National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Cravens House
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

Cultural Landscape Report
Cravens House



Cultural Resources
Southeast Region

Cravens House

Cultural Landscape Report

March 2013

Prepared by
The Jaeger Company

Under the direction of
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Southeast Regional Office
Cultural Resources Division



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The report presented here exists in two formats. A printed version is available for study at the park, the Southeastern Regional Office of the National Park Service, and at a variety of other repositories. For more widespread access, this report also exists in a web-based format through ParkNet, the website of the National Park Service. Please visit www.nps.gov for more information.

Cravens House

Cultural Landscape Report

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Southeast Region

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Foreword

We are pleased to make available this cultural landscape report, part of our ongoing effort to provide comprehensive documentation for the landscapes and historic structures of National Park Service units in the Southeast Region. A number of individuals and institutions contributed to the successful completion of this work. We would particularly like to thank the staff at Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park for their assistance throughout the process. We hope this study will be a useful tool for park management in continuing efforts to preserve the cultural landscape and to others interested in the significance of the park's many cultural resources.

Dan Scheidt, Chief

Cultural Resources Division
Southeast Regional Office
February 2013

Introduction

Management Summary

Cravens House is located within the Lookout Mountain Battlefield sub unit of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park (CHCH) in Hamilton County, Tennessee. (See Illustration 1.A for map of Lookout Mountain Battlefield and Point Park.) CHCH has 18 separate units totaling approximately 9,036 acres in Georgia and Tennessee. The largest unit is the Chickamauga Battlefield with approximately 5,300 acres, followed by Lookout Mountain with 3,000 acres. The National Park Service (NPS) classifies the Cravens House as a component landscape within a unit of the Lookout Mountain Battlefield.

Cravens House is situated on a mountainside overlooking the Tennessee River to the north as it wraps around the peninsula of land known as Moccasin Bend. The City of Chattanooga lies to the east of the Tennessee River and northeast of Cravens House. The Palisades of Lookout Mountain overlooking Cravens House from the south provides a dramatic backdrop.

Cravens House is also part of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, National Register of Historic Places Nomination. (See Illustration 1.B) This nomination includes 11 non-contiguous subareas which include Chickamauga Battlefield; six sites referred to as "Reservations" along Missionary Ridge; Orchard Knob in downtown Chattanooga; Point Park at Lookout Mountain; and Cravens House, to the north of Point Park. National Register boundaries for the sites listed above are shown on Illustration 1.B with detailed Boundary UTM information included.

The boundary of the component landscape, as described in the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) of the site, corresponds to the site as it appears on a NPS development plan from 1936. This component landscape generally includes the area adjacent to the historic Cravens House and the areas around the New York and Ohio Monuments. This Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) expands upon these boundaries to include currently owned NPS property originally a part of the farm owned by the Cravens family that was the scene of much of the Battle of Lookout Mountain. The study area includes the walking trails, rifle pits, and landscape around the Iowa Monument.

The Cravens House is a historically significant landscape that contributes to the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. The current landscape retains features of the historic landscape that influenced the unfolding of events associated with the Battle of Lookout Mountain on November 24, 1863, part of the Chattanooga Campaign of the American Civil War. These features include open spaces that reflect the agricultural character of the landscape during the battle, the rocky terrain that influenced the course of events, and the Kitchen/Dairy outbuilding that survived the battle. The landscape also includes a variety of historic features that post-date the Civil War, including the Cravens House, which the Cravens rebuilt after the war, and the monuments and memorials, which the War Department erected in the late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries. NPS made improvements to the landscape, largely using laborers with the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), which reflect the historically significant workmanship and design aesthetic of the 1930s. The study area of this planning document also includes historic structures unrelated to the Cravens family or the commemorative efforts of the War Department and the NPS.

The CLR is intended to provide the park with an assessment of the character-defining landscape features of the Cravens House. It will document historic and existing conditions, and provide specific treatment recommendations to protect this historic resource.

Historical Overview

The Cravens House, which includes a Main House and Kitchen/Dairy outbuilding, are the oldest surviving structures on Lookout Mountain. Robert Cravens (1805-1886), a prominent Chattanooga industrialist, constructed this residence for his

family in 1855 on a relatively level, shelf-like ridge on the side of Lookout Mountain. The house, which the family called 'Alta Vista', and the surrounding farm became the location of fighting between Union and Confederate forces on November 24, 1863. The so-called "Battle Above the Clouds" was a victory for the Union Army and presaged its breakout from Chattanooga the following day with their successful attack on Confederate positions on Missionary Ridge.

The Cravens House received significant damage during the battle from artillery shells fired from a Union battery on Moccasin Point and from souvenir hunters who scavenged the house for mementos following the battle. Cravens and his family, who abandoned the house shortly before the battle, returned to Chattanooga after the war rebuilding on the foundation of the original house. A stone kitchen and dairy outbuilding survived the battle. Robert Cravens died at the house in 1886. His widow, Caroline Cravens, continued living at the house for another decade until her death, when, in 1896, the United States government purchased the house to be part of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. Acquisition of additional land on Lookout Mountain resulted in an eventual 85-acre site commonly known as the Cravens Reservation of Lookout Mountain Battlefield.

An Act of Congress created Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park on August 19, 1890. Three years later, an Appropriations Act authorized "the purchase of land within the legal area of the park and the north point of Lookout Mountain."[1] From its acquisition to the beginning of World War II, the Cravens House was a popular destination for tourists interested in Civil War history and for surviving veterans of the Civil War and the Chattanooga campaign. For several years following World War II, the NPS kept the house closed to the public; and the structure physically deteriorated to such a poor condition that NPS considered demolishing the building.

Local residents rallied around the preservation of the building. In 1955, the Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities (APTA) entered a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service to restore and maintain the house. This agreement, which also allowed the APTA to furnish and provide interpretation, continued until 1974, when the APTA terminated the agreement. APTA continued to display furniture in the house, utilizing an annual special permit, for another decade. In the 1960s, the Lookout Mountain Garden Club financed a landscape plan for the house. In the 1980s and 1990s, NPS held seasonal living history and ranger guided programs in the house. Cravens House is currently a visitor contact station during the summer months. The grounds are open daily and local residents utilize the grounds to access hiking trails in the Lookout Mountain Battlefield.

