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general management plan
environmental assessment

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NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE / OHIO

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

JAMES A. GARFIELD NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
Ohio

Draft
September 1985

SUMMARY

This General Management Plan / Environmental Assessment analyzes alternatives for the preservation, management, development, and visitor use of James A. Garfield National Historic Site. The issues addressed by the assessment include the following:

- level of preservation treatment and adaptive use of the historic structures

- measures for protection of the resource

- treatment and management of artifacts

- landscape management

- pest management

- boundary definition

- access and circulation

- access for the physically disabled

- visitor safety

- visitor use facilities

- orientation and interpretation

Under the general management plan, the prime historic structures will be restored. The other structures will be stabilized to prevent further deterioration. Fire and intrusion detection, fire suppression, and environmental control systems will be installed in the Garfield home (Lawnfield) to protect the house and the artifacts it contains. Environmental controls will be installed in the campaign house to protect the artifacts associated with James A. Garfield.

Directional signing to the site and improved access and parking on the site will be provided. The carriage barn will be adaptively used for visitor services (fee collection, orientation, sales, restrooms, interpretation). Visitor use of Lawnfield will be limited to tours of the house. Access for the physically disabled will be provided; where physical access is not possible (for example, the second floor of Lawnfield), alternative means of interpretation will be provided in the carriage barn.

Four alternatives to the plan are considered. Alternative B would continue existing conditions (no action), and alternative C would make the minimum improvements needed to provide for visitor safety. In addition to addressing safety concerns, alternative D would move visitor use functions from the first floor of Lawnfield to the carriage barn, while alternative E would provide a new visitor center on land adjacent to the

historic site. The plan (referred to as alternative A) is a combination of actions described in both alternatives D and E.

Overall, the plan would have a positive effect by conserving and protecting the cultural resources and by providing a safe and enriching experience for visitors. The adverse effects of the plan would be negligible.

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PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR THE PLAN

James A. Garfield (1831-1881) was the 20th president of the United States. To commemorate him, his home "Lawnfield" and its grounds in Mentor, Lake County, Ohio, have been designated by Congress as a national historic site (Public Law 96-607). The site includes President Garfield's residence and the only remaining portion of his farm, including various outbuildings and numerous artifacts that were associated with the man and his family. The artifacts and the grounds capture the rich spirit and strong character of James A. Garfield and his times. This along with the structures and objects at the site will be preserved for the benefit, education, and inspiration of present and future generations.

The historic property, located at 8095 Mentor Avenue, consists of two parcels of land, totaling 7.82 acres. The front or southern parcel is 4.41 acres and contains Lawnfield, the 1880 campaign headquarters building, and a carriage barn/gas house. The back or northern parcel is 3.41 acres and contains a tenant house, chicken coop, corn crib, granary, barn, and well house (see Existing Conditions map on page 34).

The original house, referred to as the Dickey house because of an earlier owner, is partially enclosed within the present structure. The Dickey house was built about 1832 and was purchased by James A. Garfield in 1876. The Garfields modified the original house in 1880 and again in 1885.

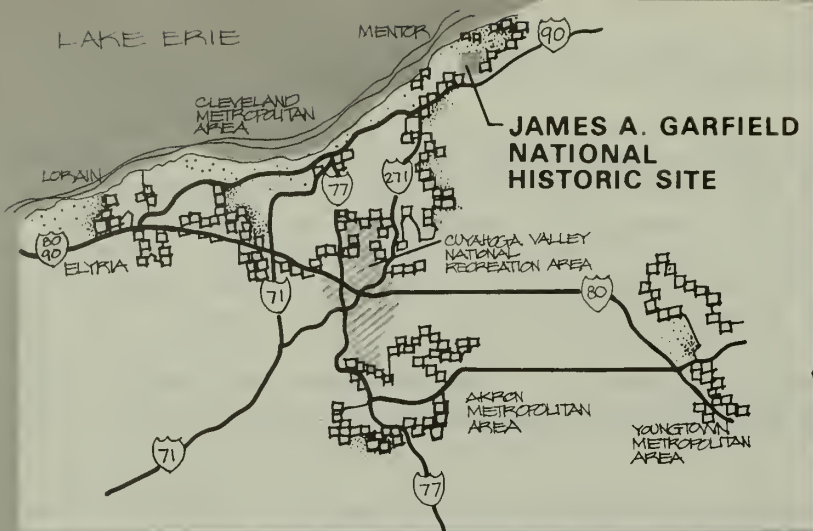
Access to the site is very good. Mentor Avenue (US 20) is a four-lane road. Interstate 90 and Ohio Route 2 are located approximately 2 miles from the site.

MANAGEMENT HISTORY

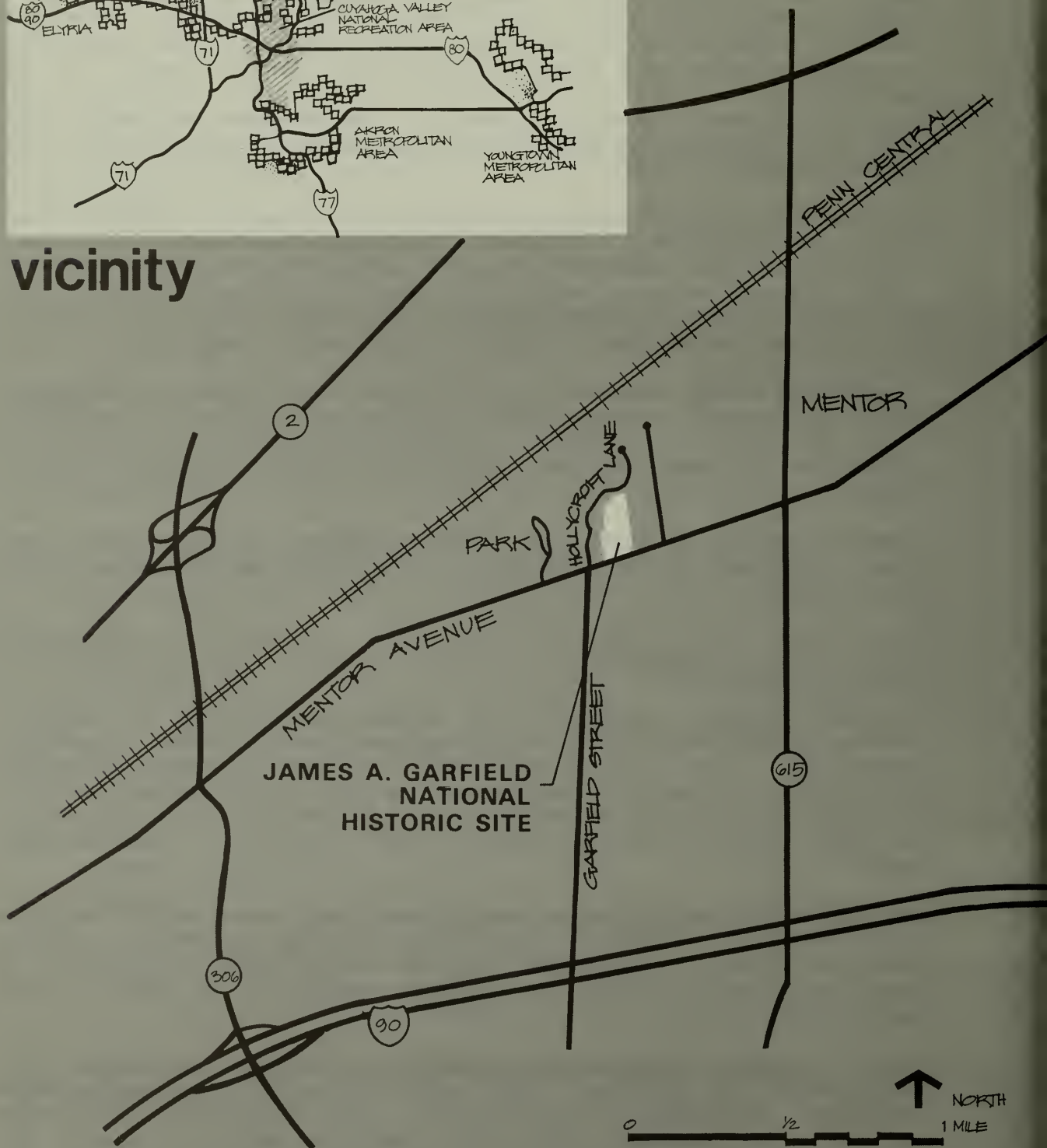
In 1936 President Garfield's heirs deeded Lawnfield to the Western Reserve Historical Society, to be operated as a museum for future generations. Then in the mid 1940s the family donated additional property in the southern portion of the site to the Western Reserve Historical Society. The remaining portion of the site was purchased by the Lake County Historical Society in 1975 and by the National Park Service in 1984.

Until 1984 the entire property was operated and maintained by the Lake County Historical Society through a contract with the Western Reserve Historical Society. The county historical society used Lawnfield as its headquarters and a museum, and the home was open to the general public seven months a year.

Funds to operate and maintain Lawnfield came from admission fees, memberships, and donations. The Lake County Board of Commissioners contributed funds for Lawnfield operations until 1966. When this support was no longer possible, the county historical society turned to the Western Reserve Historical Society for financial assistance. Since 1967 approximately \$95,000 of capital improvements have been made to the



vicinity



location

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property. Most of the funds were provided by the Western Reserve Historical Society, with some of the money coming from the federal government in the form of matching preservation grants. However, this funding has been insufficient to meet ongoing maintenance requirements for the buildings, the collections, and the site, as well as development opportunities. The historical society is now responsible for day-to-day operations, interpretation, and maintenance.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, HIS LIFE AND TIMES

James Abram Garfield was born in Orange Township, Cuyahoga County (now Moreland Hills, on the outskirts of the Cleveland metropolitan area) on November 19, 1831, the youngest of five children. He was the last of the chief executives to be born in a log cabin. Garfield's father died in 1833, leaving his mother, Eliza Ballou Garfield, with the burden of raising and educating five children. She was sustained by a strong religious faith as a member of the Disciples of Christ, a church in which James later became a lay preacher.

James Garfield's early life was one of hardship, as it was for all of the family. The young Garfield knew every kind of frontier work, including chores as a farm laborer, carpenter, and canal tow boy. With his mother's help and support, he eked out an education by the time he was 30. He attended the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute (later Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio) and completed his education at Williams College in Massachusetts, where he graduated with distinction in 1856. Garfield was forever grateful to his mother, and later in his life he provided living quarters for her at Lawnfield and in the White House for the few months of his presidency.

After finishing school, he returned briefly to Hiram as an instructor and principal. On November 11, 1858, he married Lucretia Rudolph, his childhood playmate, fellow student, and pupil. They had seven children, two of whom died at an early age. One son, James R. Garfield, became secretary of the interior under President Theodore Roosevelt.

Garfield soon became involved in Ohio politics, using the oratorical gifts he gained in his experience as a lay preacher with the Disciples of Christ and as a teacher. He joined the new Republican Party at an early occasion and first won office as a state senator in the Ohio legislature.

The Civil War interrupted Garfield's political career. He distinguished himself in the second day's fighting at the battle of Shiloh. He served as chief of staff under Gen. William Rosecrans in the Army of the Cumberland, fighting at Chickamauga, and emerging after two years as a major-general of volunteers. In the course of the war he decided to abandon his military career for politics, reportedly because President Lincoln persuaded him that major-generals were easier to procure than Republican representatives who supported the administration.

In November 1863 Garfield won a seat in Congress from the 19th Ohio district by a heavy majority and took his seat in December. He rapidly made his mark in the House of Representatives as a policy formulator. At

first he served on the Committee on Military Affairs; after the war he served on the Appropriations Committee and then the Ways and Means Committee. He educated himself well in matters of public finance and became a leader in the sound money movement. Currency issues and tariff issues were the burning questions of American politics at this time, and he steered a safe path in both areas. On the tariff, he astutely and deliberately adopted a nebulous stance to fit the changing constituency of his district, because Ohio Democrats were perpetually gerrymandering his territory in hopes of unseating him. But he thwarted them eight times.

The most dangerous threat to Garfield's political career came with his suspected involvement in two nationally publicized scandals--the DeGolyer paving contract scandal and the Credit Mobilier kickback scandal, both prominent in the news during 1873. These scandals involved what has come to be known as conflict of interest. Garfield was only at the fringe of both issues because he was supplementing his meager congressional salary by preparing briefs and performing other legal services. The repercussions of the scandals taught him a lesson, and he desisted. In 1880 he was elected to the U.S. Senate, shortly before being nominated and elected president.

From 1865 to 1880 the three biggest stars of the Republican Party were Ulysses S. Grant, James G. Blaine, and James A. Garfield. Grant, of course, was the hero of the Civil War, while Blaine and Garfield were the golden-tongued orators of Congress. Blaine probably could have been elected to the presidency twice, but internal party dissensions at the 1876 and 1880 Republican conventions deprived him of the nominations, and Garfield received the nomination in 1880 as a dark horse candidate.

The various party factions temporarily united behind Garfield to win the presidency for him in November 1880. During the campaign Garfield became known for his "front porch" campaign, which he conducted from Lawnfield. By early 1881 there were once again dissensions within the Republican Party over spoils system appointments to government office in New York State. The various publicly aired interchanges culminated in President Garfield being shot in a Washington train station on July 2, 1881, by a mentally unstable and disappointed office seeker, Charles J. Guiteau.

President Garfield died September 19, 1881, and was succeeded by Chester A. Arthur. Guiteau was tried and convicted of the assassination and was executed June 30, 1882. The eventual result of this tragic debacle was the creation of the civil service system in 1883.

PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

The purpose of the plan is to provide for the coordinated implementation of the site's management objectives to ensure the preservation and interpretation of its cultural resources in an efficient and cost-effective manner. It will also address various concerns that have been identified during the study of existing site conditions and at meetings with local governmental agencies and other affected parties.

The ownership of the site is currently shared between the Western Reserve Historical Society, which owns the southern portion (including Lawnfield), and the National Park Service, which owns the northern portion. With regard to operation and maintenance of the site, Congress authorized the secretary of the interior to enter into a cooperative agreement with the historical society for continued day-to-day operations. Congress stipulated that the portion of the site owned by the historical society can be acquired by the federal government only through donation. This donation is expected to be a condition of the cooperative agreement.

The management objectives for the national historic site, which are part of the "Statement for Management," include the following:

Preserve for the benefit, education, and inspiration of present and future generations, the James A. Garfield home known as Lawnfield and associated property, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the secretary of the interior and statutes applicable to areas of the national park system.

Interpret the life and times of James A. Garfield, particularly his presidency and contribution to American history, as his entire life was representative of the 19th century midwestern experience.

Enter into a cooperative agreement with the Western Reserve Historical Society for the operation and maintenance of the site, with provisions for funds to be allocated to the historical society.

Stabilize and preserve the site according to NPS procedures and regulations.

The following issues are addressed in the plan.

Cultural Resource Management

All of the historic structures on the site are in need of preservation treatment. The general management plan will propose strategies for the degree of rehabilitation, restoration, and adaptive use of these structures. A historic structure report, which is currently underway, will describe the exact condition of the structures and define the precise level of preservation treatment.

An inventory of artifacts needs to be done, including a determination of which objects are associated with President Garfield. Ownership and responsibility for these objects must be clearly defined to ensure that they remain part of the site and are adequately protected and accounted for.

The configuration of the historic landscape needs to be determined. A cultural landscape report and an appropriate archeological program would provide the necessary data.

Natural Resource Management

The Garfield site is in an urban setting, and vegetation is ornamental, with its importance derived from the historical context. Therefore, natural resource considerations are minimal. The only issue is pest management.

Boundary

The boundary of the historic site is unmarked, and many of the adjacent residential properties are unfenced. As a result, children often cut through the site on their way to and from school, woodpiles on private lands sometimes fall onto the historic site, and visitors accidentally trespass on private property.

Access and Circulation

There is minimal directional signing to the site, and visitors often have a difficult time finding it. There are no approach signs, and entering the site off Mentor Avenue (US 20), a busy four-lane street, can be hazardous. This hazard is compounded by the one-lane entrance road.

Parking is poorly defined, and the small area makes it difficult for buses to be turned around.

Physically disabled visitors require assistance to enter Lawnfield and to use the restrooms. The second and third floors are not accessible.

Visitor Use and Development

All visitor use functions and facilities (gift shop, orientation, museum exhibits, restrooms, fee collection) are located within Lawnfield, and as a result, there is considerable wear and tear on the house. A further problem is the fact that the two restrooms in the house only accommodate one person each. With the exception of the house tour, it is not necessary for these functions to occur in the house. The third floor is used for museum exhibits and orientation; however, there is only one exit from this floor, making it potentially hazardous to visitors in the event of a fire.

The general management plan will address the desirability of increasing visitation and ways in which safe, adequate facilities might be provided without diminishing the integrity of the historic resources.

Interpretation

The primary focus of interpretation is on Garfield's campaign, presidency, and commemoration. This document defines additional appropriate themes and determines the extent and type of orientation and interpretation.

Park Operations

Through a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service, the Western Reserve Historical Society will be responsible for operating and staffing the site. Fee collection will be necessary for the Western Reserve Historical Society to fund operations. The cooperative agreement will detail specific NPS and WRHS responsibilities and the policies and guidelines within which the historical society is expected to operate.

A caretaker lives on the premises and checks for fires or break-ins. No intrusion or fire detection/suppression systems are provided in any of the structures, and the need for such systems is addressed in this document. Final decisions about the type of system will be based on the historic structure report.

Utilities

Modern utility lines intrude on the site. Consideration will be given to placing these lines underground.

RELATED PLANS AND CONCERNS

In 1983 the National Park Service prepared a Land Protection Plan for the historic site to address several land protection issues. A primary concern was the preservation of historic structures. Other concerns related to adjacent land uses, including potential plans for widening and improving Mentor Avenue, and for appropriate screening of nearby residences and a local church.

The preservation of historic structures was dealt with in the Land Protection Plan because at the time that plan was prepared the resources were privately owned. The plan recommends a combination of cooperative land use planning, along with federal acquisition and private operation, to protect the resources. Cooperative land use planning will help control land development in the vicinity of the site to prevent major changes in use that could adversely affect the character of the immediate area. This approach will control rather than restrict development.

The Western Reserve Historical Society is planning to donate its interest in the property to the National Park Service. Fee ownership of both tracts will allow the National Park Service to undertake the preservation and interpretation activities required at the site, as directed by the enabling legislation.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

INTRODUCTION

Five alternatives were developed for the preservation, management, and use of James A. Garfield National Historic Site. Alternative A constitutes the National Park Service's general management plan, and alternatives B through E present four distinct strategies that cover the range of possible actions. The plan is similar to alternative D, with some modifications from alternative E, and its overall intent is to balance resource preservation with increased visitor use and interpretation.

