
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
1995

Lookout Mountain
Chickamauga and Chattanooga NMP - Lookout
Mountain Unit

Table of Contents

Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Concurrence Status

Geographic Information and Location Map

Management Information

National Register Information

Chronology & Physical History

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Condition

Treatment

Bibliography & Supplemental Information

Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

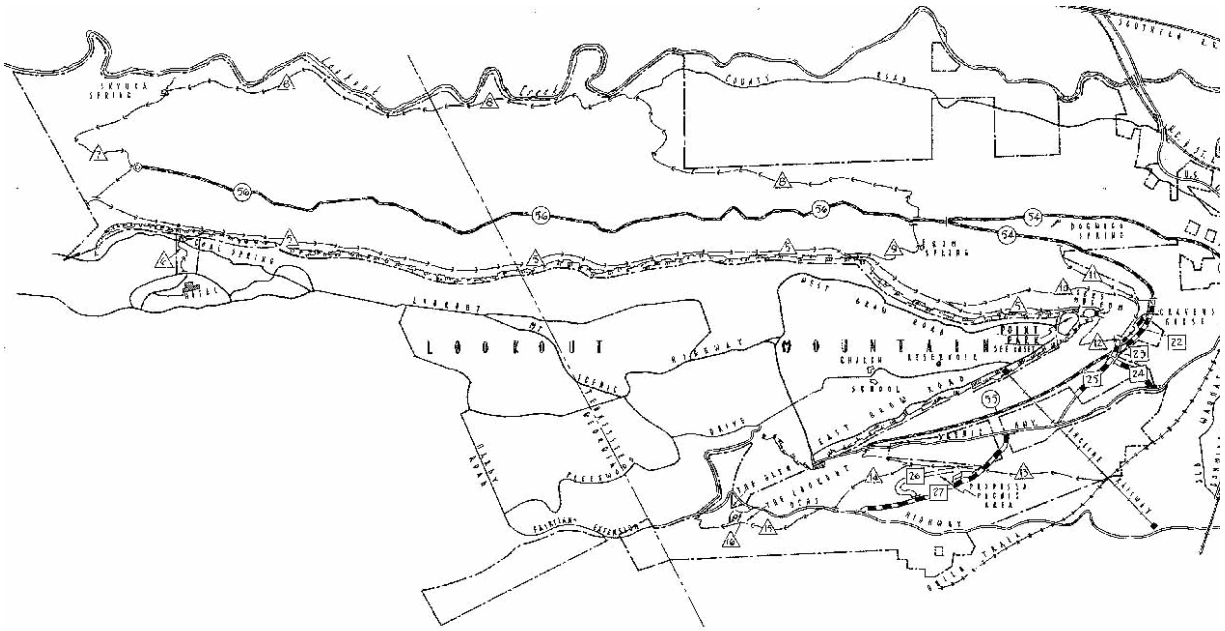
Lookout Mountain is a bullet-shaped, flat-topped, densely-forested elevation towering nearly 2,000 feet over the valley floor of Chattanooga, Tenn. The mountain has steep sides that slope away from 150 foot limestone palisades which ring the summit. Overlooking the Tennessee River, which skirts its' base, Lookout Mountain stretches southwest from the river into Alabama. Across the river from the triangular tip of Lookout Mountain lies Moccasin Bend, a heavily-forested area in the bend of the river.

To the west of the mountain is Lookout Valley, a flat vale that is irrigated by Lookout Creek, itself a tributary of the Tennessee River. On the east side of Lookout Mountain, lies the Chattanooga Valley. The Chattanooga Valley is irrigated by Chattanooga Creek, a tributary of the Tennessee River. Nestled in a bend in the river, near its confluence with the creek, is the city of Chattanooga.

Vehicular access to Lookout Mountain is primarily via Ochs Memorial highway. Upon reaching the plateau numerous streets within the town of Lookout Mountain offer access to various points of NPS property.

Remnants of breastworks and riflepits are found along Rifle Pit Trail leading from the Cravens House. Tablets and markers are found upslope from the Cravens House developed area and near the incline railway remnant. The Iowa Monument is located downslope from Cravens House adjacent to Old Shingle Road. Sunset Rock Overlook provides views west into Lookout Valley and preserves an observation point used by General Longstreet. Numerous foot trails, many built by the Civilian Conservation Corps, crisscross the reservation connecting Point Park, Cravens House, Ochs Gateway, and the eastern and western slopes of the mountain. The Eagles Nest, a private garden site purchased by NPS, is located near the northern end of the property, although it is not managed as a cultural resource and does not have an association with the Civil War battle or commemorative eras. The vegetation consists primarily of a mixed hardwood canopy and dense understory. Invasive exotics like ailanthus, privet and mimosa are problematic. A more thorough inventory of cultural landscape remnants at Lookout Mountain is warranted.

