



# Foundation Document

## James A. Garfield National Historic Site

Ohio

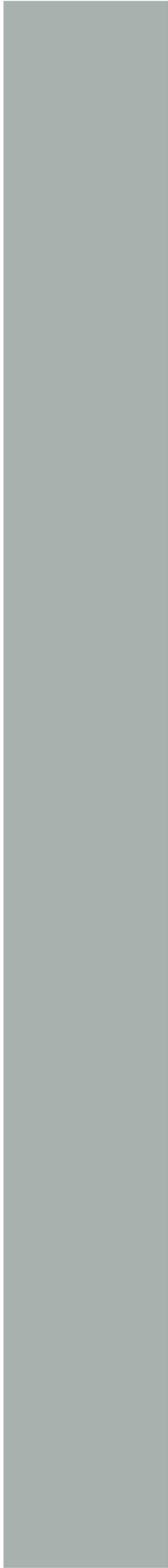
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## Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

The NPS core values are a frame work in which the National Park Service accomplishes its mission. They express the manner in which, both individually and collectively, the National Park Service pursues its mission. The NPS core values are:

- **Shared stewardship:** We share a commitment to resource stewardship with the global preservation community.
- **Excellence:** We strive continually to learn and improve so that we may achieve the highest ideals of public service.
- **Integrity:** We deal honestly and fairly with the public and one another.
- **Tradition:** We are proud of it; we learn from it; we are not bound by it.
- **Respect:** We embrace each other's differences so that we may enrich the well-being of everyone.

The National Park Service is a bureau within the Department of the Interior. While numerous national park system units were created prior to 1916, it was not until August 25, 1916, that President Woodrow Wilson signed the National Park Service Organic Act formally establishing the National Park Service.

The national park system continues to grow and comprises 401 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



*The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archaeological values.*

## Introduction

Every unit of the national park system will have a foundational document that provides basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park as well as the park’s purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. The foundation document also includes special mandates and administrative commitments, an assessment of planning and data needs that identifies planning issues, planning products to be developed, and the associated studies and data required for park planning. Along with the core components, the assessment provides a focus for park planning activities and establishes a baseline from which planning documents are developed.

A primary benefit of developing a foundation document is the opportunity to integrate and coordinate all kinds and levels of planning from a single, shared understanding of what is most important about the park. The process of developing a foundation document begins with gathering and integrating information about the park. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine what the most important attributes of the park are. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and the public in identifying and clearly stating in one document the essential information that is necessary for park management to consider when determining future planning efforts, outlining key planning issues, and protecting resources and values that are integral to park purpose and identity.

While not included in this document, a park atlas is also part of a foundation project. The atlas is a series of maps compiled from available geographic information system (GIS) data on natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, facilities, and other topics. It serves as a GIS-based support tool for planning and park operations. The atlas is published as a (hard copy) paper product and as geospatial data for use in a web mapping environment. The park atlas for James A. Garfield National Historic Site can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



## Part 1: Core Components

The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core components are expected to be used in future planning and management efforts.

### Brief Description of the Park

James A. Garfield National Historic Site is located along Route 20 in the town of Mentor, Ohio. Then-Congressman James A. Garfield acquired the home in 1876 and expanded it to accommodate his large family. The Mentor Farm (nicknamed “Lawnfield” by reporters) was the site of the first successful “front porch” campaign for the presidency in 1880. Garfield broke from the tradition of previous candidates who remained in the background during the election process, actively seeking the presidency by giving speeches from his front porch. Dignitaries, students, well-wishers, and political supporters came by horse, buggy, and train to hear Garfield give speeches on the issues of the day. The campaign office on the property was equipped with a telegraph for communicating with the rest of the country.

James A. Garfield was the 20th president of the United States from March 4, 1881, until his untimely death on September 19, 1881, when he was assassinated by a political fanatic in Washington, D.C. Following his death, his wife Lucretia dedicated her life to memorializing her husband. Four years after his assassination, the Memorial Library wing was added to the house by Mrs. Garfield and her family—setting a precedent in the development of presidential libraries. The library included a safe to preserve President Garfield’s papers, as well as commemorative objects and his collection of books. During this time, she also modernized the estate, adding the carriage house, windmill, tenant house, and other farm buildings. After Lucretia’s death, the estate remained in family ownership until 1936 when it was donated to the Western Reserve Historical Society (WRHS).



The site was designated a national historic landmark in 1964 and added to the national park system in 1980. At the time of designation, the National Park Service and the Western Reserve Historical Society entered into a partnership by which WRHS operated the park. In January 2008, the partnership transitioned to NPS operation of the park with a long-term loan agreement for the WRHS-owned collection to remain at the park. Today, the 8-acre site encompasses the Main House, outbuildings (including the building that served as the campaign office) and the carriage house that is used for visitor contact and education. The Main House underwent detailed restoration in the 1990s and represents the period of 1880–1904, from Garfield’s presidential campaign through the memorialization led by Lucretia Garfield after his assassination.



## Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for James A. Garfield National Historic Site was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on December 28, 1980 (see appendix A for enabling legislation). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

*James A. Garfield National Historic Site preserves the property that best represents the life and legacy of the 20<sup>th</sup> President of the United States for the benefit, education, and inspiration of present and future generations.*



## Park Significance

Significance statements express why a park's resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of James A. Garfield National Historic Site, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

The following significance statements have been identified for James A. Garfield National Historic Site. (Please note that the sequence of the statements do not reflect the level of significance.)



