountain, he learned carving techniques and blasting which were used later at Mount Rushmore. Problems developed between the project commissioners and Borglum, and he left never to return. None of his work on Stone Mountain exists today.

His departure from Stone Mountain gave Borglum the opportunity to concentrate fully on Mount Rushmore. His dream of creating a colossal sculpture was partially realized in 1941. When Gutzon died on March 6, 1941, his son Lincoln was left with the responsibility of spending the final congressional appropriation on the project.

Gutzon married Mary Montgomery in 1909 after divorcing his first wife Lisa Putnam. James Lincoln was born in 1912 and a sister, Mary Ellis, was born in 1916. Lincoln had worked seven years on the Rushmore project starting as a pointer. He later worked up to foreman and superintendent of the construction. After construction stopped in 1941, Lincoln became the Memorial's first National Park Service Superintendent until 1944. Lincoln was also a sculptor of some fame and a rancher. He had managed the family ranch in Hermosa, South Dakota, and set up ranching in Beeville, Texas. He also became active in civic affairs in Beeville. Lincoln died January 1986 at the age of 73. Surviving are his son James, and daughter Robin.

Your donation is appreciated. It will be used to fund maintenance projects and enhance visitor services at Mount Rushmore National Memorial.

Concession History 1952-1987

For more than three decades, the Mount Rushmore Mountain Company, Inc., has proudly provided quality visitor services at Mount Rushmore National Memorial. Founded by the Riordan family, whose members have continuously headed the firm, the company operates under contract with the United States Department of the Interior.

It was in March 1951 that Kay Riordan Steuerwald was accepted as a qualified concessioner by the National Park Service. At that time she had a small food operation and gift shop in Gutzon Borglum's original studio, a single-room building which boasted a large window framing the monument. There was seating for about 35 customers in the food area, and the food service included a soda fountain. At full capacity there were some 30-35 employees on the payroll; today the number is approximately 200.

That original concession building/sculptor's studio was taken down in the early 1960's and the only things left are the two massive fireplaces. Today the area is called the Borglum View Terrace.

When the Mountain Company operation outgrew its old quarters, three members of Congress were instrumental in assisting with the acquisition of a new facility for the concession and a dormitory to house its employees. Congressman E.Y. Berry, a formidable figure in the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee; Senator Francis Case, chairman of the committee in the Senate; and

Senator Karl Mundt, vice-chairman of the Joint Appropriations Committee, these three along with the Mount Rushmore Memorial Society, and at Kay Riordan's strong urging, brought about a bill appropriating the necessary funds to build Boland Hall (dormitory); the Memorial View Building (concession); and the amphitheater. In 1955, this total appropriation was one million dollars. Through a self-imposed increase in the franchise fee, the money was paid back to the government in 10 years and then the fee reverted back to the original amount. The buildings now belong to the U.S. Government, but are maintained from floor to floor by the Mountain Company.

Through the years an effort has been made to keep an Indian theme in many of the gift selections. There were specialty items in rockwork, ashtrays, etc., and specialized Hickok dolls. Then, as now, Sioux pottery was an important item, and at that time it all came from the Pine Ridge Reservation. Today's Sioux pottery-manufactured in Rapid City by Sioux Indians-is still a popular gift choice.

In 1951 the visitation at Mount Rushmore was 740,000 annually; today more than two million people visit each year. The guests may dine in the Buffalo Dining Room commanding a view of the Memorial or eat in the snack bar, which, in addition to serving a variety of snack bar items, offers fudge and quality ice cream.

Rushmore Historic District

Mount Rushmore was constructed between 1927 and 1949. The entire memorial of 1,246 acres is listed on the Register of Historic Places. As you visit Mount Rushmore, most people notice the most evident features, various buildings, and the carved faces; but, if you explore a little you will discover the history behind the construction.

By following the lower trails below the concession and visitor center, you will find the location of most of the early construction.