Site Plan



Lookout Mountain Site Plan (from drawing 301/2031)

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Lookout Mountain
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	550059
Parent Landscape:	550062

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Chickamauga and Chattanooga NMP - Lookout Mountain Unit -CHCH
Park Organization Code:	5226
Subunit/District Name Alpha Code:	Chickamauga and Chattanooga NMP - Lookout Mountain Unit - CHCH
Park Administrative Unit:	Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

CLI Hierarchy Description

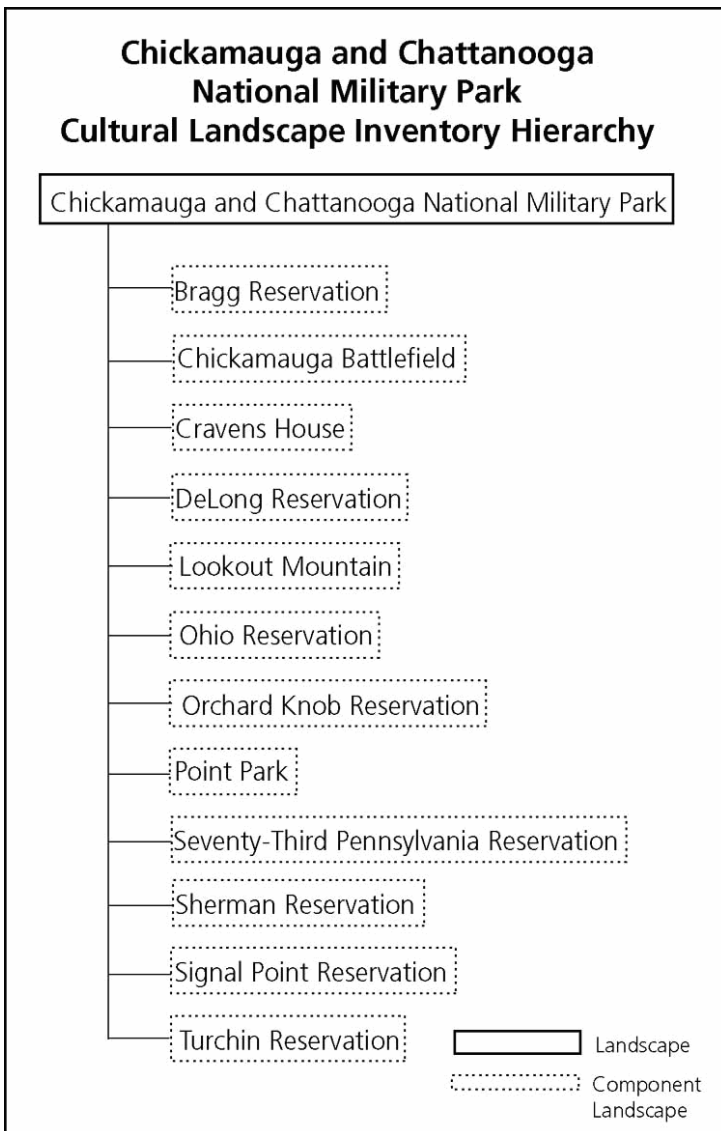
Lookout Mountain

Chickamauga and Chattanooga NMP - Lookout Mountain Unit

Lookout Mountain Battlefield is a 2,689 acre tract on the slopes of Lookout Mountain representing one of the 17 discontinuous units that comprise the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. The site marks the location where Union troops of General Geary's division swung around the slope of the mountain, dislodging the Confederates in the fight known as the "Battle Above The Clouds." Lookout Mountain Battlefield also marks the subsequent commemorative efforts by the Park Commission to create the first national military park.

Two distinct component landscapes -- Point Park and Cravens House -- were identified within the Lookout Mountain property. These two component landscapes are documented on separate inventory forms.

The inventory, conducted in August 1995, consisted of site visits and review of existing documentation, including narrative, graphic and photographic records on file at CHCH and the Southeast Support Office. After an additional site visit and condition reassessment, the inventory was certified in FY 2004.



Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

In February 1998, the inventory was submitted to the park for review and, in FY 2004, the data from that inventory was entered into CLAIMS and certified.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	07/21/2010
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- Keeper
Date of Concurrence Determination:	10/26/1998

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

CHCH was administratively listed in the National Register in 1966. Additional information was accepted by the Keeper accepted by the Keeper in 1998 in the form of a Historic Resource Study published by SERO for the park. The HRS provides information on the park's cultural landscapes and historic structures.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

Aside from the original 100 acre acquisition in 1893, most of the present boundaries today reflect the Chattanooga-Lookout Mountain Park donation. The majority of parkland within the Chattanooga-Lookout Mountain Park donation was not part of the battlefield, and many inholdings exist within the park. These discrepancies are a result of the acquisitions by the leaders of Chattanooga-Lookout Mountain Park, and were not planned additions by NPS. Because NPS accepted the Chattanooga-Lookout Mountain Park en toto, the boundaries of the Lookout Mountain unit of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park look as they do. The boundaries of Lookout Mountain's historic landscape, because of its association to Adolph Ochs and the CCC, correspond with current NPS boundaries.

State and County:

State: GA

County: Dade County

State: TN

County: Hamilton County

State: GA

County: Walker County

Size (Acres): 2,689.00

Boundary UTMS:

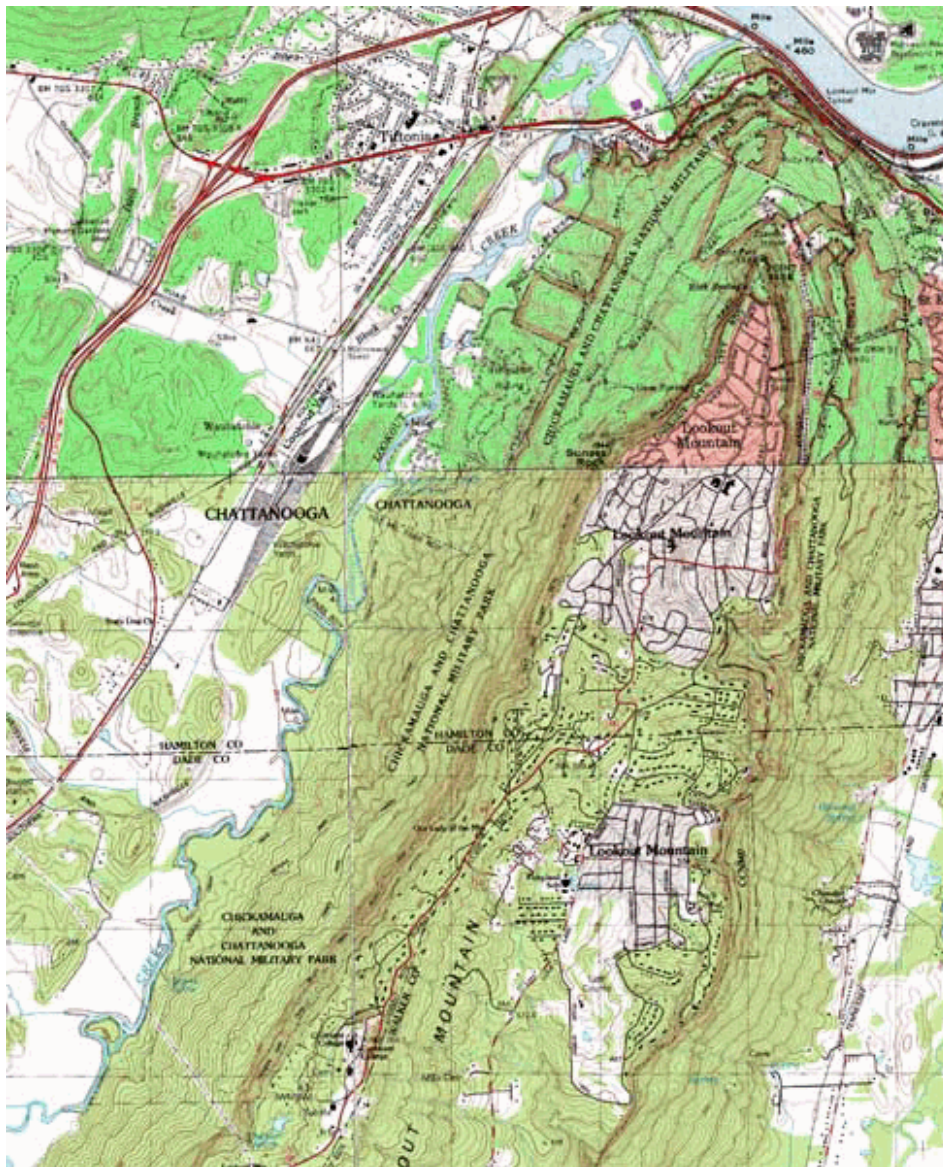
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	652,114
UTM Northing:	3,876,445
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	649,486
UTM Northing:	3,867,840
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	651,046
UTM Northing:	3,877,257
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	649,659
UTM Northing:	3,876,348
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000