Alternative B would continue existing conditions (no action). There would be little or no preservation treatment of the historic structures and minimal grounds maintenance. All visitor use and administrative functions would take place within Lawnfield. Visitor use would continue on the third floor, even though life safety codes would not be met, making this alternative unacceptable.

Alternative C would take only those actions required to meet safety codes and to provide minimal treatment to arrest deterioration of historic structures. Visitor use of the third floor of Lawnfield would be discontinued. This alternative would not provide adequate space for visitor orientation, interpretation, and restroom facilities, so it was rejected.

Alternative D would propose the minimum actions needed to preserve and protect the resources yet still provide for adequate visitor safety, use, and interpretation. The carriage barn would be adapted for visitor contact and other services. This alternative was not selected because it would not fully meet interpretive objectives, nor would it fully meet the needs of physically disabled visitors.

Alternative E would provide for the maximum preservation of resources through reconstruction, restoration, and a high level of preservation treatment. A new visitor contact facility would be constructed on land adjacent to the historic site. This alternative was not selected because it would require a boundary extension and land acquisition, and it would be more expensive than other methods for accomplishing similar results.

More detailed descriptions and graphics for alternatives B through E appear in the "Environmental Assessment" chapter. Actions that were considered by the planning team but rejected are described in table 5, also in that chapter.

MANAGEMENT AND OPERATION

James A. Garfield National Historic Site will be managed according to mandates provided in the enabling legislation, PL 96-607, title XII, section 1201 (see appendix A). The site will be classified as a historic zone under NPS management policies.

The site will be owned by the National Park Service and operated by the Western Reserve Historical Society through a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service. The Park Service will be responsible for major development costs, while the historical society will be responsible for day-to-day maintenance and operations costs. The Park Service will provide assistance in cyclic maintenance and capital development funding, as well as resource management, and it will offer advisory services, as requested. The staff at Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area will provide these functions and assist the Western Reserve Historical Society as appropriate.

At present, the Western Reserve Historical Society plans to retain ownership of the furnishings and artifacts. Under this condition, the National Park Service will provide funding to furnish security and environmental controls for the buildings containing artifacts. In addition, federal funds will be used to provide technical assistance in cataloging and surveying the artifacts to determine their present condition and to identify what steps need to be taken to preserve or restore them. However, federal funds cannot be used for actual preservation of the artifacts or for restoration work on them. The exact responsibilities of the National Park Service and the Western Reserve Historical Society regarding the management and protection of artifacts and furnishings will be detailed in the cooperative agreement.

Reasonable entrance fees will continue to be collected by the Western Reserve Historical Society to finance operations. The historical society will continue to operate a sales area for appropriate publications and theme-related items.

Law enforcement and fire protection will be provided by the city of Mentor. The city plans to upgrade the fire protection water system. The site will continue to be connected to the municipal water and sewer systems.

If for some reason the historical society decides to terminate the cooperative agreement, a new agreement may be negotiated with another group, or the National Park Service may assume management.

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Each unit of the national park system is required to have an approved resource management plan to guide research, management, and monitoring actions for both cultural and natural resources. The resource management plan for James A. Garfield National Historic Site will define specific operating programs for the protection, management, and maintenance of the resources. It will also establish guidelines to regulate the effect of use on these resources and on the historic scene, and it will further evaluate the specific courses of action required for implementing each project, including funding and staffing requirements.

In 1966 the James A. Garfield farm was listed on the National Register of Historic Places and designated as a national historic landmark. The

listing includes the two parcels of land, totaling 7.82 acres, and nine structures (see the "Affected Environment" section for a description of the structures). The general strategy for cultural resource management will be to ensure the preservation of these structures and to provide for some adaptive use. The continued integrity of these resources is a primary concern of the National Park Service.

A restoration date of approximately 1900 will best serve interpretive, architectural, and historical needs. The present arrangement of buildings was achieved by this time, yet the street appearance of Lawnfield was still one that James A. Garfield would recognize. Actions will be taken to preserve this scene, although adjacent modern developments, exotic or altered vegetation, and topographic changes will continue to alter the setting. The Park Service will try to retain genuine old work of several periods. This policy is in accordance with that adopted by the National Park System Advisory Board. Some restoration actions may be warranted to recapture the general appearance of the surface and vegetative cover of the site at this time. The proposed use of each structure is described below; the resource management plan will detail specific preservation actions. All preservation and adaptive use will comply with the NPS "Cultural Resources Management Guidelines" (NPS-28), which outlines legislative and executive requirements pertaining to cultural resources and states NPS policies.

The cultural resources on the site have been inventoried, and a "Historic Resource Study" has been prepared (NPS, Johnson 1984a). The study evaluates data and research findings concerning the historic resources. It identifies and evaluates all historic resources according to the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. It also supplies data for future park-related documents.

Historic Resources

Lawnfield. The broad front porch on the south side of Lawnfield will be reconstructed as accurately as possible. The porch was an original feature of the 1880 improvements to Lawnfield. More important, a major part of James A. Garfield's presidential campaign was conducted from here, resulting in the label "front porch" campaign. Interpretation of this important part of President Garfield's campaign will be more meaningful with the reconstruction of this porch. The 1882 east porch will also be restored. The addition of these two porches will allow access for physically disabled visitors to be provided in a manner that is least intrusive on the historic resource. Also all visitors will be able to enter Lawnfield through the same door. The remainder of the exterior will be preserved in its present configuration.

Lawnfield has original furnishings, and no major changes to the interpreted rooms are anticipated, other than restoration of wallpaper, repainting to match original colors, and structural repairs as necessary. Existing architectural details will be preserved to the fullest extent possible. Final recommendations regarding interior and exterior restoration will be made in the historic structure report and historic furnishings report. Systems for environmental control, fire detection,

HOLLYCROFT LANE

MENTOR AVENUE (US 20)

SIGNS

- INSTALL NEW INTERSTATE, STATE, AND LOCAL ROAD SIGNS

LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

- MAINTAIN TREES AND GROUNDS
- REMOVE PLOUGH TABLES
- PROVIDE BENCHES
- FENCE BOUNDARY
- BURY NONHISTORIC UTILITIES

ACCESS / CIRCULATION

- OBLITERATE OLD PARKING
- CONSTRUCT PARKING AND TWO-LANE ACCESS ROAD
- CONSTRUCT WALKWAY
- RETAIN HISTORIC LANE

CARRIAGE BARN

- RESTORE EXTERIOR
- ADAPT INTERIOR FOR VISITOR CONTACT (FEE COLLECTION, SALES, ORIENTATION, INTERPRETATION, RESTROOMS, OFFICES)

PARKING

CHURCH (SIZE AND LOCATION APPROX.)

EASTLAWN

LAWNFIELD

- PRESERVE EXTERIOR AND RECONSTRUCT FRONT PORCH
- INSTALL FIRE / INTRUSION DETECTION AND FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEMS
- PROVIDE DISABLED VISITOR ACCESS TO FIRST FLOOR
- PROVIDE CURATORIAL SPACE
- PROVIDE FOR GUIDED AND SELF-GUIDED TOURS
- PROVIDE ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS

BARN

- PRESERVE EXTERIOR
- ADAPT FOR MAINTENANCE STORAGE

CORN CRIB

- STABILIZE AND FENCE

GRANARY

- PRESERVE EXTERIOR

TENANT HOUSE

- PRESERVE EXTERIOR
- CONTINUE CARPENTER QUARTERS

CHICKEN COOP

- STABILIZE

BRICK STRUCTURE

- STABILIZE

GAS HOUSE

- RESTORE EXTERIOR

WELL HOUSE

- RESTORE EXTERIOR
- RECONSTRUCT WINDMILL

CAMPAIN HOUSE

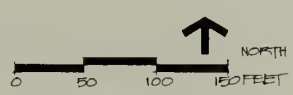
- RESTORE EXTERIOR
- PROVIDE ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS

PARKING

WALKWAY

OLD PARKING

--- NPS BOUNDARY



preferred alternative alternative A

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intrusion detection, and fire suppression will be installed to protect the structure and the historic furnishings and artifacts.

Rooms in the back of the house on the first floor, second-floor servants' quarters, and the third floor will all be adaptively used for administrative functions, such as storage of artifacts, office space, and curatorial work space. Use of the third floor will be contingent on the provision of acceptable emergency escape and other measures to meet life safety codes.

Outbuildings. The campaign house will be preserved as it is because few changes have been made to this small structure. Environmental controls will be provided to stop further deterioration of the large collection of President Garfield's books kept in this building.

The exterior of the carriage barn/gas house will be restored. The interior of the carriage barn will be adapted for use as a visitor contact facility (see discussion under "Visitor Use and Development" section). Because the carriage barn and gas house are both part of the same structure, the same level of treatment is proposed for the exterior of both.

The exterior of the well house will be restored and the windmill will be reconstructed. The windmill is significant in that it represents one of the many technological advancements made at the Garfield farm.

The exterior of the tenant house will be preserved, and the interior will be adapted for caretaker quarters. The exterior of the granary and the barn will be preserved. Minor, nonhistoric alterations will be removed, such as a modern chimney stack and inappropriate windows. The barn will be adaptively used for maintenance equipment storage.

The extremely deteriorated corn crib will be stabilized and fenced as a safety precaution. The chicken coop will be stabilized in its present condition unless future information indicates some other configuration. The brick remains of a small outbuilding will be stabilized until more research is done to determine whether it is worthy of preservation.

The historic structure report, currently underway, will further define and prescribe treatment for the historic structures. Areas to be disturbed will be tested for archeological materials prior to any activity.

Other Resources. At present two stone and masonry piers are located on the privately owned lot immediately west of the Garfield site. These are not now part of the National Register property, but they are believed to have been associated with the Garfield family as part of a 19th century entranceway to a Lawnfield driveway. It is not known precisely when the piers were built, but a 1924 grounds map indicates they were in place at that time. The only protection measures that will be pursued will be those commensurate with documented significance.

Plan and Research Needs

The preservation and use needs of the historic structures and grounds require that the following surveys, reports, and investigations be undertaken. Specific implementation and preparation procedures will be outlined in the resource management plan:

List of Classified Structures (LCS)--The National Park Service is now preparing a List of Classified Structures to inventory all resources that have archeological, historical, architectural, engineering, or cultural value. The list will assist managers in planning and programming appropriate treatment and in recording decisions regarding listed resources.

Historical base maps--Seven historical base maps have been prepared for the property. These maps show the areas that have been surveyed and inventoried for cultural resources, and they locate all existing resources and the sites of no longer extant resources. The maps will help ensure that these areas are avoided during planning and design work, and they will aid in complying with various NPS policies.

Archeological survey--An archeological survey will locate, inventory, and evaluate archeological materials on the property. This information is essential for the appropriate recording of data and the preservation of resources. It will be used by managers before any ground-disturbing activities are undertaken.

Cultural sites inventory--The National Park Service will locate, inventory, and evaluate archeological sites within the national historic site. This inventory will be used to guide future planning, interpretation, and management of the area.

National catalog of museum objects--The National Park Service will locate, inventory, and evaluate objects that are associated with the site and that should be included on the nomination form for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. All museum objects associated with the site will be professionally cataloged and maintained according to the standards as described in NPS-28, the NPS "Museum Handbook," and the Manual for Museums (NPS, Lewis 1976).

Cultural resource management bibliography--All NPS and other reports related to the historic site's cultural resources will be inventoried.

Historic structure preservation guide--A historic structure preservation guide will be used as a reference by maintenance personnel for programming, housekeeping, and routine and cyclic preservation maintenance. It will provide the information needed to ensure the orderly, timely, and proper inspection and maintenance of the appropriate structure and its furnishings.

Scope of collections statement--The scope of collections statement will define the needs and limits of the park collection. It will serve as a guide for the acquisition, care, interpretation, research, and disposition of museum holdings.

Collection management plan--A collection management plan will offer direction for curatorial and maintenance personnel in programming, housekeeping, and routine and cyclic maintenance of museum objects.

Historic structure report--A historic structure report is now underway for Lawnfield. It will present the archeological, historical, and architectural/engineering research findings, along with a recommendation for treatment and use.

Historic furnishings report--A furnishings report will document the historic appearance of furnishings, and when appropriate and justifiable, it will direct the refurnishing of all or part of Lawnfield to reflect the appropriate period.

Cultural landscape report--A cultural landscape report will be based on an intensive investigation of the period setting of the landscape.

VISITOR USE AND DEVELOPMENT

Currently, all visitor and staff functions are provided in Lawnfield. However, there is insufficient space on the first floor to provide a waiting area for groups, orientation, interpretation for physically disabled visitors who cannot gain access to the second and third floors, a sales area, and adequate restrooms in terms of accessibility and capacity. The arrival of a group of 30-40 visitors creates congestion and considerable wear and tear on the resource. The third floor does not meet fire codes for public use, and unacceptable intrusions on the historic resource would be required for the codes to be met.

Adequate space for all these functions is available in the carriage barn, and this structure will be adapted for use as a visitor contact facility. This action will leave the historical ambience of Lawnfield undisturbed, and it will protect the primary resource from unnecessary wear and tear. Also opportunities for interpretation will be expanded, and visitor use could increase substantially (see discussion of projected visitor use in the "Affected Environment" section).

The existing entrance road will be slightly realigned and upgraded to a two-lane road to provide for safe two-way circulation. A parking lot for 15 cars and two buses will be constructed south of the tenant house and adjacent to the carriage barn. This site provides adequate turnaround space for buses and is near the carriage barn. Parking will be screened with vegetation. The existing small, dirt parking area next to Lawnfield will be obliterated. If additional parking is necessary in the future, it can be developed west of the entrance road as head-in parking.

A walkway accessible to physically disabled visitors will be constructed from the parking lot to the carriage barn, where visitors will make their

first stop. The walkway will continue from the carriage barn to the east porch of Lawnfield. Benches will be provided along the walkway and on the grounds. A ramp to the east porch will provide access for disabled visitors. It will be unobtrusive, and very little ground disturbance will be required.

A fence will be erected to mark the boundary of the historic site. This will protect adjacent private property from accidental trespass by visitors, and it will provide some privacy screening for the residents of adjacent homes. Nonhistoric utility lines will be buried. Appropriate directional signs on roadways and a site sign will be installed.

INTERPRETATION

Themes

The primary interpretive theme for the national historic site will be the life and career of James A. Garfield. This will include his personal life, his presidency, his commemoration, and his family.

Lawnfield will be interpreted as President Garfield's residence, as the place where he campaigned for office, as his memorial, and as a gathering place for his prospering family. Many changes took place after his death, some motivated by his commemoration, others by a desire to modernize the house and to provide greater comfort and status. The changes to the property will be part of the interpretive program.

The following subthemes will support the primary interpretive theme. These subthemes are broken down into three periods: James A. Garfield's early life and political and military careers, the presidency, and commemoration and family. The three categories encompass the following topics:

Early Life; Political and Military Careers

Early life - canal boy, student, educator, lawyer, businessman

Early political career - election to and work in the Ohio Senate

Military career - achievements and leadership in the Civil War

Later political career - election to and work in the U.S. Congress, political scandals, etc.

Life at Lawnfield - farm and family life; agricultural pursuits and achievements; Lawnfield's architecture; use of technology, transportation, and communications at Lawnfield

Presidency

Front porch campaign - conduct and significance

Civil service reform - President Garfield's emphasis and involvement

Assassination - illness, death, and funeral; Guiteau's trial and execution

Civil Service Act - the continuation of President Garfield's efforts by President Arthur

Commemoration

Memorials - memorial fund and efforts to save Lawnfield; private memorials off-site (Garfield Memorial at Lake View Cemetery in Cleveland, and others)

Libraries - library addition to the house and the presidential library in Mentor

Lawnfield - a public shrine and museum, later a national historic landmark, and then a national historic site; the architecture, use of technology, social events, property changes, and new construction

Family life - the family's history and struggle to preserve the site

An interpretive prospectus should be prepared to develop these themes and identify how and with what media they will be presented.