The Borglum View Terrace is the site of the original studio built and occupied by Sculptor John Gutzon Borglum. The models developed for the construction were created here. With increasing visitation a new studio was built and the old one became the first concession building. It was removed after the present concession facility opened in 1957. Today all that remains of the old studio are two stone fireplaces. As you gaze at the sculpture from this location, I think you too will see why the sculptor felt this

was the best location to study the massive figures carved on the mountain.

Continuing on the lower trails you will reach the second studio, built in 1939. From here Borglum was able to direct day-to-day operations and take measurements from the models, transferring them to the mountain carving. Above the studio a tramway was installed to carry supplies to the top of the mountain. A heavy cable was stretched 1,300 feet to the top of Roosevelt's head. Borglum used the tramway often; but before it was strengthened in 1936, other workmen always walked to the top.

Many support structures for the construction were necessary, including a blacksmith's shop, compressor, and bunk house. Many workers drove from home in the towns of Keystone or Hill City, while some took room and board at the Memorial. Any of the workmen could purchase a hot lunch for 35 cents. All of these buildings are now gone. They were located between the present studio building and amphitheater.

Mount Rushmore Memorial Society

The Mount Rushmore National Memorial Society of Black Hills has played an active role in the support and operation of Mount Rushmore National Memorial for over half a century. The society is a nonprofit organization chartered in the District of Columbia on February 24, 1930.

The society was one of three organizations which assumed a financial and moral responsibility to see the Mount Rushmore project through. The Mount Harney Memorial Association was first authorized to "carve a memorial in heroic figures" under an Act of Congress approved March 4, 1925. Brought into being by a bill

passed in the South Dakota Legislature, the association entered into a formal contract with Gutzon Borglum and work commenced in 1927.

Subsequently, in 1929, when Federal funds were appropriated for matching purposes, the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission was created. The commission assumed financial responsibility for the Memorial, taking over all property and contracts from the Mount Harney Association. The commission hired the workers, disbursed funds, and provided administration for the work.

It was the need to solicit private funds and to provide

for citizen involvement that prompted Joseph Cullinan, president of the commission and others to form the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Society. Through sale of memberships, operation of concessions, and by providing publicity, the society amassed funds that when matched by Federal appropriations contributed greatly to the early progress of the sculpture.

Today the society continues to be active and provide support to the operation at Mount Rushmore. The society's most recent contribution was the funding and production of the movie *Mount Rushmore - The Shrine* shown daily at the Lincoln Borglum Visitor Center.

Park Information

Who Am I?

If your answer was the Rocky Mountain goat, you are correct.

The Rocky Mountain goat (*Oreamnos americanus*) was introduced in the Black Hills in 1924. There are approximately 130 goats in the "Harney Range"; an area including the Needles of Custer State Park, Harney Peak, and the cliffs around Mount Rushmore. Occasionally, the Rocky Mountain goat can even be seen on top of the four faces or perhaps in the rubble pile below. Look closely, you may be the lucky one to see these fascinating animals.

