



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

GARFIELD MEMORIAL AFFILIATED AREA RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

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Cover: The Garfield Memorial located atop a prominent hill in Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio.
Designed by George Keller, the memorial combines Romanesque, Byzantine, and Gothic architectural styles.
Image Courtesy of Clevelandphotos.net.

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This study has been prepared for the Secretary of Interior to explore specific resources and advise on whether these resources merit further consideration as a potential boundary adjustment or as a new park unit. Publication and transmittal of this report should not be considered an endorsement or a commitment by the National Park Service to seek or support legislative authorization for the project or its implementation. This report was prepared by the United States Department of Interior, National Park Service, Midwest Region. For more information, contact:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Reconnaissance surveys are preliminary resources assessments to gather data on potential study areas and assess the possibility of including those resources as units of the national park system. This report is a preliminary evaluation of the Garfield Memorial in Cleveland, Ohio, to determine the likelihood that this site would qualify for inclusion as an affiliated area into the national park system. Affiliated areas are owned and operated by nonfederal organizations that maintain a formal relationship with the National Park Service. Through this partnership affiliates gain access to technical resources, historic preservation expertise, and branded graphics from the National Park Service. In order to be considered for inclusion, an area must meet the criteria for national significance and suitability and demonstrate a need for special consideration by the National Park Service, and the affiliate organization must agree to manage the resources according to the policies of the National Park Service. The conclusions in this study are not final or definitive and determine whether further evaluation in the form of a special resource study is warranted. This report includes a description of the Garfield Memorial and an evaluation of the current resources and operation of the site. In addition, it includes the results of a preliminary examination of the Lake View Cemetery as a representation of the rural garden cemetery movement.

The Garfield Memorial is the crypt of the 20th President of the United States, James A. Garfield, his wife Lucretia, their daughter Mary, and her husband Joseph Stanley-Brown. Garfield was born in a log cabin in 1831 in Cuyahoga County, Ohio. Garfield was renowned for his intellect and oration skills, both of which led him to become a successful student, teacher, Union Army colonel, senator and President of the United States. Garfield led a successful “front porch campaign” in the presidential election of 1880. This style of campaigning and relating to the public as a “man of the people” influenced presidential campaign strategies for the next 30 years. Garfield was assassinated just 200 days into his presidency by

a disgruntled office seeker, Charles Guiteau. In a public fundraising effort, the Garfield National Monument Association collected approximately \$150,000 to support the erection of the Garfield Memorial at Lake View Cemetery in Cleveland, Ohio. The Garfield Memorial was dedicated in 1890 on Memorial Day in a ceremony attended by President Benjamin Harrison, former President Rutherford B. Hayes, and future President William K. McKinley. Atop a prominent hill in the cemetery, the memorial is 180 feet tall with a circular tower 50 feet in diameter. The interior is decorated in golden mosaics and ornate archways and columns. In the center of the monument is the Memorial Hall. A statue of Garfield in the hall depicts him rising to speak in Congress. In the crypt below Memorial Hall the caskets of President Garfield, draped with an American flag, and his wife Lucretia are on full display along with the urns of their daughter Mary and her husband Joseph Stanley-Brown. A staircase in the main entryway leads to the balcony where, on a clear day, visitors can see Cleveland and more than 40 miles of the Lake Erie shoreline.

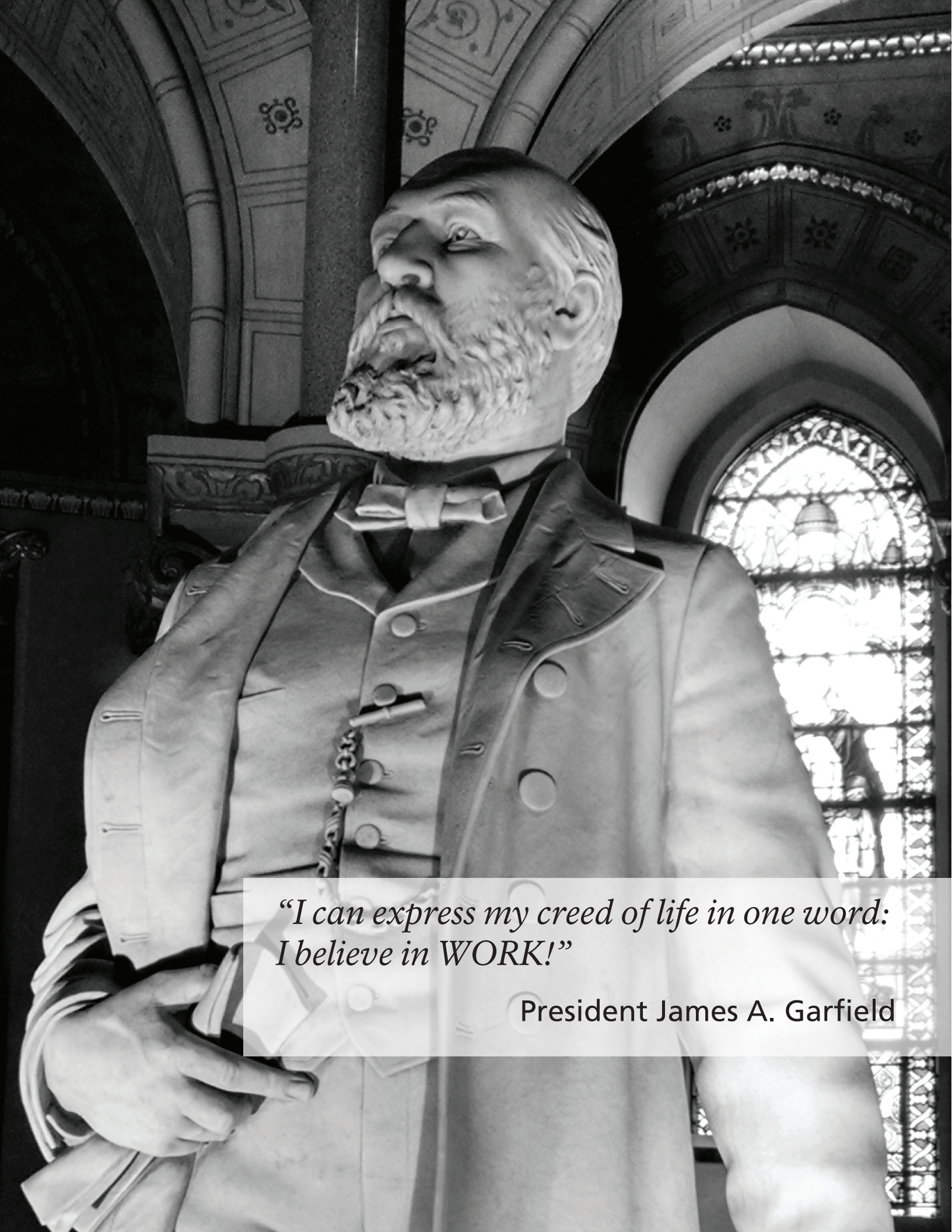
Based on current documentation it is unclear whether the Garfield Memorial would meet the criteria for national significance. The Garfield Memorial is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places at the state level of significance. It is possible that the combination of monumental architecture, presidential tomb, and citizen funding may be nationally significant. The National Park Service recommends that the Lake View Cemetery Association work with the Ohio state historic preservation office to evaluate the potential for listing the Garfield Memorial or the Lake View Cemetery at the national level of significance in the national register and consider pursuing a national historic landmark nomination.

A preliminary determination of suitability finds that the site is unlikely to meet the criteria as a resource underrepresented in the national park system or by other agencies for public enjoyment. Currently the National Park Service manages the James A. Garfield National Historic Site, which

conveys the legacy of President Garfield at his home in Mentor, Ohio. Moreover, President Garfield is memorialized on the Capitol grounds in Washington, DC. Other sites at the National Mall in Washington, DC, are better examples of presidential memorialization represented in the national park system. Finally, Lake View Cemetery has not previously been evaluated as an exemplary representation of the rural garden cemetery style. Several examples of this style have been designated as national historic landmarks, but no national park units have been created to represent this story.