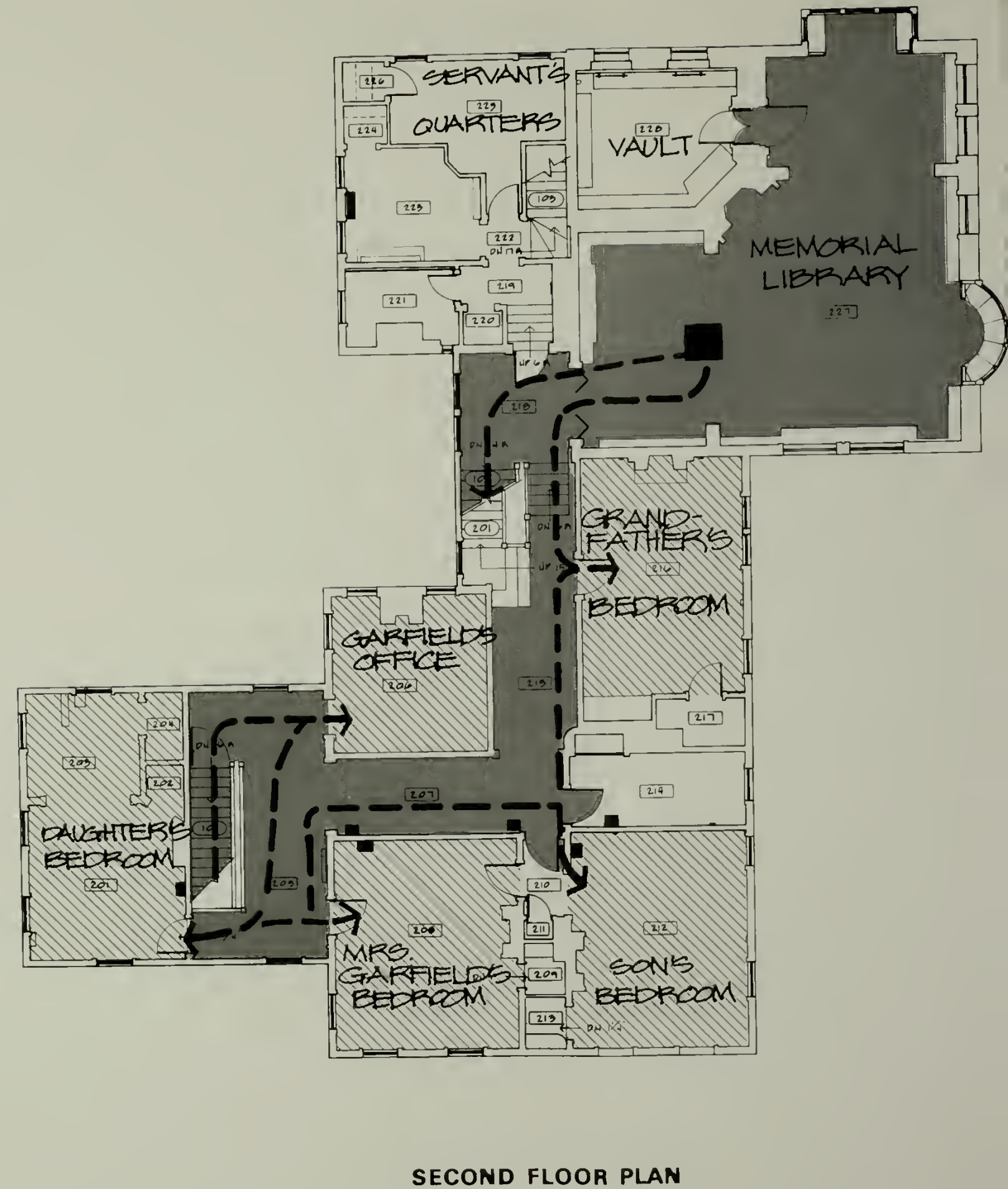
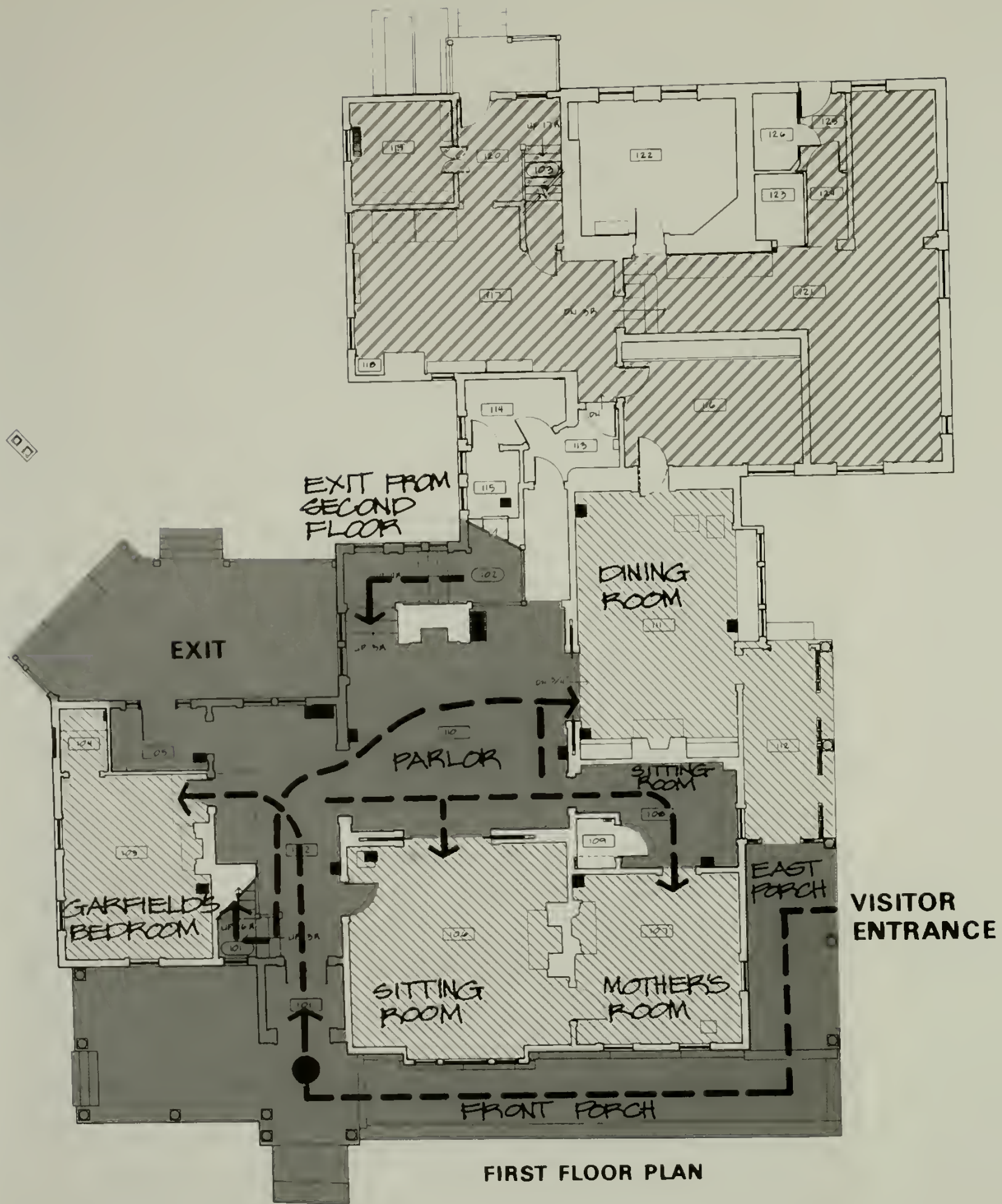
Programs and Tours

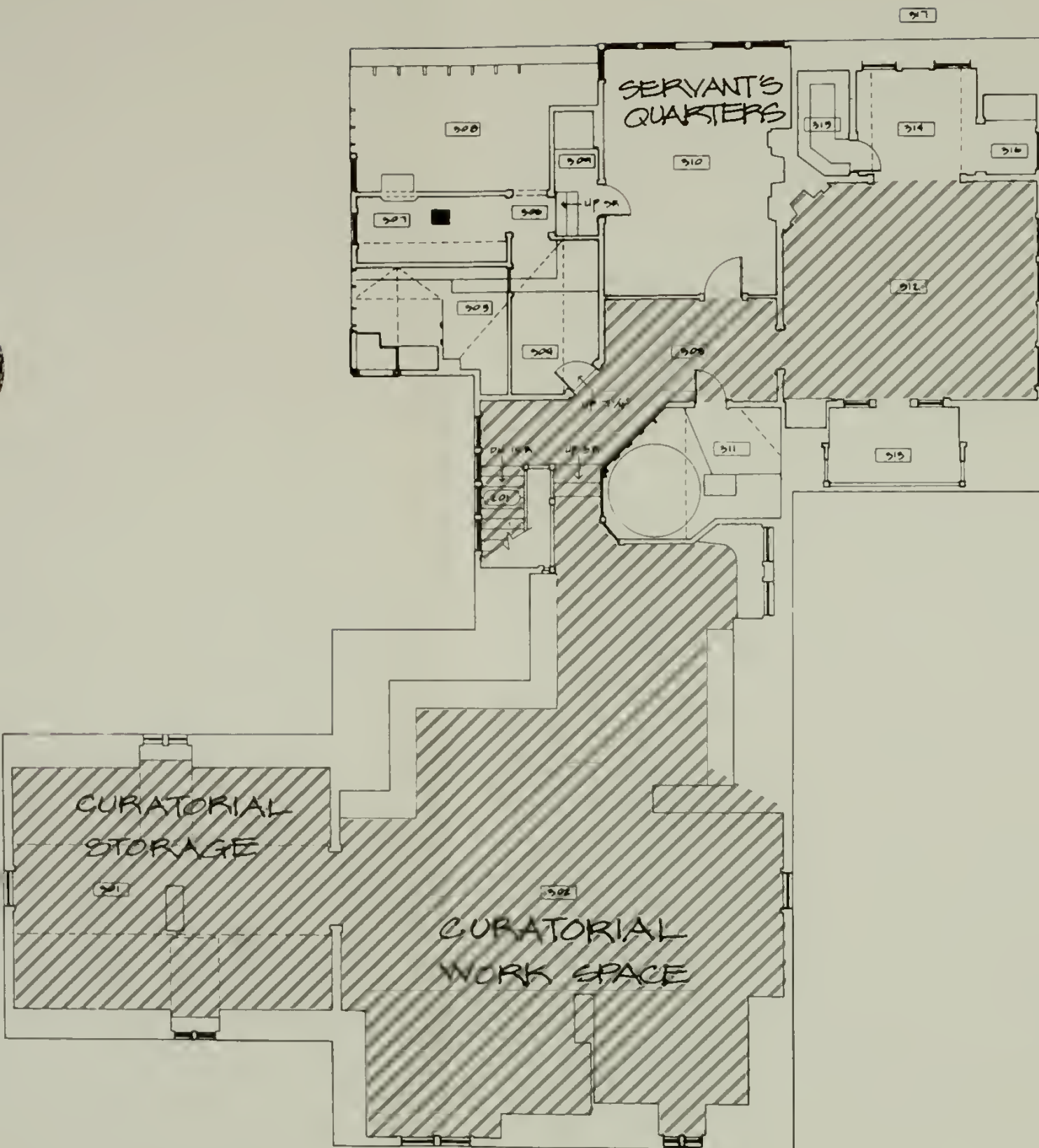
Visitors will be oriented to the site in the carriage barn and will wait for guided tours in the lobby. Major exhibit/museum areas will be developed where interpretive themes and subthemes will be presented through audiovisual programs, house models, timelines, exhibit panels, and artifact displays. Rotating exhibits will be used to emphasize special events, and for special seasonal or election year displays. An auditorium will be used for audiovisual orientation programs and for special programs or events.

Guided tours of Lawnfield will begin on the front porch and will follow the tour route shown in the floor plan map of alternative A. Tours will end in the library. The second floor will not be accessible to the disabled, and interpretation of this area will be presented in the carriage barn. The third floor will be closed to the public.








During periods of limited staffing, extremely heavy visitation, or special events, the house tour will be self-guided for visitors by means of a brochure or guidebook. Staff will be stationed at strategic points along the tour route to direct visitors, answer questions, and present short interpretive talks. The self-guided tour route will be essentially the same as the guided route.

Tours of the grounds and outbuildings will be essentially self-guided. However, during periods of light visitation or for special groups, staff





THIRD FLOOR PLAN

-  VISITOR USE AREA
-  ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
-  ROOMS INTERPRETED FROM DOORWAY
-  AREAS NOT USED OR INTERPRETED
-  TOUR ASSEMBLY POINT
-  TOUR ROUTE
-  END OF TOUR



preferred alternative alternative A

JAMES A. GARFIELD
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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DEC | JULY 85

guides may include these areas on the tour. A self-guiding tour booklet or brochure will inform visitors about the grounds and all outbuildings. The tour route will include as its first stop the campaign house, where visitors will view the interior exhibit from behind a barricade just inside the door. The remaining outbuildings will be used only as exterior exhibits and will not be open to the public. Interpretive signs, labels, or audio devices will be used to interpret them.

Interpretation in the carriage barn will use a variety of media to present themes and subthemes. A comprehensive approach will be used to bring the Garfield story to life for visitors. The primary themes of the Garfield presidency, commemoration, life, and family will be emphasized through exhibits, brochures, tours, and audiovisual programs. Secondary themes, including farm life, Garfield's military and political careers, and other periods in his life, will be presented through special audiovisual programs, rotating exhibits, brochures, and sales publications.

Off-site interpretive programs will also be used to take the Garfield story to local and regional organizations, schools, and other interested groups. Special events on-site will be scheduled to promote the site and to emphasize selected themes and subthemes.

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Specific natural resource management issues will be addressed in the resource management plan. Manipulation of natural resources may be appropriate to accomplish certain cultural resource management objectives. The resource management plan will identify recommended courses of action for the following categories:

Landscape management--Landscape management policies will recognize that ecological processes are dynamic. Plans will include keeping the woodlot at the rear of the property as a buffer to external influences. This woodlot may provide habitat for local wildlife.

Every feasible effort will be made to extend the lives of specimen trees dating from the historic period. However, trees that could present hazards to park visitors and employees may need to be removed. As historic trees die, they will be replaced with trees of the same species.

Pest management--The term pest management applies to insects, other animal species, exotic or unwanted plants, and plant diseases. The basic objectives will be to preserve, maintain, or restore the integrity of the cultural resources, to prevent pests from spreading to uninfested areas, and to protect public health and safety.

The resource management plan will deal with specific aspects of maintaining the historical vegetative scene and the possible impact of natural processes on cultural objects.

NPS guidelines for pesticide use in national park system areas will be followed when formulating pest management strategies for the resource management plan.

Fire management--All fires will be immediately and totally suppressed.

Additional programs--Any further research, management, or monitoring programs, such as air quality monitoring, will be at the discretion of park managers and will be identified in the resource management plan.

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

The plan will be implemented over a 15-year period. Until the carriage barn is adapted for visitor contact, all visitor use functions will be conducted on the first floor of Lawnfield (see floor plan for alternative C). The rear door of Lawnfield will be made accessible to the physically disabled, and alternative interpretation of the second floor will be provided.

The existing parking area will be used until the new area is completed. The old parking area will be obliterated and appropriately landscaped. Once the new facilities become operational, the first floor of Lawnfield will be modified for administrative space.

Cost estimates are gross costs (class C) and include planning, construction, construction supervision, and administration. They are based on present information about the condition of the historic structures. When completed, the historic structure report will provide the information needed to refine these estimates.

Innovative ways of obtaining funding for projects should be explored and implemented. Gift catalogs and other means of soliciting donations for specific projects will be encouraged.

The National Park Service will be responsible for development and cyclic maintenance costs, and the Western Reserve Historical Society will be responsible for staffing and operations costs. Only NPS costs are shown in table 1.

Table 1: Implementation Phases and Cost Estimates
General Management Plan

Phase 1: Actions to provide for critical resource needs,
visitor safety, and access for the physically disabled

Install signs along local, state, and interstate highways; provide a new site sign	\$ 14,700
Preserve exterior of Lawnfield; reconstruct south porch and restore east porch	191,000
Install fire and intrusion detection, fire suppression, and environmental control systems in Lawnfield	934,400
Construct ramp to east porch of Lawnfield	5,000
Preserve exterior of tenant house	36,800
Stabilize and fence corn crib	<u>7,400</u>
Subtotal	\$1,189,300

Phase 2: Actions to provide for visitor use

Restore exterior of carriage barn/gas house	\$ 236,500
Adapt interior of carriage barn for visitor use	919,000
Construct new parking; upgrade access road; obliterate and revegetate old parking area	101,500
Construct new pedestrian walkway	47,000
Provide benches along pedestrian walkway	9,000
Bury nonhistoric utility lines and revegetate disturbed area	88,200
Provide vegetative screening for new parking	<u>29,400</u>
Subtotal	\$1,430,600

Phase 3: Actions to complete plan

Adapt part of Lawnfield for office and curatorial space	\$ 29,400
Restore exterior of campaign house and provide environmental controls	110,300
Restore exterior of well house	7,400
Reconstruct windmill	35,000
Preserve exterior of barn and adapt interior for maintenance storage	14,700
Preserve exterior of granary	22,000
Stabilize chicken coop and brick structure	4,500
Fence boundary	<u>64,700</u>
Subtotal	\$ 288,000
Total	\$2,907,900
Cyclic Maintenance	\$ 30,000

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Lawnfield

The following history and description of Lawnfield is based on the 1984 "Historic Resource Study" by Ronald W. Johnson.

Original Construction and 1880 Renovation. The house that eventually became known as Lawnfield was constructed about 1832 as a residence for James and Harriet Dickey.

When purchased by James A. Garfield in 1876, the house was a nine-room, 1½-story structure built in a vernacular Greek Revival style. Garfield did not begin major renovation until 1880. At that time the roof of the old house was removed and the walls were raised so that, without entirely demolishing the original structure, the size of the house was increased. Together with the additional floor area on the north and east sides, the structure was increased to more than twice its original size. A broad new porch on the south side replaced the old one, and the original foundation was raised by adding to the existing one. Coupled with this basic modification was a general renovation of every aspect of the interior. Walls were moved to produce larger rooms and wider doorways, and several brick fireplaces with chimneys were added.

The downstairs parlor of the renovated house was perhaps the most memorable room at that time. It had a large fireplace that balanced the spaciousness of the room as a whole. The walls were white with a broad border in dark rich colors. The floor was covered with heavy matting. In the center of the room was a large rug of oriental design, and smaller rugs were laid on the sides of the room. Fine engravings hung on the walls, and the color of the curtains matched the border of the wallpaper. The piano, easy chairs, and books--all contributed to making this a charming room.

Adjacent to the parlor on the east side were two rooms used by President Garfield's mother. Also on the ground floor was a large kitchen adjoined to a comfortably sized dining room. Finally, there was a large bedroom on the west end of the house, originally the master bedroom. On the second floor was the new master bedroom, children's bedrooms, and an office for President Garfield.

Various terms have been used to describe the architectural style of the renovated 1880 structure. The three most often heard are Gothic, Victorian, and eclectic. Although traces of the Gothic influence are recognizable, particularly in the sawn trim at the steeply pitched gables, other aspects, including the many dormers and the broad front veranda (later modified by Mrs. Garfield), give evidence of other influences.

The Garfield house first took on the name of Lawnfield in 1880. This was a name fabricated by reporters who covered Garfield's presidential campaign. Although Mrs. Garfield had no affection for the term Lawnfield, the name caught on through sheer repetition.

1885 Addition. The last major modification of Lawnfield was in 1885, when Mrs. Garfield, using money donated by the American people in commemoration of her deceased husband, added a major wing to the rear of the house, including a memorial library. The Garfield family called in Forrest A. Coburn, a representative from an eminent Cleveland architectural firm, to help them with plans for the addition. Several plans were rejected before the final design took shape. The new three-story wing produced a qualitative change as well as a quantitative one. Various observers in the 19th century commented that the house was now no longer a cottage, but a mansion.

The new kitchen, the servants' quarters above it, and the roof structure and framing of the entire 1885 addition were of wood. The memorial library, vault, and area below them were encased in brick, stone, and mortar with an outer facade of rock-faced sandstone. The masonry was also supported with iron girders, particularly adjacent to the fireproof vault on the second floor near the library.

Interior modifications during the 1885 renovation tended to increase the openness and spaciousness of the rooms, with an emphasis on widened doorways and passageways. This characteristic was most apparent in the new central stairway leading to the second floor from the downstairs hallway. The hallway was expanded and a fireplace was added. The original staircase was also retained.

The reason for the new elaborate stairway was the spacious memorial library, the crowning glory of the entire renovation effort. Besides the built-in bookshelves around the room, which housed several thousand volumes, the most striking structural feature was the blond white oak used for the ceiling, beams, and other decorative woodwork. This motif of light colors and cheerfulness was repeated throughout the house. The library was decorated with portraits, statuary, and other memorabilia of President Garfield's life. In the northwest corner of the library was the fireproof vault built to protect Garfield's papers.

Other elements of the general renovation included the addition of a porte cochere on the northwest corner of the house and a new red tile roof. During the renovation technological improvements were made, including indoor plumbing, gas fittings, and steam heating. On the third floor a 300-gallon water tank supplied from the well house in the backyard was installed.