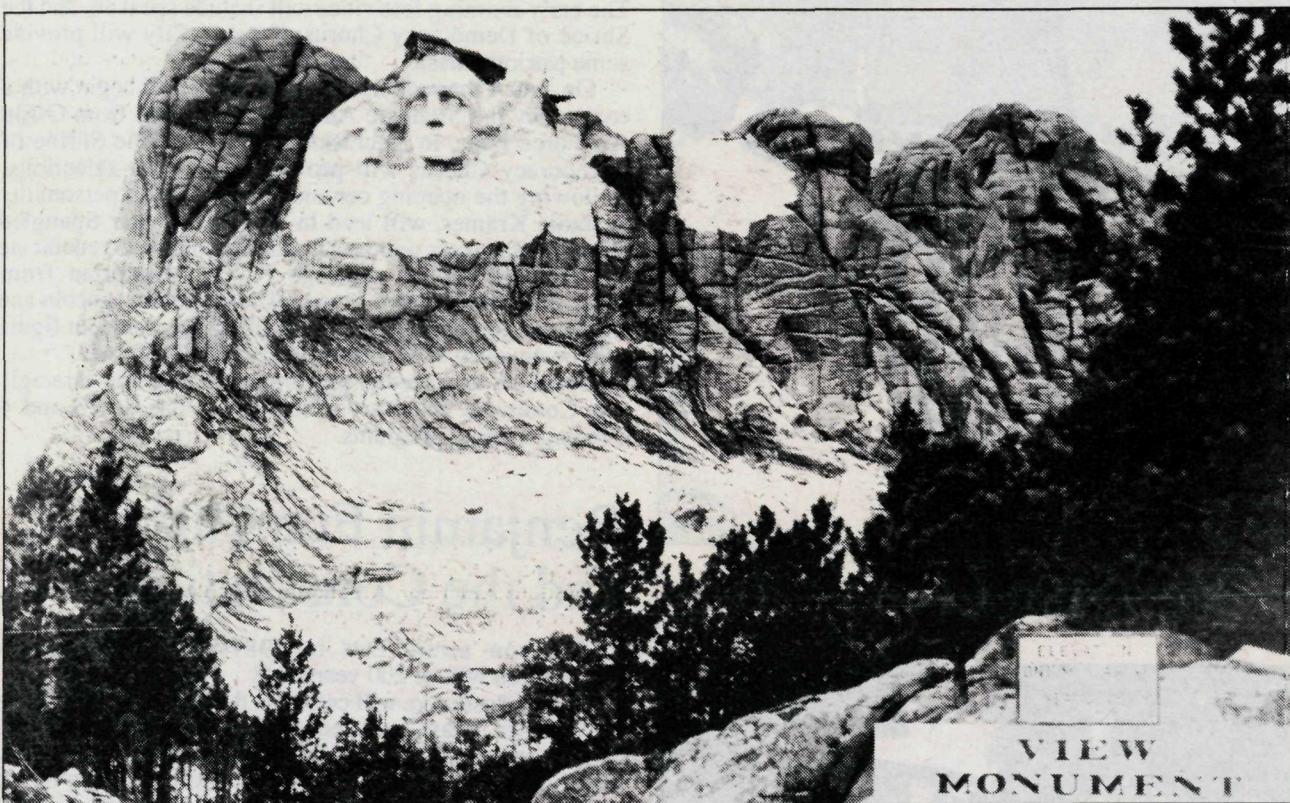
Mountain goats have beards, luxurious white fur, and short black horns (both sexes) that curve slightly backward. Their black hooves have pads which provide a strong grip that enable goats to climb nearly vertical cliffs with ease.

Goats are active from dawn to mid-morning and then from late afternoon until dark, bedding down in shaded spots from late morning to mid-afternoon.

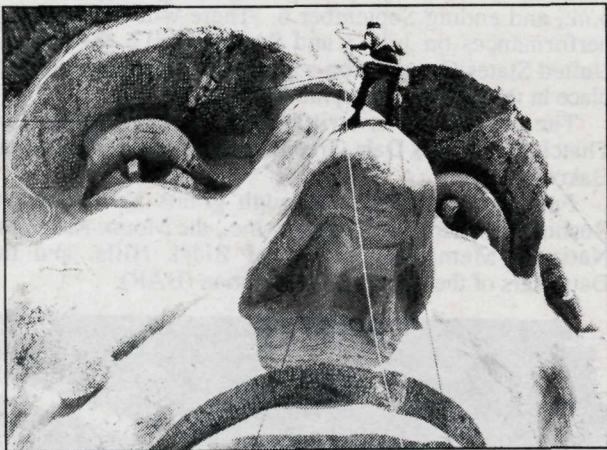
The mating season is from October through December. Young are born in May and June. In the Black Hills a nanny gives birth to only one kid.