- The Mentor Farm was the home of James A. Garfield from the later years of his long congressional career until his assassination while serving as president in 1881. The property was significant to Garfield's congressional constituency during his rise to the presidency, became a national symbol during the presidential campaign, and remains a tangible symbol of Garfield's political acumen.
- James A. Garfield's Mentor Farm was the site of the successful 1880 "front porch" presidential campaign, a style of campaigning that Garfield popularized and that influenced subsequent presidential races. Composing many of his speeches in his study, he delivered them to reporters and visitors from the front porch of his home, which was a new approach to relating to and directly communicating with the public.
- The exceptionally well-preserved and accurately restored home, combined with one of the most complete collections of a 19<sup>th</sup> century presidential family's belongings, provides a rich, immersive experience. Visitors see the family's furniture, decorative artwork, and personal belongings situated as they were during President Garfield's life and Mrs. Lucretia Garfield's subsequent memorialization efforts.
- Lucretia Garfield created the first presidential memorial library as an addition to the home. It contained her husband's books; personal, professional, and political correspondence; speeches; and diaries. She was dedicated to preserving his legacy for the rest of her life, and her work advanced the concept of presidential libraries and archives.

## Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park's legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements.

Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for James A. Garfield National Historic Site:

- The Garfield Family Home and Property – The home and property where James A. Garfield resided and where his wife Lucretia memorialized him after his death.
- Collection – The house, its furnishings, books, and memorial objects were donated by the five Garfield children, and restricted by the deed of gift to be used “only and solely as a memorial to our father. . .and our mother. . .for the purposes of a historic building and museum to preserve objects of historic interest.”
- Physical Elements of the Presidential Campaign – The campaign office, the front porch, and the lane that led to the house from the railroad tracks.
- Inspirational Story of James A. Garfield's Character and Life – Garfield's abilities to craft a destiny through education, hard work, and public service are inspirational. Overcoming an impoverished birth in a log cabin and the early loss of his father, Garfield found a focus in education and religion. His intellectual curiosity, balanced by a gregarious personality, won friends and political influence. A lifetime of public service was made possible by strong family support.

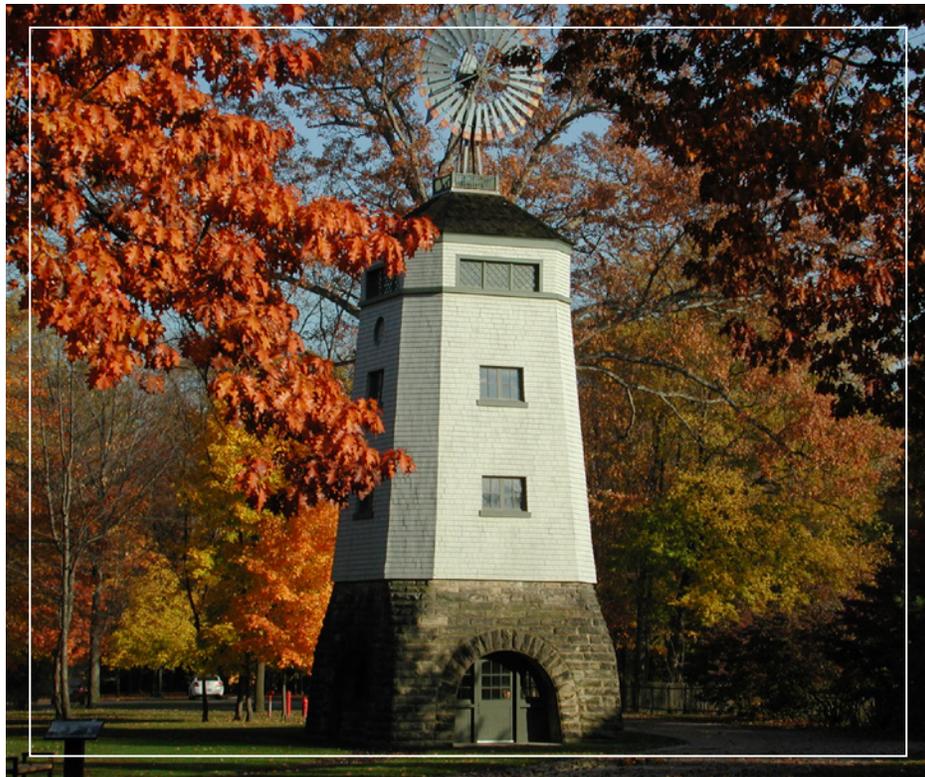
## Other Important Resources and Values

James A. Garfield National Historic Site contains other resources and values (OIRVs) that are not fundamental to the purpose of the park and may be unrelated to its significance, but are important to consider in planning processes. These are referred to as “other important resources and values.” These resources and values have been selected because they are important in the operation and management of the park, and warrant special consideration in park planning.

The following other important resources and values have been identified for James A. Garfield National Historic Site:

- Outbuildings – Buildings that were part of the property when Garfield purchased it (the horse barn, granary, and chicken coop) and later outbuildings installed by Lucretia Garfield (the windmill, gasholder, tenant house, and carriage barn).
- Landscape – All the large trees on park property were planted under the direction of Lucretia Garfield. The landscape is a publicly accessible green space that provides visitors a quiet, restful atmosphere in a heavily suburbanized area.

*There are a number of other places related to Garfield history in northeast Ohio and elsewhere. These sites are not integral to the operation of the national park, but are important to recognize for their ability to enrich the visitor experience outside park boundaries. (see “Appendix C: Related Resources.”) These related resources provide the park opportunities to partner with other organizations in heritage tourism efforts and in telling the broader story of James A. Garfield.*



## Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all park significance statements and fundamental and other important resources and values.