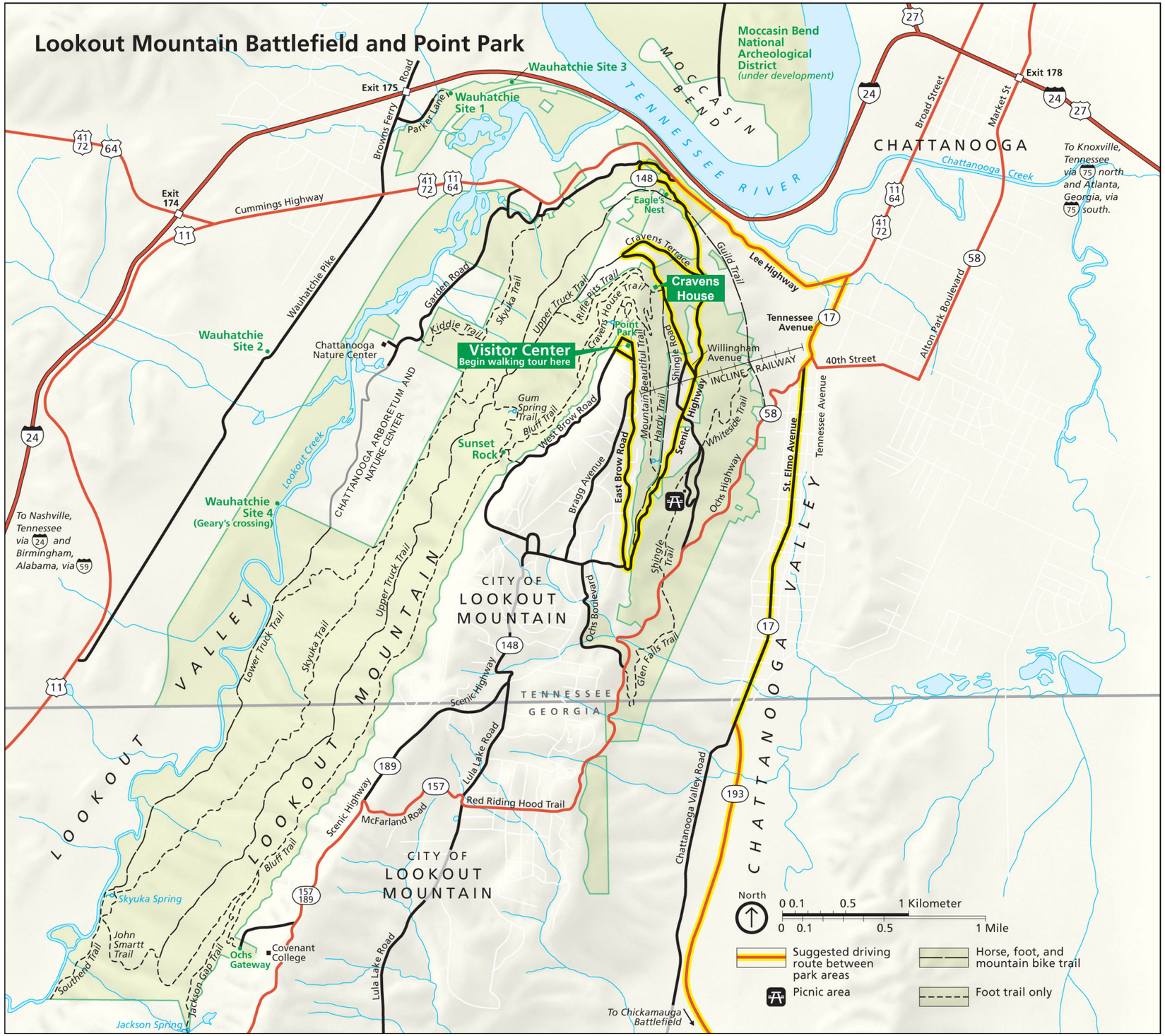
Scope of Work and Methodology

As articulated in the statement of work for this project, the CLR is the principle NPS treatment document for cultural landscapes. Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park is currently developing a new General Management Plan Amendment for Lookout Mountain Battlefield (GMP-A). The CLR will establish preservation goals for Cravens House and establish treatment strategies that can be incorporated into the GMP-A. The project provides an assessment of the character-defining features of the Cravens House landscape and a portion of the adjacent Lookout Mountain Battlefield. The study incorporates research into the historic development of the site, documentation of existing conditions, and an evaluation of the landscape character.

In order to develop treatment recommendations for the preservation of Cravens House, the statement of work specifically included the following tasks:

1. Describe the site's overall historical development,
2. Document the existing landscape conditions,
3. Provide analysis of the landscape's National Register significance to confirm the primary period of significance, and identify other

1 Associate Regional Director, Park System Management, Southeast Regional Office, National Park Service, "A Historic Information Report on the Cravens House." Memorandum on File at CHCH Archives, 1, March 3, 1975.

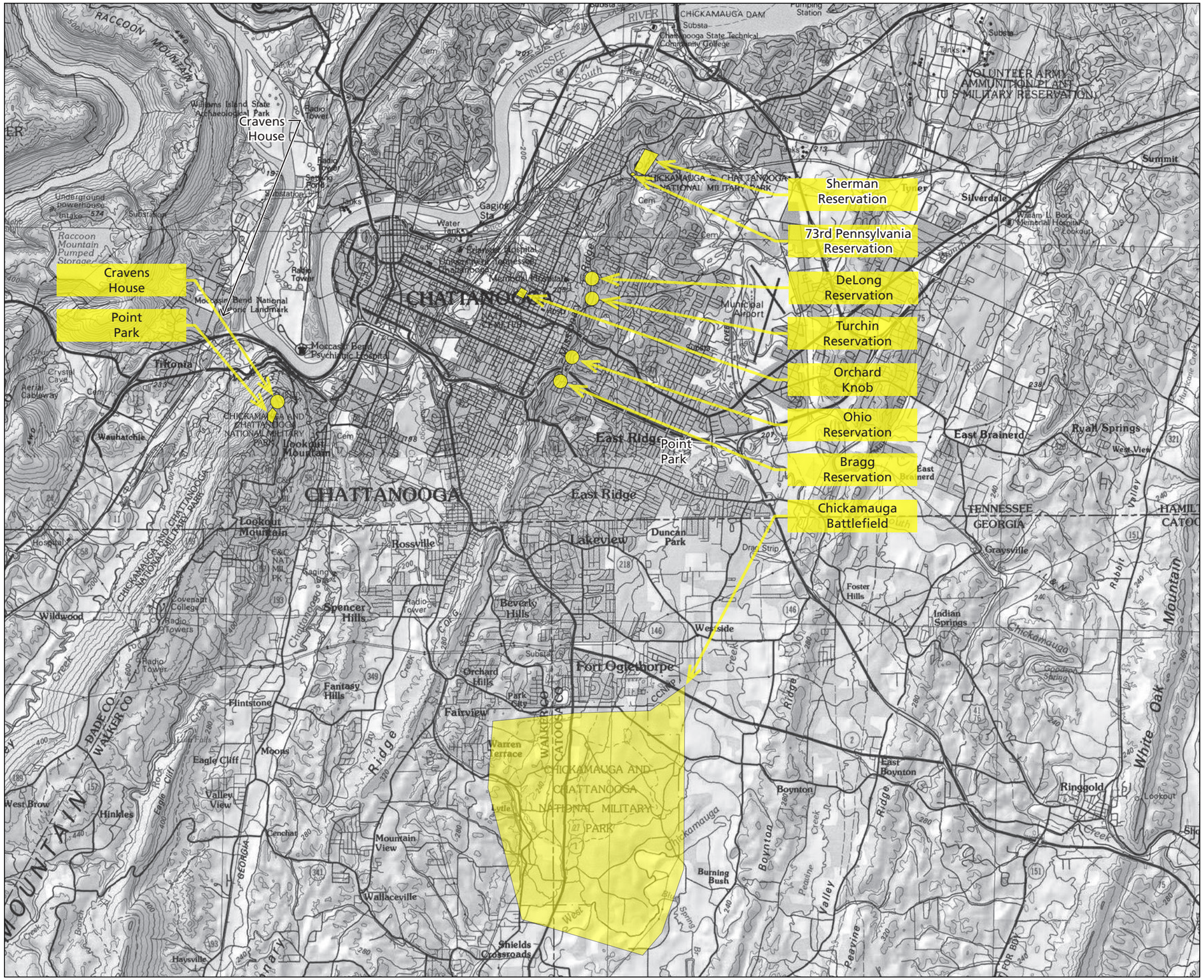


Regional Map

Introduction

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Illustration 1.A



Chickamauaga and Chattanooga National Military Park National Register Boundary

Boundary UTMs:

Chickamauga Battlefield
A. 16/661770/3868640
B. 16/661840/3863980
C. 16/661330/3862330
D. 16/660850/3861750
E. 16/657730/3862610
F. 16/656860/3865920
G. 16/656790/3867670
H. 16/658960/3867890
I. 16/660920/3867980

Sherman Reservation
A. 16/660860/3882180
B. 16/652150/3875210
C. 16/660230/3881640
D. 16/660540/3882330

73rd Pennsylvania Reservation
A. 16/660200/3881710
B. 16/660220/3881655
C. 16/660180/3881645
D. 16/660160/3881690

DeLong Reservation
16/659230/3878980

Turchin Reservation
16/659215/3878460

Ohio Reservation
16/658750/3876960

Bragg Reservation
16/658455/3876390

Cravens House
16/651260/3875700

Point Park
A. 16/651198/3875480
B. 16/651135/3875390
C. 16/651218/3875195
D. 16/651125/3875175
E. 16/651035/3875240
F. 16/65104013875420
G. 16/651120/3875550

Orchard Knob
A. 16/657570/3878640
B. 16/657495/3878450
C. 16/657360/3878510
D. 16/657450/3878690

Signal Point
A. 16/648890/3887460
B. 16/648940/3887340
C. 16/648840/3887260
D. 16/648680/3887380

Boundary Justification:

Geographically separate park units included in the discontiguous district are associated with the history of Civil War battles as well as the commemorative development of the park. The units fall within the original property lines of the park as they evolved throughout the development period.

0 .75 mi. 1.5 mi. North

Introduction

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Illustration 1.B

potential periods of significance,
4. Provide analysis of the landscape's integrity by comparing the existing condition to the condition during the period(s) of significance,
5. Identify the character-defining features of the historic landscape,
6. Identify the preferred treatment alternative and appropriate treatment recommendations and guidelines that balance preservation of park resources with contemporary needs of park operations,
7. Provide implementation strategies for landscape restoration, and
8. Provide draft project statements and cost estimates to be entered into the Project Management Information System (PMIS) by park staff.

The CLR has been prepared in accordance with recent versions of federal standard documents, including:

- A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques
- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes
- National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation
- National Register Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Documenting and Evaluating Rural Historic Landscapes
- National Register Bulletin 40: Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America's Historic Battlefields.