Lookout Mountain

Chickamauga and Chattanooga NMP - Lookout Mountain Unit

Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	645,778
UTM Northing:	3,869,226

Location Map:



Lookout Mountain (USGS 1:24000 Quadrangles [clockwise from top right] - Chattanooga, Tenn., 1969; photorevised 1976, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.-Tenn., 1982, Hooker, Ga.-Tenn., 1982, Wauhatchee, Tenn., 1970; photoinspected 1976)

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

The promontory of Lookout Mountain has long been a popular point from which to view the Chattanooga valley.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

Lookout Mountain is a 2,000 foot mountain southwest of Chattanooga rising steeply from the Tennessee River culminating in 150' limestone palisades.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

Lookout Mountain lies within the 3rd Congressional District of Tennessee and the 9th Congressional District of Georgia.

Tract Numbers: 09-104, 09-105

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Should Be Preserved And Maintained

Management Category Date: 03/31/2004

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement: Other Agreement

Other Agreement: Power Company P.O.W., Gas Company R.O.W., road R.O.W.

Expiration Date: UK

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

Adjacent lands contribute to Lookout Mountain due to their association with the Campaign for Chattanooga, and for the views of them from the property.

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Inadequately Documented

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park
NRIS Number:	66000274
Primary Certification:	Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date:	10/15/1966
Other Certifications and Date:	Additional Documentation - 11/19/1998

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- Keeper
Contributing/Individual:	Contributing
National Register Classification:	District
Significance Level:	National
Significance Criteria:	B - Associated with lives of persons significant in our past
Significance Criteria:	C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values
Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Criteria Considerations:	F -- A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance

Period of Significance:

Time Period:	AD 1863
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Subtheme:	The Civil War
Facet:	Battles In The North And South
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	AD 1890 - 1942
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Landscape Architecture
Facet:	Protection Of Natural And Cultural Resources
Other Facet:	None

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Architecture
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Art
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Conservation
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Landscape Architecture
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Military
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Politics - Government
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Social History
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None

Statement of Significance:

Lookout Mountain is a significant component landscape of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park due to its association to the Civil War battle of Lookout Mountain. Surviving remnants of the battle era landscape include earthworks, rock outcroppings, vegetation, and structures at the

Lookout Mountain

Chickamauga and Chattanooga NMP - Lookout Mountain Unit

Cravens House. The property is also significant because of its association to the establishment of the first national military park in the country. Today, monuments, markers, and tablets mark the location of events, natural features, and constructed features which influenced the course of the battle. Lookout Mountain Battlefield retains these elements of the commemorative landscape which are common throughout the park. These remnants of the commemorative landscape serve as a tangible link to the first efforts by the Park Commission to commemorate a battle through the creation of a national military park. Lookout Mountain Battlefield also contains landscape features such as the network of trails, picnic areas, stone ovens, and other features associated with commemoration and park development in the early years of NPS administration of the park.

Lookout Mountain is a contributing part of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park district, a nationally significant property under criterion A for the important events that occurred there. It was on this turf that major portions of the important battles for control of Chattanooga and north Georgia took place in 1863. The property also possesses national significance under criterion B for its association with the important military leaders on both sides (Grant, Sherman, Rosecrans, Thomas, Bragg, Longstreet) who directed the troops. These are the portions of the battlefields in and around Chattanooga that Congress chose to protect in a national military park. The surviving earthworks at Orchard Knob and Sherman Reservation, the Lookout Mountain rifle pits, and the roads at the Chickamauga battlefield contribute to the national significance of the district. The earthworks were erected by troops for protection in fighting. The Lafayette, Glenn-Kelly, Glenn-Viniard, Brotherton, Alexander Bridge, Viniard-Alexander, Reed's Bridge, Jay's Mill, Vittetoe, Mullis, Dalton Ford, Kelly, Sawmill Fork, Dyer, and Poe Roads all were used for significant troop movements prior to and during the Battle of Chickamauga. The Lafayette Road was the main route between Chattanooga and points to the south; the Battle of Chickamauga occurred largely because of the Confederates' attempt to get astride Lafayette Road and block the Union Army's access to Chattanooga. The roads, earthworks, and rifle pits are significant under National Register Criterion A for their close association with either the Battle of Chickamauga, the largest and bloodiest battle of the Western Theater, or the Battles for Chattanooga.