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. They go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. Themes help to explain why a park story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the park.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for James A. Garfield National Historic Site:

- **Context:** During Garfield's lifetime, the state of Ohio evolved from frontier society to national economic, political, and social leadership; it was a progressive and stimulating environment that influenced Garfield's Civil War service, political career, and social consciousness.



- **Character:** Garfield’s intellectual curiosity, determination, and versatility propelled him into a career as a preacher, teacher, self-taught general, and a leading member of the Republican Party. Lifelong dedication to learning and self-improvement made Garfield a true leader in our country’s highest office.
- **Public Service:** During his quarter century of public service, James A. Garfield confronted, considered, and responded to issues of civil rights, constitutional protections, education, and economic development, issues that continue to have relevance today.
- **Campaign:** The 1880 Republican presidential campaign harnessed technology and Garfield’s oratorical skills to wage the first “front porch” campaign, laying the foundation for modern presidential campaigns that personally involve the candidate in planning, strategy, and direct public communication.
- **Marriage/Partnership:** James A. Garfield and Lucretia Garfield built a strong partnership based on mutual respect and devotion and developed a home and family life making possible Garfield’s successful career as a college president, state legislator, lawyer, Civil War officer, congressman, and president of the United States.
- **Home:** The Garfield property served as both an Ohio refuge from politics and a place where the family could farm and spend time together. The Mentor property later became an important element in crafting the “farmer Garfield” image that made James A. Garfield an appealing presidential candidate. The evolution of Garfield’s home and farm during the last two decades of the 19th century is representative of the period’s agrarian ideals as contrasted with growing urbanization.
- **Memorialization:** The tragedy of James A. Garfield’s assassination provided the impetus for philanthropy that led to an unprecedented memorialization effort, culminating in the creation of a memorial library that continues to serve as a template for the U.S. tradition of presidential libraries.

## Part 2: Dynamic Components

The dynamic components of a foundation document include special mandates and administrative commitments and an assessment of planning and data needs. These components are dynamic because they will change over time. New special mandates can be established and new administrative commitments made. As conditions and trends of fundamental and other important resources and values change over time, the analysis of planning and data needs will need to be revisited and revised, along with key issues. Therefore, this part of the foundation document will be updated accordingly.

### Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park that must be fulfilled. Mandates can be expressed in enabling legislation, in separate legislation following the establishment of the park, or through a judicial process. They may expand on park purpose or introduce elements unrelated to the purpose of the park. Administrative commitments are, in general, agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, often through memorandums of agreement. Examples include easements, rights-of-way, arrangements for emergency service responses, etc. Special mandates and administrative commitments can support, in many cases, a network of partnerships that help fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. They are an essential component of managing and planning for James A. Garfield National Historic Site.

#### Special Mandates

The enabling legislation for James A. Garfield National Historic Site (Public Law 96-607) states that the National Park Service “may enter into an agreement with the Western Reserve Historical Society pursuant to which the Society may operate and maintain the site and charge reasonable admission fees. . . to defray the cost of such operation and maintenance.”

#### Administrative Commitments

- Loan agreement with the Western Reserve Historical Society for retaining the collection of furnishings, books, and memorial objects within the house, campaign office, and carriage barn displays. Includes a requirement that the National Park Service perform museum housekeeping; the Western Reserve Historical Society is responsible for repair. (This agreement is on a one-year extension pending a new five-year agreement.)
- Cooperating association agreement with Eastern National to support the park by underwriting an educational sales outlet.
- Agreement with Cuyahoga Valley National Park to provide law enforcement support, security, and dispatch.
- Concurrent jurisdiction for emergency response with the City of Mentor.
- Memorandum of understanding with Faith Lutheran Church for overflow parking (renewed annually).
- A nonprofit organization, Friends of James A. Garfield National Historic Site, was recently incorporated; an agreement between the Friends and the park is under development.

## Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once the core components of part 1 of the foundation document have been identified, it is important to gather and evaluate existing information about the park's fundamental and other important resources and values, and develop a full assessment of the park's planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

There are three sections in the assessment of planning and data needs:

1. analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values
2. identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs
3. identification of planning and data needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps)

The analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values and identification of key issues leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs.

## Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The fundamental resource and value analysis table includes current condition, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value.