Project team members met with park personnel at park headquarters on January 24, 2011. Those attending the meeting included:

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

- Cathleen Cook, Superintendent
- Jim Szyjkowski, Chief of Resource Management
- Denise West, Curator
- Jim Ogden, Historian

National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office

- Tracy Stakely, Chief, Cultural Landscapes Program

The Jaeger Company

- Dale Jaeger, Principal Landscape Architect and Preservation Planner/Project Manager
- Brian LaBrie, Architectural Historian
- Keyes Williamson, Landscape Historian and Landscape Architect

After the meeting, Mr. Ogden and Mr. Szyjkowski provided a tour of the site, where they recounted the history of the Battle of Lookout Mountain. Park personnel expressed a desire for the CLR to identify ways to improve interpretation of the battle and to address anachronistic landscape elements detrimental to that interpretive goal. Over two days of fieldwork, team members photographed landscape features and made inventory notes on field maps. Team members also scanned photographs and made copies of documents from the park's archives. A second site visit occurred in May, when the project manager met on site with park personnel to visit locations in the project area not seen during the first visit. This visit focused on the perimeter of the project area along Cravens Ridge. A follow-up visit to park archives occurred in June 2012 for the primary purpose of documenting the projects at the site during the 1930s. The Superintendent's Monthly Narrative Reports were gleaned for both narrative as well as pictorial information. In addition, archeological studies and additional historic maps were also reviewed. Additional findings and clarifications were added to the CLR document.

The site history utilizes materials collected from various research sources, including park archives, the Chattanooga Public Library, Electronic Technical Information Center (e-TIC) files from the NPS Denver Service Center; University of Georgia, Science Library Map Collection and Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Collection; and information obtained through various internet searches. The history chapter organizes the site's physical development into a series of chronological periods that reflect major events or significant changes in the management of the site. The

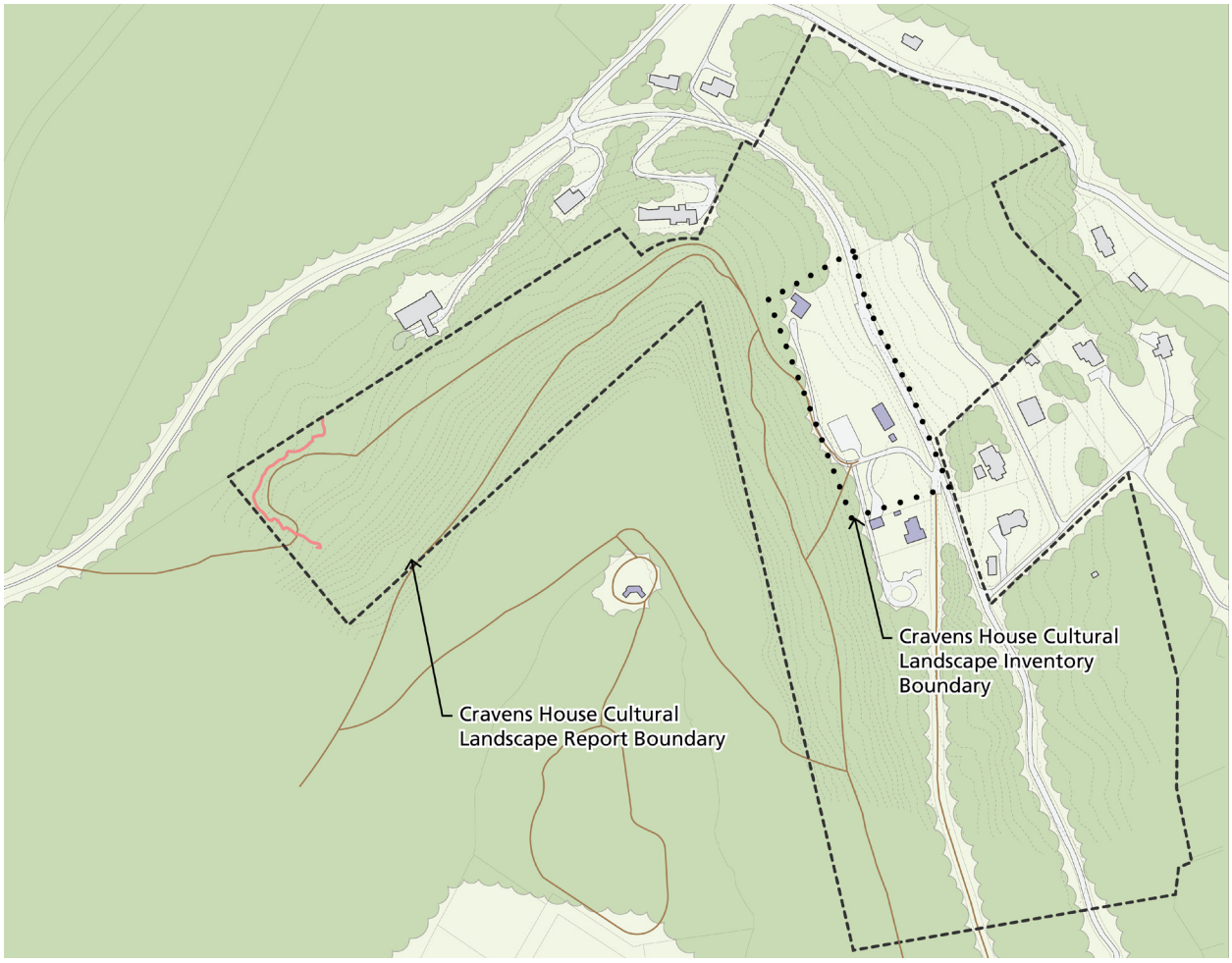


Figure 1.1: Map of CLI and CLR Boundaries

narrative uses period photographs and plans to illustrate the historic conditions through time.

Existing condition documentation was prepared from field investigations, review of photographs taken during field visits, and review of park maps and planning documents. Documents, such as the Cravens House CLI, were particularly helpful in developing the list of contributing landscape features. A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques provides the list of landscape characteristics used in the study of Cravens House. These characteristics include:

- Topography
- Limestone Boulders and Rock Outcrops
- Hydrology
- Vegetation
- Soils
- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Land Use
- Utilities
- Circulation – Roads/Pedestrian Links and Trails
- Buildings and Structures
- Small Scale Features
- Archeological Sites
- Views and Vistas
- Spatial Organization

Description of Study Boundaries

The Cravens House CLR statement of work describes the project boundary as "all historic and commemorative features located on park lands within approximately two miles of the house, excluding Point Park and its associated resources… The report should include all the monuments and markers in the general vicinity of the Cravens House landscape and the stone breastworks located along the Rifle Pits Trail." The specific study area used for this CLR was provided

by the NPS at the outset of this project. The CLR boundary expands on the previous CLI boundary and the relationship between these two areas is shown on Figure 1.1.

Summary of Findings

Cravens House is a landscape that reflects its association with the Civil War and most importantly its location as the scene of the Battle of Lookout Mountain. The site also reflects the commemoration of that event in the late 1890s with the establishment of our nation's first military park and later actions extending into the early 1940s of the National Park Service in adding to that original vision.

Overall, the recommended treatment for Cravens House is rehabilitation with preservation of a limited number of site elements. This treatment focuses on preservation of existing historic landscape features, while allowing for improvements that enhance the integrity of the historic landscape and allow the site to resemble its appearance during the periods of significance. Improvements to facilitate contemporary use, such as the addition of a new parking lot, are permissible as long as they do not diminish resource integrity.

One of the primary activities to be carried out at Cravens House is demolition, as many of today's non-contributing elements are removed, allowing the site to return to its former appearance as a landscape that experienced a battle, a site with a strong agricultural heritage, and a commemorative military park. Elements to be removed include both buildings and landscape elements, such as walkways, vehicular drives, a stone wall, non-historic plant materials and a fence.

Rehabilitation is recommended for most site elements. This treatment covers much of the roadway system and drives; CCC improvements using stone as the primary material dating from the mid 1930s in the form of retaining walls and roadway curbs and gutters; Civil War military fortifications; the site's trail system; and former vistas and views. Preservation is recommended for the site's natural features, its known and unknown archeological sites, and the myriad of monuments, markers and commemorative plaques.

Specific projects have been defined for implementing treatment recommendations in Chapter 5 of this document.