Newspaper reporters and others who visited Lawnfield after 1885 described individual features and portions of the house with a wide range of terms that included Gothic, Federal, Art Nouveau, Queen Anne, Romanesque, and Victorian. As with the 1880 renovation, the overall result was eclectic.

Outbuildings

Although there are several outbuildings on the present-day site, only five can be considered of some importance: the 1880 campaign house, the carriage barn, the tenant house, the well house, and the barn at the rear of the property.

The structure now called the campaign house was built perhaps as early as 1832. It was James A. Garfield's personal library, but it also derives its significance from its close association with the 1880 presidential campaign. Garfield used this building as a communications center, with several telegraphers stationed here during the fall of 1880. The campaign house was moved several times, but it was always northeast of the main house.

The carriage barn was built in 1893 and had quarters for a caretaker. The building is L-shaped, and the eastern end seems to predate the rest. This portion is masonry walled and contains a metal tank for natural gas storage from a nearby well. The main portion of the carriage barn is a frame building.

The tenant house was built in 1885 and stands in the southwest quadrant of the rear parcel. It was occupied by several Garfield descendants, and it has limited historical value.

The well house was also built in 1885. It stands near the eastern boundary of the property, northeast of the main house. A windmill atop the structure may have been blown down during a storm in the 1930s. The well house had a pumping system that kept the water tank in the main house filled.

The barn is near the center-rear of the property. Its history is uncertain. Casual observation of the boards and rafters reveal that its components may date back to 1832; some of the wood pieces have old nail markings, indicating that its components may have once been used in different configurations. Old photographs show a barn with features similar to this one standing northeast of the main house. From the age of the boards and the presence of old nail holes, this lumber may also have been used in an earlier barn complex that once stood on the northwest side of the main house.

Little is known about the other structures (granary, chicken coop, corn crib, and brick structure). The historic structure report currently underway will address the significance of these structures.

Historic Landscape

The setting of the national historic site is a typically eastern suburban/exurban landscaped environment. Most of the changes in the grounds undertaken by the Garfield family are still evident, including the gradual transformation from a working farm to what resembled a country manor.

The Grounds before 1900. Lawnfield was an active farmstead during most of the 36 years of Mrs. Garfield's widowhood, and the utilitarian appearance of the grounds close to the main house predominated during most of this era. But efforts were always being made to create a visually more pleasant yard.

An 1880 depiction of the main house shows that there were several well-established hardwoods and evergreens close to the house and various shrubs scattered about the front. At that time the most striking additions to the landscape were two rows of hardwoods, eight to a row, extending from the street toward the barn complex on the west side of the main house. Adjacent to the street, in the area between the traveled surface and the front fence, was another line of widely spaced hardwoods. The entire terrain close to the house, then and now, appears relatively flat.

In 1881 there were two orchards north of the main house. One was along the eastern boundary of the property, just north of a cluster of small cow barns standing northeast of the house. The construction of the carriage barn in 1893 resulted in the loss of this orchard. A peach orchard on the western boundary, just north of the early barn cluster, also had to be removed when the tenant house was constructed and many of the farm outbuildings were moved.

The Grounds in 1900. Between 1885 and 1900 there was probably a change in emphasis from raising beef cattle to dairying, because by 1900 the barn complex northwest of the house had been replaced by a large single barn to the northeast of the carriage barn. In 1905 the Garfield family kept 16 milk cows.

A 1900 plan of the grounds by T. Wilkinson Elliott shows many landscape proposals that were never completed, including the placement of numerous flower beds. One proposal that was realized was the planting of a uniformly spaced line of maples along the street; also a lilac hedge was planted inside the front fence, along with a large elm, a larch, a smoke tree, a thorne, a white birch, and several locusts closer to the house on the west side. On the east side of the front grounds a cultivated lawn was surrounded by white birch, spruce, cherry, oak, elm, maple, and chestnut trees.

Many trees were planted between the main house and the carriage barn/well house from 1885 to 1900. An autumn photo from early in that era shows an almost unobstructed view between the house and latter structures. By 1900, however, many elms, maples, and oaks were established.

On the west side the grounds were well-covered with several lindens, a few birch, and at least one willow. One plan called for a flower garden along the western edge of the yard, and a greenhouse northwest of the carriage barn was to be a seeding bed for this projected garden. The garden may never have been developed, but an orchard behind it was planted or at least an existing one was enlarged. Evidence shows there was a large chicken yard between the carriage barn and the barn, instead of a greenhouse.

A very noticeable feature of the 1900 plan was a lane of trees on either side of a central road or path that proceeded northward from the main house toward the railroad tracks. A portion of this lane still exists and is readily identifiable both on the ground and from the air.

The various plans of the Lawnfield grounds indicate a lot of manipulation of roads and pathways. There was always some form of a carriage loop on the west/northwest side of the house. When James R. Garfield built a house known as Hollycroft in 1894, he also built a meandering road from it to the main house. After Hollycroft burned in 1965 and the area was subdivided, that loop of the roadway was eliminated.

A portion of the lane that led from the main house north toward the railroad tracks exists near the carriage barn. It is connected with the original carriage loop passing on the west side of the main house.

After 1900, when Harry A. Garfield acquired the adjacent house on the east, called Eastlawn, a driveway was built to connect it with the Lawnfield property. This driveway ran from east to west behind the carriage barn onto the Eastlawn property, passing to the east side of that residence. This driveway is no longer visible.

The Grounds in 1924. A 1924 map of the Garfield estate shows the major trees in the same configuration as the 1900 plan. The distinctive weeping beech, still there today, was east of the rear annex and had a 12-inch trunk in 1924.

Much of the western edge of the Lawnfield property was labeled open lawn, as it is today. The orchards shown in 1900 were located north of the tenant house. Closest to the tenant house in 1924 are apple and pear trees. North of them is an east-west line of larger cherry and apple trees. North of that are younger cherry and pear trees. At the north-central edge of the property were rows of mature apple trees, most of them with 10-inch trunks. Few of these fruit trees have survived to the present.

The rear of Lawnfield on the east was treeless in 1924, with a chicken run, vegetable garden, barnyard, and open field. Much of this has been taken over in recent times by wild scrub hardwoods.

Archeological Resources

To date, no archeological surveys or tests have been done to locate prehistoric evidence or historic remnants of walkways, orchards, or subsurface foundations. Such testing will be useful because even though several of the Garfield period structures are remaining, their locations have changed markedly over the years. Information pertinent to understanding the development of the Dickey/Garfield farm would result from such investigations.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Lake County is part of the greater metropolitan Cleveland intrastate air quality control region. As of 1982, the region was maintaining air quality equal to or better than the established national ambient air quality standards for particulate matter, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, and lead. The region has failed to attain the standards for sulfur dioxide and ozone.

The national historic site is classified as a class II air quality area under the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1977. This classification provides for some protection against air quality degradation due to major new or modified sources of sulfur dioxide and particulate matter in the vicinity of the historic site.

Deciduous trees are dispersed around the grounds and include various species of oak, maple, elm, elder, beech, cherry, sycamore, and dogwood. Shrubs and undergrowth include acacia, blackberry, spirea, syringa, honeysuckle, magnolia, horse chestnut, hazelnut, and some poison ivy. A 3-acre woodlot toward the rear of the property, 1 acre of which is owned by the National Park Service, is more densely vegetated than the open lawn areas. Because of minimal maintenance and pruning, deteriorating tree limbs may pose hazards to visitors and historic structures.

Red squirrels and rabbits are common mammals on the grounds, along with occasional woodchucks, opossums, and raccoons. Striped skunks can be found in the outbuildings; their presence only becomes a nuisance when they are startled. In past years, relatively high populations of groundhogs have posed problems to the structural integrity of foundations because of burrowing. However, the numbers have clearly diminished over the last year, with a corresponding lessening of potential problems. One explanation for this may be the presence of foxes and other predators.

Birds include cardinals, jays, robins, bluebirds, sparrows, titmice, and buntings. Owls (species unknown) have been heard in the woodlot.

About a block away, a city park provides additional tree-covered habitat and a pond. Many bird species travel back and forth between this area and the Garfield site. There is abundant prey for predatory birds, including the red-tailed hawk.

Pigeons are pestiferous around the structures and grounds. Nests and eggs are found in every nook and cranny during breeding season. Droppings and feathers litter the area. Not only is this unsightly and a maintenance headache, but the potential exists for health problems.

Different varieties of bees may occasionally swarm, including wasps, honeybees, and carpenter bees. In the past they have nested in the front dormers of Lawnfield, the carriage barn, the small barn, and the granary.

There are no wetlands, floodplains, threatened or endangered plant or animal species, or prime or unique farmlands on the site.

VISITOR USE

Activities

James A. Garfield National Historic Site is open to the public year-round. The site is operated for day use only, with the grounds open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday; and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays and

holidays. The largest visitation occurs on Sundays. Peak hours are the lunch hour and from 2:30 to 5 p.m. School groups visit mainly from 9 a.m. to 12 noon. Many school groups and other visitors have lunch at small picnic tables on the grounds. Entrance fees are \$2 for adults and \$1 for senior citizens, children (ages six-12), and individuals in groups; children under six are free.

Visitor activities consist of guided and self-guided tours of the grounds and outbuildings and of the interior of Lawnfield. A complete guided tour of the house and grounds lasts 1-1½ hours. The type and length of a guided tour depends on the size of groups and the available staff. Large school groups are divided so that some tour the grounds while the others tour the house. Small, random groups of visitors are given house tours as staff or volunteers are available. Occasionally during high use periods volunteers or staff are stationed at key locations along the self-guided tour route to direct visitors, answer questions, and protect the resource. A receptionist on the first floor near the entrance greets and orients visitors and collects fees. A sales area with limited theme-related items is near the entrance/foyer. Visitors enter and exit the house through the same door.

Visitation

From 1956 to 1984 the site was operated by the Lake County Historical Society under a contract with the Western Reserve Historical Society. In June 1984, the Western Reserve took over the operation. Limited visitor use data are available. In 1983 the site was open from May through October, and 11,500 visits were recorded. Most visitation is regional, with few national or international visitors. Minority groups are few. Most visitors come on organized bus tours or with school groups. In the last few years the number of bus tours and school groups has declined (no figures available), possibly because the site was closed during most of the school year and the Lake County Historical Society was not consistent in its hours of operation. Also the lack of publicity about the site and the absence of directional signing hindered visitation.

With year-round operation (beginning in 1984) and an active promotion program, an annual visitation of 45,000 is projected in five years. Table 2 shows annual visitation for established sites that are similar to James A. Garfield National Historic Site in terms of attraction and distances from prospective users. Considering these figures, a projection of 45,000 visitors annually in five years might be too high.

Table 2: Visitation to Ohio Historic Sites (1983)

Rutherford B. Hayes House, Fremont	33,000
Warren G. Harding Home and Museum, Marion	5,000
Paul Laurence Dunbar House, Dayton	2,000
Adena State Memorial, Chillicothe	13,500
Stan Hywet Hall, Akron	55,000
Perkins Mansion, Akron	10,000

Several factors could have a dramatic effect on visitation for the first few years, although these factors are difficult to quantify. One factor is the publicity afforded by designation as a national historic site. As shown in table 3, NPS presidential sites receive high visitation. James A. Garfield is not as well known as the other presidents, however, so the site may not receive this level of visitation. A second factor is the provision of sufficient information about the site, both in terms of its existence and its location. This would tend to increase visitation. A third factor is year-round operations, which would allow for an active educational program with the schools and would provide for a consistent level of visitation from year to year. Considering these factors, as well as visitation to historic sites in Ohio, it is not unrealistic to expect a visitation of 36,000 within five years.

Table 3: Visitation to NPS Presidential Sites (1983)

Abraham Lincoln Birthplace, Kentucky	256,100
George Washington Birthplace, Virginia	136,700
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt, New York	215,500
Lincoln Boyhood Home, Indiana	216,300
Lincoln Home, Illinois	448,100
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace, New York	13,200

Visitation at the sites in table 3 showed an average increase of 1.2 percent per year for the last five years. If this rate is applied to the projected visitation of 36,000 in five years, and if it is assumed that visitation increases will level off, then projected visitation by 1994 will be 39,400. If the NPS-wide growth rate factor of 1.5 percent is applied, 46,000 visitors are projected by 1994.

Carrying Capacity

Based on current use by groups of up to 25 people, 50 people at one time may be accommodated in Lawnfield (25 per floor). Assuming two tours of 25 people each per hour for 10 hours a day, a maximum of 500 visitors per day could be accommodated. Although the grounds could accommodate a higher volume, the house as the prime resource is the limiting factor.

If 46,000 people per year were to visit the site, the average daily use (150/day) would be well within the current assumed capacity. The actual carrying capacity of Lawnfield, based on structural integrity, will be determined in the forthcoming historic structure report.

REGIONAL SOCIOECONOMIC DESCRIPTION

Mentor, Ohio, is 25 miles east of the Cleveland metropolitan area. According to the 1980 census, metropolitan Cleveland had a population of

1,898,700. Approximately 50 percent of the U.S. and Canadian population is within a 500 mile radius of Mentor.

Cleveland's international airport is 40 minutes from Mentor. A smaller airport is located in nearby Willoughby. Conrail and the Norfolk and Western Railroad serve Mentor, and nearby port facilities are available on Lake Erie. The transportation corridor to and from the site is excellent, with numerous transportation options available to visitors, including car rental and taxi service. Bus service to the site is not available.

Land Use

The city of Mentor covers an area of about 28 square miles along the shore of Lake Erie. The city and surrounding region is primarily suburban (bedroom communities of Cleveland), with a mixture of business and light to medium-heavy industry. Approximately 18 percent of Mentor's land area (3,200 acres out of 18,000 acres) is zoned for industrial development. Many of these areas are planned industrial parks. Mentor's industrial corridor, a 3,100-acre strip of land bounded by Ohio 2 on the north and railroad tracks on the south, lies immediately north of James A. Garfield National Historic Site, but it is not visible from the site.

The Mentor Chamber of Commerce is very active in promoting area tourism and in attracting new and different kinds of industry to the city.

Socioeconomic Characteristics

Mentor's population totaled 42,065 in 1980, giving a population density of 1,507 persons per square mile or 2.35 people per acre. Mentor has more than doubled its population in recent years (21,000 in 1960 to 47,500 in 1982), making it the 23rd largest city in Ohio and the largest city in Lake County. In 1980 there were 13,648 households, with an average of 3.08 persons per household.

The Mentor public schools enroll over 10,000 students. There are also several Christian academies and three parochial schools with more than 2,200 students. Within a 30-mile radius of Mentor are more than 15 institutions of higher learning and dozens of primary and secondary schools. All of these schools represent potential sources of tour groups to Lawnfield.

Mentor had a 14 percent increase in population between 1970 and 1980; the area around James A. Garfield National Historic Site, however, averaged a 9 percent decrease. During this time the total number of housing units increased approximately 36 percent, while in the area around the site the increase was 33 percent. In the vicinity of the national historic site 91 percent of the homes are owned by residents, and the average household size is 2.6 persons.

Regional Visitor Facilities and Services

Visitor Recreation Facilities. Visitor activities in the area include several natural, cultural, and recreational attractions as well as opportunities in nearby Cleveland.

Mentor provides a wide selection of athletic, cultural, social, and educational programs for its residents and visitors. The Department of Parks, Recreation, and Public Land offers over 200 programs and community special events for residents and visitors. The city park system consists of 366 acres, including nine city parks, swimming pools, an ice arena, tennis courts, and numerous other recreation facilities.

Museums within a short distance of Mentor include the Cleveland Museum of Art, Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Fairport Marina Museum, Geauga County Historical Society (Burton), Holden Arboretum (Kirtland), and the Indian Museum of Lake County (Painesville).

Garfield Park on Mentor Avenue is within a half mile of the national historic site. It has 60 acres of land, a 5-acre lake, a picnic area, and other outdoor recreation facilities and services. The nearby Wildwood Park includes a 25-room Tudor-style mansion on 35 acres and serves as a cultural center for Mentor.

All types of water-oriented recreational activities are available at Mentor Headlands State Park and at Mentor Beach Park, located along Lake Erie, within 10 miles of the historic site. Docking facilities are available at Mentor Lagoon Marina for visitors arriving by boat.

Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area is located about 30 miles southwest of James A. Garfield National Historic Site. It offers a variety of recreational and interpretive opportunities.

Visitor Services. There are three hotels/motels and numerous restaurants in Mentor. Several others are located within a short distance of the site. Mentor is only a few minutes from two large area hospitals and 30 minutes from the world-renowned Cleveland Clinic.

Mentor has two fire stations within 1½ miles of the national historic site. Two paramedic teams and three ambulance-rescue vehicles provide free emergency service to area residents and visitors. Mentor plans to expand its police force by approximately 50 percent within the next five years (from 46 to 66 people).

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT: ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

This section describes the alternatives that were considered in addition to the general management plan, as well as their environmental consequences. Several actions would be common to the plan (alternative A) and alternatives C, D, and E. These relate to management and operation of the site (the site will be owned by the National Park Service and operated by the Western Reserve Historical Society), interpretive themes (the focus will be the life and career of James A. Garfield), and resource management (management of cultural and natural resources will follow NPS policies). Alternative B would continue existing conditions.

ALTERNATIVE A: GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Description

The general management plan would balance resource preservation with increased visitor use and interpretation. The level of treatment and development would blend the preservation, restoration, and adaptive use of cultural resources with the development of interpretive and administrative facilities. Alternative A is described in detail in the "General Management Plan" section.

Environmental Consequences

Cultural Resources. Deterioration of most of the historic structures would be minimized, and major structural deficiencies would be corrected. Discontinuing all visitor use of Lawnfield except the house tour would minimize the wear and tear resulting from overuse of the first floor and the small restrooms. With continued maintenance and barring natural disasters, the structures could retain their historic integrity for an indefinite period. The historic furnishings and artifacts would be protected from further deterioration. The threat of loss to fire or theft would be substantially reduced.

Stabilization of the corn crib, chicken coop, and brick structure would slow deterioration and retain the present level of historic integrity for 25 to 30 years.

Some of the historic fabric of the interior of the carriage barn could be lost.

Fencing the boundary would eliminate accidental trespass by visitors onto adjacent private property. It would also prevent encroachments onto the historic site, such as children cutting through the property and woodpiles on adjacent residential property spilling onto the site.

About 27,800 square feet of the historic site would be disturbed by the following developments:

new parking area	8,200 square feet
widened access road	13,200 square feet
underground utilities	2,400 square feet
pedestrian lane	4,000 square feet

Approximately 4,900 square feet of old parking area would be obliterated and restored to a landscaped appearance. The area disturbed for underground utilities would be revegetated. The new parking area, access road, and pedestrian lane would be paved.