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Garfield Family Home and Property
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All.</li> </ul>
Current Conditions	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Main House underwent detailed restoration in the 1990s and represents the period of 1880–1904, from Garfield’s presidential campaign through the memorialization led by Lucretia Garfield after his assassination.</li> <li>Accessibility – The first and second floors are open to visitors; the third floor is not. There is a lift access to the porch, and an elevator to the library portion of the second floor. There are several steps to the bedroom section of the second floor that renders the area inaccessible to mobility-impaired visitors—an interpretive video tour of those rooms is available.</li> <li>The grounds are well-maintained.</li> </ul>
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vibrations – Vibrations from traffic on Mentor Avenue shake objects and may have an effect on structural integrity. Mechanical vibrations from the existing HVAC system may also be a concern, but at this time have not been quantified.</li> <li>Visitor load – Visitor load is a potential threat. Although some evaluation was done during the 1990s restoration, carrying capacity for the Main House is not known. Overload might damage structural integrity. Impacts to the landscape during large events might include soil compaction and damage to the lawn and trees.</li> <li>Pests – A groundhog colony under the side porch is causing minor structural damage (they chew on porch supports and wood). Groundhogs have gotten into the house itself. Odors from the colony occasionally permeate into the house. The park has installed exclusionary screening to prevent damage to the foundations by groundhogs. Bees occasionally impact the house – carpenter bees bore into the wood, honey bees nest in the walls, and honey might attract other insects. Pests may also impact trees on the grounds.</li> <li>Water infiltration – Water infiltration around windows and chimneys could lead to rot, warping, rising humidity in the house, and/or plaster spalling.</li> <li>Sunlight – Sunlight can have deleterious effects on interior finishes.</li> <li>Pollution – Particulates from vehicle exhaust may impact soils and may damage exterior finishes.</li> <li>Temperature and humidity – Fluctuations in temperature and humidity can damage interior finishes or lead to floor heaving.</li> <li>Development – External adjacent development is a potential threat. Although neighboring properties are already developed, there is a possibility that more intensive redevelopment may impact the property.</li> <li>Storm damage – Storms may damage trees on the property, some of which are old and potentially vulnerable to extreme conditions.</li> <li>Climate change – Average annual temperature and extreme temperature events are projected to increase in the region. Extreme precipitation events are also projected to increase in the area. This could result in impacts to structures on the property and increased maintenance costs.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Garfield Family Home and Property
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possible opportunity to restore the third floor (contingent on structural and safety issues).</li> <li>• Potential for interpretation of domestic servants, bathrooms, and kitchen, which are not part of current interpretation.</li> <li>• Potential for restoration and interpretation of the east porch, a breakfast porch not included in the most recent restoration.</li> <li>• Potential to create virtual tours – could be helpful with school groups, mitigating possible visitor load issues.</li> <li>• The Main House is an excellent example of restoration work that could illustrate sustainable restoration and management.</li> <li>• Potential to remove or relocate pests that are impacting park resources.</li> </ul>
<b>Related Resources and Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See Appendix C: Related Resources.</li> </ul>
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic plan (1997).</li> <li>• Cultural landscape report (1994).</li> <li>• Integrated pest management plan (1994).</li> <li>• Historic structure report supplement – main house (1992).</li> <li>• Structural report – main house (1989).</li> <li>• General management plan / environmental assessment (1986).</li> <li>• Historic resource study (1984).</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fire protection condition assessment.</li> <li>• Structural monitoring.</li> <li>• Vibration monitoring.</li> <li>• Visitor capacity study / comprehensive structural analysis.</li> <li>• Historical research on farm, domestic servants, bathroom, kitchen.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Structural fire management plan.</li> <li>• Visitor use management plan.</li> <li>• Vibration abatement plan.</li> </ul>
<b>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Antiquities Act of 1906</li> <li>• Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470)</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”</li> <li>• “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800)</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> <li>• Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management (1998)</i></li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management”</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Collection
<p><b>Related Significance Statements</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• James A. Garfield’s Mentor Farm was the site of the successful 1880 “front porch” presidential campaign, a style of campaigning that Garfield popularized and that influenced subsequent presidential races. Composing many of his speeches in his study, he delivered them to reporters and visitors from the front porch of his home, which was a new approach to relating and directly communicating with the public.</li> <li>• The exceptionally well-preserved and accurately restored home, combined with one of the most complete collections of a 19th century presidential family’s belongings, provides a rich, immersive experience. Visitors see the family’s furniture, decorative artwork, and personal belongings situated as they were during President Garfield’s life and Mrs. Lucretia Garfield’s subsequent memorialization efforts.</li> <li>• Lucretia Garfield created the first presidential memorial library as an addition to the home. It contained her husband’s books, personal, professional, and political correspondence, speeches, and diaries. She was dedicated to preserving his legacy for the rest of her life, and her work advanced the concept of presidential libraries and archives.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Current Conditions</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The collection consists of books, furniture, personal effects, art, and memorial objects from the Garfield family.</li> <li>• The collection is owned by the Western Reserve Historical Society and is on loan to the National Park Service.</li> <li>• Collection items are in good condition but require more frequent routine care.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collection oversight and potential loss of fundamental resources – The Western Reserve Historical Society owns the majority of the James A. Garfield collections. The park’s relationship with the Western Reserve Historical Society is of great importance, and roles and responsibilities must be delineated and adhered to, or collection items may suffer from mismanagement, insufficient care, or loss. Without direct ownership, only a formal agreement between the National Park Service and the Western Reserve Historical Society currently guards against potential loss of the collection. Absence of a list of prioritized collection items and formal agreement with the fire department could lead to collection loss in the event of a fire.</li> <li>• Lack of curatorial support – Museum housekeeping and some oversight needed, otherwise collection items may deteriorate.</li> <li>• Visitor theft – There are alarms and security cameras to prevent visitor theft, but they may need to be reassessed. Periodic review to ensure efficiency is needed.</li> <li>• Pests – Carpet beetles are a potential threat to furnishings. Bats are also an issue—they may carry disease or damage collections.</li> <li>• Temperature and humidity fluctuations – These fluctuations can have a negative impact on collection items, especially paper, wood, and textiles.</li> <li>• Light – Deleterious effects of sunlight and fluorescent lights from some exhibits may damage collection items over time.</li> <li>• Inadvertent human impacts – Clumsiness or improper cleaning methods by staff and/or visitors could lead to damage or loss.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opportunity to work with the Western Reserve Historical Society to display parts of the WRHS collection at the Society, especially in rotating or shared exhibits.</li> <li>• Opportunity to obtain the collection through purchase or donation.</li> <li>• Opportunity for digital display of objects (both those housed at the park and those housed at the Western Reserve Historical Society).</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Collection
Related Resources and Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See Appendix C: Related Resources.</li> </ul>
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic plan (1997).</li> <li>• Integrated pest management plan (1994).</li> <li>• General management plan / environmental assessment (1986).</li> <li>• Historic resource study (1984).</li> <li>• Historic furnishing reports.</li> </ul>
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collections conditions survey.</li> <li>• Appraisal of collection.</li> <li>• Digitization of collection records.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collection management plan.</li> <li>• Exhibit plan.</li> </ul>
Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Antiquities Act of 1906</li> <li>• Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935</li> <li>• Museum Act (16 USC 18f through 18f-3)</li> <li>• “Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections” (36 CFR 79)</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> <li>• Director’s Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i></li> <li>• Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998)</li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management”</li> <li>• <i>NPS Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III</li> <li>• Midwest Region Museum Collection Storage Plan</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Physical Elements of the Presidential Campaign
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Mentor Farm was the home of James A. Garfield from the later years of his long congressional career until his assassination during his first presidential administration in 1881. The property was significant to Garfield's congressional constituency during his rise to the presidency, became a national symbol during the presidential campaign, and remains as a tangible example of Garfield's political acumen.</li> <li>• James A. Garfield's Mentor Farm was the site of the successful 1880 "front porch" presidential campaign, a style of campaigning that Garfield popularized and that influenced subsequent presidential races. Composing many of his speeches in his study, he delivered them to reporters and visitors from the front porch of his home, which was a new approach to relating and directly communicating with the public.</li> </ul>
<b>Current Conditions</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The front porch, restored during the 1990s restoration of the house, is in good condition, although impacted by road noise.</li> <li>• The detached campaign office is also in good condition. It houses some objects from the collection includes law books and a congressional globe.</li> <li>• The road from the carriage house to the Main House follows the path of the historic lane that led visitors to the home during the campaign.</li> <li>• The campaign office has smoke/heat/intrusion detectors but does not have a fire suppression system.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Campaign office: temperature and humidity – The campaign office lacks environmental controls, which could threaten the building and the collection items within.</li> <li>• Campaign office: lighting – Fluorescent lights in the campaign office will degrade displays over time.</li> <li>• Pests, water infiltration, and air pollution as described for "The Garfield Family Home" are all potential threats to the campaign office.</li> <li>• Front porch: noise – Noise from traffic on Mentor Avenue limits interpretation on the front porch and can be an impediment to visitor experience.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opportunity to use the campaign office as a venue for interpretation of the front porch campaign (rather than the porch itself.)</li> <li>• Opportunity to add to the display about the telegraph and its importance to the presidential campaign.</li> </ul>
<b>Related Resources and Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See Appendix C: Related Resources.</li> </ul>
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic structures report (1996).</li> <li>• Cultural landscape report (1994).</li> <li>• Integrated pest management plan (1994).</li> <li>• Historic structure report supplement – main house (1992).</li> <li>• Structural report – main house (1989).</li> <li>• General management plan/environmental assessment (1986).</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Physical Elements of the Presidential Campaign
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of collection records.</li> <li>• Collections conditions survey.</li> <li>• Fire protection condition assessment.</li> <li>• Structural monitoring.</li> <li>• Visitor capacity study.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visitor use management plan.</li> <li>• Collection management plan.</li> <li>• Structural fire management plan.</li> <li>• Noise abatement plan.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Antiquities Act of 1906</li> <li>• Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470)</li> <li>• Museum Act (16 USC 18f through 18f-3)</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998)</li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• <i>NPS Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III</li> <li>• Midwest Region Museum Collection Storage Plan</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Inspirational Story of James A. Garfield's Character and Life
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All.</li> </ul>
<b>Current Conditions</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The fundamental value of the inspirational story of James A. Garfield's character and life is connected to all aspects of James A. Garfield National Historic Site and provides a common thread between this and other sites important in his life (see appendix C).</li> <li>The life and accomplishments of James A. Garfield are well represented in archives, well-researched secondary sources, and at James A. Garfield National Historic Site.</li> <li>The life and accomplishments of James A. Garfield could be better understood by the general public.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opportunity to coordinate with other related sites from the life of James A. Garfield to tell a more complete and nuanced story of his character and life.</li> <li>Opportunity to interpret more aspects of Garfield's character and life with special exhibits and new interpretive programs.</li> </ul>
<b>Related Resources and Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See Appendix C: Related Resources.</li> </ul>
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Historic structures report (1996).</li> <li>Cultural landscape report (1994).</li> <li>Historic structure report supplement – main house (1992).</li> <li>Long range interpretive plan (in process).</li> <li>Primary sources and scholarly research housed in a variety of repositories (see appendix C).</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional research on the connections between James A. Garfield and other sites associated with his life and accomplishments.</li> <li>Historical research on the farm, domestic servants, bathroom, and kitchen.</li> </ul>
<b>Agreement Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop partnerships with museums and other institutions.</li> </ul>
<b>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education"</li> </ul>

## Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Outbuildings
<b>Current Conditions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outbuildings not covered by FRVs are in a variety of current uses, including visitor contact and education, offices, and maintenance.</li> <li>• Several outbuildings contribute to the national significance of the property as a national historic landmark.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possible incompatible use – The granary, a contributing building, is a maintenance work area. Threats from those activities are fire, structural damage from the weight of equipment, and threats to employee safety due to dust and the lack of fire suppression.</li> <li>• Lack of fire suppression – There is no fire suppression in buildings not normally staffed or in the tenant house where administrative offices are located.</li> <li>• Deterioration – Deterioration due to weather, moisture, pests, and a lack of routine maintenance is a threat.</li> <li>• Accessibility – Finished classroom on second floor of barn is not fully accessible.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opportunity for future interpretation of the farm in the barn.</li> </ul>
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General management plan/environmental assessment (1986).</li> <li>• Historic structure report – carriage house (1993).</li> <li>• Integrated pest management plan (1994).</li> <li>• Cultural landscape report (1994).</li> <li>• Historic structures report – outbuildings (1996).</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fire protection condition assessment.</li> <li>• Structural monitoring.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Structural fire management plan.</li> </ul>
<b>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Antiquities Act of 1906</li> <li>• Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470)</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”</li> <li>• “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800)</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> <li>• Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998)</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management”</li> </ul>