Site History

Introduction

This report divides the physical history for Cravens House into seven periods. These periods reflect major occurrences in the history of the site or reflect significant changes in the management of the house and associated landscape. The periods of development are as follows:

- Pre-Civil War
- Civil War (1861-1865)
- Post Civil War (1866-1894)
- National Military Park Beginnings (1895-1932)
- Early National Park Service Period (1933-1953)
- Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities Period (1954-1974)
- Current Park Developments (1975-present)

Period One: Pre-Civil War

Lookout Mountain, the location of Cravens House, was in the historic territory of the Muskogee people, a predecessor to the Creek tribes who occupied the region into the seventeenth-century. The Cherokee pushed the Creek south from the area in the late seventeenth/early eighteenth-centuries prior to the arrival of European settlers. At the time of the American Revolution, Cherokee tribes had established permanent settlements on the Tennessee River and its tributaries. In the early nineteenth-century, Americans migrated into the region, significantly increasing the European-American population of central Tennessee and leading to conflict between the state government and the Cherokee Nation. In 1838, the United States Army removed the Cherokee people from their lands in the southeast and forcibly moved them to reservations in Oklahoma.

By mid-nineteenth century, Chattanooga developed into a regional trading and manufacturing center largely because of its abundant natural resources and because the Tennessee River provided a transportation route to larger markets. One of the early entrepreneurs drawn to Chattanooga in the 1850s was Robert Cravens.[2] He was a successful businessperson with two decades experience in the iron furnace industry.[3] Chattanooga attracted industrialists such as Cravens because completion of the Western and Atlantic Railroad between Chattanooga and Atlanta in 1851 improved access to resources and linked the city to distant markets and customers. Cravens became manager and part owner of the East Tennessee Manufacturing Company when it began operating in 1852. The foundry and machine shop were located at the intersection of present King and Market Streets in Chattanooga. "Bluff Furnace" was at Lookout Street near the Tennessee River. The company manufactured a wide array of products, including railroad equipment and heavy machinery. Cravens also invested in other businesses, including the Chattanooga Water Works Company and the Etna Mining and Manufacturing Company, which supplied to the expanding number of industries in the Chattanooga area. Cravens was also active in Chattanooga's civic affairs, serving as a city alderman soon after his arrival, and, as a devout Methodist in the local religious community.

Lookout Mountain, an impressive promontory overlooking Chattanooga and the turn in the Tennessee River known as Moccasin Bend, gained the attention of local developers in the early 1850s. Lookout Mountain rises about 1,400 feet above the general lay of the land here to, at Point Park,

2 Robert Cravens was born in Virginia in 1805. His family moved to Tennessee in 1807. As a young man, he worked at his uncle's iron furnace in eastern Tennessee, near Greenville, TN. In 1828, Cravens and his uncle opened an iron furnace in Rhea County, northeast of Chattanooga. In 1838, Cravens started his own furnace, the "Eagle Furnace," in Roane County at the confluence of the Tennessee River and White's Creek.

3 Ruth H. McConathy, House of Cravens, (Charlottesville, Virginia: Published Privately, [1972]), 52. (Note: The House of Cravens dates his arrival at 1849.) Mary Snyder and Phil Noblitt, "Robert Cravens – A Brief History of the Man and His Family, June 14, 1975 (on file at Archives of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park (hereafter CHCH Archives); J. Eugene Lewis, "Cravens House: Landmark of Lookout Mountain," Tennessee Historical Quarterly, Vol. XX, No. 3, 1961 2. (Note: Both Lewis and Snyder and Noblitt date Cravens' arrival to Chattanooga to 1851.)

ca. 2,200 feet above sea level (ASL). Whiteside Turnpike, constructed between 1852 and 1856, was the first publicly accessible road to the top of Lookout Mountain. Colonel James A. Whiteside, of Chattanooga, spearheaded the establishment of Summertown, the first residential community on the summit of the mountain. Approximately two-thirds of the way up the mountain, a level ledge or terrace, 150 to 300 feet wide, wraps around the north brow of the mountain, extending several hundred yards onto the east and west slopes. Above the terrace, a tall rock face, known as the Palisades, rises towards the summit of the mountain.

It is difficult to be definitive as to the exact date that Robert Cravens purchased the property on Lookout Mountain and when he built his residence, as sources conflict in the exact years. In one source it is noted that Robert Cravens purchased approximately 100 acres on the Lookout Mountain terrace in 1856, where he established a small farm.[4] But in a 1911 letter, Jesse Cravens described his father's development of the site as occurring before the purchase date, when he states, "The property… was settled by father and some log cabins built upon it and used for a summerhouse about 1854; the frame house in which he lived during the war was built in 1855 and occupied by him both winter and summer from 1856 until the battle above the clouds." The house, as described by Jesse Cravens, was "an L and not connected to the stone dairy and a one story, six room house." [5] Cravens called the house "Alta Vista," meaning high views, in reference to the extensive panorama offered from the elevated site. For purposes of this document, we defer to the dates listed in the Historic Structures Report, as it notes ca. 1854 as the purchase date and the building of small cabins on the site for use as a summer retreat and ca. 1856 for the date the one-story residence was constructed.

The Cravens farm reportedly also contained several outbuildings, a fruit tree orchard, a vegetable garden, and a field of row crops. According to Penelope Allen, a local historian, a cow barn and fenced cow lot occupied a field below the house (near the present Ohio Monument). [6] A history of the Cravens family states "the year he [Cravens] purchased the mountain property, he planted a cherry orchard in the rear of this house. The trees grew so large that visitors who came to the place fifty and sixty years afterwards could scarcely believe that they belonged to the mountain forest."[7] Mrs. Allen added that there were also peach tree orchards east of the house and that a large cherry tree grew at the northwest corner of house. The Cravens farm is visible in George Barnard's panoramic photograph "View from the top of Lookout Mountain, Tenn., February, 1864" (See Figure 2. 1 and Figure 2. 2). In the photograph and its enlargement of the core are of the Cravens Farm, one clearly sees the rows of orchard trees planted in the open space north and northwest of the house. Roads appear to cross the open space extending down the slope northeast from the house. To the northeast of the house, there is an open area divided by the roadways and assumed to be agricultural fields. Comparing the Barnard photograph with the US Coast Survey of 1863 (See Illustration 2.A) provides additional information on Cravens Farm as well as its context. Roads in 1863 that appear in the locations of today's roads and rights-of-way have been highlighted in yellow on Illustration 2.A and include portions of the Wauhatchie Pike, the Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain Railroad, the Incline Railroad, East Brow Road, and Cravens Terrace Road/Shingle Road. Military fortifications have been highlighted in red and the earthworks within today's study area accessible via Rifle Pits Trail are shown. According to Jim Ogden, the placement of these earthworks appears to be reversed and is attributed to a drafting error. When compared with today's Global Positioning Station (GPS) points for the site's military fortifications, this assumption appears to be correct. The US Coast Survey also shows an outline of what appears to be a small structure adjacent to Cravens House and possibly in the location of the today's foundation ruins of the former Servant's House.

4 Lewis, "Cravens House: Landmark of Lookout Mountain," 2.

5 Snyder and Noblitt, 18.). They quote from Jesse Cravens' March 24, 1911 letter to Major. W. J. Colburn a copy of which is on file at CHCH Archives. The *Chattanooga Times* reprinted the letter on August 20, 1942. The letter is hereafter cited: Jesse Cravens, March 1911.

6 Mary Snyder and Phillip Noblitt interviewed Penelope Allen on January 28, 1975. Notes from that interview are on file at CHCH Archives.