Visitor Use. Highway signing would help visitors find the site and inform travelers who are unaware of the site that there is a point of historic interest here. A two-lane access road would eliminate the hazards associated with the present one-lane access road.

This alternative would provide the highest degree of accessibility for the physically disabled within the limits of cultural resource preservation guidelines.

Park Operations. Development of the carriage barn as a visitor center would substantially reduce the impact of providing all visitor services in Lawnfield. This would also provide the opportunity for management to encourage increased visitation, which would result in increased revenues from admission fees and sales items.

ALTERNATIVE B: CONTINUATION OF EXISTING CONDITIONS (NO ACTION)

Description

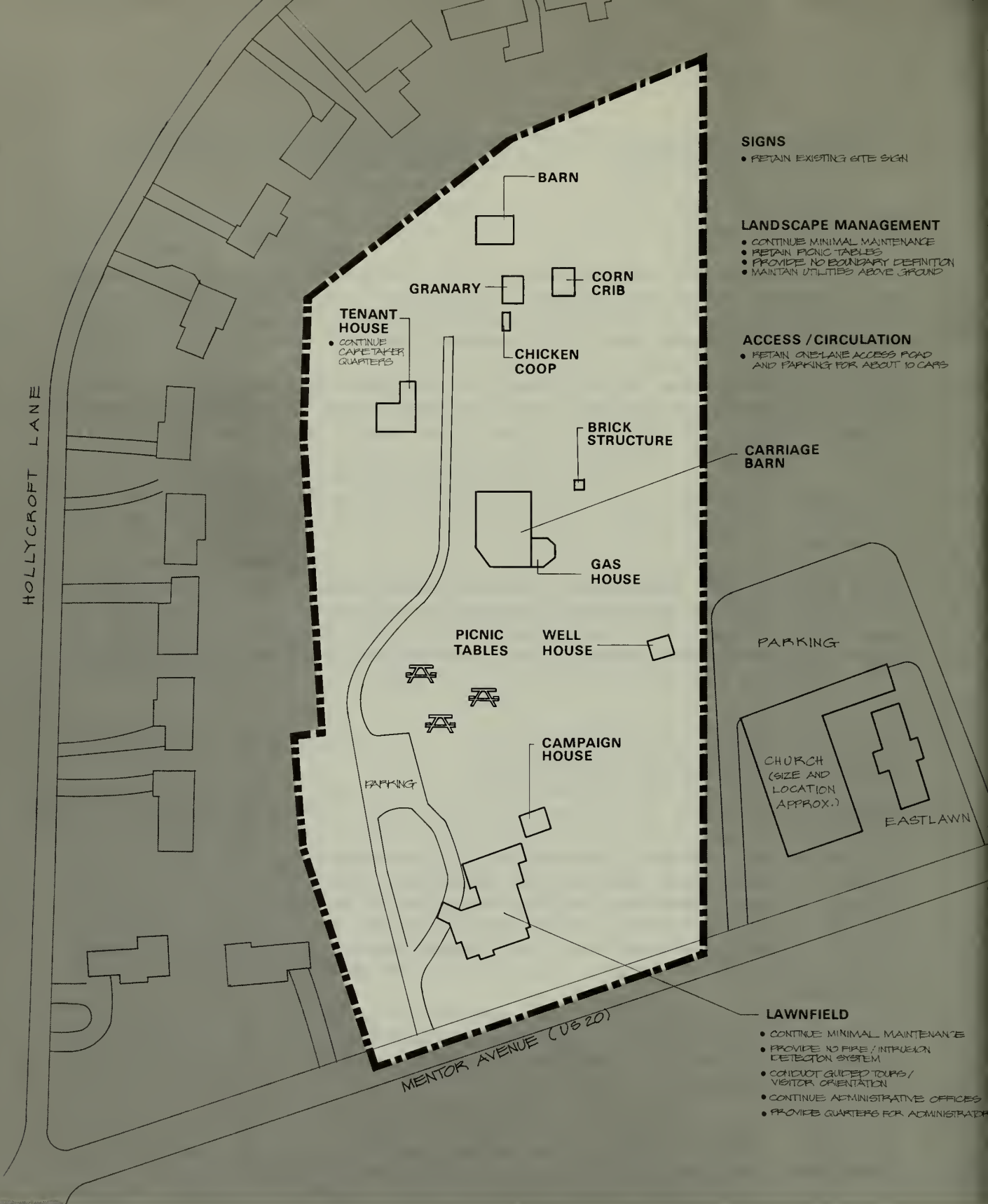
This alternative would continue existing management, with little or no preservation treatment for any of the historic structures on the site and minimal grounds maintenance. No intrusion or fire detection/suppression systems or environmental control systems would be installed in Lawnfield or the campaign house, both of which contain numerous uncataloged artifacts and furnishings. The boundary of the site would remain unmarked.

Access on the one-lane entrance road would continue, as would parking immediately adjacent to Lawnfield. There would be a site sign, but no directional signing on the highways.

The staff would reside in the tenant house and an apartment in Lawnfield. Administrative office space would be on the first floor of Lawnfield. The other structures on the site would remain vacant.

All visitors except groups would enter Lawnfield at the rear. Organized groups would enter from the west porch and assemble in the parlor. Groups of up to 25 would be given a guided tour beginning in the parlor and ending in the library (see floor plan map for alternative B). Individuals would be allowed to tour Lawnfield on their own and go to the third floor to view museum exhibits. School groups would be guided to

HOLLYCROFT LANE



SIGNS

- RETAIN EXISTING SITE SIGN

LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

- CONTINUE MINIMAL MAINTENANCE
- RETAIN PICNIC TABLES
- PROVIDE NO BOUNDARY DEFINITION
- MAINTAIN UTILITIES ABOVE GROUND

ACCESS / CIRCULATION

- RETAIN ONE-LANE ACCESS ROAD AND PARKING FOR ABOUT 10 CARS

PARKING

CHURCH
(SIZE AND
LOCATION
APPROX.)

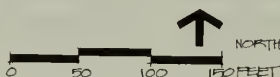
EASTLAWN

LAWNFIELD

- CONTINUE MINIMAL MAINTENANCE
- PROVIDE NO FIRE / INTRUSION DETECTION SYSTEM
- CONDUCT GUIDED TOURS / VISITOR ORIENTATION
- CONTINUE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES
- PROVIDE QUARTERS FOR ADMINISTRATOR

MENTOR AVENUE (US 20)

--- NPS BOUNDARY



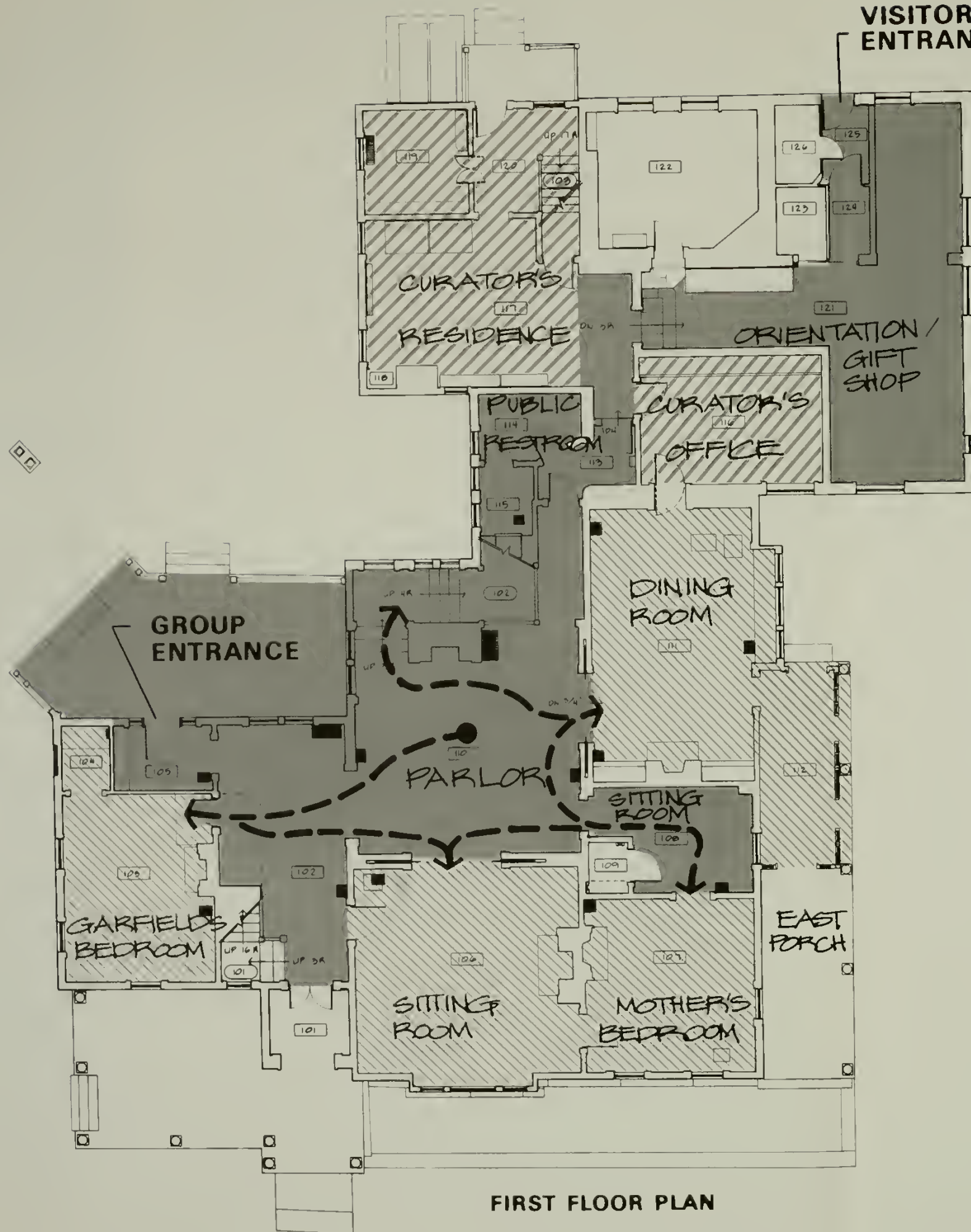
existing conditions alternative B

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
JAMES A. GARFIELD
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

487 122007A
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VISITOR
ENTRANCE



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

the third floor museum for additional interpretation. For special occasions or programs, the northeast corner room of the third floor would continue to be used for audiovisual programs and lectures. Visitors would exit through the same area from which they entered.

Disabled visitors would need assistance to enter and leave Lawnfield, and to use the restrooms. Access to the second and third floors would not be possible for these visitors.

The tour of the grounds and outbuildings would be self-guided. Signs and some interpretive markers would continue to identify the various outbuildings. The buildings to the rear of the site would not be open to the public, and interpretation would be minimal. The campaign house immediately behind Lawnfield would be the only open, furnished exhibit on the grounds. Barricades inside the structure would inhibit unauthorized entry during open hours.

Because space is limited within Lawnfield and the outbuildings are in poor condition, the emphasis of interpretation would be on James A. Garfield's presidency; his death, funeral, and commemoration; and his life and family at Lawnfield.

Environmental Consequences

Cultural Resources. A continuation of the existing conditions would result in deterioration of the historic structures and the artifacts and furnishings they contain. Those outbuildings that have not yet collapsed would reach a state of collapse within 10 to 15 years. Lawnfield and the campaign house would sustain a loss of historic integrity within 20 to 25 years. Any fire or theft would result in immediate and irretrievable loss of historic structures and artifacts.

Having an undefined boundary would continue to result in a small amount of encroachment from adjacent residential properties. Likewise, there would sometimes be accidental trespass by visitors onto adjacent private properties.

Visitor Use. Without highway signing, the national historic site would continue to be difficult to find. The one-lane access road would pose a potential hazard for motorists trying to enter and leave at the same time.

Continued visitor use of the third floor of Lawnfield would be a violation of safety codes, which require a second exit, and could endanger visitors. Providing an emergency exit would require unacceptable, major modifications to Lawnfield.

The existing entrance to Lawnfield and the restrooms would not allow physically disabled visitors the self-sufficiency required by NPS policy.

Bus tours of 30-40 people would not be uncommon, resulting in crowded conditions and long waiting lines for restroom facilities.

ALTERNATIVE C: SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Description

Under this alternative, only those actions that would stop further deterioration of the structures and provide for visitor safety would be undertaken.

Cultural Resources. The exterior of Lawnfield would be preserved in its present configuration. All deteriorated areas would be repaired in kind. Fire detection, intrusion detection, and fire suppression systems would be installed throughout the house. Maintenance operations would be located in the basement.

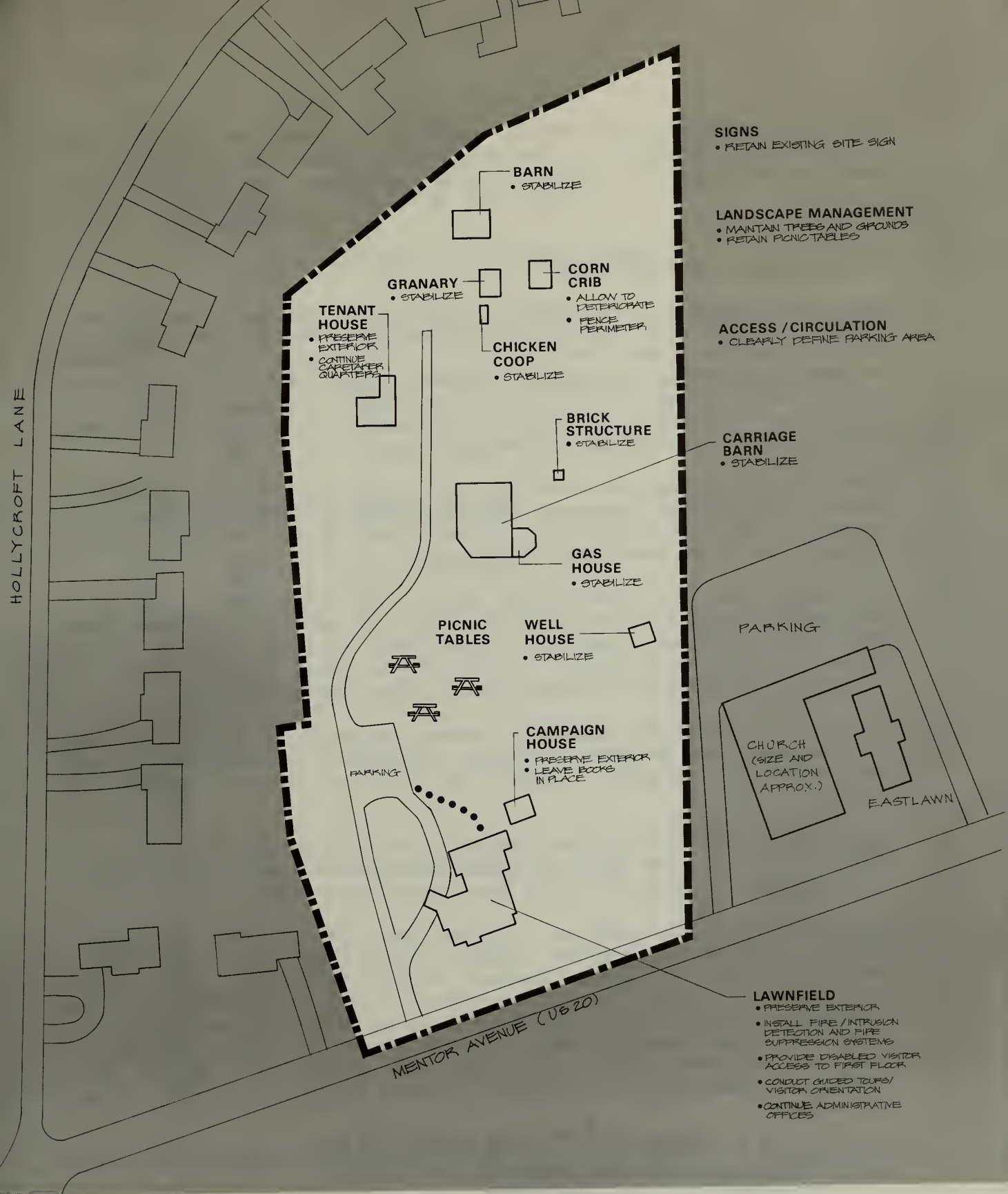
The campaign house exterior would be preserved, and the original book collection would remain in place. No environmental controls would be provided, which would contribute to long-term deterioration. The tenant house would be preserved on the exterior and would continue to be used as a caretaker's residence. The corn crib would be allowed to deteriorate; the structure would be fenced to prevent injury to visitors. The remainder of the outbuildings (including the well house, carriage barn/gas house, granary, chicken coop, and brick ruins) would all be stabilized to prevent additional major deterioration. The boundary of the site would remain unmarked.

Visitor Use and Development. Access and parking would remain in the same location, but would be clearly defined. Access for the physically disabled would be provided at the rear entrance to Lawnfield, and the restrooms would be remodeled to make them accessible. Only the first floor would be made accessible to physically disabled visitors.

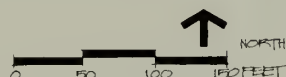
Visitor use functions now on the third floor of Lawnfield would be relocated to the first floor to meet safety codes. The third floor would be used for staff offices and curatorial work space if an acceptable emergency escape and other necessary measures to meet life safety codes could be reasonably provided.

Interpretation. All visitors, except organized groups, would continue to enter Lawnfield at the rear. The back part of the house would contain a few exhibits, restrooms accessible to disabled visitors, and a sales area. Visitors would receive general orientation then proceed to the parlor for a guided tour (see floor plan map for alternative C). Because the second floor would be inaccessible to the disabled, other means of interpreting this floor would be offered in the exhibit area. Organized groups would enter the house at the west porch door and begin the tour in the parlor. All tours would end in the library. Visitors would leave the same way they came in.

Tours of the grounds and outbuildings would be self-guided, with the park folder serving as a guide. Signs and interpretive markers would be used to identify all outbuildings. The campaign house would be the only open, furnished exhibit on the grounds, and interpretive signs would be provided inside the building. Visitors would view the interior from behind barricades just inside the entrance.



--- NPS BOUNDARY



alternative C

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
JAMES A. GARFIELD
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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The primary interpretive themes would be basically the same as those described in alternative A. There would be limited interpretation of the farm period, James A. Garfield's youth, education, and political/military careers.

Environmental Consequences

Cultural Resources. Preservation treatment of Lawnfield, the campaign house, and the tenant house would greatly slow further deterioration of these resources and correct major deficiencies. With continued maintenance and barring natural disasters, these structures could retain their historic integrity for possibly 100 years. However provision of visitor use functions in too small an area would escalate wear and tear on Lawnfield and would result in its eventual loss.