Other Important Resource or Value	Landscape
<b>Current Conditions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The landscape of the park, nearly eight acres, provides a restful and publically accessible green space characterized by manicured lawns and mature trees.</li> <li>• The character of the landscape surrounding the park is suburban and built out. U.S. Route 20 on the southern boundary of the park is a major route through the city and carries heavy traffic.</li> <li>• Most major recommendations of the cultural landscape report (1994) have been implemented, but some require more detailed guidance.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil compaction occurs during heavily-attended special events, possibly damaging the lawn and plant roots.</li> <li>• Pests may damage trees.</li> <li>• Encroachment by even more dense residential and/or commercial development may damage the setting of the park.</li> <li>• Lack of routine maintenance may negatively affect landscape resources.</li> <li>• Climate change – Average annual temperature and extreme temperature events are projected to increase in the region. Extreme precipitation events are also projected to increase in the area. This could result in impacts to the cultural landscape (e.g., trees, lawn).</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opportunity to reevaluate and provide new guidance in a landscape management plan for maintenance and management.</li> </ul>
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General management plan/environmental assessment (1986).</li> <li>• Integrated pest management plan (1994).</li> <li>• Cultural landscape report (1994).</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visitor capacity study.</li> <li>• Archaeological survey of property.</li> <li>• Geo-rectified map of former extent of Garfield family holdings.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visitor use management plan.</li> <li>• Landscape management plan.</li> <li>• Land protection plan.</li> </ul>
<b>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Antiquities Act of 1906</li> <li>• Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470)</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998)</li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> </ul>

## Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management, and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance, and fundamental and other important resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental and other important resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions not directly related to purpose and significance, but still indirectly affects them. Usually a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

The following are key issues for James A. Garfield National Historic Site and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

**Collection.** The park relies on the remarkable collection of books, personal effects, furnishings, and memorial objects, many of which are original to the estate, to interpret the life and character of James A. Garfield and his family and the memorialization of the 20th president of the United States. The collection is owned by the Western Reserve Historical Society and responsibility for care, cleaning, security, documentation, and repair are divided between the Western Reserve Historical Society and the National Park Service. A five-year agreement between the Western Reserve Historical Society and the National Park Service has expired and is on a one-year extension (through May 31, 2014). There is a need for greater clarity of responsibilities for caring for the collection, restricted by the deed of gift to be used “only and solely as a memorial to our father...and our mother...for the purposes of a historic building and museum to preserve objects of historic interest.” A clear agreement and delineation of responsibilities will help guard against damage or loss of collection items. A collection conditions survey, appraisal, and digitization of records are needed to inform a collection management plan, needed to ensure proper long-term care of collection items. The collection needs to be prioritized in case rescue is possible in the event of a fire or other disaster.

**Surrounding Character.** The original property owned by the Garfield family in past years was subdivided and sold by the family as part of the general pattern of regional suburban development. The subdivided parcels and surrounding lands were subsequently developed as private residential neighborhoods. The remaining 7.8 acres of the original 160-acre farm established as James A. Garfield National Historic Site no longer retains its original character as the park is in a developed setting, bordered and surrounded by suburban residential development, a church, and U.S. Route 20. Although the surrounding residential neighborhoods have altered the historic scene and integrity of setting, such changes, as currently configured, likely do not diminish the purposes for which the park was established to protect. However, while not part of the historic scene, the existing configuration of contemporary suburban development immediately adjacent to the park serves as a relatively neutral buffer to the site from more intrusive or less compatible adjacent land uses. There is a trend toward increasingly dense and commercial development along the Route 20 corridor and such development or land uses that would substantially alter and change the landscape character adjacent to the park could further damage the setting and potentially impact fundamental park resources. Additionally, traffic along Route 20 is heavy and noise also impacts visitor experience at the park.

No land protection measures or agreements currently exist with the city, county or state to protect lands immediately adjacent to James A. Garfield National Historic Site, and as such, any changes in use levels or use types pose a potential threat to this national park system unit. A land protection plan is proposed in the “Planning and Data Needs” section to explore potential agreements and/or boundary adjustments that may be needed to protect park resources and gather regularly updated information about nearby land uses and regulations. The newly formed Friends of James A. Garfield National Historic Site is working to designate Route 20 a historic corridor.

**Visitor Capacity.** Visitor load is a concern both inside the Main House and on the grounds during special events. Inside the Main House, carrying capacity is unknown, although some evaluation was completed during the 1990s restoration. Overload might damage structural integrity. The park is addressing this by limiting groups inside the house to 12 to 15 people. On the grounds, there is concern about landscape damage during special events. Reassessing carrying capacity through a visitor capacity study / comprehensive structural analysis is needed to develop a visitor use management plan.

**Operational Management Concerns.** There has been limited financial investment since the large restoration projects of the 1990s, which makes keeping up with maintenance a challenge. Base funding increases have been inadequate to compensate for the loss of the nonprofit operating partner (Western Reserve Historical Society), which was effective January 2008. The park would benefit from a business plan to focus on how to sustain an adequate level of public service and protection responsibilities. James A. Garfield National Historic Site has a recent budget cost projection, which would provide needed background data for the business plan.

