

THE NATIONAL MALL

Stage For Our Democracy

When You Set Foot On The National Mall, The Founding Fathers Speak To You.

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- LEGEND**
- CAPITAL BIKESHARE
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 - CIRCULATOR BUS STOP
 - FOOD
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 - RESTROOMS

KIDS' DISCOVERY WALK
 How many of these can you find?

The words chiseled into the steps of the Lincoln Memorial where Martin Luther King Jr. gave his "I Have a Dream" speech.

The wall of fallen heroes of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial where you can trace a name. Bring some paper and a pencil.

The Jefferson Marker, where L'Enfant meant the Washington Monument to be. Look around. To the north the White House. To the west the Lincoln Memorial. To the south the Jefferson Memorial. To the east the Capitol, over the hill.

The giant spider and the "crazy house" at the National Gallery of Art's Sculpture Garden. In winter you can ice skate there. It's also a great place to eat on the Mall.

FDR's dog Falla at the FDR Memorial.

These words from the Declaration of Independence inscribed at the Jefferson Memorial: "We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal."



THE NATIONAL MALL Stage For Our Democracy

When You Set Foot On The National Mall, The Founding Fathers Speak To You.

When you set foot on the National Mall, the Founding Fathers speak to you. From their marble monuments, and across the centuries, they tell of the ideals that gave birth to our government “of the people, by the people, for the people...”

Whether you are here to celebrate, petition, relax in the beautiful setting, or to reflect, you are part of a long tradition of our democracy in action.

1st Century Mall

In 1791, President George Washington chose Pierre (Peter) L’Enfant—soldier, architect and engineer—to plan the new capital. The Mall was to be the symbolic heart of the city and the newly founded nation. L’Enfant called the Mall “public walks” and a “place of general resort” lined by theaters, academies, foreign chanceries, and “all such sort of places as may be attractive to the learned and afford diversion...”

By the mid-nineteenth century, you could have explored the new Smithsonian “Castle,” marveled at animals in the zoo, and meandered through paths of romantic gardens on the Mall. During the Civil War, you could have chatted with soldiers encamped there. Later, you might have even boarded a train for Richmond or Baltimore.

But there were serious problems. Where L’Enfant saw a grand public space with promenades along refreshing pools, the Mall had instead become fragmented by chaotic, congested development. Industrial smoke was belching in the shadow of the Capitol. Unhealthy, malarial marshes stretched beyond the Washington Monument.

Meanwhile, the capital city was growing dramatically, as was the



nation. Sites were needed for new memorials, public buildings, and parkland.

2nd Century Mall

In 1901 Congress established the McMillan Commission to renew L’Enfant’s vision.

The McMillan Plan proposed a great formal public park in the spirit of Versailles and the Tuileries in Paris. It more than doubled the size of the Mall to the west and south on landfill dredged from the Potomac by the Army Corps of Engineers, giving us the Tidal Basin and sites for the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials, as well as an expanded plan for the future of the Mall.

The McMillan Plan guided development for over seventy years. The clutter east of the Washington Monument gave way to the open green promenade lined with Smithsonian museums and the National Gallery of Art. With the removal of World War I and II “temporary” buildings along the



Lincoln Memorial’s Reflecting Pool in the early 1970s, the majestic Mall finally emerged as America’s premier civic public space.

But the National Mall developed as more than a public open space. It became a great stage for expression of our democratic ideals.

In 1894, for the first time, ordinary citizens organized a “march on Washington” to petition their elected leaders directly. “Coxey’s Army” of unemployed workers converged on the Capitol seeking relief from a severe economic depression. In 1913, the Suffragists’ demand for women’s rights proved that Washington demonstrations could be dramatic, dignified, and effective. Nineteen years later, “Bonus March” veterans called on Congress to honor its promise of a bonus for their service in World War I.