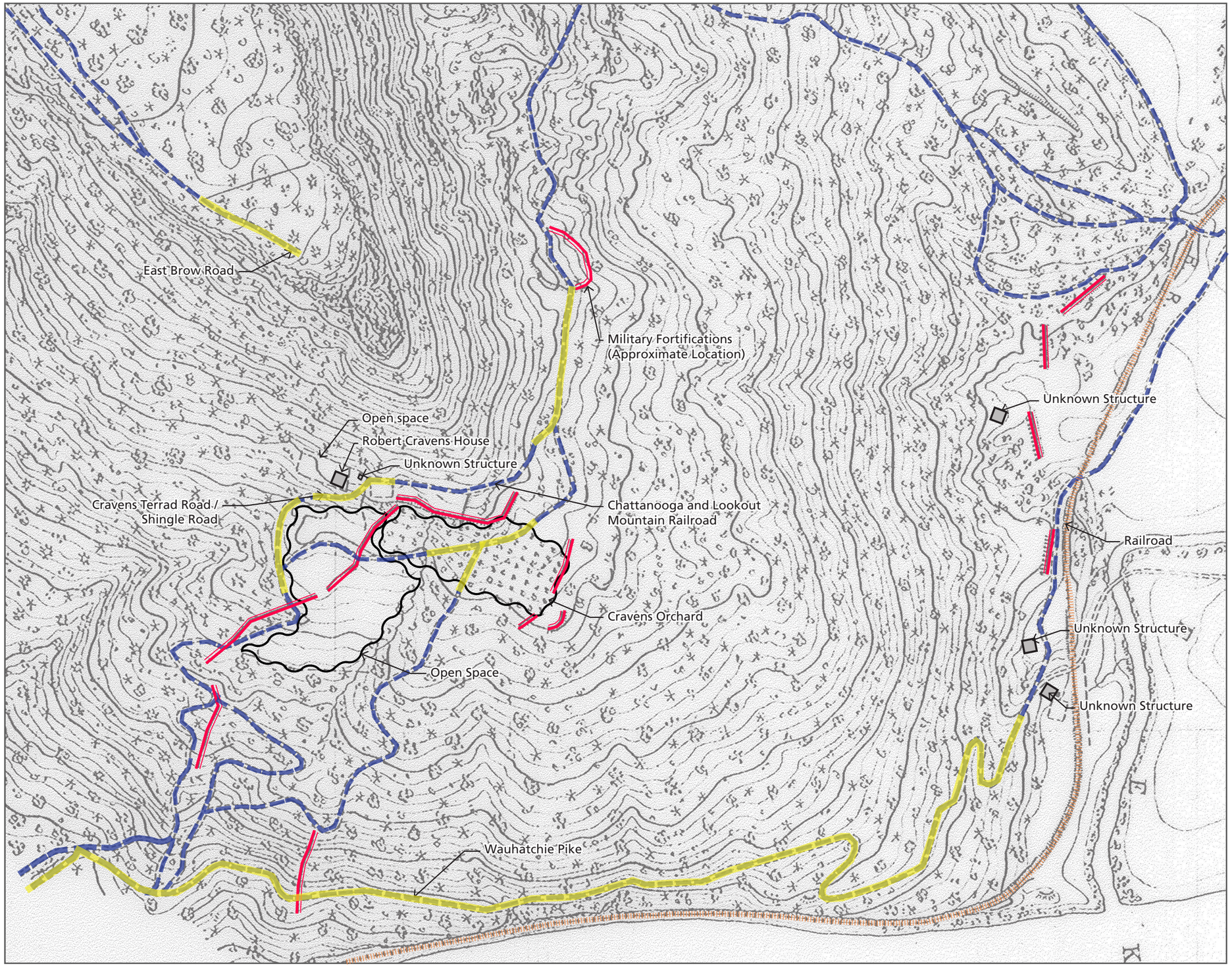
7 McConathy, 53.



Figure 2.1: George Barnard's "View from the top of Lookout Mountain, Tenn. February 1864."



Figure 2.2: Detail of George Barnard's "View from the top of Lookout Mountain, Tenn. February 1864."



1863 Roads and Military Fortifications Annotated 2012

Legend

- 1863 Road Network
- Interpretation of Road Network
- Structures
- Railroad
- Military Fortifications

North

Site History
Cravens House
Chickamauga & Chattanooga
National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Illustration 2.A

Reverend David Sullins, a local Methodist minister, spent the summer of 1857 with the Cravens family at Alta Vista and left a description of life on the mountain.

> "My old friend, Robert Cravens, who lived right under the bluff on the point of Lookout, came down and invited me up to spend the heated season with him. There was no other house on the mountain then. Of course, I went. We walked the near way, and, passing the mouth of Chattanooga Creek, which he owned and where he had a net set for fish….I sometimes took my book and climbed up the bluff in the morning to read and make sermons…. Well, it was delightful… Too many things to look at. That long sweep of river around 'Moccasin Bend,' numerous railroads, with their snaky looking trains running in and out around the foot of the mountain; the town huddled up about the foot of Cameron Hill; the mountain stretching for miles on all sides; the old Cumberland on the north and west, heaved like a troubled sea, stretching far away to the Kentucky line; on the south and east the Great Smokies piled up all the way back to the Blue Ridge, with its many spurs, with pretty Indian names, Chilhowee, Unaka, etc., and far in the distance big Nantahalah, in North Carolina, lifting its crest of hemlocks… just at your feet the noisy crows and lazy buzzard floating slowly as if smelling out some prey, and whipping right over your head a cruel hawk, with his butcher's white apron stained with blood, the landscape all around covered with farms, and from yonder cottage the blue smoke curling upward, which says, 'Dinner is getting here for husband, who is plowing that field over there;' and away off yonder the farmer's fields—all this and a thousand other grand and beautiful things invite and feast your eyes, until you look down to the cottage, and Sister Cravens has hung the towel on the railing of the back porch. Dinner is ready and nothing done on the bluff."[8]

In 1860, Cravens lived at Alta Vista with his wife Caroline, son Jesse, and mother-in-law Mrs. Cunnyngham. The 1860 Federal Census, Schedule 1 - Free Inhabitants lists Robert Cravens, 56, as an Iron Master and estimated his real estate value at $100,000 and personal estate at $40,000. His wife, Caroline is 39 years of age, and their son, Jesse is 17 years of age. It also states that Jesse had attended school that year. They are living in District Number 14, which was the Chattanooga Post Office. This suggests his main residence was in Chattanooga, although his son, Jesse had stated that Cravens lived on the mountain. It is possible that he still used the Chattanooga Post Office while residing on the mountain.[9]

The 1860 Federal Census, Schedule 2 - Slave Inhabitants shows 12 Cravens slaves[10]. Since Cravens owned a residence in town and another residence in addition to Alta Vista, housing for the slaves could have been spread between these properties.

Period Two: Civil War (1861-1865)

Tensions between the North and South regions of the United States erupted in military conflict on April 12, 1861, when Confederate artillery fired upon Fort Sumter, a Federal fort in Charleston Harbor. Robert Cravens' son Jesse joined a local Confederate company, Captain Ragsdale's Lookout Rangers in June 1861.[11] While Robert Cravens reportedly opposed secession, he did provide material support to the Confederate war effort by contracting with Tennessee governor Isham G. Harris to furnish saltpeter and wood for making gunpowder. During the winter of 1861, Cravens opened his home to a local Irish stonemason, Dan Hogan, after he found Hogan badly beaten by Confederate troops for expressing pro-Union sentiments. Hogan built a stone Kitchen/Dairy Outbuilding adjacent to the house and performed other odd jobs around the property.[12]

The Union invasion of Tennessee occurred near its northwest corner, where Ulysses S. Grant successfully invaded two Confederate forts—Fort Henry and Fort Donelson. Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, fell on February 4, 1862. Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland River, fell several

8 Snyder and Noblitt quote pages 81-82 from Mary J. Peacock's The Circuit Rider and Those Who Followed.

9 U.S. Federal Census, Schedule 1 - Free Inhabitants, 1860.

10 U.S. Federal Census, Schedule 2 - Slave Inhabitants, 1860.

11 Snyder and Noblitt, 25.

12 See Jesse Cravens March 1911.

days later on February 16. Following these defeats, the Confederate army in middle Tennessee withdrew from their headquarters in Nashville 30 miles south towards Murfreesboro, Tennessee. The Union Army occupied Nashville on February 24. In November 1863, Union General William Rosecrans joined the army in Nashville in order to plan a major invasion south against the Confederate Army of Tennessee under the command of General Braxton Bragg. The two armies met at the Battle of Stones River, northwest of Murfreesboro, between December 30, 1862 and January 2, 1863. Both armies sustained significant casualties in what was one of the bloodiest battles of the war.

With west and middle Tennessee firmly under Union control after Stones River, the Union commanders turned their attention to Chattanooga. According to Civil War historian, James McPherson "Chattanooga had great strategic value, for the only railroads linking the eastern and western parts of the Confederacy converged there in a gap carved through the Cumberland Mountains by the Tennessee River. Union forces could slice up the eastern portion by penetrating into Georgia via Chattanooga."[13]

In June 1863, the Union Army of the Cumberland under the command of General William Rosecrans defeated the Confederate Army of Tennessee under Braxton Bragg at the battle of Hoover's Gap. Afterwards Bragg evacuated middle Tennessee, regrouping his troops and establishing his headquarters in Chattanooga. The Federal army followed and approached Chattanooga in early September, prompting Bragg to evacuate the city and retreat into north Georgia. Rosecrans split his army into three groups to pursue the Confederate Army. On September 17th, Bragg tried to turn his troops to attack the divided Federal Army along the banks of Chickamauga Creek. Despite Bragg's orders, subordinate officers failed to initiate the attack. On September 18th, the two armies were in position along a battle line that roughly paralleled LaFayette Road from Lee and Gordon's mill on the south to Rossville, Georgia to the north. Bragg's Army of the Tennessee counted approximately 66,000 men against Rosecrans' Army of the Cumberland with approximately 58,000 men. The Confederates attacked at dawn on September 19th. The Battle of Chickamauga, which raged for two days, ended in heavy casualties for both armies. Union casualties—killed, missing, and wounded--totaled 16,170 men. The Army of the Tennessee suffered 18,454 casualties.