In addition to its national significance under National Register criterion A as the site of important Civil War battles, the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park district is also nationally significant under criterion A as the first National Military Park in the United States. The 1890 act establishing the park set several precedents for historic preservation in this country, including the national significance of battlefields, the preservation of the fields for military study, the right of the federal government to obtain land through condemnation proceedings, and the creation of lease back provisions for owners selling their land to the federal government for use in the park. In addition, the national scope of commemoration represented by the marking of both Union and Confederate troop positions preceded earlier battlefield commemoration efforts at sites such as Gettysburg. Most of the individual resources associated with the creation and development of the park, the monuments and markers; the roads, stone-lined drainage ditches, bridges, culverts, and headwalls; the Wilder Brigade monument; the administration building/visitor center at Chickamauga; the Ochs museum and walkway; the Point Park entrance gate, walls, and carriage drive; the Orchard Knob gates and walls; and stonework features at the various reservations contribute to the national significance of the district

under criterion A. The park's monuments, the visitor center at Chickamauga, and the Ochs museum also contribute to the national significance of the park under criterion C for their design. The various units of the park are designed landscapes that reveal a great deal about landscape design practices of the 1890s through the 1930s and concepts concerning memorialization through sculpture and architecture.

The reconstructed Cravens, Brotherton, Kelly, and Snodgrass houses also contribute to the national significance of the district under criterion A because they are long-standing elements of the park's interpretive program and help to create a scene similar to what prevailed in fall 1863. The original Brotherton, Kelly, and Snodgrass houses all figured prominently in the Battle of Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863. Fighting swirled around the Brotherton house on the afternoon of the 19th, and Longstreet's breakthrough the next day occurred near the house. The Kelly house was a landmark for Union forces moving to extend Gen. Rosecrans's left on September 18 and 19. The Union left dug in around the Kelly Farm at the north end of the Chickamauga battlefield and repulsed repeated Confederate assaults. The Snodgrass house on Snodgrass Hill served as a rallying point for the forces of Union General George Thomas on the afternoon of the 20th. The Brotherton, Kelly, and Snodgrass houses also served as field hospitals during and after the Battle of Chickamauga. The Cravens house served successively as a headquarters for generals of the Confederate and Union armies and was a focal point of the fighting during the Battle of Lookout Mountain on November 24, 1863. While they lack fabric that can be definitely connected to the battle-era houses that bore the same names, the Snodgrass, Kelly, Brotherton, and Cravens houses have been part of the commemorative tradition at the park from its very earliest days and possess significance for that reason. Although the buildings are reconstructions, they were built prior to the 1890 to 1942 commemoration period of significance under which they are being listed and, therefore, do not need to meet the requirements of National Register criteria consideration E.

A few individual resources within the district – superintendent's residence, ranger's quarters buildings at Chickamauga and Point Park, comfort station at Point Park, and the Cravens spring house – are significant at the local level under criterion A. Contributing commemorative resources under this context, notably the monuments and markers, meet the requirements of Criteria Consideration F because they have attained significance in their own right. Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park played a pivotal role in the emerging movement to preserve and mark American battlefields.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Designed
Historic Site

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function:

Battle Site

Primary Current Use:

Interpretive Landscape

Other Use/Function

Monument (Marker, Plaque)

Defense-Other

Other Type of Use or Function

Both Current And Historic

Historic

Current and Historic Names:**Name**Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga and
Chattanooga National Military ParkLookout Mountain; Lookout Mountain,
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National
Military Park**Type of Name**

Current

Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted:

No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1805 - 1807	Built	Federal Road is constructed over Lookout Mountain. It is later named Andrew Jackson Road.
AD 1852 - 1856	Built	Whiteside Turnpike is constructed going up Lookout Mountain.
AD 1955	Established	Robert Cravens establishes a farmstead below North Point of the mountain.
AD 1857	Built	Lookout Mountain Hotel is constructed. Its demolition date is unknown.
AD 1800 - 1861	Established	During the early settlement years before the Civil War a resort community, named Summertown (Summerton), is established atop Lookout Mountain.
AD 1860 - 1863	Military Operation	Timber on Lookout Mountain's lower slopes was harvested to fuel the city's wartime industries early in the war, exposing numerous rock outcrops prior to the battle.
AD 1863	Military Operation	On 15 November, 1863, Wauhatchie skirmishes occurred on the western base of Lookout Mountain.