The Mall also became the nation’s world-renowned site for declaring and demonstrating that all Americans are entitled to equal rights. In 1939

- 1 - Suffragists Parade on Pennsylvania Avenue, 1913
- 2 - Children with sailboats at the Reflecting Pool, 1920s
- 3 - Bonus veterans at the U.S. Capitol, Bonus March, 1932
- 4 - Marian Anderson on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, Easter Sunday, 1939
- 5 - Reflecting Pool with Navy temporary buildings, 1945
- 6 - Martin Luther King Jr. on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, 1963
- 7 - Inauguration of Ronald Reagan on the west front of the U.S. Capitol, January 20, 1981



African-American opera singer Marian Anderson, denied access to Constitution Hall because of her race, sang “My Country, ’Tis Of Thee” on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial. A quarter century later, on those same steps, Martin Luther King Jr. proclaimed, “I have a dream...,” invoking the words of the Founders enshrined nearby.

The Mall had become democracy’s stage. Millions of Americans come each year to protest, petition, honor, as well as to celebrate and enjoy our nation’s heritage. The world has seen: glorious July 4th fireworks, the Farmers’ Protest, the AIDS Quilt, anti-war demonstrations, a grand Bicentennial celebration, the Million Man March, Annual Folklife and Kite Festivals, Presidential Inaugurations, Memorial Day concerts, and more.

Toward the end of the 20th century, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial triggered a new era of memorial building: the Korean War Veterans Memorial, the FDR Memorial, the World War II Memorial, and the



Martin Luther King Memorial. These memorials put more pressure on the Mall’s symbolic, but shrinking, open space. In 2003, Congress imposed a moratorium on future memorials and visitors centers declaring the Mall “a substantially completed work of civic art.” But Congress has already authorized additional structures: the

GETTING AROUND THE MALL

will be easier starting Spring 2015 with the new, low-cost National Mall Circulator bus service. Other options include Capital Bikeshare with several Mall locations near Metro stops, and pedicabs. These modes help make the Mall a more sustainable place.



PHOTO CREDITS - Front Cover: Celebrating July 4th On The Mall, c. 1990, by Tom Wachs - Back Cover: Aerial View Of The National Mall, by Carol Highsmith - 1, 3, 5, 7: Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division - 2: National Photo Company Collection, Library of Congress - 4: National Archives, Still Pictures Division, Photo Time-Life - 6: AP/Wide World Photos - Map Side: Tom Wachs and Carol Highsmith.

Vietnam Veterans Memorial Visitor Center and the Museum of African American History and Culture.

The moratorium is a promise that will be very difficult to keep. There can be no moratorium on history. Future generations will want their place “on the Mall.”

What, then, is the future of the National Mall?

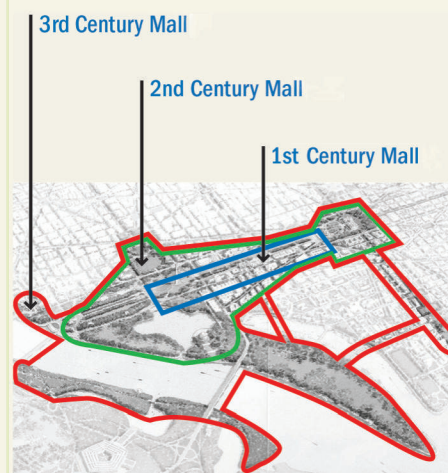
The **National Mall Coalition**, a nonprofit organization dedicated to advancing the National Mall legacy through public policy and innovative ideas, believes that history holds the answer:

The time has come for the Mall to expand again, as it did with the McMillan Plan a century ago, to provide space for the full expression of our evolving democracy. The next major memorial or museum could launch this new expansion...a grand

3RD CENTURY MALL

For more information about National Mall history and the 3rd Century Mall concept, visit us online at www.nationalmallcoalition.com

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This free map/historical guide to the National Mall is a public service of the **National Mall Coalition**, a non-profit 501(c)(3) citizens organization founded in 2000 to advance the legacy of the National Mall through public policy and innovative ideas. The Coalition advocates, in the face of piecemeal government agency planning, a broad, visionary expansion plan for the Mall in its 3rd Century, in the tradition of the 1791 L’Enfant (1st Century) Plan and the 1902 McMillan Commission (2nd Century) Plan. Please consider a tax deductible donation to support the 3rd Century National Mall. For more information, please visit www.nationalmallcoalition.org.

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