Photo Credit: Tom Chapman



The face of Jefferson was actually blocked out to the left of Washington. Because of variations in the rock, the Jefferson face was removed in the summer of 1934. This caused a great setback of both time and money.



Sculpture Maintenance

The hard granite of Mount Rushmore is extremely resistant to erosion or damage. Small cracks caused by natural forces acting on the mountain for thousands of years prior to its carving, however, were discovered during construction of the memorial. Sculptor Gutzon Borglum realized the damaging effects that could result from water accumulating, freezing and expanding in these cracks, and so devised a plaster mixture which was used to fill the cracks. Each year since the memorial's completion, National Park Service personnel perform a routine inspection of the carving, still using Borglum's mixture to reseal any of these cracks.

Mount Rushmore VOICE

Articles - The staff of Mount Rushmore National Memorial and The Mount Rushmore Mountain Company, Inc.

Layout and Typesetting - Brian Boyer and Janet Stahl
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Printing - Seaton Publishing, Lead, South Dakota.

Climbing and Hiking

Climbing is prohibited on Mount Rushmore. Observe warning signs. Climbing on adjacent rock out-croppings is permitted. Climbing is hazardous, even for the most experienced climbers. ALL climbers are required to sign out prior to and check in immediately following each climb. Register at the visitor center information desk.

A U.S. Forest Service trailhead is located within the Memorial. It is situated opposite the highway from the parking lot. Ask a ranger about the trail system.

Worship Services

A Christian Ministry in the National Parks sponsors interdenominational services each Sunday throughout the summer. Services are held outdoors at 8:30 a.m. in the Memorial amphitheater. Informal dress is appropriate for services.

Keep the Black Hills Green

- Use Your Ash Trays
- Obey campground Regulations concerning campfires

Visit your other National Park Service Sites near Mt. Rushmore

- Badlands: 105 miles
- Devil's Tower: 130 miles
- Wind Cave: 40 miles
- Jewel Cave: 35 miles

Camping and Accommodations

Camping is available at Custer State Park, the U.S. Forest Service, and private campgrounds in the surrounding area. Accommodations are available in communities outside the park, the closest three miles away.

Weather

Mount Rushmore is best characterized as being unpredictable. A foggy and rainy day may be followed by sunny warm temperatures and vice versa. Warm days and cool nights are common in the summer. For evening programs it is best to bring a light jacket. Afternoon or evening thundershowers are common in July and August. These storms may occasionally bring damaging hail. On occasion, fog will obscure any view of the Memorial. This occurs on the average of 30 days per year.

Safety

TRAFFIC: The roads in the Black Hills may be steep and contain curves. **DRIVE SLOWLY!** Adjust your speed according to road conditions.

ALTITUDE: The Memorial is at an elevation of 5,250 feet. To avoid nausea, headaches, and heat exhaustion, eat well, drink plenty of fluids, and rest when necessary.

LET ANIMALS FIND THEIR OWN FOOD: Many squirrels, chipmunks, and birds are always eagerly looking for a hand-out. Please don't feed the animals; they don't mind chewing fingers.

STAY ON TRAILS: Climbing on rocks is dangerous and causes erosion. Don't spoil a vacation with a fall. Please stay on trails.

Geology

Over eons of time the Black Hills developed into an island with its own climate and soils. At one time this part of North America was covered by several inland seas which retreated and advanced with the ages. Each sea left behind its remains, layer building upon layer until pressure transformed the material into rock.

About 60 million years ago, pressures from below pushed layers up, creating an elongated dome 120 miles long and 60 miles wide rising far above the prairie. The erosive forces of wind and rain have since been wearing it down and have exposed the core of the hills now revealed as granite.

When driving from the edge of the hills towards the center, each layer of rock can be seen. A hard sandstone ridge forms an outer embankment encircling the hills. Within lies softer sandstone in the form of a valley, characterized by red soils. The hills then climb to a broader plateau of limestone layers containing numerous caves.