The Federal Army withdrew the evening of September 20th, occupying Chattanooga. Bragg, who did not have enough men to surround Chattanooga, strategically placed his troops to block supply routes and communication lines out of the city. By depriving the Federals ability to resupply, Bragg hoped to starve his opponent and force them to abandon the town and their campaign. Bragg placed a line of men along the crest of Missionary Ridge, a steep-sided low ridge east of the city. He placed another line stretching west from the south end of Missionary Ridge to Lookout Mountain. Lookout Mountain was strategically important because it overlooked Lookout Valley, west of Chattanooga, through which ran the most direct routes linking Chattanooga to the Federal army's supply base in Bridgeport, Alabama.

Confederates occupied Lookout Mountain in September, at the beginning of the siege, hoping to harass the Union Army supply lines. A small Confederate force under the command of General Carter L. Stevenson occupied the summit of the mountain, where they constructed a wooden observation tower and signal station at Point Lookout. Confederate troops established defensive positions on the east and west sides of Lookout Mountain, with some of the troops constructing breastworks near the base of the mountain, but the majority of the troops bivouacked on the flat area around the Cravens farm. General E. C. Walthall commented that the Confederates intended to "prevent the occupation by the enemy first of the important point near Craven's [*Sic*] house…."[14]

As the two armies prepared for the impending battle through October and into November, the Cravens family remained at their Lookout Mountain farm. Family members at the house that fall included Robert and Caroline Cravens, Mrs. Cunnyngham, Dr. and Mrs. James Cravens,

13 James McPherson, Battle Cry of Freedom: The Civil War Era (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1988) 670.

14 Lewis in "Cravens House: Landmark of Lookout Mountain" quotes Walthall's report on page 6.

their daughters Jennie and Mary, and two slaves.[15] The Cravens reportedly shared their house with Confederate soldiers, including Generals Edward Walthall and John Bratton, who commanded troops occupying the area around the house.[16] During the siege, the women of the family, including Robert Cravens' wife, daughters, and daughters-in-law, volunteered at Confederate hospitals.

After the Federal Army's loss at Chickamauga, President Abraham Lincoln elevated Major General Ulysses S. Grant, giving him command of the newly created Military District of the Mississippi, which included the forces under siege in Chattanooga. Grant relieved Rosecrans and replaced him with Major General George H. Thomas, the "Rock of Chickamauga." Grant traveled to Chattanooga to oversee preparations to break out of the city and destroy Bragg's forces. He ordered Major General William T. Sherman to take the Army of the Tennessee towards Chattanooga. Major Joseph "Fighting Joe" Hooker of the Army of the Potomac arrived in Bridgeport with troops from Virginia in early October. Sherman's troops were to attack the north end of Missionary Ridge, while troops under General George H. Thomas, currently inside the city, would attack the center of the Confederate line along Missionary Ridge. General Joseph Hooker was to assault Lookout Mountain from Lookout Valley and then continue to the south end of the Confederate line on Missionary Ridge.

Following Chickamauga, Bragg's Confederate troops occupied Lookout Mountain, with lines stretching across the base of the mountain and across the adjacent valleys. The Confederates fortified their positions along the rugged slopes of Lookout Mountain, establishing defensible "rifle pits" constructed of piled limestone. The key to the Confederate troops defending Lookout Mountain was the Cravens farm occupying the level ledge on the mountains north face.

The Union force, now under the command of General Grant, pursued a plan to break the siege with coordinated attacks against the Confederate positions. After General Hookers arrival from the Union Supply base in Bridgeport, Union and Confederate forces clashed at Wauhatchie, resulting in a Confederate defeat and in the opening of the Union supply line, as detailed below.

Federal military operations began on October 27th. To open the supply lines between Bridgeport and Chattanooga, Grant ordered Brigadier General William F. Smith to seize Brown's Ferry on the Tennessee River downstream from Moccasin Point while General Hooker's troops marched east from Bridgeport through Lookout Valley. On October 28th, after a rapid march, Hooker's three divisions entered Lookout Valley. That evening, General Thomas reported "the wagon road is now open to Bridgeport."[17] The Union Army had reopened its supply line.

Bragg ordered Lieutenant General Longstreet to take back the valley. On October 28th, a South Carolina brigade commanded by General John Bratton was defeated at Wauhatchie Junction by a Federal division commanded by Brigadier General John Geary. Federal troops also defeated a second South Carolina brigade, under Brigadier General Michah Jenkins, near Brown's Ferry.

Walthall's superior General John K. Jackson, commanding Cheatham's Division of Hardee's Corps, described the preparations for, as he described it afterwards, the "unfortunate disaster on Lookout Mountain." Jackson reported to the Cravens House on November 9th to meet with Major General William H. T. Walker and Lieutenant General William Hardee. Jackson wrote of their inspection of the boulder-strewn landscape around Cravens House. "The ground in that neighborhood was passed over, viewed, and discussed, but no line to fight on was recommended by any one present. Indeed it was agreed on all hands that the position was one extremely difficult of defense against a strong force of the enemy advancing under cover of a heavy artillery fire." According to Jackson, General Walker's opinion was to "place artillery near the top of the mountain overlooking Lookout Creek, prevent any surprise by forces approaching in that

15 See Jesse Cravens March 1911. See also Penelope Allen's article "Leaves from the Family Tree....Cravens" *The Chattanooga Times*, March 18, 1934.

16 Snyder and Noblitt 27.

17 The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. Series 1, Volume XXXI, Part 1 page 41. Hereafter Official Records.

direction….Also to have artillery near the Craven [*Sic*] house to answer the Moccasin battery guns." Jackson reported "in my judgment there was no place northwest of the Cravens house at which our infantry force could be held on the slope of the mountain…." Jackson also commented that he had difficulty positioning his troops because General Walker had previously ordered Brigadier General John C. Moore to move his brigade into position near the Cravens House.[18] General Moore reported he reached the Cravens House by November 10th.

Jackson traveled to the summit of Lookout Mountain where he met Generals Hardee and Bragg. According to Jackson, "after a view from Lookout Point General Bragg indicated a line on the slope of the mountain, which, from that standpoint, he thought to be the fighting line. As we descended the mountain I again rode out with Lieutenant General Hardee to the Craven [*Sic*] house, and again looked over the ground. The line indicated by General Bragg was found to present quite a different appearance upon a close view from the same as seen from the mountain top, this line, as I understood it, passed from Lookout Point a little in rear of the Craven [*Sic*] house and down to a point not far from the junction of the Kelley's Ferry and Craven [*Sic*] house roads…."[19]

While much of the Cravens farm was open, used as pasture or planted in young fruit trees, the ground would be a difficult place to traverse. A photograph taken soon after the battle shows the slope north of the house (See Figure 2.3). Large limestone boulders cover the landscape in the foreground of the photograph. Tree stumps are visible among the rocks, possibly knocked down by artillery fire or cut down as part of the Confederate army's preparations.

On November 14, Jackson "assumed command of the troops and defenses at and near the Craven[*Sic*] house." On November 15, he established his "headquarters at the junction of the Summertown road with the mountain side road leading to the Craven [*Sic*] house….On the same day Brigadier General Walthall's brigade relieved that of Brigadier General Pettus, near the Craven [*Sic*] house."[20]

Jackson ordered Walthall to shorten his line and mass his "troops in the rear (south) of the Craven [*Sic*] House, leaving only pickets" at a line of rifle pits guarding the approach to the house from the west. Walthall arrived at the Craven [*Sic*] House, but reported to Jackson that the continued presence of General Moore's brigade did not leave enough room to position his troops. Walthall requested to remain at the earthworks west of the house, at which time Jackson ordered him "if attacked by the enemy in heavy force to fall back fighting over the rocks." Jackson, in his post-battle report, commented that he "expected by the time [Walthall's] troops reached the Craven [*Sic*] house to be with them and form a line of battle, with Walthall's left against the cliff and his right at or near the Craven [*Sic*] house… This was the general line pointed out by General Bragg, although it had not been defined by the engineers, nor had any work been done… between the cliff and the Craven [*Sic*] house. Beyond the Craven [*Sic*] house there was no practicable line with was not enfiladed by the enemy's batteries."