The Lake View Cemetery Association partners with the James A. Garfield National Historic Site for the purpose of educational and interpretive programming. The two entities are signatories of an April 2016 memorandum of understanding that allows them to partner on programming and staff education toward providing “mutually beneficial interpretive and education programs, projects, and events related to the history of President James Abram Garfield.” The Lake View Cemetery Association would like to have access to additional NPS technical assistance such as interpretive expertise and historic preservation best practices. The association and the Garfield Memorial would likely benefit from increased access to NPS programs through designation as an affiliated area. The Lake View Cemetery Association has also initiated a verbal agreement to manage its resources in accordance with NPS management policies and believes that it would benefit from additional technical assistance beyond that available through its partnership with the James A. Garfield National Historic Site.

At this time, the Garfield Memorial does not meet the criteria for inclusion in the national park system as an affiliated area. The National Park Service recommends that the Lake View Cemetery Association work with the Ohio state historic preservation office to update its documentation and further investigate the national significance and suitability of the Garfield Memorial and Lake View Cemetery.



*“I can express my creed of life in one word:
I believe in WORK!”*

President James A. Garfield

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INTRODUCTION

In June 2015, Senators Sherrod Brown and Rob Portman and Representatives David J. Lynch and Marcia L. Fudge requested that the National Park Service conduct a reconnaissance survey of the Garfield Memorial at Lake View Cemetery in Cleveland, Ohio, to evaluate its potential as an affiliated area of the national park system (appendix A).

The purpose of such a survey is to conduct a preliminary evaluation of the national significance of historic resources and the suitability and feasibility of including those resources into the national park system. The result of the survey is a preliminary determination based upon congressionally defined criteria (appendix B); however, the conclusions are not considered final or definitive. A reconnaissance survey provides a recommendation as to whether further investigation in a special resource study would be appropriate. In cases where the study area's resources meet the criteria for national significance and suitability but do not meet other criteria for inclusion, the National Park Service may recommend an alternative status as an affiliated area.

Affiliated areas are owned and operated by nonfederal organizations that maintain a formal relationship with the National Park Service. Through this partnership, affiliates gain access to technical resources, historic preservation expertise, and branded graphics from the National Park Service. By designating an area an affiliate the area's importance to the nation is recognized without requiring or implying management by the National Park Service. In order to be designated as an affiliated area of the National Park Service a property must meet the following criteria:

- Meet the same standards for significance and suitability that apply to units of the national park system;
- Require some special recognition or technical assistance beyond what is available through existing NPS programs;

- Be managed in accordance with the policies and standards that apply to units of the national park system; and
- Be assured of sustained resource protection, as documented in a formal agreement between the Service and the nonfederal management entity.

The report will use the NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.3 "Criteria for Inclusion") for national significance and suitability (appendix B). According to the criteria, a resource is considered nationally significant if it meets the following four criteria:

- It is an outstanding example of a particular type of resource.
- It possesses exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the natural or cultural themes of our nation's heritage.
- It offers superlative opportunities for public enjoyment, or for scientific study.
- It retains a high degree of integrity as a true, accurate, and relatively unspoiled example of a resource.
- A property is considered suitable if it represents a resource type that is not currently represented in the national park system or is not comparably represented and protected for public enjoyment by another agency or entity.

Staff from the NPS Midwest Regional Office traveled to the Garfield Memorial at Lake View Cemetery in April 2016. They met with the current owners of the site, the Lake View Cemetery Association, to discuss the operation and management of the site. Four factors were identified on which to assess the potential national significance and suitability of including the Garfield Memorial into the national park system: its association with James A. Garfield; its architectural style; the Garfield Memorial as an example of presidential memorialization; and Lake View Cemetery as part of the rural garden cemetery movement.



Figure 2: Though never describing himself as an abolitionist, Garfield was a strong supporter of African American freedom. Garfield volunteered in the Union Army and rose to the rank of major general. Garfield is pictured here as a brigadier general. Photograph taken by Matthew Brady circa 1855-1865. Courtesy of the Library of Congress.

HISTORIC CONTEXT AND DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREA

JAMES A. GARFIELD

Garfield's intellectual curiosity, determination, and versatility propelled him into a career as a preacher, teacher, self-taught general, and leading member of the Republican Party. James A. Garfield was born in a log-cabin on November 11th, 1831, in Cuyahoga County, Ohio. Helping to support himself and his family after his father died, Garfield held several jobs at an early age ranging from carpenter's assistant to canal boy on the Ohio and Erie Canal. As a child Garfield distinguished himself as quick and intelligent, with a passion for books and learning. At the age of 17 Garfield began attending class at Western Reserve Eclectic Institute in Hiram, Ohio. In 1854 he continued his education at Williams College in Massachusetts and graduated with honors after two years. It is here that he discovered a talent for oration that would contribute to his success as a politician.

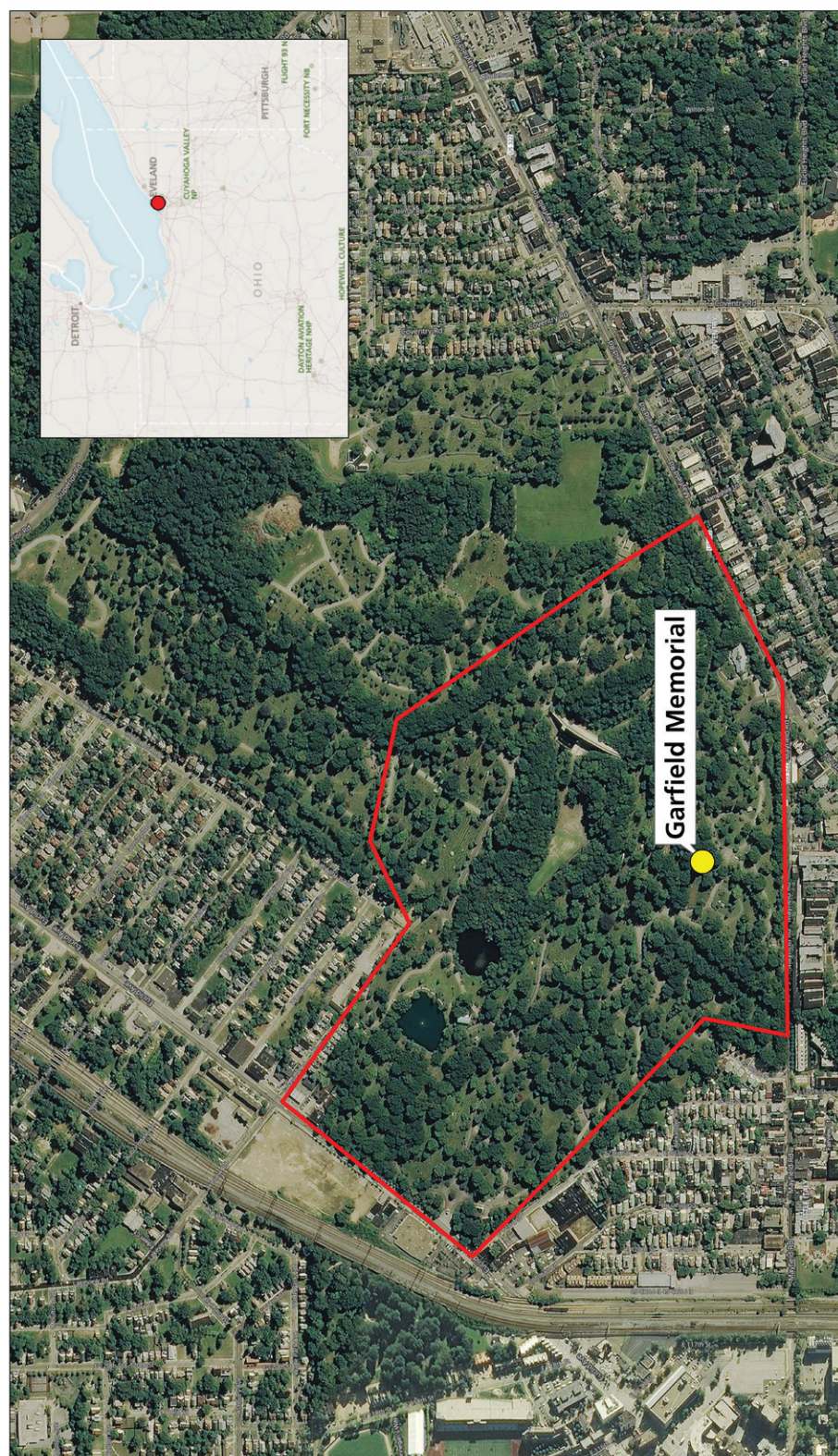
After graduating from Williams College, Garfield returned to Western Reserve Eclectic Institute, renamed Hiram College, to teach. Admired for his teaching abilities and intellect, Garfield became the president of the university at just 27. His increasing commitment to the anti-slavery movement during his years at Hiram College attracted him to the political arena. In 1859 Garfield was elected as the youngest member of Congress.