When the molten rock pressed against the oldest and deepest rock (shale), the heat and pressure transformed it into harder rock called schist. This and the granite together form the jagged center of the hills.

The Black Hills rise 3 to 4 thousand feet above the surrounding plains. It was the overall appearance of a dense forest when seen from a distance that gave the region the Indian name "Paha Sapa" or "Hills Black".



Regulations

- Driving off the roads is prohibited.
- Wear your seat belts.
- Leave rocks, animals and plants undisturbed so others can enjoy them.
- Keep your pets leashed.
- Picnicking and fires are not permitted.
- No alcoholic beverages.
- Overnight camping or parking prohibited.

What's Happening

VISITOR CENTER

8:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. Daily
May 10 to September 19

SCULPTOR'S STUDIO

9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Daily
May 10 to September 19

SCULPTOR-IN-RESIDENCE

9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Daily
May 24 to September 12

MOUNT RUSHMORE EVENING PROGRAM

9:00 p.m. Daily
May 24 to September 5
8:00 p.m. Daily
September 6 to September 19

PARK TOURS

Inquire at Visitor Center Information Desk.
June to September

BEN FRANKLIN AND THE CONSTITUTION

8:30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday
May 23 to September 6

SPECIAL 1987

Lincoln Rededication set for July Fourth

The year 1987 marks the 50th anniversary of the dedication of the Lincoln figure on Mount Rushmore National Memorial. John Gutzon Borglum, Sculptor of Mount Rushmore, dedicated the Lincoln figure on September 17, 1937. The date was also chosen to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Constitution of the United States.

As the Nation focuses attention on Philadelphia and the Bicentennial of the Constitution, July Fourth, Mount Rushmore focuses attention on Abraham Lincoln's presidency. The Memorial chose July Fourth to rededicate the Lincoln figure and also to celebrate the Bicentennial of the Constitution.

The planning at this time is as follows:

On July 2 plans are to have Orchestrations, Inc. (the organization which raised money to produce the flag and deliver it to Mount Rushmore) present the flag at a ceremony at the Memorial Amphitheater. Highway 244 from Keystone (two miles to the visitor center) will be closed from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. The flag 45' x 85' -- carried on an original 1880 dray wagon and pulled by four Percheron horses -- will be escorted to the visitor center. The early morning festivities will include speakers and the Shrine of Democracy Chorus of Rapid City will provide some patriotic music.

On July 4 the rededication ceremony will begin with a concert by the Strategic Air Command Band from Offutt Air Force Base, in Nebraska, at 10 p.m. The Shrine of Democracy Chorus will provide some song selections. Following the opening ceremonies, television personality Stefanie Kramer, will lead in singing the Star Spangled Banner. Speakers will be of national stature to rededicate the Lincoln figure. George Painter, Historian from Lincoln Home National Site, will comment on Lincoln and his role in preserving the Constitution. The Lincoln figure will be unveiled at 11 a.m. mountain daylight time.

Speakers and special performances plus the Strategic Air Command Band are scheduled at the July 3 and 4 evening lighting programs.

Benjamin Franklin and the Constitution

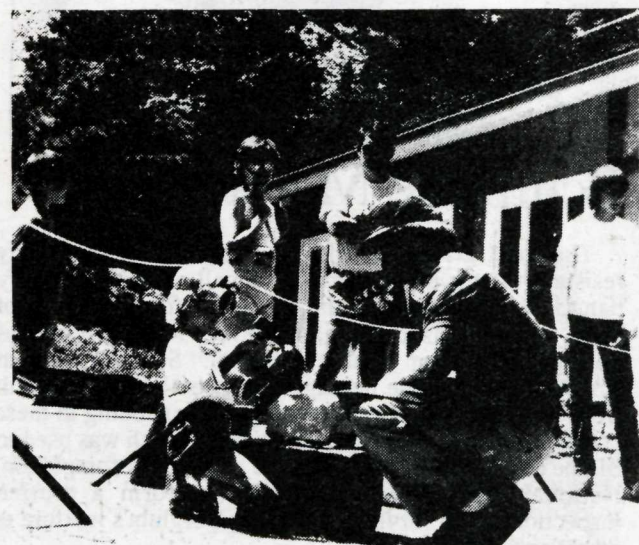
Are you aware that in 1987 the United States Constitution will be 200 years old?