The Union batteries that complicated the Confederates operations around Cravens House were located on Moccasin Point, where the Tennessee River makes a hairpin turn at the base of Lookout Mountain. On September 23, 1863, a Union brigade under command of General Walter C. Whitaker occupied the southern end of Stringers Ridge, the "heights opposite the Point of Lookout Mountain."[21] Whitaker's brigade constructed two fortified batteries, which they equipped with two 12-pounder howitzer, four 12-pounder Napoleons, and six 10-pounder Rodman rifles.[22]

The battery position at Moccasin Bend initially protected the west flank of the Federal Army from a Confederate attack across the Tennessee River. The artillery also gave the Federal Army a tactically significant position from which to control

18 Official Records, Part II, 684.

19 Ibid.

20 Official Records, Part II, 686.

21 Douglas R. Cubbison, That Awful Storm of Iron and Smoke: Union Artillery at Moccasin Bend, Chattanooga, September-November, 1863. Tennessee Historical Quarterly, Vol. 58 No 4, Winter 99, page 268.

22 Information provided by Jim Ogden, Historian, CHCH.



Figure 2.3: Cravens House Ruins, below. Circa 1864-1865 with Lookout Mountain Palisades in background overlooking Cravens Terrace. (CHCH Archives)

several important travel routes of the Confederate Army. From Moccasin Bend, Union guns could strike, practically at point blank range, at Rebels crossing at the base of the mountain trying to get into Lookout Valley. The guns could reach the summit of the mountain and all the roads crossing the northern tip of the mountain, essentially preventing the easy movement of Confederate troops from one side of Lookout Mountain to the other. Union artillery first fired from Moccasin Bend on October 5th, exchanging rounds with Confederate artillery mounted atop Lookout Mountain.

A Confederate soldier described their predicament on October 27th, recalling that "there were but two ways by which we can send reinforcements to the scene of action (Lookout Valley): one by a tedious and circuitous route to the left; the other round the north end of Lookout, where they would be exposed to the fire of the Moccasin batteries. These batteries have been shelling Lookout and our lines in that direction all day. They destroyed the Half-way house [Mr. Craven's *[Sic]*] last week, and have since driven our signal corps from Lookout Point. Their guns, though situated far below and on the other side of the Tennessee, carry to the very top of Lookout Mountain."[23] A Union soldier stationed at the batteries claimed "two brigades, if not more, of mixed troops have passed over Lookout. They pass the white house [Cravens] at the upper edge of the clearing. Shelling does not entirely prevent, though it greatly impeded their passage."[24]

Cravens House became an obvious target for Union artillery. The white frame structure stood out on the side of the mountain, standing in an open clearing set against the dark sandstone of Lookout Mountain's palisades. The palisades are clearly visible looming over the Cravens House in Figure 2.3. Eugene Lewis wrote that the Cravens House, because it was so visible from the valley, became a focal point for soldiers of both armies. The Confederates quickly claimed the ground around the house because of its commanding views of the surrounding terrain. Union artillerymen, on the other hand, delighted in their ability to pound

23 Cubbison, 270.

24 Ibid.

the house with their guns. One Union General wrote on October 9th that "the white house is in easy range…. The enemy's camp can be easily shelled; they are in easy range… I had 2 shells burst right among them. Several shots were fired at the white house; I think it was struck twice. It is a kind of palatial resort for rebels. They have been seen around thick until our shells made it rather hazardous for comfort. [The second battery] has the signal station on Lookout under range."[25]

A member of the 10th Indiana Battery commented "our gunners had splendid practice, and got the exact range of every point. No body or men or any object could move without our gunners giving them a dose."[26] The guns also harassed Confederate attempts to improve their defenses. In the second week of November, Confederate engineers arrived on the mountain to work on a line of defenses below Cravens House. The soldiers worked at night to escape the fire from the Federal batteries on Moccasin Point. Union soldiers noticed "a party of Rebels commenced to work on this side of the mountain, throwing up works to plant a new battery. We could see them very distinctly working like beavers. Our gunners saw them too [*Sic*], and at once opened up on them with shell, and for about 15 minutes I couldn't hear myself think. The way the gravel and smoke flew, as the shell ploughed into the ground and burst, around the spot where the Rebs stood, was caution to all other parties that expect to work at that place. The whole party skedaddled."[27]

John Bratton, of the 6th Carolina Infantry, described the devastating effects of the "thunder tongues" on Moccasin Bend. "For three or four hours in the morning the shelling was, at times, incessant…. Much of the Yankee ammunition was expended in firing at Craven's [*Sic*] house on Lookout mountain [*Sic*] and the road which runs across …in front… from ten to fifteen projectiles have passed through the premises." He also commented that while he had his headquarters in the house, "The enemy gave it a shelling the other day.… There are two or three holes through the room where I am sitting. The Moccasin Battery which you have seen in the papers, does this work." [28]

According to Jesse Cravens' recollections of this period, the family took shelter in the stone dairy during the periodic bombardments. He wrote that the "family occupied the house until about a week before [the] battle; before the family vacated the house, however, the battery at Moccasin Bend shot about 16 shells through the house, making it so unpleasant as to require my father to move to his farm."[29] According to one of Robert Cravens' granddaughters, Mrs. Mary Cravens Sawyer, the family stayed until the morning of the battle and was present when a cannonball tore through the house.[30] According to Sawyer, Cravens planned to evacuate the house on November 25th, but the battle started earlier than he expected. Jesse Cravens describes the family abandoning the house when the shelling began to seek shelter behind the large boulders in the yard. Historian Penelope Allen wrote that prior to the battle the family "had already begun to move to a safe retreat near Woods Station in Georgia. Some of the furniture and servants had been sent to the temporary home, but most of the family, including Mr. Cravens, his wife and her mother, Mrs. Cunnyngham, Dr. James R. Cravens, his wife and two small children, Mary C. and Jennie, and Mrs. Lydia Anderson (daughter of Robert Cravens) and two little sons, Charles and Frank Anderson, were still in the house when shells began to explode on the premises."[31]

According to Allen, "General Walthall ordered the family to leave the building and they sought shelter behind the massive boulders…. Dr. James Cravens [and wife] left the mountain… during the bombardment. The rest of the family left when darkness came…."[32] Robert Cravens moved his family to Peavine Farm, near Ringgold, Georgia. Two of the family's slaves, Uncle Jarrett and Aunt Patcy, remained at the house. They sheltered themselves in the stone outbuilding during the battle. After the battle, the Union army captured

25 Ibid., 271.

26 Ibid., 277.

27 Ibid., 277-278.

28 Ibid., 272.

29 Jesse Cravens March 1911.

30 The House of Cravens (54).

31 Penelope Allen, March 1934.

32 Ibid.

them and sent them to Nashville, where they died the next winter, reportedly from exposure.[33]

On the morning of November 24th, clouds covered the mountain, confounding Confederate sentinels monitoring Federal movements in the valley. Major General Stevenson reported from the top of Lookout Mountain that "mist and fog so dense cannot see anything at all."[34] Walthall, commanding men of the Mississippi Infantry, was in position at a 415-foot long limestone earthwork blocking a narrow passage on the west slope of Lookout Mountain. The rifle pits, according to Walthall, had been constructed by his predecessor, likely the brigade of Brigadier General Pettus. Colonel William Dowd, a soldier with the 24th Mississippi infantry, stated that "Our breastworks of logs and loose rock ran parallel, or nearly so, to the two lines formed by the cliffs of Lookout Mountain and Lookout Creek, facing the latter. The 24th Mississippi was to the right of the brigade and occupied the breastworks about one-half of a mile from the Craven (sic) house. The ground was covered with rocks and fallen timber to such an extent that it could not be traversed except on foot, and then with difficulty."[35]

General Hooker's report of the events around this time includes this description of Lookout Mountain and Cravens House.

> "Viewed from whatever point, Lookout Mountain, with its high palisaded crest, and its steep, rugged, rocky, and deeply-furrowed slopes, presented an imposing barrier to our advance, and when to these natural obstacles were added almost interminable, well-planned, and well-constructed defenses, held by Americans, the assault became an enterprise worthy of the ambition and renown of the troops to whom it was intrusted.
>
> On the northern slope, midway between the summit and the Tennessee, a plateau or belt of arable land encircles the crest. There a continuous line of earth-works had been thrown up, while redoubts, redans, and pits appeared lower down the slope, to repel an assault from the direction of the river. On each flank were rifle-pits, epaulements for batteries, walls of stone, and abatis to resist attacks from either the Chattanooga or Lookout Valleys. In the valleys themselves were earth-works of still greater extent."[36]

Federal troops, led by General John W. Geary, crossed Lookout Creek that morning and ascended the west slope of the mountain, forming a line of advance from near the summit down to the Lookout Valley. Confederate General Jackson was confident he would have time to move troops into position troops because he "expected, from the rugged nature of the ground, and the fact that the enemy had to ascend the mountain, that the picket fighting would continue for some time before the main body would be engaged." Geary's men however advanced quickly north along the side of the mountain until about 10 a.m. when it met Walthall's line.