Despite Garfield's lack of military experience, during the Civil War he was appointed as a colonel in the Union Army. He was charged with recruiting, supplying, and training the future 42nd Regiment of Ohio. Garfield became known for employing unconventional and innovative tactics that led to influential victories at Chickamauga and Shiloh. Toward the end of the Civil War President Lincoln, citing "a shortage of knowledgeable congressmen" (LVCA, 2), convinced Garfield to abandon a career in the army and pursue politics.

Garfield was elected to serve as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Ohio nine times by overwhelming majorities and would become one of the most influential congressional leaders of the era. Prestige and popularity among his constituents and his peers led to his nomination in the 1880 presidential race. The Republican Convention in 1880 was split between the supporters of Ulysses S. Grant and his opponents (figures 3-5). After more than 34 ballots the convention had yet to agree on a candidate and, facing another undecided ballot, Garfield was recommended as a compromise candidate. In a dramatic political scene "thousands of delegates chanted his name, carrying him in a surge of triumph to the stage" (LVCA, 4). Preferring a reserved campaign strategy, Garfield would receive supporters and give speeches from the front porch of his farm in Mentor, Ohio; this new approach to communicating with the public led to Garfield's election as the 20th President of the United States. Garfield's campaign strategy became known as the "front porch campaign" and was emulated by office seekers throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

James A. Garfield took the oath of office on March 4, 1881; however, barely four months into his presidency he was shot by a crazed job seeker in a Washington, DC, train station (figure 6). Garfield lingered for 80 days before dying on September 19, 1881. Following the initial service in Washington, DC, his casket was transported to Cleveland, Ohio, and stored in a guarded vault. In two years the Garfield National Monument Association collected approximately \$150,000 (roughly \$3.7 million in 2016 dollars) from across the United States as well as several foreign countries for the erection of a monument at Lake View Cemetery. The association held an international design competition, and more than fifty proposals were submitted. Architect George H. Keller of Connecticut was selected and he completed the monument in 1890. The Garfield Memorial was dedicated on Memorial Day in 1890.

STUDY AREA: LAKE VIEW CEMETERY, CLEVELAND, OHIO



Lake View Cemetery



Figure 3: Garfield, the compromise candidate, went on to win the presidency using his “front-porch campaign” strategy in which he greeted supporters at his home in Mentor, Ohio. This strategy was employed to convey Garfield as a man of the people. Courtesy of the Library of Congress.

in a ceremony attended by President Benjamin Harrison, former President Rutherford B. Hayes, and future President William K. McKinley.

Garfield and his wife, Lucretia, raised five children together. Lucretia lived for 37 years after her husband died, and became dedicated to preserving his memory. She created the first presidential memorial library as an addition to their Mentor farm. It contained her husband’s books; personal, professional, and political correspondence; speeches; and diaries. Her work advanced the concept of presidential libraries and archives. After her death she was laid to rest next to her husband in the memorial with her casket on display.

THE GARFIELD MEMORIAL

The Garfield Memorial stands 180 feet tall atop a hill in Lake View Cemetery. Its circular tower, constructed of local Berea sandstone, is 50 feet in diameter (figure 7). A series of terracotta panels by sculptor Casper Buberl decorate the outside of the memorial. The panels depict Garfield’s life as a teacher, Civil War General, and President of the United States and, finally, his assassination. Visitors walk into walk through large metal and cast iron doors framed by a large Gothic arch. A staircase in the main entryway leads to the balcony where, on a clear day, visitors can see Cleveland and more than 40 miles of the Lake Erie shoreline. In the center of the monument is the Memorial Hall. A statue of

Garfield in the hall depicts him rising to speak in Congress. Sculpted by Alexander Doyle, the marble for the statue was obtained from quarries first opened by Leonardo DaVinci near Carrara, Italy. The chair is an exact copy of Garfield’s own chair while he was a legislator. Around Memorial Hall are deep red, polished granite columns that support the interior dome. The dome is decorated in rare gold and stone mosaics depicting four winged figures that are meant to represent the cardinal directions and the grief felt in every corner of the nation at Garfield’s assassination. The hall is illuminated by stained glass windows representing the thirteen original colonies and Ohio. In the crypt below Memorial Hall the caskets of President Garfield and his wife Lucretia are on display. The ashes of their daughter, Mary Garfield Stanley-Brown, and her husband, Joseph Stanley-Brown, are interred in inscribed urns next to the caskets.

The Garfield Memorial is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (1973) and is a designated landmark of the City of Cleveland. The memorial is owned by the Lake View Cemetery Association. In 1986 the Lake View Foundation, a 501(c) 3 nonprofit, was formed to assist Lake View Cemetery Association in maintaining the structures on the cemetery grounds. The memorial is open daily from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. from April through November. The memorial received approximately 39,000 visitors in 2015, including 134 school groups. Four paid, part-time staff offer tours and describe the life and times of President Garfield and the beauty and history of the building. Items such as postcards, posters, and books are available for purchase in the gift shop. The annual expenditures of the memorial amount to \$45,000. The association and the foundation currently are campaigning for funds to restore and stabilize the memorial and have raised approximately \$1 million as of 2016. In 2015 Lake View Cemetery received \$500,000 in state historical grants for two fiscal years as part of the Ohio History Connection’s operating budget. The Lake View Cemetery has also received gifts for the restoration from the George Gund Foundation and the Sherwick Fund. The Lake View Cemetery estimates that a complete restoration of the Garfield Memorial would cost \$12.6 million. In November 2015, restoration began to repair the damage to the interior and exterior of the memorial and stabilize the memorial’s underground structure and terrace.



Figure 4, upper left: The 1880 Republican Convention was a contentious political drama with several candidates, including former President Ulysses S. Grant, vying for the nomination. Courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Figure 5, right: In this political cartoon former President Ulysses S. Grant is depicted surrendering the nomination to James A. Garfield. Courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Figure 6, lower left: An engraving of James A. Garfield's assassination published by Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper. Garfield is in the center and the assassin, Charles Guiteau, is in the far left of the frame defending himself against several attackers. Courtesy of the Library of Congress.

LAKE VIEW CEMETERY AND THE RURAL CEMETERY MOVEMENT

Lake View Cemetery is owned and operated by the Lake View Cemetery Association, a nonprofit organization that provides:

... internment services to all races and religions. It is committed to preserving the cemetery, a nationally recognized landmark, as an historic burial ground that creates a welcoming environment to bereaved families and provides education programs in its historic setting. In pursuing this vision, The Lake View Cemetery Association preserves and honors the heritage of past generations, serves and respects the needs of the present generation, and provides a legacy for future generations (LVCA).

The association partners with the Lake View Cemetery Foundation for support of educational and interpretive programs and preservation of the structures and landscape at Lake View Cemetery. The Lake View Cemetery is the final resting place of many notable Americans including John D. Rockefeller, Eliot Ness, and Carl B. Stokes, members of President Lincoln's cabinet, Civil War generals and Revolutionary War soldiers, not to mention twenty-two Cleveland mayors. The cemetery has several prominent buildings including the Garfield Memorial and Jephtha Wade Memorial Chapel and monuments to John D. Rockefeller, Newton Baker, and the Collinwood School fire. The Wade Chapel, an elaborate monument with an interior designed by Louis Comfort Tiffany, memorializes Jephtha Wade who founded the Western Union Telegraph Company.



Figure 7, left: The Memorial Hall is elaborately decorated with red granite column and gold and stone mosaics. The sculpture was carved by Alexander Doyle who used marble from a quarry near Carrara, Italy, made famous by Leonardo DaVinci. Garfield is depicted standing to address Congress and the chair is a replica of his chair in life. NPS photo.