Mount Rushmore will celebrate this event by presenting a one act play entitled, "Ben Franklin and the Constitution". The excitement of Ben Franklin's relationship to the writing of the Constitution lies in his intimacy with those "founding fathers" who forged the Nation.

"Ben Franklin and the Constitution" will be presented Saturday and Sunday evenings beginning May 23 at 8:30 p.m., and ending September 6. There will be individual performances on July 3 and September 17, the day the United States Constitution was signed. The play will take place in the Memorial amphitheater.

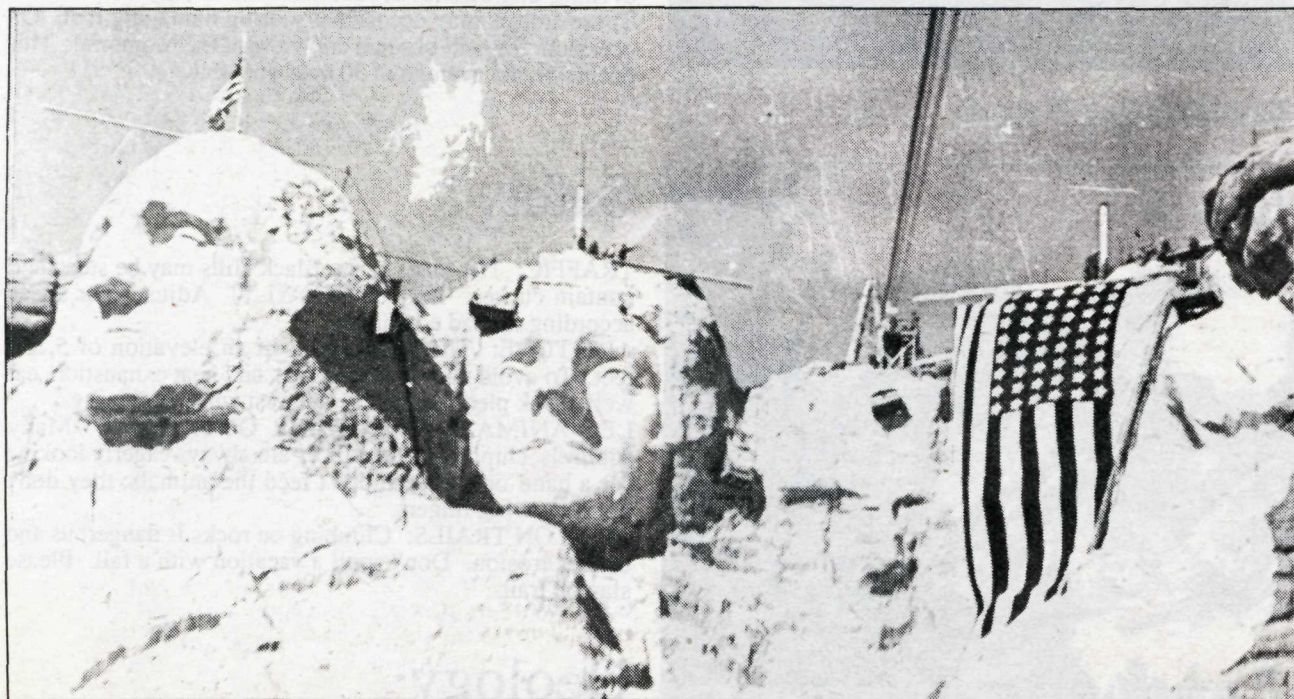
The production is written and directed by Graham Thatcher and stars Dale Green - both of Rapid City, South Dakota.