Lookout Mountain

Chickamauga and Chattanooga NMP - Lookout Mountain Unit

	Military Operation	Battle Above the Clouds - 24 November 1863. The battle occurred primarily on Robert Cravens Farmstead.
	Military Operation	Union artillery occupied the slight hills atop Moccasin Bend, training their guns on the Confederate positions holding Lookout Mountain's slopes.
	Military Operation	L-shaped breastworks and rifle pits are constructed by Confederate soldiers at the North Point of the mountain prior to the battle.
	Military Operation	Stone breastworks are constructed by the Confederates on the south face of the mountain (near the GA/TN border) before the battle.
	Military Operation	Earthworks are built by the Confederates on the night of 24 November, 1863, behind the Cravens house.
AD 1863 - 1865	Exploited	Post-battle souvenir hunting destroys native vegetation on the mountainside. Laurel roots were in great demand for pipe bowls, carvings and other mementos.
AD 1885	Built	Point Hotel is constructed below North Point of the mountain.
AD 1886 - 1887	Built	No. 1 incline railroad is constructed in 1886 to access Point Hotel and the summit of the mountain, and fails the following year.
AD 1887	Built	A broad gauge railway is constructed across the battlefield to provide access to tourists and residents of Summerton.
AD 1889	Built	A narrow gauge railway is constructed to access the summit of the mountain.
AD 1900	Abandoned	Both gauge railways were business failures and ceased operation by 1900.
AD 1865 - 1890	Developed	Residential construction occurs along Whiteside Turnpike after the war; limited development occurs on the slopes of Lookout Mountain.
	Altered	With coal, rather than timber, fueling Chattanooga's economy, forests regrow on the slopes of Lookout Mountain.

Lookout Mountain

Chickamauga and Chattanooga NMP - Lookout Mountain Unit

AD 1893	Purchased/Sold	100 acres of property are purchased around (but not including) the Cravens House for inclusion in the National Military Park as Lookout Mountain Battlefield.
AD 1895	Built	No. 2 incline railway is constructed.
	Rehabilitated	Underbrush is cleared from battlefield remnants, and historical markers and tablets are placed on the battlefield.
AD 1896	Purchased/Sold	The Cravens property is purchased and affords the Park Commission a focal point for commemoration and interpretation of the Battle of Lookout Mountain.
AD 1897	Rehabilitated	Underbrush is cleared and paths are constructed.
	Built	Historical tablets are erected.
AD 1898	Purchased/Sold	The North Point property is purchased for inclusion in the National Military Park.
AD 1899	Built	Point Park (North Point property) is enclosed with a wooden fence.
	Built	New York Monument is erected near the Cravens House.
AD 1900	Built	Markers and cannon are erected at the Cravens House.
	Land Transfer	Four sites are donated to the park from the State of New York to mark the Wauhatchie battlefield. The largest measures .25 acres, and although fragments, they contain markers and memorials placed there by the New York State Memorial Commission.
AD 1901	Built	Trails are constructed throughout 100 acres to provide visitor access to monuments, markers and tablets. Other than clearing trails, it appears that the Park Commission did not remove trees to provide an open vista as had been done at Missionary Ridge.

Lookout Mountain

Chickamauga and Chattanooga NMP - Lookout Mountain Unit

AD 1902	Built	Markers and cannon are erected at Point Park.
AD 1902 - 1911	Built	During the early Park Commission administration, monuments continue to be placed upon Lookout Mountain to recognize the valor of Union troops during the early part of the century.
AD 1910	Built	The New York Peace Monument is dedicated in 1910. It is the last of the major memorials to be erected.
AD 1890 - 1911	Maintained	During the early Park Commission administration, the existing trails continue to be maintained.
AD 1912 - 1922	Maintained	During the late Park Commission administration, the commemorative landscape at Lookout Mountain continues to be preserved and maintained.
	Purchased/Sold	The slopes of Lookout Mountain (not owned by the Federal Government) are systematically acquired by Adolph and Milton Ochs, local philanthropists, for the purpose of creating a large, natural park.
	Built	Adolph Ochs highway is constructed. It is named for the man who started the highway project with a \$150,000 personal loan, and his brother who directed it.
AD 1923 - 1933	Maintained	During the War Department administration, the commemorative landscape continues to be preserved and maintained.
AD 1926	Established	The Ochs brothers charter the Chattanooga-Lookout Mountain Park, to restore the natural vegetation and beautify the mountain by developing its natural attributes. One result is the construction of the Eagles Nest hanging gardens along Ochs Highway.
AD 1933	Land Transfer	The Lookout Mountain property is transferred to NPS.
	Established	A local Civilian Conservation Corps camp, Camp Adolph Ochs, is established at Chattanooga-Lookout Mountain Park.