Figure 8, opposite page: The Garfield Memorial, designed by architect George Keller, combines Romanesque, Byzantine and Gothic architectural elements. NPS photo.

Lake View Cemetery was designed in the rural garden cemetery style. Prior to 1860 internments were restricted to the grounds of a church or meetinghouse; however, at the height of the industrial revolution populations in urban centers were expanding exponentially. Church cemeteries became crowded, and cities experienced increased risks to public health safety and water contamination. Burial grounds began to be located outside of population centers. The rural garden cemetery movement idealized nature and provided a sanctuary for city-dwelling Victorians. On Sundays “families would abandon the cluttered streets of the city to picnic in the cemeteries and take long walks through the picturesque landscape” (Finney 2012). By the early 1900s the evolution of parks and the sprawling suburban landscape supplanted the role of the cemetery as a place of escape.

Several rural cemeteries have been designated as national historic landmarks including Mount Auburn Cemetery (Boston), Laurel Hill (Philadelphia), Spring Grove (Cincinnati), and Woodlawn (The Bronx, New York).



EVALUATION OF AFFILIATED AREA CRITERIA

In order to be designated as an affiliated area of the National Park Service a property must meet the following criteria:

- Meet the same standards for significance and suitability that apply to units of the national park system;
- Require some special recognition or technical assistance beyond what is available through existing NPS programs;
- Be managed in accordance with the policies and standards that apply to units of the national park system; and
- Be assured of sustained resource protection, as documented in a formal agreement between the Service and the nonfederal management entity.

NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

A proposed affiliated area of the national park system should meet the same criteria for significance as that applied to a potential national park unit. The proposed property should meet the following criteria:

- It is an outstanding example of a particular type of resource.
- It possesses exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the natural or cultural themes of the nation's heritage.
- It offers superlative opportunities for recreation, for public use and enjoyment, or for scientific study.
- It retains a high degree of integrity as a true, accurate, and relatively unspoiled example of the resource.

There are several possible factors for which the Garfield Memorial is significant including its association with the life of President Garfield, the style of architecture attributed to the memorial, and presidential memorialization at the memorial. Lake View Cemetery could also meet the criteria for national significance as an example of the rural garden cemetery movement. Each of these four factors is analyzed in this section.

Association with James Abram Garfield

The Garfield Memorial is the final resting place of James A. Garfield but was not associated with him in life. The memorial cannot be considered the best example of association with the life of Garfield, and sites such as his home in Mentor, Ohio, and the White House are currently preserved for public enjoyment. The Garfield Memorial does provide opportunities for public enjoyment such as display cases of Garfield materials and staff for tours; however, these are perhaps not superlative examples of the Garfield legacy. The memorial maintains its integrity as a work of art and the crypt of Garfield, but the memorial does not directly relate to Garfield's life and activities. The 1973 National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Garfield Memorial states that each of these locations tells his life story more completely than the memorial and identifies the Garfield Memorial as significant on the state level. Therefore, it is unlikely the Garfield Memorial would meet the national significance criteria for this factor.

Presidential Memorialization

The Garfield Memorial is an excellent example of America's interest in memorializing its fallen leaders. The national park system preserves several examples of presidential memorials, including the Washington Monument, Lincoln Memorial, and Jefferson Memorial; however, the Garfield Memorial is unique for several reasons. First, with the exception of the General Grant National Memorial in New York, it is the only monument which entombs both the president and first lady on full display. Second, the Garfield Memorial was not a federal government initiative but rather a citizen-driven effort. Following the death of the president, the American public donated a staggering sum of money, more than \$150,000 (almost \$3.7 million in 2016 dollars) to care for his widow and to construct the memorial. There is no documentation as to this factor of the site's significance; it has not been fully examined in the past.

Architectural Style

George Keller (1842-1935), an Irish-born architect, was best known for his work in memorial and funerary designs. Keller's most famous works include the Soldier's and Sailor's Memorial in Hartford's Bushnell Park, located on the National Register, and the Garfield Memorial. The Garfield Memorial is an excellent example of the late 19th-century High Victorian Gothic design with its richly ornamented polychromatic interior. The original polychromatic character of the exterior is not apparent in the memorial's current state due to the loss of the red tile roof and the grime that has darkened the tan sandstone trim. The High Victorian Gothic building features are exemplified by medieval style towers, classical terracotta friezes, colored exterior stones, pointed arches, and conical roofs. Emerging after in the Civil War, the High Victorian Gothic style was primarily employed in urban settings in the construction of public buildings (churches, schools, and governments offices) and mansions. Examples of this style include Memorial Hall at Harvard University and Hudson River State Hospital in Poughkeepsie, New York. The Soldier's and Sailor's Memorial in Hartford, Connecticut, designed by George Keller, boasts a similar architectural style combining Romanesque, Byzantine and Gothic elements.

A series of reliefs depicting Garfield's life and journey from childhood to the presidency surround the exterior of the memorial. These reliefs were sculpted by Caspar Buberl, a native of the Czech Republic (then Bohemia), who created dozens of Civil War statues and monuments including the New York State Monument at Gettysburg National Military Park (1893).

The Garfield Memorial is certainly impressive and beautiful, surprising visitors with its intricate interior details (figure 11). It previously has been evaluated for the significance of its architecture and was listed on the National Register for Historic Places at the state level of significance (1973).

That nomination noted that the monument is a symbol of the 1890s tastes in architecture "weighty and severe, but artistically cohesive" (NPS 1973); however, the structure was not determined to be nationally significant as an example of High Victorian Gothic style. Based on current documentation, the Garfield Memorial would not meet the criteria for significance on this factor. Since 1973, however, other examples of the architectural period may have been modified or lost, and our understanding of the style may have changed over time. It is possible, therefore, that the structure's significance could achieve national level, and the National Park Service recommends that the Lake View Cemetery Association work with the Ohio state historic preservation office to reevaluate the nomination and consider if the site could potentially meet national historic landmark criteria for national significance.

Rural Garden Cemetery Style

Adolf Strauch (1822-1883) was the principle designer of the Lake View Cemetery in 1869. Strauch is a nationally significant landscape architect (or "landscape gardener," as he would have been known) for his design of Spring Grove Cemetery in Cincinnati, an NHL. His work on Spring Grove began in 1954 and was exceptionally influential. His "lawn plan" developed a revolutionary concept where monuments were less prominent and framed by landscape features. He worked on a number of cemetery estates after Spring Grove, Lake View Cemetery being one of many.

Lake View Cemetery was incorporated in 1869 and is an excellent example of the rural garden cemetery concept adopted at that time. It was intended to be used not only as a final resting place but also an oasis of tranquility for area residents. The winding and tree-lined lanes, water features, and monuments provided a setting for Sunday drives, picnics, and special events (figures 9-11). Other examples of this movement include Mount Auburn Cemetery in Boston and Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia. The Lake View Cemetery's significance has not been formally evaluated on this factor. It is possible that the cemetery could be considered a nationally significant example of a rural garden cemetery.



Figure 9, upper left: Eliot Ness was an infamous Prohibition agent known for his investigations that led to the arrest and subsequent conviction of Al Capone. Ness died in 1957 and is interred at Lake View Cemetery. NPS photo.

Figure 10, upper right: Notable monuments at Lake View Cemetery include the Wade Chapel, Euclid Gate, and Garfield Memorial. Visitors can follow waysides throughout the park. Also pictured is the John D. Rockefeller grave marked by an Egyptian style obelisk. Rockefeller, an Ohio native, is most notable for founding Standard Oil Company and the University of Chicago and as a philanthropist via the Rockefeller Foundation. NPS photo.

Figure 11, bottom: Lake View Cemetery boasts several nature walks that can be enjoyed by visitors. The rural garden cemetery style arose out of a desire to provide space outside of growing urban centers. These cemeteries reflect the romantic attitudes about death in the Victorian period. The movement was inspired by the English garden movement, and the cemeteries were intended to be recreation spaces for attract local residents. The cemeteries retain natural features such as ponds, streams, and trees. NPS photo.



Figure 12: The James A. Garfield National Historic Site. The Garfield home between 1876 and his death in 1881, it was the location of Garfield's presidential "front-porch campaign" where he would lecture and receive his supporters. After his death, Garfield's wife Lucretia continued to live at the estate. She dedicated her time to memorializing her fallen husband and eventually built a memorial library. The James A. Garfield National Historic Site currently partners with Lake View Cemetery to provide collaborative exhibits and educational and interpretive programs. NPS photo.