Funding is provided through grants by the Mount Rushmore Mountain Company, Inc., the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Society of Black Hills, and the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR).



Sculptor-In-Residence

Since its introduction in 1980, the Sculptor-In-Residence Program has given millions of visitors a chance to see and understand sculpturing techniques Gutzon Borglum used in carving Mount Rushmore. Carving methods used on Mount Rushmore will be compared to today's contemporary sculpture. You can even see actual sculpture work in progress and possibly try your hand at it. The Sculptor-In-Residence practices his craft outside near the Sculptor's Studio.



Lincoln dedication Sept. 17, 1937. Lincoln's figure will be rededicated July 4, 1987

Special Populations

The special populations of America and the world are ever-increasing. Here at Mount Rushmore, we have attempted to keep up with those increases.

A retired telephone workers organization, The Telephone Pioneers of America, provide shuttle service for the elderly and the physically disadvantaged. The golf cart meets visitors at our upper parking lot and transports them to the Lincoln Borglum Visitor Center. If the golf cart is not available, a wheelchair can be checked out from the visitor center. It can be used for the duration of your stay.

The Mount Rushmore Evening Program, held in the amphitheater, is also presented in the visitor center view room. This program is reserved for those physically unable to negotiate the stairways and their immediate families. Other programs at the amphitheater and presentations at the Sculptor's Studio are accessible by automobile. Please contact a ranger at the Lincoln Borglum Visitor Center for permission and proper instructions.

Foreign visitors make up about 10% of the 2 million visitors to Mount Rushmore each year; at least fourteen countries are represented during a given summer. To accommodate this special population, Mount Rushmore has translated the 13-minute film--shown in the Lincoln Borglum Visitor Center--into eight languages; Italian, Spanish, French, German, Dutch, Japanese, Chinese, and Norwegian. Mount Rushmore also has brochures available in various languages. Brochures are provided to visitors that speak Italian, French, German, Japanese, and Spanish. These brochures can be obtained at the visitor center information desk.



The hearing and sight impaired can also have an enjoyable visit. A captioned film of Mount Rushmore - The Shrine is shown continuously in our visitor center view room. Furthermore, a braille and large print brochure are available; ask a ranger.

Mount Rushmore represents the principles and ideals of our present form of government. Providing services to special populations is an effort to share these principles with all people from America and around the world.

Park Tours

If you have the time and interest, perhaps a park tour is just for you!

At various times daily throughout the summer, park rangers will be conducting walks. These walks begin on the visitor center view terrace and last approximately 30 minutes. You will see the site of Gutzon Borglum's first studio as well as hear a talk on the Mount Rushmore construction techniques. In addition, you will see the Sculptor-In-Residence practicing his craft.

If you are interested in a tour, contact a park ranger for times.

Avenue of Flags is a Popular Feature

Do you know how many flags are displayed on the "Avenue of Flags"? What were the original 13 colonies? Do you remember which state was first and which was last to be admitted to the union?

The "Avenue of Flags" has sparked questions such as these since their appearance in 1976. The flags were put on display in celebration of America's Bicentennial of the Declaration of Independence. Millions of visitors have enjoyed the colorful display ever since and have expressed their appreciation. Many look forward to finding their state flag and perhaps taking a picture of it. The popularity of the "Avenue of Flags" will continue as long as the flags are

waving in the wind. There are 56 flags displayed on the "Avenue of Flags", 50 states and 6 territories and commonwealths. The original colonies included: Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island. The first state to be admitted was Delaware, and the last Hawaii.

Have you found your state flag? If you are having trouble, the flags are arranged in alphabetical order. A's start near the parking lot, and W's are located down the main trail toward the faces near the gift shop. If you have any questions in locating your state, ask a park ranger.