Very few of the cultural landscape report recommendations have been implemented. Recommendations generally involve nonaggressive methods such as allowing vegetation to die off, so there is a long time line for implementation. However, there are areas where the park needs more specific guidance and some minor reassessment to confirm that recommendations are still valid. More specific treatment recommendations need to be developed for vegetation management. A landscape management plan is a recommended planning need stemming from this issue.

## Planning and Data Needs

To maintain connection to the core elements of the foundation, and the importance of these core foundation elements, the planning and data needs listed here are directly related to protecting fundamental resources and values, park significance, and park purpose, as well as addressing key issues. To successfully undertake a planning effort, information from sources such as inventories, studies, research activities, and analyses may be required to provide adequate knowledge of park resources and visitor information. Such information sources have been identified as data needs. Geospatial mapping tasks and products are included in data needs.

Items considered of the utmost importance were identified as high priority, and other items identified, but not rising to the level of high priority, were listed as either medium- or low-priority needs. These priorities inform park management efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects.

**Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed**

Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Yes	Collection management plan	H	Need for direction in collection protection and curation. Could also include acquisition analysis.
Yes	Structural fire management plan	H	Identifies current conditions, deficiencies, and steps to correct deficiencies. James A. Garfield National Historic Site was included in the 2007 plan developed for Cuyahoga Valley National Park, but needs to have a separate and more specific plan.
Yes	Vibration abatement plan	H	Needed to prevent potential damage to Main House and collections from vibrations originating from HVAC system and/or Route 20.
Yes	Strategic plan for monitoring, assessing, and influencing impacts on character of adjacent lands	H	Cooperation with federal agencies; tribal, state, and local governments; nonprofit organizations; and property owners are needed to ensure appropriate protection when threats to resources originate outside boundaries. Regularly updated information on adjacent land uses and zoning is needed to be proactive in land use decisions (e.g., awareness of zoning variances that may impact adjacent park uses, highway projects, etc.).
No	Business plan	H	Needed to present a clear, detailed picture of the state of park operations and priorities; outline the park's financial projections and specific strategies the park may employ to marshal additional resources toward its operational needs; and provide the park with a synopsis of its funding sources and expenditures.
Yes	Landscape management plan (update to 1994 cultural landscape report)	M	Some 1994 cultural landscape report recommendations have been implemented, but others have not. Clarity is needed on overall direction and for specific maintenance of vegetation.
Yes	Integrated pest management plan	M	The existing plan is outdated. A new plan is needed to reflect current property conditions and pest issues.
Yes	Visitor use management plan	M	Needed for determining carrying capacity inside buildings and outside on the grounds.
Yes	Noise abatement plan	M	Needed to assess sound abatement strategies to counter noise pollution from Route 20.
Yes	Exhibit plan	L	Develop rotating/special exhibitions, ensure exhibition accuracy.

**Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made**

Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
Yes	Collections conditions survey*	H	Collections management plan.* This data need will be addressed by a recently funded museum technician.
Yes	Appraisal of collection	H	Collections management plan.
Yes	Digitization of collection records	H	Collections management plan; extensive paper records need to be entered into NPS database.
Yes	Fire protection condition assessment	H	Structural fire management plan.
Yes	Vibration monitoring	H	Vibration abatement plan.
No	Administrative history	H	Timely undertaking of an administrative history is identified as a high priority because of the need to capture information about the intent of donation, the formation of the park, and the transition from partnership park while the principal players are still available to be interviewed. It is also important to document why and how certain decisions were made about the collection, NPS position classifications, and more.
Yes	Archeological survey of property	M	This is partially complete. May relate to landscape management plan, future compliance.
Yes	Structural monitoring	M	Crack, settlement, and vibration monitoring. Needed to inform visitor use capacity / standards plan. Need to collect a data set.
Yes	Visitor capacity study / comprehensive structural analysis	M	Carrying capacity of main house and grounds needed to inform visitor use management plan. Some information for this was gathered during restoration of the main house.
Yes	Historical research on farm, domestic workers, bathroom, kitchen	L	Exhibit plan.
Yes	Geo-rectified map of former extent of Garfield family holdings	L	Need to understand the extent of the Garfield property in the context of contemporary Mentor, Ohio.

**Agreement Needs – Where Partnerships are Needed**

Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Agreement Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Yes	Loan agreement renewal with WRHS	H	This agreement is on a one-year extension expiring May 31, 2014. A new agreement is needed.
Yes	Memorandum of understanding for local fire protection	H	Fire protection by local city government is implicit but needs to be made explicit. Priorities of collection items to be saved in case of fire need to be included in this agreement.
Yes	Develop partnerships with museums and other institutions	L	Army Medical Museum and Library, Smithsonian Institution, Hiram College, other Ohio presidential sites. (See Appendix C: Related Resources.)