The National Park Service recommends that the Lake View Cemetery Association work with the Ohio state historic preservation office to consider documenting this aspect in a national register or national historic landmark nomination.

NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE CONCLUSION

There are several possible factors on which the national significance of the Garfield Memorial and Lake View Cemetery could be considered. Existing documentation indicates that the memorial is significant at the state level only. It is possible that the combination of monumental architecture, presidential tomb, and citizen funding may be nationally significant. The National Park Service recommends that the Lake View Cemetery Association work with the Ohio state historic preservation office to evaluate the potential for reclassifying the significance of the Garfield Memorial and the Lake View Cemetery.

SUITABILITY

The Garfield Memorial

A property is considered suitable for addition to the national park system if it represents a resource type that is not represented and/or protected for public enjoyment by another agency or entity. This section evaluates the resources at the Garfield Memorial based on its unique ability to represent the following criteria: association with James A. Garfield, architectural style, and representation of presidential memorialization. In addition, Lake View Cemetery as an example of the rural garden cemetery style is evaluated.

Association with James A. Garfield

The Garfield Memorial is the final resting place of James A. Garfield and his wife Lucretia. Constructed during Lucretia's lifetime, the

memorial commemorates Garfield's legacy as a self-made man and his rise to the highest office in the United States. Other sites protected by private and public organizations are more closely associated with James A. Garfield and his public service, including the James A. Garfield National Historic Site (figure 12), the White House, Hiram College, and US Congress. Each of these sites is a public institution preserved by state or federal agencies where the story of Garfield is presented to the public. James A. Garfield National Historic Site is a unit of the national park system located in Mentor, Ohio, just 10 miles east of the memorial. Also known as the "Lawnfield" site, the James A. Garfield National Historic Site was Garfield's home from 1876 to his death in 1881 and the location of his "front porch campaign" for the presidency in 1880 and his earlier years serving in the US House of Representatives. Though the Garfield Memorial adds to the story as an expression of Garfield's legacy and life, the story of Garfield is adequately represented elsewhere in the national park system. In April 2016 the Garfield Memorial was recognized as a partner with James A. Garfield National Historic Site in a memorandum of understanding between the National Park Service and the Lake View Cemetery Association. The document recognizes the importance of the Garfield Memorial to visitors of James A. Garfield National Historic Site, and the partnership seeks to enrich the experience of the public at both sites through educational and interpretative programming.

Presidential Memorialization

The United States devotes considerable land and funding to the memorialization of its leaders. In Washington, DC, the National Mall is the greatest example of this desire, with several structures dedicated to representing the lives and legacies of US presidents such as George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Abraham Lincoln. These presidents helped shape the fledgling United States and inspired social movement throughout time. In addition to presidential memorials like Grant's tomb in New York and those on the National Mall and in the nation's capital, several presidents are commemorated by community-level organizations such as state or county historical societies. Like Garfield, native Ohioan presidents McKinley and Harding have tombs open to the public that are operated by local entities.

Washington, DC

The Washington Monument: George Washington's military and political leadership during the American Revolutionary War was indispensable to the founding of the United States. As the leader of the Continental Army he helped inspire and rally the thirteen colonies into rebellion against Britain. Washington's tenure as the first president of the United States became the model for future office seekers and presidents. To honor Washington's role as a founding father and leader, a monument designed by Robert Mills and completed by Thomas Casey and the US Army Corps of Engineers was constructed in the nation's capital. The monument was publicly and privately funded from 1833 to 1885. Built in the shape an Egyptian obelisk, it is meant to evoke timelessness of ancient civilizations and embody the awe, respect, and gratitude the nation felt for its most essential founding father. Standing 555 feet and 51/8 inches tall, at the time of completion (1885) the Washington Monument was the tallest building in the world. The site is administered by the National Park Service as part of the National Mall and Memorial Parks group and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places at the national level of significance.

The Lincoln Memorial: Located across from the Washington Monument, the Lincoln Memorial was designed and built by architect Henry Bacon in 1920. The memorial mimics Greek Doric temples, a common architectural style for presidential memorialization. The interior statue was designed by Daniel Chester French and carved by the Piccirilli Brothers. The sculpture is of a seated Abraham Lincoln, flanked by inscriptions of his most memorable speeches—the Gettysburg Address and his Second Inaugural Address. The memorial has been a major tourist attraction since its completion. The site has been the location of many famous movements including Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech delivered on August 28, 1963, at the end of the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. The site is administered by the National Park Service as part of the National Mall and Memorial Parks group and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places at the national level of significance. Approximately six million people visit the site each year.

The Jefferson Memorial: The Jefferson Memorial is also located on the National Mall and administered by the National Park Service. Thomas Jefferson served the American nation as the main author of the Declaration of Independence, governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, member of the Continental Congress, first secretary of state, second vice president of the United States, founder of the University of Virginia, and third President of the United States (1801-1809). Built in a neoclassical style the memorial was designed by John Russel Pope and completed in 1943. A bronze statue of Thomas Jefferson was added in 1947.

The James A. Garfield Monument in Washington, DC (Capitol Grounds): The James A. Garfield Monument, unveiled on May 12, 1887, stands in the circle at First Street and Maryland Avenue in Washington, DC. After Garfield's assassination, the Society of the Army of the Cumberland raised almost \$28,000 public and private funds in 1884 to erect a statue commemorating their fellow soldier. The monument was sculpted by Garfield's friend, John Quincy Adams Ward, in the French Beaux Arts style. The pedestal holds four large bronze figures representing the various phases of Garfield's life as a teacher, soldier, and politician. The monument was incorporated into the Capitol Grounds in 1975, and the Architect of the Capitol maintains the monument.

Ohio

Presidents William McKinley and Warren G. Harding are honored by monumental tombs in the state of Ohio for public enjoyment. The William McKinley Tomb National Historic Landmark in Canton, Ohio, is the tomb of William McKinley, the 25th President of the United States from 1897 until his assassination in 1901 (figure 13). Canton was McKinley's home throughout his life as a practicing attorney and during his campaign for the presidency. The McKinley Tomb was first listed in 1967 on the National Register of Historic Places as nationally significant and then designated a national historic landmark in 1976. McKinley's wife and children are interred in the tomb with President McKinley. The tomb is the only surviving Ohio structure directly associated with William McKinley. After his assassination the William McKinley Tomb Association was formed and appealed for public funds amounting to \$600,000 for the construction of a monument. Contributions were received from the public and foreign nations. The tomb was designed by Harold Van Buren Magonigle of New York City. It comprises a 575-foot long reflecting pool and a mausoleum with four terraces and an interior of Tennessee marble. The tomb was determined to be nationally significant because of its overall landscape architectural design. The features of the site are organized in a symbolic cross of a martyr and the blade of the president's sword



Figure 13. William McKinley Tomb commemorating William McKinley, 25th president of the United States, who was assassinated in 1901 by anarchist Leon Czolgosz. The memorial is constructed of pink granite and designed in the French Beaux Arts style. Construction of the tomb was financed by public donations. Leading to the monument is a 9-1/2 foot tall bronze statue of the president giving his final speech in Buffalo at the Pan American Exposition where he was assassinated. He was succeeded in the presidency by Theodore Roosevelt. NPS photo.

in the time of war along with the tomb situated at the top of a prominent hill. A 9-1/2 foot tall bronze statue depicts McKinley delivering his final public address in Buffalo, New York, in 1901. The memorial was dedicated on September 30, 1907, with President Theodore Roosevelt and several cabinet members in attendance in 1943 the William McKinley Tomb Association transferred ownership of the monument to Ohio History Connection, and the memorial was rededicated in 1951. The Stark County Historical Society, which also owns the William McKinley Presidential Library and Museum located adjacent to the memorial, now owns and operates the tomb for public enjoyment.