Lookout Mountain

Chickamauga and Chattanooga NMP - Lookout Mountain Unit

	Established	Civilian Work Administration camp (Camp Demaray) is established on western slope of mountain @ Chattanooga-Lookout Mountain Park & provides the balance of the CCC crews that plant bushes, dogwoods, etc. along the mountain roads in a beautification effort.
AD 1935	Established	CCC Camp No. 3 is established on the western slope of Lookout Mountain. It is unclear whether this is the same as Camp Demaray.
AD 1934	Established	ECW Camp M-P5 CCC Co. 1290 is established on the plateau south of the town of Lookout Mountain in Georgia.
AD 1935	Rehabilitated	CCC improves roads, constructs horse and foot trails, installs erosion control measures and plantings on the eastern portion of Lookout Mountain.
	Land Transfer	Chattanooga-Lookout Mountain Park (approximately 2700 acres) is donated to NPS. Since all portions of the acquired property did not have association to the battle, NPS chooses to interpret the donated parcel as an area of scenic beauty.
AD 1937	Built	CCC lays sidewalks, plants shrubs and constructs picnic tables, benches, and stone ovens.
	Built	CCC works on Lookout Mountain Battlefield, maintaining trails, erecting cable guard along highway, developing several scenic & historical trails and building a bridge across Lookout Creek near Skyuka Springs and a trail between Cravens House & Point Park.
AD 1935 - 1939	Built	CCC works on trails on Chattanooga-Lookout Mountain Park's western slopes: Skyuka Trail, Fire Trail, East & West Bluff Trails, Guild Trail, Whiteside Trail, Gum Spring Trail, Hardy Trail, Shingle Trail, Glen Trail, & Rifle Pit Trail.
	Built	Although the trails constructed by CCC in Chattanooga-Lookout Mountain Park are recreational in nature, some crossed parts of the historic battlefield on Lookout Mountain not owned by NPS (Rifle Pit Trail).
AD 1939	Abandoned	All CCC camps other than Camp Demaray are closed.

Lookout Mountain

Chickamauga and Chattanooga NMP - Lookout Mountain Unit

AD 1940	Built	The Ochs Memorial Gateway is built on the newly purchased Ochs Memorial Gateway tract.
AD 1941	Abandoned	Camp Demaray closes in the Fall of 1941. A nearby CCC camp, Tennessee NP-4, continues work at Lookout Mountain, building fire trails and maintaining existing features.
	Moved	Nearby CCC camp Tennessee NP-4 is moved to Lookout Mountain to continue activities previously mentioned.
	Designed	A Master Plan is drawn for Lookout Mountain.
AD 1942	Abandoned	Tennessee NP-4 CCC camp closes. This is the last association of the CCC with the park.
AD 1955	Built	NPS constructs picnic tables and comfort stations on the lower slopes of the Chattanooga-Lookout Mountain Park tract. NPS continues to interpret the tract as an area of scenic beauty, not as an historic site.
AD 1977	Purchased/Sold	Sunset Park is acquired by the NPS. The 3-acre tract includes Sunset Rock, which stands on the brow of the mountain's western summit. Legend has it that Confederate Generals Bragg and Longstreet viewed Union movements in Lookout Valley from that point.
AD 1985	Purchased/Sold	Property across from Point Park is acquired for the construction of a new visitor center. The extant structure on the property is demolished to accommodate a parking lot.
AD 1933 - 2004	Altered	During the NPS administration, vegetation is released to succession and the majority of the site is ultimately reforested.
	Purchased/Sold	In recent years, the park has received small property donations from civic groups, including the Nature Conservancy.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Lookout Mountain is significant due to its association with the Battles for Chattanooga, specifically the Battle Above the Clouds, and the later commemoration of that event. Many of the cultural landscape features of Lookout Mountain are found within its component landscapes: Point Park and Cravens House. These features are evaluated separately in their own Cultural Landscape Inventories. Aside from those component landscapes, Lookout Mountain retains integrity within the context of the battle-era in terms of its location, and for the remnants of breastworks located near the Cravens House developed area. The property also retains integrity through the design, materials and workmanship of the commemorative era infrastructure, monuments and markers, structures, and remnants of gauge railways and the incline railway that are found on the property. The feeling and setting of the reservation are somewhat compromised by the regrowth of vegetation -- a reversible situation -- that blocks views in and from the site, and by the threat of invasive exotic plant species.

No detailed written or graphic documentation was located for the postbellum landscape, nor for the Park Commission, War Department or NPS administrations. Further research is warranted.