The historic furnishings and artifacts would continue to deteriorate. Without preservation treatment and environmental controls, they would eventually be irretrievably lost. The threat of loss to fire or theft, however, would be substantially reduced.

Stabilization of the outbuildings would slow deterioration, but major deficiencies would not be corrected. With this level of treatment, these structures could be expected to retain their present level of historic integrity for 25 to 30 years. The corn crib, which is already in a state of collapse, would be irretrievably lost if allowed to deteriorate.

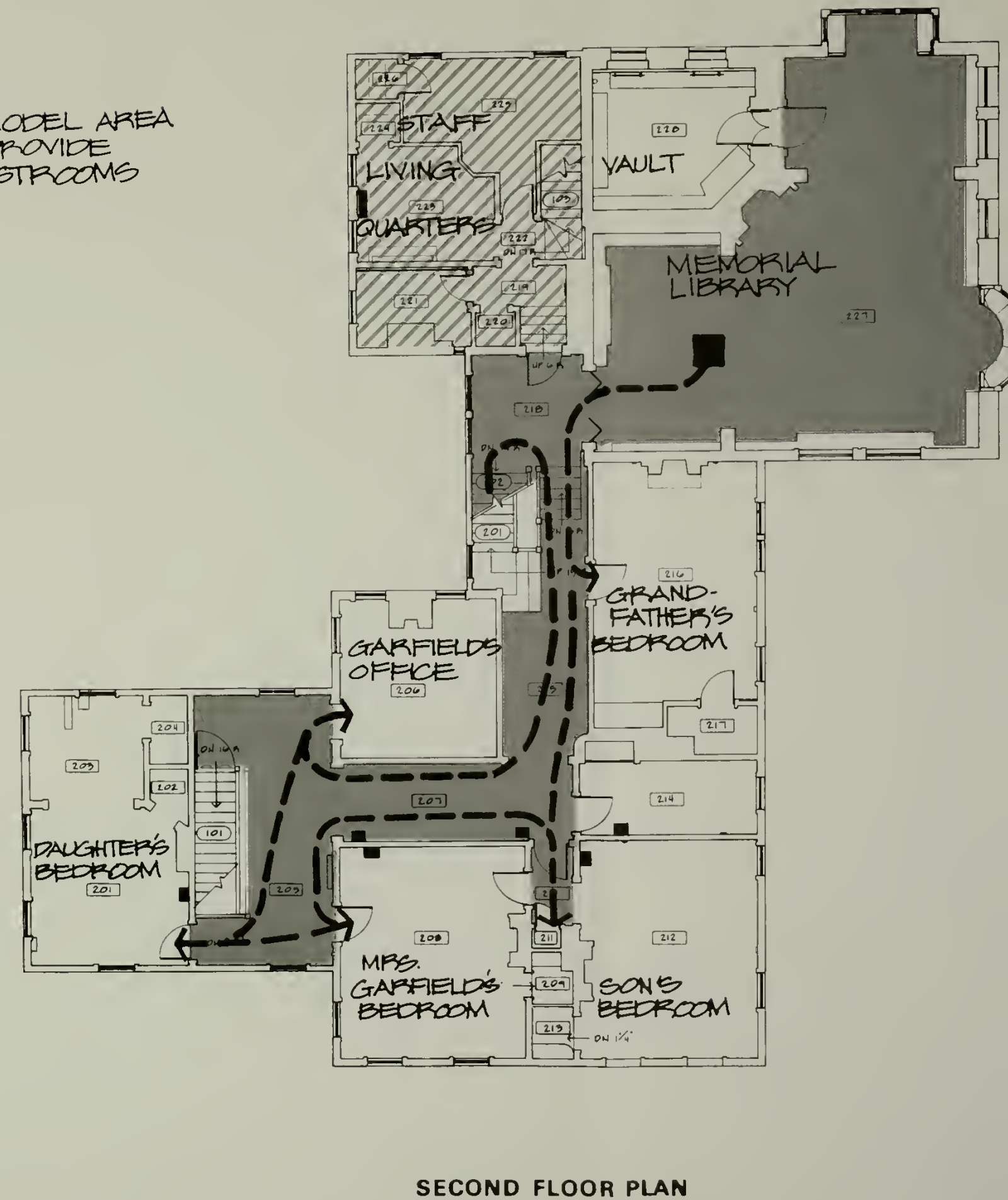
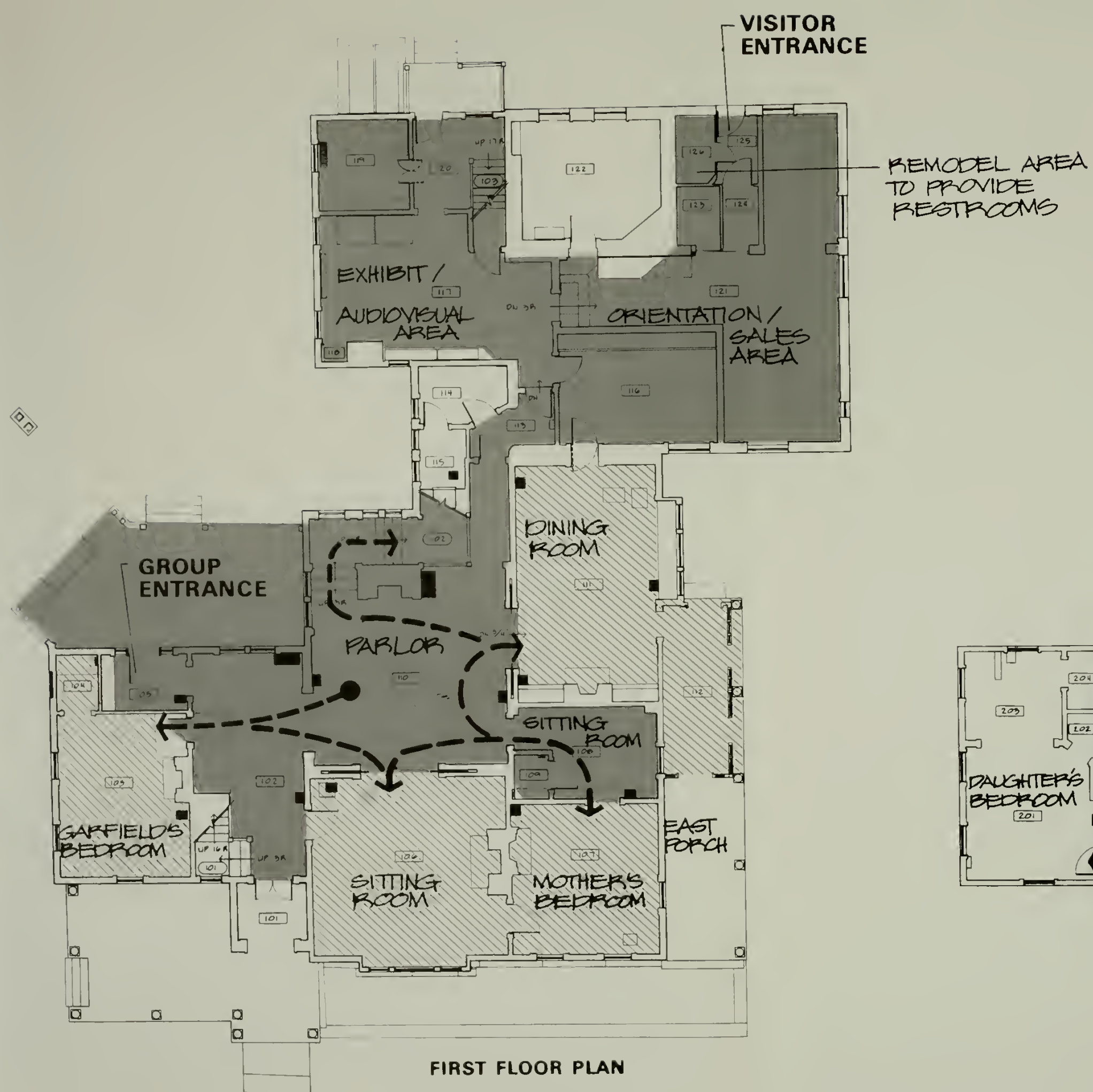
Having an undefined boundary would continue to result in some encroachment from adjacent residential properties. Likewise, there would be occasional accidental trespass by visitors onto adjacent private properties.

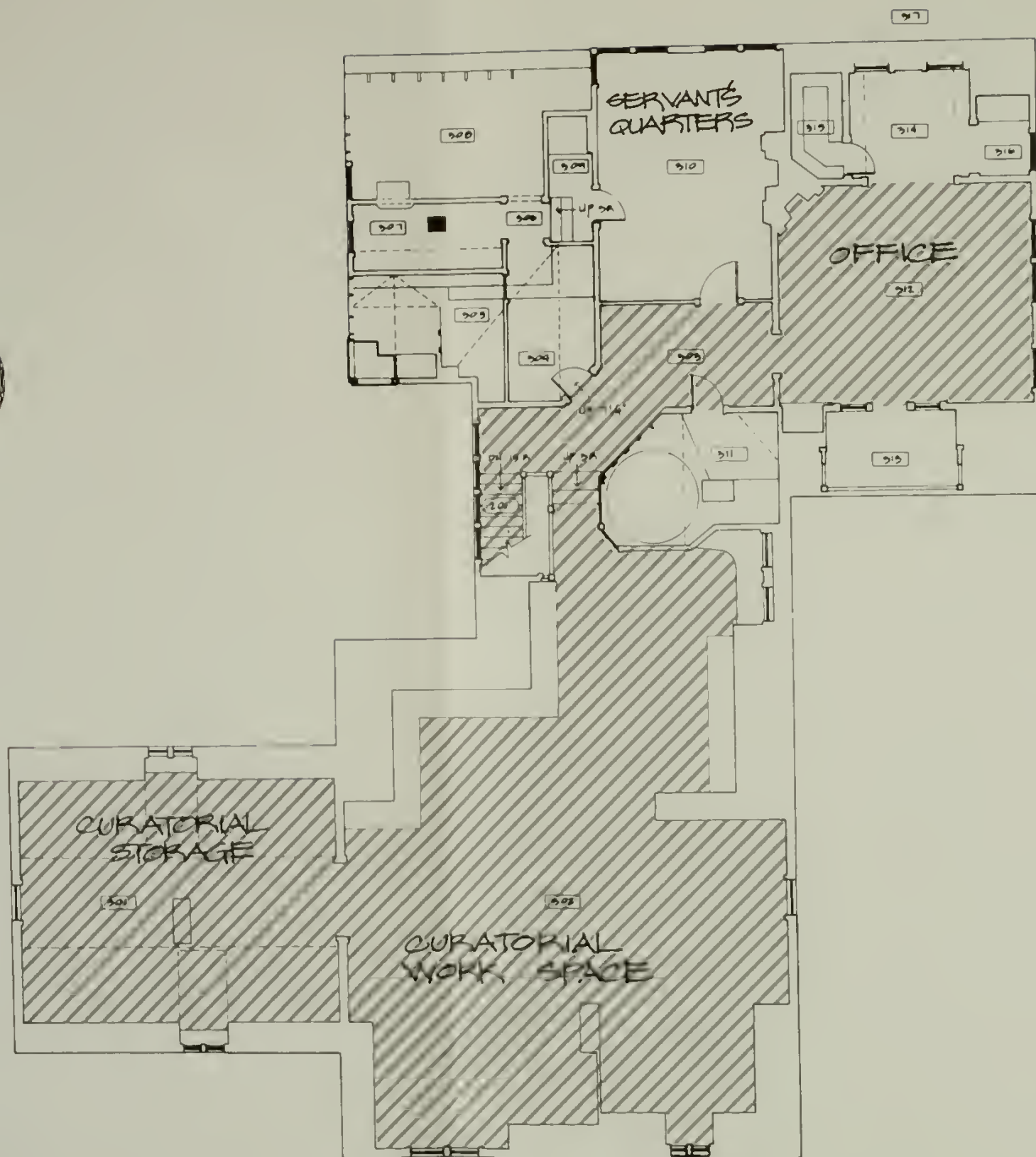
Visitor Use. Without highway signing, the site would continue to be difficult to find. The one-lane access road would pose potential hazards for motorists trying to enter and leave at the same time.

Discontinuing visitor use on the third floor of Lawnfield for museum exhibits and the audiovisual program would meet local safety codes. However, space for these functions on the first floor, even though administrative functions would be moved to the third floor, would be inadequate. The first floor would only provide about a third of the space necessary to accommodate the museum exhibits and audiovisual program as well as to continue the gift shop and group tour waiting area. Interpretive programs for physically disabled visitors would be seriously limited.




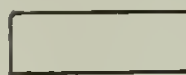



Groups of 30 to 40 arriving at one time would overload the limited restroom facilities and further add to congestion.

Park Operations. It would not be possible to encourage increased visitation, and revenues from admission fees and gift shop sales could not be increased.





THIRD FLOOR PLAN

-  VISITOR USE AREA
-  ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
-  ROOMS INTERPRETED FROM DOORWAY
-  AREAS NOT USED OR INTERPRETED
-  TOUR ASSEMBLY POINT
-  TOUR ROUTE
-  END OF TOUR



alternative C

JAMES A. GARFIELD
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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ALTERNATIVE D: ADAPTIVE USE (MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS)

Description

Under alternative D, the minimum actions needed to preserve and protect the resources yet still provide for adequate visitor safety, use, and interpretation would be undertaken.

Cultural Resources. The exterior of Lawnfield would be preserved in its present configuration. Repairs would be made with like materials so they would be unnoticeable. Fire detection, intrusion detection, fire suppression, and environmental control systems would be installed to protect the building and its contents. The house tour would be the only visitor use of Lawnfield.

The exterior of the campaign house would be preserved. The books would be removed for conservation treatment and replaced with facsimiles. The exterior of the carriage barn/gas house would be restored, and the interior of the carriage barn would be adaptively used for visitor contact.

The well house would be preserved in its present configuration. All windows and doors would be replaced to enclose the building.

The tenant house, barn, and granary would be preserved, but minor, nonhistoric alterations would be removed, such as a modern chimney stack and inappropriate windows. The chicken coop would be stabilized. The tenant house and barn would be adaptively used.

The brick structure would be stabilized until its significance and function could be determined. If it proved not to have historical significance, it would be removed. The corn crib would be documented and then removed.

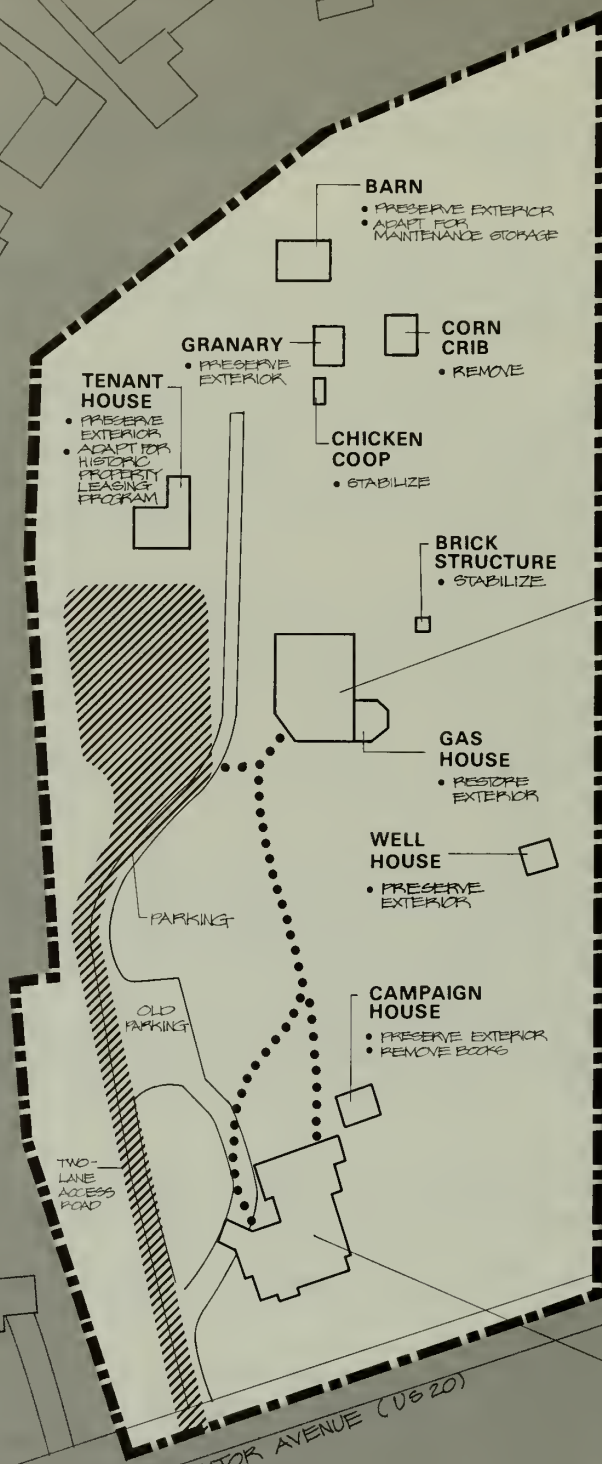
The historic structure report, currently underway, would further define the condition and appropriate treatment of the historic structures.

Areas that would be disturbed would be tested for archeological materials prior to construction.

Visitor Use and Development. The existing entrance road would be upgraded to two lanes and slightly realigned. A parking lot for 15 cars and two buses would be constructed south of the tenant house and west of the carriage barn. The parking area would be screened with vegetation. If additional parking became necessary, it could be provided as head-in, diagonal parking along the west side of the entrance road.

A walkway accessible to the physically disabled would be constructed from the parking lot to the carriage barn and from the carriage barn to the rear entrance of Lawnfield. The walkway and the rear entrance would be accessible to physically disabled visitors, but only the first floor of Lawnfield would be accessible to these visitors. Access to the second floor could not be provided without unacceptable intrusions on the historic resource.

HOLLYCROFT LANE



SIGNS

- INSTALL NEW INTERSTATE, STATE, AND LOCAL ROAD SIGNS

LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

- MAINTAIN TREES AND GROUNDS
- REMOVE PICNIC TABLES
- PROVIDE BENCHES
- FENCE BOUNDARY
- BURY NONHISTORIC UTILITIES

ACCESS / CIRCULATION

- OBLITERATE OLD PARKING
- CONSTRUCT PARKING AND TWO-LANE ACCESS ROAD
- CONSTRUCT WALKWAY
- RETAIN HISTORIC LAKE

CARRIAGE BARN

- RESTORE EXTERIOR
- ADAPT INTERIOR FOR VISITOR CONTACT (FREE COLLECTION, SALES, ORIENTATION, INTERPRETATION, RESTROOMS, OFFICES)

PARKING

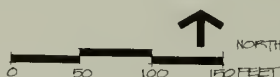
CHURCH
(SIZE AND
LOCATION
APPROX.)