## Part 3: Contributors

### Park

Sherda Williams, Superintendent

Todd Arrington, Chief of Interpretation

Allison Powell, Park Ranger

Mary Lintern, Park Ranger

Joan Kapsch, Park Guide

Scott Longert, Park Guide

Bob Harness, Maintenance Mechanic

### Midwest Region

Natalie Franz, Planner

Ian Shanklin, Landscape Architect

### Harper's Ferry Center

Peggy Scherbaum, Planner

### Others

Abby Curtin, Volunteer/college student

Dr. Allan Peskin, Professor of History (Emeritus), Cleveland State University

## Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for James A. Garfield National Historic Site

### **PUBLIC LAW 96-607 - DEC. 28, 1980; TITLE XII**

#### **JAMES A. GARFIELD NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE**

Sec. 1201. In order to preserve for the benefit, education, and inspiration of present and future generations certain historically significant properties associated with the life of James A. Garfield, the Secretary is authorized to acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, the lands and buildings thereon known as "Lawnfield," comprising 7.56 acres at 1059 Mentor Avenue, Mentor, Ohio: Provided, That the portion of Lawnfield owned by the Western Reserve Historical Society may be only acquired by donation. Upon the acquisition of the aforesaid property, the Secretary may establish the same as the James A. Garfield National Historic Site by publication of a notice and boundary map in the *Federal Register*. The Secretary shall administer the site in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented, and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), as amended, and he may enter into an agreement with the Western Reserve Historical Society pursuant to which the Society may operate and maintain the site and charge reasonable admission fees, notwithstanding any other provision of law, which may be used to defray the costs of such operation and maintenance.

Sec. 1202. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title, but not to exceed \$205,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands, and \$250,000 for development.

## **Appendix B: Past and Ongoing Park Plans**

### **Ongoing**

Long Range Interpretive Plan

### **Past**

1997 Strategic Plan

1996 Historic Structures Report – Outbuildings

1994 Cultural Landscape Report

1994 Integrated Pest Management Plan

1993 Historic Structure Report – Carriage House

1992 Historic Structure Report Supplement – Main House

1990s Historic Furnishing Reports

1989 Structural Report – Main House

1986 General Management Plan/Environmental Assessment

1984 Historic Resource Study

## Appendix C: Related Resources

Not integral to the operation or management of the park, but an important set of resources to recognize nevertheless, are the wealth of physical places (buildings, landscape, archeological sites) related to Garfield history that are still intact within the northeast Ohio region and beyond. These resources include the site of the cabin in which Garfield was born (as well as an adjacent reproduction “Birthplace Cabin”), Hiram College, churches where Garfield preached, Williams College, the House of Representatives and the White House, and Garfield’s tomb at Lake View Cemetery in Cleveland. As recorded in his diaries, Garfield himself was intimately knowledgeable of a great deal of the landscape of northeast Ohio through his extensive walking while teaching, preaching, and politicking. These ancillary resources enrich the visitor experience beyond park boundaries, providing authentic places that allow a full articulation of the James A. Garfield story. These related resources also provide the park opportunities to partner in heritage tourism efforts.

### **Birthplace of James A. Garfield (Moreland Hills, Ohio)**

- The site of James A. Garfield’s birth is commemorated in Moreland Hills with a historic site marker and a reproduction birthplace cabin.

### **Williams College (Williamstown, Maryland)**

- Garfield attended Williams College, graduating in 1856.

### **Hiram College (Hiram, Ohio)**

- Garfield taught at and later served as the president of this school, then known as the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute.

### **The Ohio Statehouse (Columbus, Ohio)**

- Garfield served as an Ohio state senator from 1859 to 1861, the year the state-house was built.

### **Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park (Georgia-Tennessee)**

- James A. Garfield, then a brigadier general, was the chief of staff to Major Gen. William Rosecrans during the Battle of Chickamauga.

### **The Capitol Building (Washington, D.C.)**

- Garfield represented his district of Ohio in the House of Representatives for nine terms.

### **The White House (Washington, D.C.)**

- James A. Garfield lived here while serving as President of the United States.

### **Lake View Cemetery (Cleveland, Ohio)**

- The final resting place of James A. and Lucretia Garfield is within the James A. Garfield Monument.

## Appendix D: Select Repositories of James A. Garfield Documents

Archives, Hiram College,  
Hiram, OH

National Library of Medicine  
Washington, D.C.

Bedford Historical Society  
Bedford, Ohio

Ohio Civil War 150th Commission  
Columbus, Ohio

Disciples of Christ Historical Society  
Nashville, Tennessee

Ohio Historical Society  
Columbus, Ohio

Headquarters, Ohio National Guard  
Columbus, Ohio

Ohio State Senate  
Columbus, Ohio

Hiram Historical Society  
Hiram, Ohio

Ohio Republican Party  
Columbus, Ohio

Historian, Republican National Committee  
Washington, D.C.

Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center  
Fremont, Ohio

Historian, U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C.

Smithsonian Institution  
Washington, D.C.

Kentucky State Historical Society  
Frankfort, Kentucky

Tennessee State Historical Society  
Nashville, Tennessee

Long Branch Historical Association  
Long Branch, New Jersey

U.S. Capitol Historical Society  
Washington, D.C.

Library of Congress  
Washington, D.C.

U.S. Department of the Interior  
Washington, D.C.

Moreland Hills Historical Society  
Moreland Hills, Ohio

White House Historical Association  
Washington, D.C.

## Midwest Region Foundation Document Recommendation James A. Garfield National Historic Site

JULY 2014

This Foundation Document has been prepared as a collaborative effort between park and regional staff and is recommended for approval by the Midwest Regional Director.

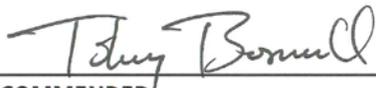


7/1/2014

**RECOMMENDED**

Sherda Williams, Superintendent, James A. Garfield National Historic Site

Date



7/3/2014

**RECOMMENDED**

Ruth Heikkinen, Planning Division Chief, Midwest Regional Office

Date

for



7/7/2014

**RECOMMENDED**

Sandra Washington, Associate Regional Director,  
Cultural Resources, Planning, Construction, Communications and Legislation

Date



7-8-2014

**APPROVED**

Patricia S. Trap, Acting Regional Director, Midwest Region

Date



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

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