The Harding Tomb is the burial tomb of 29th President Warren G. Harding and his wife, Florence Kling Harding. Built in their hometown of Marion, Ohio, the tomb was a public effort, with the Harding Memorial Association receiving \$978,000 in donations including significant contributions from several European nations. The structure was designed in the style of a Greek Doric temple by Henry Hornbestel, Eric Fisher Wood, and Edward Mullen in 1926 and was completed in 1927. The Hardings' bodies are interred in green granite above-ground sarcophagi. The Harding Tomb was officially dedicated on June 16, 1931, by President Herbert Hoover. Ownership of the memorial was transferred from the Harding Memorial Association to the Ohio Historical Society (now Ohio History Connection) in the 1980s and a full restoration of the site was undertaken. In 2011 Ohio History Connection entered into a partnership with Marion Technical College for the college to manage day-to-day operation of the site with financial support from Ohio History Connection. The tomb is considered the last of the elaborate presidential tombs, with later presidents choosing simpler burial plots. The Harding Tomb was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976 under a national level of significance between the years 1925 to 1949 based on its association with President Harding and the Greek Doric architectural style.

Architectural Style:

There is no example of the High Victorian Gothic architectural style similar to that employed at the Garfield Memorial in the national park system. The High Victorian Gothic architectural style is variable and commonly includes influences from numerous architectural styles. Several sites are designated as national historic landmarks based on their representation of the High Victorian Gothic architectural style, including the Memorial Hall at Harvard University (1970) and the Hudson River State Hospital in Poughkeepsie, New York (1985); however, these buildings are public institutions in large urban centers. The Garfield Memorial is distinctive for its combination of various elements of the High Victorian Gothic style in mortuary and memorial architecture.

The architect of the Garfield Memorial, George H. Keller, also constructed the Soldiers and Sailors Arch in Hartford, Connecticut (figure 15). This site is administered by the City of Hartford Parks and Recreation Department. Both monuments combine Gothic, Byzantine, and Romanesque architectural elements. Renowned sculptor Caspar Buberl designed and created the large classic friezes that adorn both the arch and the memorial. Buberl also is credited with the creation of the terracotta frieze portraying several Civil War military units on the National Building Museum, formerly the Pension Building, in Washington, DC. In 1985 the National Building Museum was designated a national historic landmark for its exceptional architectural significance and integrity, to which the reliefs contribute.

Memorial structures such as the Garfield Memorial, General Grant National Memorial, and William McKinley Tomb use architectural and design elements to “capture the American experience during that period of time by including recent historical events, such as the American Civil War, and convey characteristics of national life through its depiction of Garfield” (Goss and Ford 2016).

Figure 14, opposite page: Monument memorializing President James A. Garfield on the Capitol grounds in Washington, DC. The monument was erected in 1887 with funds from both the Society of the Army of Cumberland and public donations. Courtesy of the Architect of the Capitol.



JAMES A. GARFIELD

1851-1881

SOUTHEAS



Figure 15: Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Arch, Bushnell Park, Hartford, Connecticut. Designed by George H. Keller in 1886, the monument honors the 4,000 Hartford men who fought in the Civil War and the 400 men who died in the conflict. Keller was a native of Hartford, and when he died in 1935 his ashes were entombed in the East Wing. Photograph (circa 1900) courtesy of Library of Congress.

The Garfield Memorial has been described as a monument to the nation, whose structural design and ornate interior was replicated in similar presidential burial sites such as the General Grant National Memorial and William McKinley Tomb (LVCA).

The General Grant National Memorial (commonly known as Grant's Tomb) uses design strategies similar to those of the Garfield Memorial, including an interior dome, intricate mosaics and classical friezes, representations of the thirteen original colonies, as well as a memorial hall and crypt, to interpret the legacy of Grant through

the context of American history. Dedicated in 1897, Grant's Tomb is constructed in an eclectic neoclassical style "adorned with Doric columns on the lower level and a cupola above" (NPS 1975). The mausoleum rises about 150 feet above the ground and 280 feet above the Hudson River. Its Carrara-marbled interior is rendered in a classical style reminiscent of the Pantheon in Rome, and mosaics depict the life of General Grant in the context of his position during the American Civil War. The president and his wife, Julia Dent Grant, are entombed in black marble sarcophagi placed in the central crypt. Grant's Tomb is the largest mausoleum in North America and incorporates design elements from many classical tombs including the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus and the tomb of Napoleon Bonaparte at Les Invalides in Paris, France. Classical architecture achieved popularity throughout the 18th and 19th century as the style of choice for government buildings to evoke a sense of history, timelessness, democracy, and authority. Grant's Tomb was designated a national memorial in 1959 for its "special character, special historical and aesthetic interest and value as part of the development, heritage and cultural characteristics of New York City" (NPS 1975).

The William McKinley Tomb (see figure 13) and Garfield Memorial are both situated on the top of a hill and have interiors that include colored marble and a domed ceiling. In addition to memorializing the life of a national leader, each memorial functions as a mausoleum. The McKinley Tomb was designated a national historic landmark for its landscape architectural design as well as its relationship to President McKinley. Designed by architect Harold Van Magonigle, the national memorial uses the constructed landscape to symbolize the sword of the president and the cross of a martyr. The long reflecting pool, replaced by a depressed lawn in the 1951, and the entrance steps symbolize the blade of the president's sword in the time of war and the mausoleum sits at the cross section of the blade and hilt. The memorial is constructed of pink granite and incorporates several elements of the Taj Mahal including a simple exterior.

As a mausoleum, the Garfield Memorial represents a unique application of High Victorian Gothic design in contrast to public buildings such



Figure 16 and 17. Images from Cornelia Walters' illustrated column of Mount Auburn (1847, segs. 59 and 53, respectively). Rural garden cemeteries were places where Victorians could escape crowded urban centers and take pleasure walks along long winding trails.

as the Memorial Hall and Hudson River State Hospital, which are currently recognized for their execution of the style. Both the General Grant National Memorial and the William McKinley Tomb represent nationally significant mortuary architecture currently preserved for public enjoyment by the National Park Service and other public agencies. The application of the High Victorian Gothic style to a public building is a significant departure, however, from the neoclassical architecture that would come to dominate national architecture at sites such as the General Grant National Memorial and the William McKinley Tomb. The Garfield Memorial may possess a distinct opportunity to express the evolution of public buildings and national architecture.

The Rural Garden Cemetery Movement

Prior to the 1800s cemeteries were located in town churchyards and meetinghouse yards. As populations increased in growing urban centers, crowding in these cemeteries led to concerns over health issues and water contamination.

The romanticized garden landscape of rural garden cemeteries offered a solution and provided a tranquil place for families to visit and inter their relatives. Several examples of the rural garden cemetery style operated by various public and private institutions currently exist for public enjoyment. This section describes national historic landmark sites representing the rural garden cemetery style.

The Mount Auburn Cemetery in Boston was incorporated in 1831 and was the first U.S. cemetery to adopt the rural garden style. Today it continues its “dual role as a sacred site and pleasure ground, serving as both an active cemetery and a museum preserving over two centuries of changing attitudes about death and communicating changing tastes in architecture and landscape design” (NPS 2003). Mount Auburn was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1975 and designated a national historic landmark in 2003. Its historic landmark documentation treats the cemetery as a historic district and cites 26 contributing structures previously listed on the national register that contribute to the site’s overall significance.

Mount Auburn Cemetery initiated the movement of great American cemetery building and had a profound influence on 19th century attitudes about death, burial, and commemoration. The landscape of the cemetery provided inspiration for the nation's first public parks and suburbs designed by early generations of American landscape architects.

Other sites recognized as national historic landmarks for their rural garden cemetery style are Laurel Hill in Philadelphia (1836), the Woodlands in Philadelphia (1840), Woodlawn in The Bronx (1863), Green-Wood Cemetery in Brooklyn (1838), and Spring Grove in Cincinnati (1845). Each site evokes the same romantic setting of winding trails and scenic landscapes. Along with their association with the rural garden cemetery style, their national historic landmark documentation considers structures such as tombs, monuments, mausoleums, chapels, and art as contributing resources to the significance of the cemeteries.

SUITABILITY CONCLUSION

The monuments of the National Mall and Washington, DC, detailed above are exemplary representations of presidential memorialization. The monuments honor pivotal figures in the growing United States with monumental architecture built using both private and public funds. In addition, each of the memorialized presidents is significantly connected to the nation's capital as the seat of government and residence of the president of the United States. The James A. Garfield Monument in Washington, DC, under the protection of a federal agency, currently commemorates Garfield's legacy. More importantly, the James A. Garfield National Historic Site in Mentor, Ohio, is managed by the National Park Service and is directly connected with the president's life and legacy.