Landscape Characteristic:

Small Scale Features

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Culverts and Headwalls

Feature Identification Number: 99979

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

IDLCS Number: 091613

LCS Structure Name: Culverts and Headwalls (batch)

LCS Structure Number: HS-91613

Feature: Stone-lined drainage ditches

Feature Identification Number: 99981

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

IDLCS Number: 091614

LCS Structure Name: Stone-lined drainage ditches (batch)

LCS Structure Number: HS-91614

Feature: Bronze and Iron Markers/Tablets

Feature Identification Number: 99977

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

IDLCS Number: 091615

LCS Structure Name: Bronze and Iron Markers/Tablets (batch)

LCS Structure Number: HS-91615

Feature: Cannons

Feature Identification Number: 99978

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Iowa State Monument

Feature Identification Number: 99980

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 008703

LCS Structure Name: Iowa State Monument

LCS Structure Number: MT-193

Buildings And Structures

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Incline Railroad #1 Abutment

Feature Identification Number: 99972

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 091658

LCS Structure Name: Incline Railroad #1 Abutment

LCS Structure Number: HS-91658

Views And Vistas

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Sunset Rock Overlook

Feature Identification Number: 99982

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Circulation

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Lookout Mountain Trail System

Feature Identification Number: 99973

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Cluster Arrangement

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Sanders Road Picnic Area

Feature Identification Number: 99974

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Sunset Rock Overlook

Feature Identification Number: 99975

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: The Ochs Gateway

Feature Identification Number: 99976

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Archeological Sites

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Rifle pits and breastworks along Rifle Pits Trail

Feature Identification Number: 99971

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 091649

LCS Structure Name: 29th and 30th Mississippi Rifle Pits

LCS Structure Number: HS-91649

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 09/30/2000

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Condition data is associated with 1995 & 1997 site visits, prior to CLI certification.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 07/22/2004

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Lookout Mountain's developed areas - Point Park and Cravens House - remain in good repair, as does the picnic area. The hiking trails are maintained. The rifle pits and breastworks have been cleared of vegetation that threatened their integrity.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 07/21/2010

Impacts

Type of Impact: Release To Succession

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: While much of the park unit is intentionally managed as a forested area, there are sections where forest succession intrudes. This occurs primarily at developed areas like Point Park and Cravens House, currently only in a minor way.

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Privet, ailanthus, mimosa and other invasive exotics threaten to overtake forest edges and sometimes obstruct views.

Stabilization Costs

Landscape Stabilization Cost: 250,000.00

Cost Date: 07/06/2004

Level of Estimate: C - Similar Facilities

Cost Estimator: Regional Office

Landscape Stabilization Cost Explanatory Description:

Derived from PMIS 92741, costs associated with clearing exotic vegetation from the landscape (2.5k per ac). No LCS stabilization costs exist.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Preservation

Approved Treatment Document: General Management Plan

Document Date: 04/13/1988

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Date: 04/13/1988

Landscape Approved Treatment Cost Explanatory Description:

No approved LCS or landscape treatment costs exist for Lookout Mountain.

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

Citation Title: An Administrative History of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. Denver: National Park Service, Denver Service Center.

Source Name: Other

Citation Title: An Archeological Overview and Assessment of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Georgia-Tennessee.

Source Name: Other

Citation Title: CHCH Archives, Accession Number 214, Series I, Folder 59.

Source Name: Other

Citation Title: Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park.

Source Name: Other

Citation Title: Construction Project Progress Map, E.C.W. Camp M-P5 CCC Co. 1290, Chattanooga Lookout Mountain Park, Lookout Mountain, Tennessee. October 1, 1934.

Source Name: Other

Citation Title: FY 1892 to 1922 Annual Reports of Park Engineer to Park Commission and Annual Reports of Park Commission to the Secretary of War, Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park.

Source Name: Other

Citation Title: General Development Plan - Lookout Mountain, Part of the Master Plan, Chickamauga & Chattanooga National Military Park.

Source Name: Other

Citation Title: Lookout Mountain Area, Part of the Master Plan Chickamauga & Chattanooga National Military Park.

Source Name: Other

Citation Title: Lookout Mountain Military Operations, Chickamauga & Chattanooga National Military Park. Drawing No. NMP-CHIC-1156.

Source Name: Other

Citation Title: The National Military Park. Chickamauga-Chattanooga. An Historical Guide with maps and illustrations.

Source Name: Other

Lookout Mountain

Chickamauga and Chattanooga NMP - Lookout Mountain Unit

Citation Title: Vicinity Map, Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. Drawing No. NPS 301/20000A.

Source Name: Other