EASTLAWN

LAWNFIELD

- PRESERVE EXTERIOR
- INSTALL FIRE / INTRUSION DETECTION AND FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEMS
- PROVIDE FOR GUIDED AND SELF-GUIDED TOURS
- PROVIDE DISABLED VISITOR ACCESS TO FIRST FLOOR
- PROVIDE CURATORIAL SPACE

--- NPS BOUNDARY



alternative D

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
JAMES A. GARFIELD
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The carriage barn would be adapted for use as a visitor contact facility, with an information desk, audiovisual room, exhibit area, and restrooms.

Interpretation would be expanded and presented in an appropriate sequence. This facility would be accessible to physically disabled visitors. Administrative offices would also be in the carriage barn. The development of this facility would allow for a major increase in visitation without seriously affecting the prime resource, Lawnfield.

The third floor of Lawnfield would be used as curatorial space if an acceptable emergency escape and other necessary measures to meet life safety codes for staff use could be reasonably provided. The barn would be adapted for maintenance storage. The tenant house would be adaptively used under the historic property leasing program. All other structures would remain vacant.

Benches would be provided on the grounds in place of picnic tables. Nonhistoric utility lines would be buried.

Directional signing on interstate, state, and local highways would be installed.

Interpretation. Visitors would be oriented to the site and wait for guided tours at the carriage barn. The building would contain major exhibit/museum areas where interpretive themes and subthemes would be presented through audiovisual programs, house models, timelines, exhibit panels, and artifact displays. Rotating exhibits would be used to emphasize special events, along with seasonal and election-year displays. The lobby would serve as a waiting area for guided tours. An auditorium would be used for audiovisual orientation programs, special programs, and special events.

Interpretive tours would be the only visitor use of Lawnfield. Limits on the number of visitors in the home at any one time would be based on recommendations to be made in the historic structure report (currently underway) and on the optimum level for effective interpretation.

Guided tours of Lawnfield would begin and end on the west porch, or just inside the entryway during inclement weather (see floor plan map of alternative D). Tours would end in the library. Physically disabled visitors would be escorted through the rear of the house to the staging area for guided tours or to begin a self-guided tour of the first floor. Interpretation of the second floor for these visitors would be presented in the carriage barn. The third floor would be closed to the general public.

During periods of understaffing, extremely heavy visitation, or special events, the house tour would be self-guided by means of a brochure or guidebook. Staff would be stationed at strategic points along the tour route to direct visitors, answer questions, and present short interpretive talks. The self-guided tour route would be essentially the same as the guided route.

Tours of the grounds and outbuildings would essentially be self-guided. However, during periods of light visitation or for special groups, guides

could include these areas on the tour. For self-guided tours, a booklet or brochure would inform visitors about the grounds and all outbuildings. The first stop would be the campaign house, where visitors would view the interior exhibit from behind a barricade just inside the door. The remaining outbuildings would not be open to the public; interpretation would be through signs, labels, or audio devices.

A wide variety of interpretive media would be used to cover all themes and subthemes. A comprehensive approach would help bring the Garfield story to life for visitors. The primary themes of the Garfield presidency, his life and family, as well as his commemoration, would be emphasized through exhibits, brochures, tours, and audiovisual programs. Secondary themes, including farm life, Garfield's military and political careers, his youth and education, and his teaching career would be presented through special audiovisual programs, rotating exhibits, brochures, and sales publications.

Off-site interpretive programs would be used to tell local and regional organizations, schools, and other interested groups about President Garfield. Special on-site events would be scheduled to promote interest in the site and to emphasize selected themes and subthemes.

Environmental Consequences

Cultural Resources. Deterioration of most of the historic structures would be minimized, and major structural deficiencies would be corrected. With continued maintenance and barring natural disasters, these structures could retain their historic integrity for an indefinite period. The historic furnishings and artifacts would be protected from further deterioration. The threat of loss due to fire or theft would be substantially reduced.

Stabilization of the chicken coop and brick structure would slow deterioration and retain the present level of historic integrity for 25 to 30 years. Removal of the corn crib would be a permanent loss of a historic structure.

Some of the historic fabric of the interior of the carriage barn could be lost.

Fencing the boundary would eliminate accidental trespass by visitors onto adjacent private property and encroachments onto the historic site.

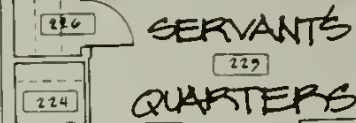
About 27,800 square feet of the historic site would be disturbed for the following development:

new parking area	8,200 square feet
widened access road	13,200 square feet
underground utilities	2,400 square feet
pedestrian lane	4,000 square feet

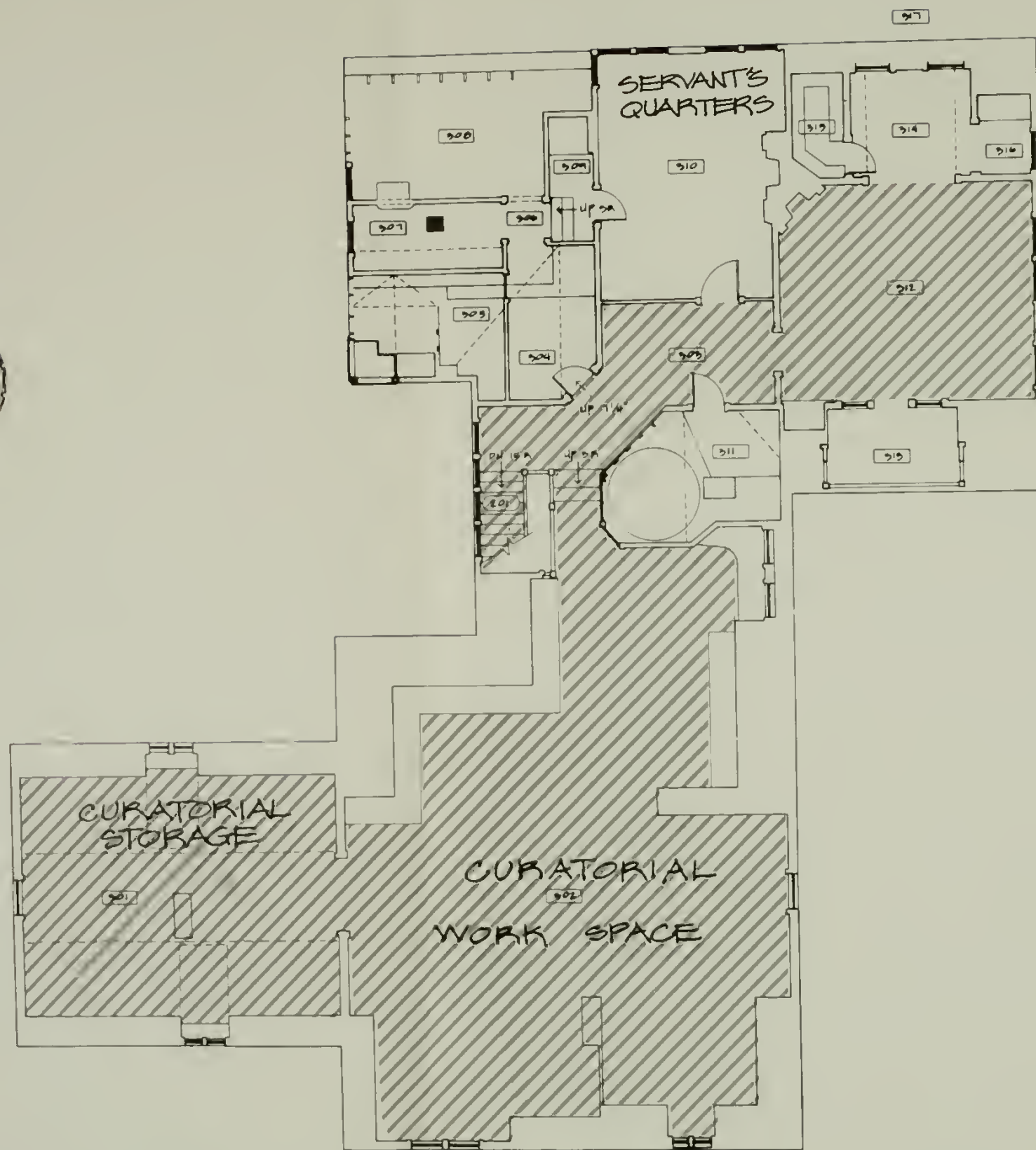
**DISABLED
VISITOR
ENTRANCE**










FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



-  VISITOR USE AREA
-  ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
-  ROOMS INTERPRETED FROM DOORWAY
-  AREAS NOT USED OR INTERPRETED
-  TOUR ASSEMBLY POINT
-  TOUR ROUTE
-  END OF TOUR



alternative D

JAMES A. GARFIELD
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

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THIRD FLOOR PLAN

Approximately 4,900 square feet of the existing parking area would be obliterated and restored to a landscaped appearance. The area disturbed for underground utilities would be revegetated.

Visitor Use. Highway signing would help visitors find the site and inform travelers who are unaware of the site that there is a point of historic interest here. A two-lane access road would eliminate the traffic hazards associated with the present one-lane road.

Park Operations. Adaptive use of the carriage barn as a visitor center would substantially reduce the impact of providing all visitor services in Lawnfield. It would also provide the opportunity for management to encourage increased visitation, which would result in increased revenues from admission fees and sales items.

ALTERNATIVE E: CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW VISITOR CENTER

Description

Alternative E would provide for the maximum preservation of resources at the national historic site through reconstruction, restoration, and a high level of preservation treatment. Other than tours of the house and grounds, visitor use functions would be provided adjacent to the historic site. Maximum access for physically disabled visitors would be provided within the limits of acceptable modifications to historic structures; the new building would be completely accessible.

Cultural Resources. The exterior of Lawnfield would be restored. The 1880 front porch would be reconstructed to better interpret Garfield's "front porch" campaign for the presidency. The 1882 east porch would be restored, and a nonintrusive ramp would be constructed to provide access for all visitors through the same entrance.

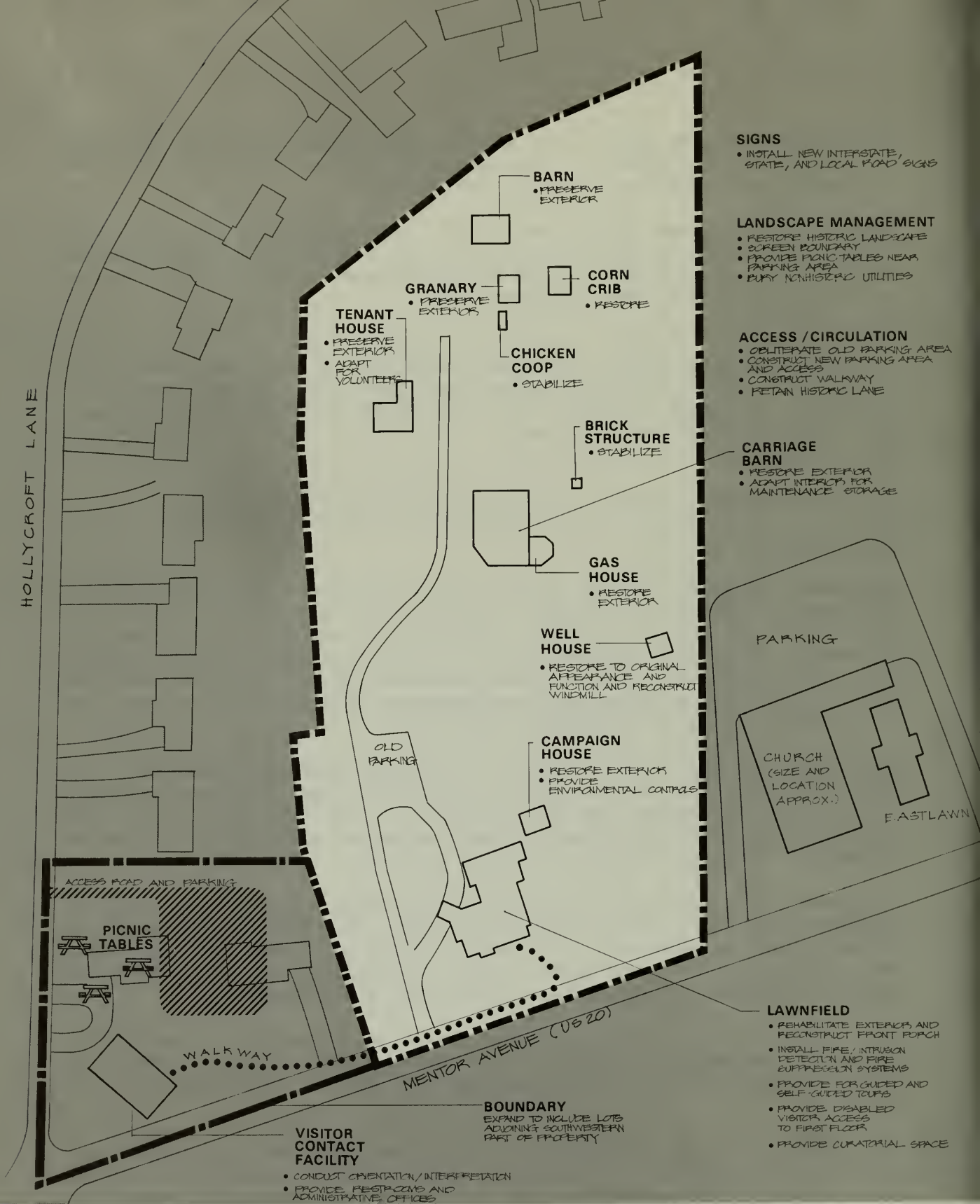
The interior of Lawnfield would also be restored, using reproductions of wallpaper and paint colors used around 1900. Structural repairs would be accomplished as required. Intrusion detection, fire detection, fire suppression, and environmental control systems would be installed to protect Lawnfield and its historic furnishings and artifacts.

The exterior of the campaign house would be preserved. Conservation measures, including installation of environmental controls, would be undertaken to control deterioration of the historic books kept in this building.

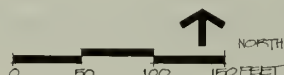
The exteriors of the well house, carriage barn/gas house, tenant house, and corn crib would be restored to their original appearance. On the well house, the windmill and all pumping apparatus would be reconstructed and interpreted. The interior of the carriage barn would be adapted for maintenance and storage facilities. The tenant house would be used as quarters for park volunteers.

The barn, granary, and chicken coop would receive exterior preservation. These structures would not otherwise be used. The brick

HOLLYCROFT LANE



--- NPS BOUNDARY



alternative E

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
JAMES A. GARFIELD
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structure would be stabilized until a determination was made of its significance and function.

Areas that would be disturbed would be tested for archeological materials prior to any construction.

Boundary Adjustment. This is the only alternative in which a boundary change would be proposed. Three lots containing two residences adjacent to the southwest corner of the historic site would be acquired so that access, parking, and a visitor contact station could be provided without intruding on the historic site. The lots are on the northeast corner of Hollycroft Lane and Mentor Avenue.

Visitor Use and Development. The existing access lane would be used as a pedestrian walkway, and the existing parking area would be obliterated and revegetated. Access to the new parking area would be off Hollycroft Lane, and parking for 18 cars and two buses would be provided. Vehicle access to the site would be facilitated by installing a traffic signal at the intersection of Hollycroft Lane and Mentor Avenue. A walkway accessible to the physically disabled would be constructed to the east porch of Lawnfield, and the existing sidewalk would be used to the extent possible. A wheelchair ramp would be constructed on the east porch.

The third floor of Lawnfield would be used as curatorial space if an acceptable emergency escape and other necessary measures to meet life safety codes for staff use could be reasonably provided.

The carriage barn would be adaptively used for maintenance storage. The tenant house would be used as quarters for park volunteers. Nonhistoric utility lines would be buried.

A new visitor contact facility would be constructed at the corner of Hollycroft Lane and Mentor Avenue to eliminate overuse of Lawnfield and to allow for increased visitation and expanded interpretation. This facility would be completely accessible to visitors in wheelchairs, and it would contain a sales and information desk, exhibits, audiovisual room, and restrooms. Picnic tables would be provided near the contact facility. Administrative offices would be moved to the new contact facility.

Directional signing on interstate, state, and local highways would be installed.

Interpretation. Visitors would be oriented to the national historic site at the new contact facility, and they would wait here for guided tours. Guided tours of Lawnfield would begin on the front porch and follow the tour route shown in the floor plan map for alternative E. Tours of Lawnfield and the grounds would be the same as described in alternative D.

Interpretation would be presented in the same manner and through the same media as in the draft plan. Certain outbuildings would require slightly different interpretive media because of the different levels of treatment proposed in this alternative. Reconstruction of the windmill and corn crib are proposed to illustrate some of the functions of farming

in the Garfield era and the level of technology developed by the Garfield family.

Environmental Consequences

Cultural Resources. Deterioration of the historic structures would be arrested, and all deficiencies would be corrected. With continued maintenance and barring natural disasters, these structures could last indefinitely.

The historic furnishings and artifacts in Lawnfield and the campaign house would be protected from further deterioration. The threat of loss due to fire or theft at Lawnfield would be substantially reduced.

Approximately 8,000 square feet at the present historic site would be rehabilitated after facilities were moved to the new visitor center area.

