

## **MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Southeast Regional Office Cultural Resources Stewardship division offers the following management recommendations to help resource managers identify areas for further research, expand existing interpretive programs, and maintain records related to historic cultural resources. These management recommendations are a direct result of the program to update the List of Classified Structures (LCS) and to complete the Cultural Landscape Inventory—Level I (CLI—Level I). Included are some preliminary recommendations for the management and treatment of cultural resources that may require additional funding and which should be incorporated into the park's Resource Management Plans (RMPs).

The park's significant resources fall into two categories: those directly associated with the Civil War period and those associated with the long history of commemoration at the battlefields. Resources associated with the battles include the discontinuous district encompassing the battlefields (delineated by the park boundary), the roads present at the time of the battles and specifically listed in the park's 1890 enabling legislation, and the Confederate and Federal earthworks on Lookout Mountain, and at the Orchard Knob and Sherman Reservation units. Each resource retains aspects of integrity that contribute to the national significance of the park district. The preservation and regular maintenance of each resource should therefore be a top priority. For example, although the roads associated with the battles have been resurfaced several times, they generally retain their historic alignment and width. Every effort should be made to maintain the current alignment and size of the roads.

The park roads also contribute to the national significance of the district for their association with the commemorative development of the park. When the Park Commission, and later the National Park Service, designed and developed the park, the roads formed an integral part of the interpretive plan. In order to protect the historic alignment of battle-era roads and provide visitor access to monuments and markers on the battlefields, the Park Commission created a permanent road system. The system used mostly battle-era roads, with a few new connecting segments. The roads and the road features, including stone-lined drainage ditches, culverts, headwalls, and bridges, constructed or improved during the commemorative period (1890-1942) contribute to the national significance of the park and should be preserved and maintained as historic resources. Preservation and maintenance of the park's roads should be sensitive to the association of most roads with both the battle period and the commemorative period.

Research done for this HRS is adequate to nominate the battle-era and commemorative period roads and road features as contributing historic resources. Future preservation and management of the road system would be enhanced by a comprehensive study to survey, research, and evaluate park roads and associated road features. The study should include a survey to identify the condition, materials, and location of each resource, preferably through GPS (Global Positioning System) mapping, and archival research to identify dates of construction, reconstruction, and alteration. In addition, the study should locate features that have been abandoned, destroyed, filled-in, or covered with earth, asphalt, or other materials. After the completion of the U.S. Highway 27 bypass, commuter traffic through the park should be limited as much as possible to provide additional protection for historic roads.

Along with the park roads and road features, resources associated with the preservation and commemoration of the battlefields contribute to the district's national significance and should continue to be preserved and maintained. These resources include the Snodgrass, Kelly, Brotherton, and Cravens houses, and the Cravens kitchen/dairy. The houses, as reconstructed after the war and maintained during the commemorative period, mark the locations of original buildings that played significant roles in the battles for Chattanooga. The more than 1400 monuments and markers placed on the battlefields as well as the Wilder Brigade monument, the Ochs museum and walkway, the Point Park entrance gate, walls, and circular carriage drive, the Orchard Knob gates and walls, and the stonework at the various reservations should be preserved and maintained as historic resources representing the commemorative development of the park and therefore contributing to the park's national significance. Locally significant resources, such as the Superintendent's residence, the Cravens spring house, ranger's quarters at Chickamauga and Point Park, and comfort station at Point Park, should also be maintained in a state of preservation.

Further research is required to nominate significant historic landscapes, including settings for historic structures and commemorative landscapes such as the Cravens house, Orchard Knob, Point Park, and Sherman Reservation units as well as the smaller reservations along Missionary Ridge. Structural landscape features that can be included on the List of Classified Structures have been surveyed. The significant exceptions to this category are any biotic features, open spaces, forested areas, etc., that by definition belong in the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI). The CLI-Level I is complete and provides additional historical data for landscape features.

Historically, park interpretation has focused on the battles fought at Chickamauga, on Lookout Mountain, and in and around Chattanooga, as well as the Confederate and Federal forces and their leaders. The interpretation of other resources would provide additional background about the battles. For example, information about how the majority of the park roads provided troop movement and supply routes and how the control of roads played a major role in the fighting tactics of both armies would give visitors a more complete picture of the battles. Recent efforts to interpret the commemorative history of the park should be expanded to include information about the preservation history of the park, the national significance of that process, and park development between 1890 and 1942. Further research would permit interpretation of the expanded military uses of the park dur-

ing the Spanish-American War, World War I, and World War II; Civilian Conservation Corps and Bureau of Public Roads work at the park; the historic role of African-Americans in the area during the battle and park development periods; and the historic role of women during the battle and park development periods, including the use of park land as part of one of the largest Women's Army Corps (WAC) training grounds in the country.

The park has a substantial archive and manuscript collection which includes irreplaceable battle-era and park development period documents, including a large collection of fragile maps and photographs. Recent work to process and arrange the archives and manuscript collection has provided a valuable source of information for this report and others. NPS should make every effort to continue processing and cataloging, provide appropriate storage facilities, and protect this valuable collection while making it more accessible to future researchers.