The national park system preserves several cemeteries, but most are military cemeteries associated with battlefields, such as Shiloh National Cemetery. No unit of the national park system has been designated for its representation of the rural garden cemetery movement popularized in the late 1800s. Public and private institutions manage similar cemeteries across the

United States that have been recognized as national historic landmarks and provide opportunities for public enjoyment and education about the transformation of cemetery landscape design and its relationship to urbanization in the United States of the 1800s. Lake View Cemetery has not previously been evaluated as an exemplary representation of the rural garden cemetery style. Although additional evaluation of the cemetery is beyond the scope of this survey, any future documentation and investigation should compare the resources of Lake View Cemetery with those of other rural garden cemeteries determined to be nationally significant. Future investigation may reveal Lake View Cemetery as a unique and nationally significant example of the rural garden cemetery style.

Based on the information available at this time, it is unlikely that the Garfield Memorial would meet the suitability criteria on its own, given other existing Garfield sites and examples of the High Victorian Gothic architectural style. Lake View Cemetery may meet suitability criteria as a rural garden style cemetery.

ASSESSING THE NEED FOR SPECIAL CONSIDERATION

Affiliated areas require some special recognition or technical assistance beyond what is available through existing NPS programs

The Lake View Cemetery Association currently partners with James A. Garfield National Historic Site for the purpose of educational and interpretative programming. In April 2016 the two entities signed a memorandum of understanding that allows them to partner on programming and staff education to provide "mutually beneficial interpretive and education programs, projects, and events related to the history of President James Abram Garfield." The association is also eligible to participate in projects with the NPS River and Trails Conservation Assistance Program, which assists communities and organizations with outdoor recreation and community preservation projects; however, the potential for significant partnership under this program is likely limited. The association does not have access to other technical assistance programs provided by the National Park Service.

Both James A. Garfield National Historic Site and Lake View Cemetery Association recognize the benefit to visitors that comes from “offering a more complete historical understanding of this history by interpreting intact, related physical representations of Garfield history.” Currently, James A. Garfield National Historic Site and the Lake View Cemetery Association provide integrated interpretive and educational content developed from collaborative work plans devised during biannual meetings.

The Lake View Cemetery Association would like to have access to additional NPS technical assistance such as interpretive expertise and historic preservation best practices provided by NPS groups such as the Harper’s Ferry Center and Historic Preservation Training Center. The mission of the Harper’s Ferry Center is to provide “parks with the tools and services needed to interpret our most special places.” These include waysides, interpretive displays, signs, films, mobile applications, and other technical media to enhance visitor experience. The Historic Preservation Training Center “is dedicated to the safe preservation and maintenance of national parks or partner facilities by demonstrating outstanding leadership, delivering quality preservation services, and developing educational courses that fulfill the competency requirements of Service employees in the career fields of Historic Preservation Skills, Risk Management, Maintenance, and Planning, Design, and Construction.”

The Lake View Cemetery Association currently has limited opportunities to engage these centers through its memorandum of understanding with James A. Garfield National Historic Site. As an affiliated area, it would have additional access to the expertise of these centers, as well as to the NPS graphic identity elements such as the arrowhead logo. Through designation as an affiliated area the association and the Garfield Memorial would likely benefit from increased access to NPS programs that could provide enhanced education and preservation materials that would help to engage more visitors in the story of President Garfield. The Garfield Memorial and Lake View Cemetery Association are likely to meet this criterion for special consideration by National Park Service.

MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND AGREEMENTS

In a verbal agreement with James A. Garfield National Historic Site, the Lake View Cemetery Association has expressed an interest in and the ability to manage its resources in accordance with NPS management policies and believes it would benefit from additional technical assistance beyond that available through its partnership with the James A. Garfield National Historic Site. The association already operates Lake View Cemetery with a very long view, and seeks to preserve its resources in perpetuity. The association has demonstrated a desire to welcome and educate visitors to the cemetery, in addition to running it as a business entity. This criterion is, therefore, likely to be met.



Figure 18: The interior of the Memorial Hall at the Garfield Memorial looking down from the second level. NPS photo.

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

For resources and properties to be eligible for designation as an affiliated area of the national park system four criteria must be met. Current documentation does not allow definitive conclusions to be made for all of these criteria.

The Garfield Memorial has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places at the state level of significance. The National Park Service currently conveys the legacy of James A. Garfield at the James A. Garfield National Historic Site in Mentor, Ohio, his home from 1876 to 1881 and where he launched his successful front-porch campaign for the 1880 presidency. Outstanding examples of presidential memorialization are currently owned and operated by the National Park Service and other local organizations for public enjoyment. Therefore, it is unlikely that the Garfield Memorial would meet the criteria for national significance and suitability.

It cannot be definitively determined if Lake View Cemetery would meet the criteria for national significance and suitability as a representation of the rural garden cemetery style. The National Park Service recommends that the Lake View Cemetery Association work with the Ohio state historic preservation office to update the national

register documentation for the cemetery to provide additional information to assess these criteria.

It is likely that the Lake View Cemetery Association would benefit from a stronger and more formalized affiliation with the National Park Service. Designation as an affiliated area would give the Lake View Cemetery Association access to interpretative and preservation expertise of the National Park Service. The association has demonstrated its ability and desire to manage its resources in accordance with NPS management policies.

A more detailed study of the Garfield Memorial and Lake View Cemetery Association resources may be appropriate, pending additional documentation of the site's significance. The National Park Service recommends that the association work with the Ohio state historic preservation office to update the national register status for both the Garfield Memorial and the Lake View Cemetery, and consider a national historic landmark nomination for one or both. If the memorial or cemetery were determined to be nationally significant, designation as an affiliated area would be appropriate under the criteria established by Congress.



Figure 19: Caskets of the president (flag covered) and Mrs. Garfield in the crypt. The remains of their daughter Mary (Molly) and her husband, Joseph Stanley Brown, are in the two urns in front of the caskets.

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APPENDIX A: RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY REQUEST LETTER

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

June 10, 2015

Mr. Jonathan Jarvis
Director
National Park Service
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Director Jarvis:

We write to urge the National Park Service (NPS) to undertake a reconnaissance survey to explore the suitability of designating the President James A. Garfield Memorial at Lake View Cemetery in Cleveland, Ohio, as an "affiliated area" under the NPS. This site reflects a tremendous amount of significance historically, architecturally, and educationally. Official NPS recognition of this structure would demonstrate the rich historic and aesthetic importance of the memorial.

President James Garfield was an exceptional American whose successes spanned many fields of human endeavor, made all the more remarkable given his humble beginnings. He was an ardent abolitionist and an ordained minister whose oratorical skills and biblical knowledge were renowned. He was a professor of classics at what is now Hiram College, where he later became the school's president. As a major general in the Union Army during the Civil War, he led multiple successful campaigns. Most notably, he was entrusted to serve in the U.S. House of Representatives, the U.S. Senate, and as President of the United States.

To serve as the final resting place for President Garfield, leaders established a commission to solicit and review designs from across the country for his burial site at Lake View Cemetery. People from around the world donated funds to erect the memorial. Famed architect George Keller's winning design included three themes reflective of President Garfield's unique roles as teacher, soldier, and statesman. It was such a tremendous undertaking that the design, excavation, and construction took over six years to complete, finally opening in 1890.

Today, the Garfield Memorial draws 35,000 visitors annually. These visitors come for many purposes. Chief among them is to learn about this distinguished president. Art enthusiasts are drawn to the glasswork, dome mosaic, and terra cotta panels.

In addition to designating the Garfield Memorial an "affiliated area" for historic and aesthetic purposes, the designation would serve another key function. The memorial is in need of restoration, as many structural and aesthetic elements of the memorial are deteriorating. To keep this landmark open to the public, Lake View and many of its partners are in the process of undertaking a restoration. We believe that the NPS designation of the memorial would draw increased appreciation for and awareness of the memorial, thus leveraging additional philanthropic funds to the restoration.

DK
6/10

We believe the President James A. Garfield Memorial demonstrates clear historic value to the nation and would appreciate you giving all due consideration to our request for a reconnaissance study. Thank you for your attention to this matter and we look forward to your reply.