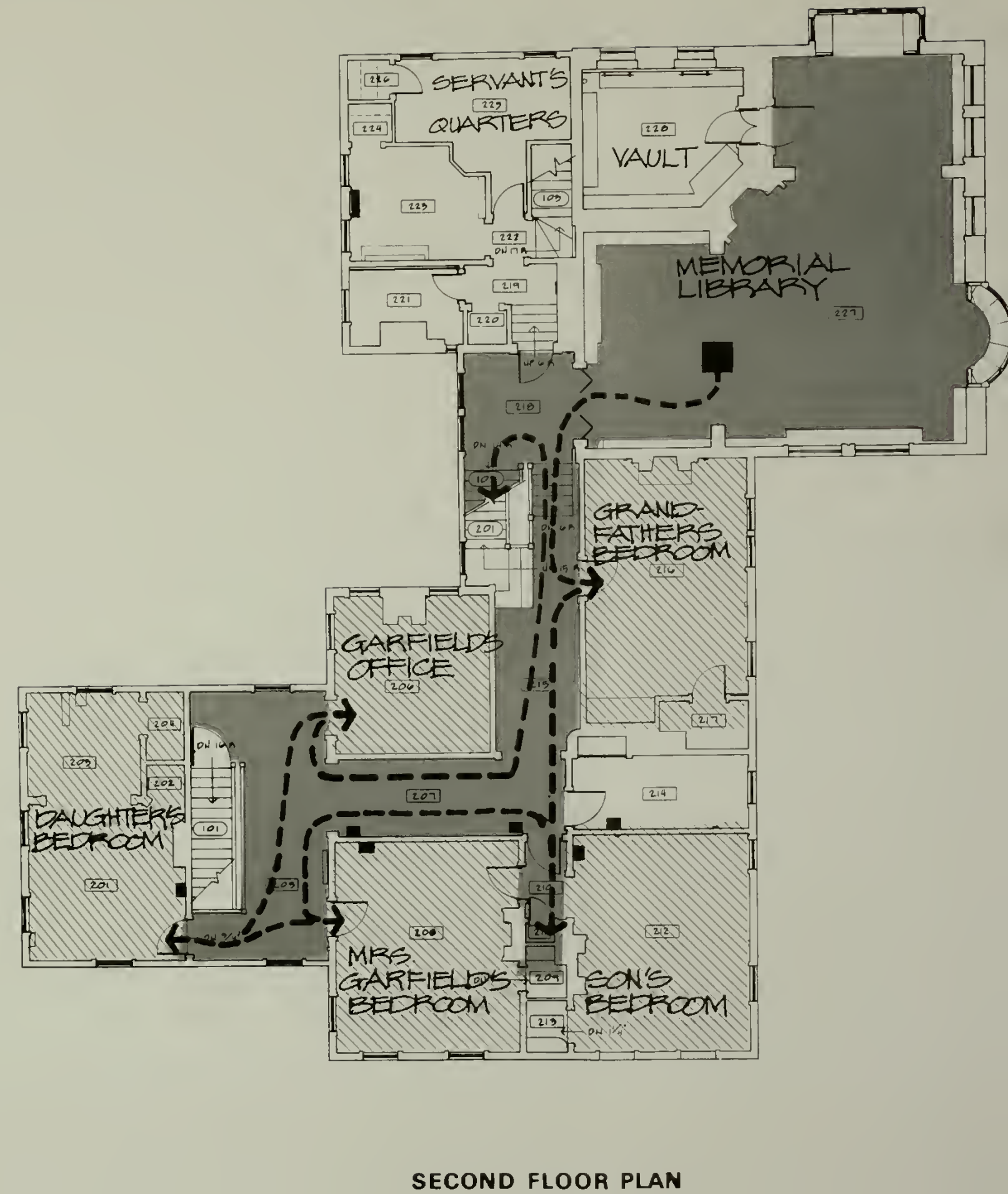
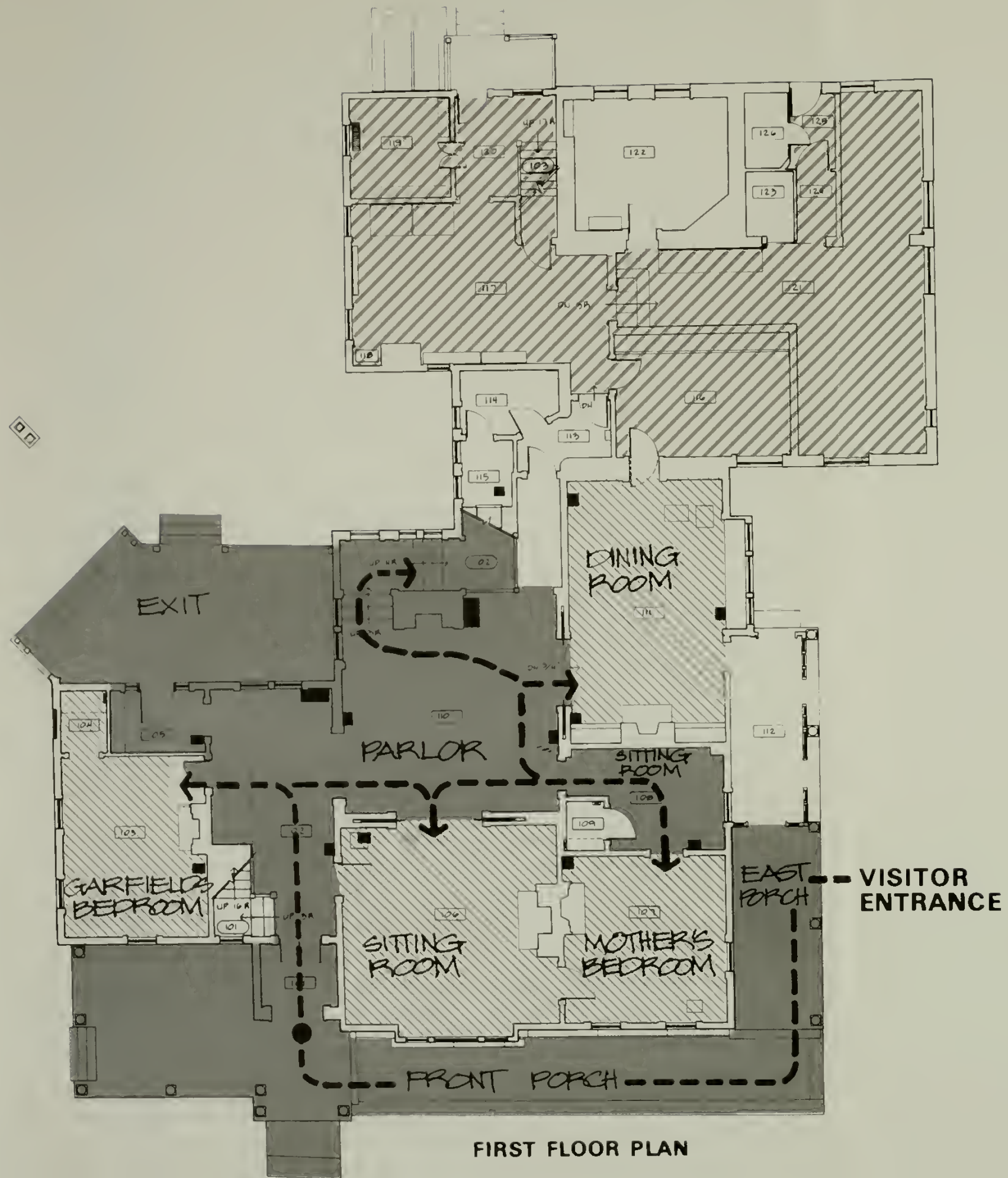
Visitor Use. Highway signing would help visitors find the site and inform travelers who are unaware of the site that there is a point of historic interest here. Constructing a new visitor center with a separate access would greatly reduce the present traffic hazards associated with visitors having to enter the site from the middle of the block off a four-lane street.

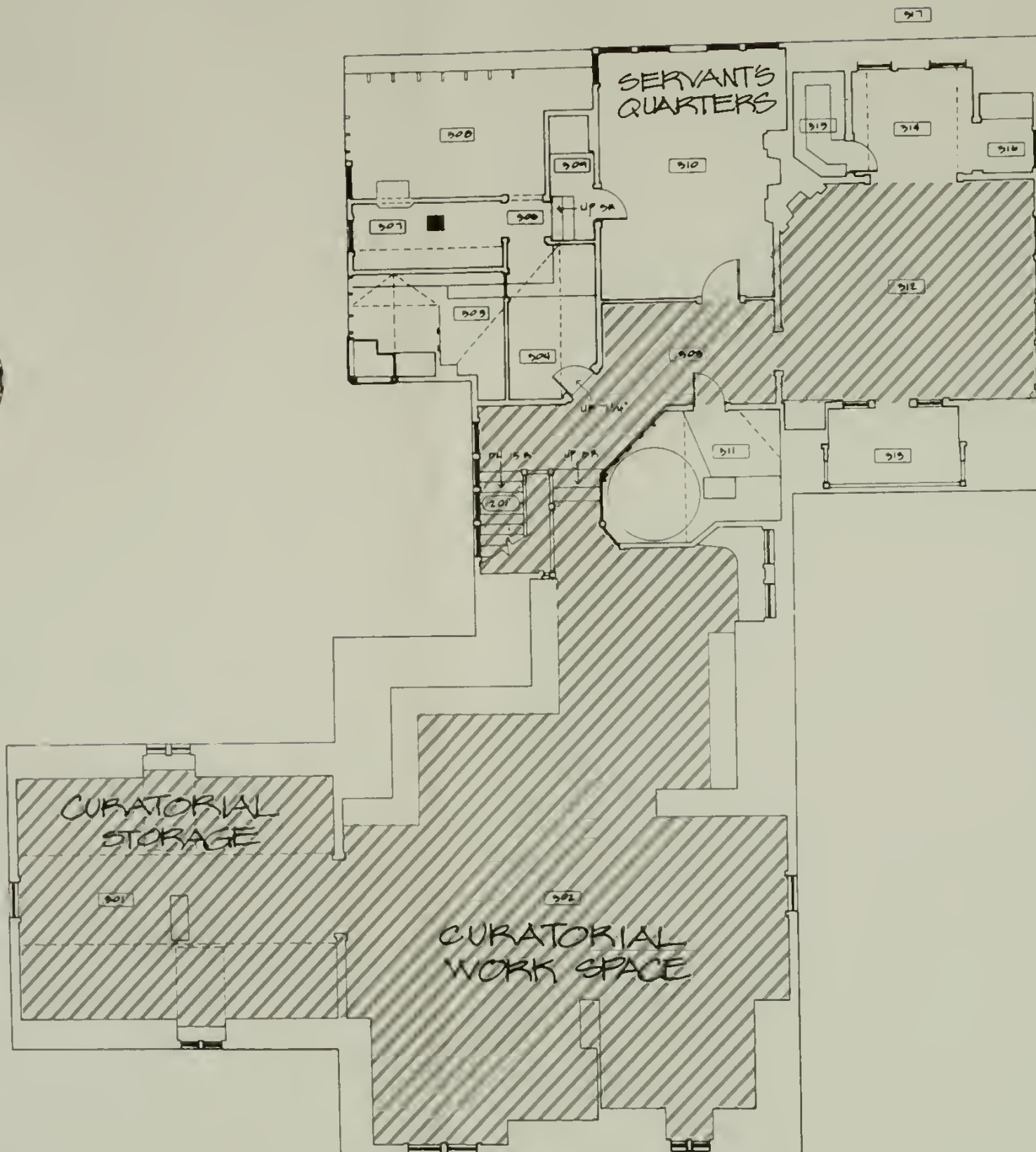
Interpretation for physically disabled visitors would be as comprehensive as possible, although these visitors would still not be able to tour the second floor of Lawnfield.

Park Operations. Development of a new visitor center facility would substantially reduce visitor congestion and wear and tear on Lawnfield. At the same time opportunities would be provided for management to encourage increased visitation, which would result in increased revenues from admission fees and sales items.

This alternative would not take advantage of the opportunities or policies that allow existing structures to be rehabilitated for adaptive uses.

Legislative action would be required to extend the boundary.





THIRD FLOOR PLAN

alternative E

JAMES A. GARFIELD
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Table 4: Comparative Summary of Major Effects

	Alternative A General Management Plan	Alternative B Existing Conditions	Alternative C Safety Requirements	Alternative D Minimum Requirements	Alternative E New Visitor Center Construction
Cultural Resources	Protection for all cultural resources through exterior preservation and adaptive use	Continued deterioration of resources due to inadequate preservation or maintenance	Protection of Lawnfield, campaign house, and tenant house through exterior preservation; minimal protection of other resources through stabilization	Protection of most resources through exterior preservation and adaptive use	Maximum protection/restoration of historic structures and grounds
Landscape	27,800 sq ft of new ground disturbance; 7,300 sq ft of rehabilitated area	No new effects	No new effects	Same as alternative A	8,000 sq ft of rehabilitated area
Visitor Use/ Interpretation	Broad range of interpretive opportunities and experiences; easy visitor access to site and structures; improved access for physically disabled visitors to first floor of Lawnfield and full access to visitor contact facility; same entrance for all visitors	Narrow scope of interpretive programs; difficult access for physically disabled visitors	Moderate level of interpretation; improved access for physically disabled visitors	Broad range of interpretive opportunities; improved access for physically disabled visitors to first floor of Lawnfield and full access to visitor contact facility	High level of interpretive opportunities; improved access for physically disabled visitors to first floor of Lawnfield; visitor contact facility fully accessible; same entrance to Lawnfield for all visitors
Park Operations	Moderate level of staffing and maintenance; minimum safety hazards; opportunity to increase revenues through greater visitation	Minimum staffing and maintenance; violation of life safety codes	Minimum staffing and maintenance; minimum safety hazards	Moderate level of staffing and maintenance; minimum safety hazards; opportunity to increase revenues through greater visitation	High level of staffing and maintenance; minimum safety hazards; change in legislation required for land acquisition; opportunity to increase revenues through greater visitation
Costs (gross) Development	\$2,873,000	\$ 73,000	\$1,293,100	\$2,607,300	\$4,257,800
Cyclic maintenance	\$ 30,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 40,000

Table 5: Actions Considered But Rejected

<u>Action</u>	<u>Reason Rejected</u>
Restore Lawnfield to 1876 or 1880 appearance.	Restoration would not serve any interpretive purpose and would result in the removal of a major portion of the historic structures and Lawnfield itself.
Restore grounds to 1880 farm appearance.	Most of the historic structures now on the site and a major portion of Lawnfield would have to be removed.
Restore gas house to original function.	This would not be necessary to interpretation or historic preservation.
Negotiate agreement with adjacent church for cooperative use of their parking or for alternative access to the site.	Church officials were not interested in such an agreement.
Provide vehicle access to site from Hollycroft Lane or Sharon Lee Road.	Both roads are completely developed with residences, so there is no potential access available.
Provide handicap access to upper floors of Lawnfield.	It would be very difficult to provide handicap access, and it would detract from the historic setting. These floors could be interpreted through the use of a model or audiovisual media.
Construct a second exit from the third floor of Lawnfield to meet safety codes for public use.	This would create a major intrusion on the historic resource.
Use tenant house as a visitor contact facility.	Major changes would be necessary to effectively adapt this structure; handicap access would be difficult to provide.
Provide parking north of tenant house.	Space is not adequate to provide for a bus turnaround.
Close Lawnfield to visitation.	This would be in conflict with the intent of Congress to preserve the site "for the benefit, education, and inspiration of present and future generations."

AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

The following agencies and organizations were contacted over the course of this planning effort.

Federal

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

State, Local, and Other Agencies

City of Mentor

Office of the Mayor

City Manager

Commercial Development Department

Engineering Department

Fire Department

Parks Department

Planning Department

Police Department

Lake County Engineering Department

Mentor Chamber of Commerce

Ohio State Preservation Officer

Organizations

Faith Lutheran Church, Pastor Davis

APPENDIX A: LEGISLATION

PUBLIC LAW 96-607
December 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 7.82 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 (40 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.

* Should read 8095.

APPENDIX B: COST ESTIMATES AND PHASING
FOR ALTERNATIVES B THROUGH E

Estimates are gross figures and include planning, construction, construction supervision, and administration.

ALTERNATIVE B

Emergency stabilization of structures	\$ 73,000
Cyclic maintenance	\$ 15,000

ALTERNATIVE C

Phase 1

Preserve exterior of Lawnfield	\$ 147,000
Adapt first floor of Lawnfield for visitor use	44,000
Install fire detection, intrusion detection, and fire suppression systems in Lawnfield	811,400
Remodel restrooms in Lawnfield for physically disabled	13,200
Fence corn crib	<u>5,000</u>
Subtotal	\$1,020,600

Phase 2

Preserve exterior of tenant house	\$ 37,000
Preserve exterior of campaign house	12,000
Define existing parking	3,000
Stabilize all other structures	<u>220,500</u>
Subtotal	<u>\$ 272,500</u>
Total--Alternative C	\$1,293,100
Cyclic Maintenance	\$ 20,000

ALTERNATIVE D

Phase 1

Install signs along local, state, and interstate highways; provide new site sign	\$ 14,700
Preserve exterior of Lawnfield	147,000
Install fire detection, intrusion detection, and fire suppression systems in Lawnfield	811,400
Provide access for physically disabled to rear of Lawnfield	6,000
Remove corn crib	<u>1,500</u>
Subtotal	\$ 980,600

Phase 2

Restore exterior of carriage barn/gas house	238,500
Adapt interior of carriage barn for visitor use	919,000
Construct new parking area	101,400
Construct pedestrian walkway	47,000
Provide benches along walkway	9,000
Bury nonhistoric utility lines and revegetate	88,200
Plant vegetative screening for new parking area	<u>29,400</u>
Subtotal	\$1,432,500

Phase 3

Adapt parts of Lawnfield for office and curatorial space	\$ 29,400
Preserve exterior of campaign house	14,700
Rehabilitate exterior of well house	7,400
Preserve exterior of tenant house; adapt interior for historic property leasing program	36,800
Preserve exterior of barn; adapt interior for maintenance storage	14,700
Preserve exterior of granary	22,000
Stabilize chicken coop and brick structure	4,500
Fence boundary	<u>64,700</u>
Subtotal	\$ 194,200

Total--Alternative D \$2,607,300

Cyclic Maintenance \$ 30,000

ALTERNATIVE E

Phase 1

Install signs along local, state, and interstate highways; provide new site sign	\$ 14,700
Acquire three adjoining lots	274,000
Rehabilitate exterior of Lawnfield; reconstruct south porch and restore east porch	264,600
Install fire detection, intrusion detection, fire suppression, and environmental control systems in Lawnfield	934,400
Construct ramp for physically disabled to east porch of Lawnfield	4,400
Restore exterior of tenant house and adapt interior for volunteer housing	<u>73,500</u>
Subtotal	\$1,565,600

Phase 2

Construct new visitor contact facility	\$1,470,000
Construct new parking area and obliterate old one	126,400
Construct new pedestrian walkway	60,300
Restore exterior of campaign house and install environmental controls	110,300
Restore the historic landscape	73,500
Provide picnic tables near new visitor facility	3,000
Bury nonhistoric utility lines and revegetate	<u>117,600</u>
Subtotal	\$1,961,100

Phase 3

Adapt part of Lawnfield for office and curatorial space	\$ 53,000
Restore well house to original appearance and function; reconstruct windmill	80,900
Restore carriage barn/gas house to original exterior appearance; adapt interior of carriage barn for maintenance storage	544,000
Restore corn crib to original appearance	12,000
Rehabilitate exteriors of chicken coop, barn, and granary	39,700
Stabilize brick structure	<u>1,500</u>
Subtotal	<u>\$ 731,100</u>

Total--Alternative E \$4,257,800

Cyclic Maintenance \$ 40,000

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1984b "Museum Handbook." 4 parts. Washington, DC.

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Demco, Inc. 38-293

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