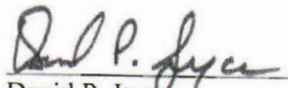
Sincerely,



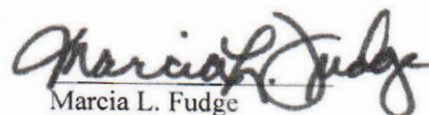
Sherrod Brown
U.S. Senator



Rob Portman
U.S. Senator



David P. Joyce
U.S. Representative



Marcia L. Fudge
U.S. Representative

APPENDIX B: NPS MANAGEMENT POLICIES 2006

(§1.3 “CRITERIA FOR INCLUSION”)

1.3 Criteria for Inclusion on the National Park System

Congress declared on the National Park System General Authorities Act of 1970 that areas comprising the national park system are cumulative expressions of a single national heritage. Potential additions to the national park system should therefore contribute in their own special way to a system that fully represents the broad spectrum of natural and cultural resources that characterize our nation. The National Park Service is responsible for conducting professional studies of potential additions to the national park system when specifically authorized by an act of Congress, and for making recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior, the President, and Congress. Several laws outline criteria for units of the national park system and for additions to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and the National Trails System.

To receive a favorable recommendation from the Service, a proposed addition to the national park system must (1) possess nationally significant natural or cultural resources, (2) be a suitable addition to the system, (3) be a feasible addition to the system, and (4) require direct NPS management instead of protection by other public agencies or the private sector. These criteria are designed to ensure that the national park system includes only the most outstanding examples of the nation’s natural and cultural resources. These criteria also recognize that there are other management alternatives for preserving the nation’s outstanding resources.

1.3.1 National Significance

NPS professionals, in consultation with subject-matter experts, scholars, and scientists, will determine whether a resource is nationally significant. An area will be considered nationally significant if it meets all of the following criteria:

It is an outstanding example of a particular type of resource.

It possesses exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the natural or cultural themes of our nation’s heritage.

It offers superlative opportunities for public enjoyment or for scientific study.

It retains a high degree of integrity as a true, accurate, and relatively unspoiled example of a resource.

National significance for cultural resources will be evaluated by applying the National Historic Landmarks criteria contained in 36 CFR Part 65 (Code of Federal Regulations).

1.3.2 Suitability

An area is considered suitable for addition to the national park system if it represents a natural or cultural resource type that is not already adequately represented in the national park system, or is not comparably represented and protected for public enjoyment by other federal agencies; tribal, state, or local governments; or the private sector.

Adequacy of representation is determined on a case-by-case basis by comparing the potential addition to other comparably managed areas representing the same resource type, while considering differences or similarities in the character, quality, quantity, or combination of resource values. The comparative analysis also addresses rarity of the resources, interpretive and educational potential, and similar resources already protected in the national park system or in other public or private ownership. The comparison results in a determination of whether the proposed new area would expand, enhance, or duplicate resource protection or visitor use opportunities found in other comparably managed areas.

Affiliated Area Criteria

In cases where a study area's resources meet criteria for national significance but do not meet other criteria for inclusion in the national park system, the Service may instead recommend an alternative status, such as "affiliated area."

To be eligible for affiliated area status, the area's resources must

- meet the same standards for significance and suitability that apply to units of the national park system;
- require some special recognition or technical assistance beyond what is available through existing NPS programs;
- be managed in accordance with the policies and standards that apply to units of the national park system; and
- be assured of sustained resource protection, as documented in a formal agreement between the Service and the non-federal management entity.
- This alternative would recognize an area's importance to the nation without requiring or implying management by the National Park Service.

National Historic Landmark criteria

(a) Specific Criteria of National Significance: The quality of national significance is ascribed to districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States in history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture and that possess a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and:

1. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to, and are identified with, or that outstandingly represent, the broad national patterns of United States history and from which an understanding and appreciation of those patterns may be gained; or
2. That are associated importantly with the lives of persons nationally significant in the history of the United States; or
3. That represent some great idea or ideal of the American people; or
4. That embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen exceptionally valuable for a study of a period, style or method of construction, or that represent a significant, distinctive and exceptional entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
5. That are composed of integral parts of the environment not sufficiently significant by reason of historical association or artistic merit to warrant individual recognition but collectively compose an entity of exceptional historical or artistic significance, or outstandingly commemorate or illustrate a way of life or culture; or

6. That have yielded or may be likely to yield information of major scientific importance by revealing new cultures, or by shedding light upon periods of occupation over large areas of the United States. Such sites are those which have yielded, or which may reasonably be expected to yield, data affecting theories, concepts and ideas to a major degree.

(b) Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years are not eligible for designation. Such properties, however, will qualify if they fall within the following categories:

1. A religious property deriving its primary national significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
2. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is nationally significant primarily for its architectural merit, or for association with persons or events of transcendent importance in the nation's history and the association consequential; or
3. A site of a building or structure no longer standing but the person or event associated with it is of transcendent importance in the nation's history and the association consequential; or
4. A birthplace, grave or burial if it is of a historical figure of transcendent national significance and no other appropriate site, building or structure directly associated with the productive life of that person exists; or
5. A cemetery that derives its primary national significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, or from an exceptionally distinctive design or from an exceptionally significant event; or
6. A reconstructed building or ensemble of buildings of extraordinary national significance when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other buildings or structures with the same association have survived; or
7. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own national historical significance; or
8. A property achieving national significance within the past 50 years if it is of extraordinary national importance.

APPENDIX C: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK CRITERIA (36 CFR §65.4)

The criteria applied to evaluate properties for possible designation as National Historic Landmarks or possible determination of eligibility for National Historic Landmark designation are listed below. These criteria shall be used by NPS in the preparation, review and evaluation of National Historic Landmark studies. They shall be used by the Advisory Board in reviewing National Historic Landmark studies and preparing recommendations to the Secretary. Properties shall be designated National Historic Landmarks only if they are nationally significant. Although assessments of national significance should reflect both public perceptions and professional judgments, the evaluations of properties being considered for landmark designation are undertaken by professionals, including historians, architectural historians, archeologists and anthropologists familiar with the broad range of the nation's resources and historical themes. The criteria applied by these specialists to potential landmarks do not define significance nor set a rigid standard for quality. Rather, the criteria establish the qualitative framework in which a comparative professional analysis of national significance can occur. The final decision on whether a property possesses national significance is made by the Secretary on the basis of documentation including the comments and recommendations of the public who participate in the designation process.

(a) Specific Criteria of National Significance: The quality of national significance is ascribed to districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States in history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture and that possess a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and:

That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to, and are identified with, or that outstandingly represent, the broad national patterns of United States history and from which an understanding and appreciation of those patterns may be gained; or

That are associated importantly with the lives of persons nationally significant in the history of the United States; or

That represent some great idea or ideal of the American people; or

That embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen exceptionally valuable for a study of a period, style or method of construction, or that represent a significant, distinctive and exceptional entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

That are composed of integral parts of the environment not sufficiently significant by reason of historical association or artistic merit to warrant individual recognition but collectively compose an entity of exceptional historical or artistic significance, or outstandingly commemorate or illustrate a way of life or culture; or

That have yielded or may be likely to yield information of major scientific importance by revealing new cultures, or by shedding light upon periods of occupation over large areas of the United States. Such sites are those which have yielded, or which may reasonably be expected to yield, data affecting theories, concepts and ideas to a major degree.

(b) Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years are not eligible for designation. Such properties, however, will qualify if they fall within the following categories:

A religious property deriving its primary national significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or

A building or structure removed from its original location but which is nationally significant primarily for its architectural merit, or for association with persons or events of transcendent importance in the nation's history and the association consequential; or

A site of a building or structure no longer standing but the person or event associated with it is of transcendent importance in the nation's history and the association consequential; or

A birthplace, grave or burial if it is of a historical figure of transcendent national significance and no other appropriate site, building or structure directly associated with the productive life of that person exists; or

A cemetery that derives its primary national significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, or from an exceptionally distinctive design or from an exceptionally significant event; or

A reconstructed building or ensemble of buildings of extraordinary national significance when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other buildings or structures with the same association have survived; or

A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own national historical significance; or

A property achieving national significance within the past 50 years if it is of extraordinary national importance.

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