General Geary's report states that "When the right and center had progressed 1¼ miles, the enemy's pickets [Walthall's Brigade] were encountered, and, though they were well covered with natural defenses, my skirmishers at once engaged them and drove them back upon their main body, which was formed about 1 mile beyond, within a camp covering the whole plateau in front of the left of my right and center, formidable in natural defense and seemingly impregnable with rocks, stone, and earth breastworks, surrounded with tangle slashings. These were the advanced works of a continuous net-work (sic) of fortifications, rugged, natural and artificial irregular polygons, of the enemy, within which was Walthall's brigade of Mississippians, in battle array."[37]

The Confederates repulsed Geary's initial attack on their line, but federal soldiers soon turned the left flank of the Confederates stationed near the base of the cliff. Colonel Dowd reported "we were

33 Jesse Cravens March 1911.

34 Official Records, Part II, 675.

35 Ibid., 698.

36 Official Records, Series 1, Volume XXXI/2, The Chattanooga-Ringold Campaign, No. 89., Report of Maj. General Joseph Hooker, Lookout Valley, Tenn., February 4, 1864.

37 Jeffrey Brown's Stone Constructions on Lookout Mountain quotes Geary from Official Records, Series 1, Volume XXX1, Part 2 (Knoxville and Lookout Mountain), 392.



Figure 2.4: View south along Old Shingle Road, circa 1900. (CHCH Archives)

soon hotly engaged with an overwhelming force of the enemy, who made no assault in front of our breastworks, but advanced near the cliff of rocks, taking our position by the left flank and rear.... After a hot and prolonged contest the enemy were driven back with great slaughter. He quickly rallied and advanced with overwhelming numbers, when Captain Ward from our extreme right came to me and informed me that the enemy had turned our left flank and was rapidly gaining our rear. The configuration of the ground prevented me from seeing this, but in a few moments he [Union soldiers] opened fire on us from our left flank and rear….The enemy were within 10 paces of us when the order was given to fall back…. I rallied the few who were left around me, but we were exposed to a murderous fire from the enemy's battery on our right flank… and from Moccasin Battery, in our rear."[38]

General Jackson ordered "General Walthall to fight back the enemy with his pickets and reserves as long as possible, and finally to take position with his left against the cliff and his right at or in direction of the Craven[*Sic*] house" where Lieutenant Gibson had two 6-pounder guns in position to support the infantry. General Jackson sent Major Ingram to investigate the fight. Ingram reported that "he rode rapidly forward to a point some 200 yards from the Craven [*Sic*] house" where he found Walthall's brigade "being rapidly driven back in overwhelming numbers."

The Confederates could not reform a line at the Cravens house as planned. Lieutenant- Colonel A. J. Jones of the 27th Mississippi Infantry recalled that "one or two unsuccessful attempts were made to rally, but the incessant shower of shell and shot from the enemy's batteries and the rush of their heavy force of infantry gave no time for doing so until we had passed around the point of the mountain several hundred yards south of the Cravens house where we, with the remainder of the brigade formed a line and checked the enemy."[39]

Dowd reported that "we fell back to the edge of the standing timber, where General Walthall made a stand with a few men, but the fire in front, rear, and the right flank was so severe and the force of the enemy so great we were again forced back. The mass of fallen timber, the rocks, and rough, steep mountain side rendered a retreat in perfect order impossible. A short distance south of the Craven [*Sic*] house…the remnant of the brigade was formed in line of battle and moved back in good order to meet the enemy….About 1 o'clock re-enforcements arrived, which prevented the enemy from flanking us, and the ground was held…."

General C. L. Stevenson sent Pettus' brigade from the summit to support Walthall, but when the reserves arrived Geary's Union troops had already pushed both Walthall and Moore's brigades around the brow of the mountain and past the Cravens House. Jackson rode towards the fight, "passing a great many stragglers (officers and men) along the road," only to learn that the Union army had taken possession of the house. [40] He tried to rally his troops and reformed a battle line several hundred yards east of the house. Jackson selected "what I considered the most favorable position for a line among the rocks where no regular line was practicable and where the battle could be but a general skirmish." The Confederates reorganized a defensive line along the eastern edge of the Cravens terrace, roughly centered on Old Shingle Road (See Figure 2.4). Union forces did not attack this final position and fighting ended by 2 o'clock that afternoon as the thick clouds settled on the mountain reducing visibility. By early afternoon, Joseph Hooker's division had control of the area around the Cravens farm. Different accounts on the battle have the Cravens House becoming

38 Official Records, Part II, 699.

39 Ibid., 700.

40 Ibid., 689.



Figure 2.5: Cravens House Ruins, top, circa 1864-65. (CHCH Archives)

General Geary's headquarters that night and serving as a federal field hospital.[41]

At 2:30 pm on November 24, Bragg ordered Major General Stevenson to "withdraw your command from the mountain. . .. The thickness of the fog will enable you to retire, it is hoped, without much difficulty."[42] Bragg subsequently reported "we have had a prolonged struggle for Lookout Mountain to-day and sustained considerable loss in one division." That evening, Bragg ordered his troops to "retire down the mountain, the road being still open." According to Jackson, prior to the fight, Moore's brigade numbered 1,205 and Walthall's brigade included 1,489. During the daylong battle, Moore's brigade suffered four killed, 48 wounded, and 199 missing. Walthall's casualties included eight killed, 91 wounded and 845 captured. Pettus' brigade suffered nine killed, 38 wounded and nine missing. The Confederate artillery did not have horses at the Cravens House during the battle and so left behind the two 6-pounder guns during the retreat.

"The Battle Above the Clouds," as it became known, lasted a day. The following morning, November 25, Union soldiers with the 8th Kentucky scaled to the top of Lookout Mountain to find that the Confederates had evacuated their position. Troops below in Chattanooga cheered as they raised the American flag at the summit. Later that morning, the Union Army began its assault on the Confederate line on Missionary Ridge. General Thomas led a hard fought assault against the center of Bragg's line. Union troops advanced under fire up the sides of the ridge, breaking through the center of the Confederate line and sending the Army of Tennessee into retreat into Georgia followed by the Federal Army.

In the following weeks, a group of northern reporters, photographers, and artists, many covering the war for Harper's Weekly, established a camp near the Cravens farm. The reporters, often referred to as the "Bohemian Club" playfully referred to the Cravens encampment as "Camp Harper's Weekly." William Shanks described the camp and how Cravens House quickly became an object of interest among Federal soldiers.

> "When the battle was over, the pursuit of the rebels ended, and the army happily in undisputed possession, the pilgrimage to the mountain began; and daily, for months after the victory, whole brigades of the Army of the Cumberland visited the scene of the exploits of their comrades from the Potomac and the Tennessee. The "Bohemian Club," which had barely managed to exist through the long and tedious siege of Chattanooga, glad of newfound liberty, reinforced themselves with a photographer, and established themselves in "Camp Harper's Weekly," which they located on the eastern slope of the mountain near the base of the "palisades,' and just above the 'White House.' Here they painted and photographed, sketched and scribbled, until in the course of time all that was prominent, or picturesque, or interesting, on or of the mountain and the battle, was preserved on canvas or in note-book. Camp Harper's Weekly life, for the three months while the Club endured it, was hardly less horrible than that which they were forced to undergo in Chattanooga. The sweets of liberty, of which in their forced captivity they had formed such vivid impressions, were found to be not so decidedly enjoyable as they had imagined. There was plenty of pure air away up on the mountain—in fact a little too much of that good thing; for occasionally the tents in which the Club slept were blown down in sudden and unexpected wind and rain storms, and it was no pleasant job to rouse up from slumber at midnight and pitch them anew." [43]

A photograph taken after the battle shows the Cravens House in ruins (See Figure 2. 5). Only

41 *Chattanooga Times,* November 25, 1956

42 Official Records, Part II, 678.

43 Jeffrey Brown quotes Shanks in "The Camp Site Beneath the Cravens House Porch (Tennessee Anthropologist Vol. III, No. 1, Spring 1978).

the framework of the upper story and two stone chimneys remain of the main structure. The stone Kitchen/Dairy Outbuilding, on the other hand, appears to be in relatively good condition. Artillery fire prior to and during the battle had likely damaged the house; but the ruined condition of the Cravens House in the photograph may have been more a result of what happened after the battle. An article in the June 1868 issue of Harper's describes how soldiers sought souvenirs from the battlefield. "The White House—a small but handsome cottage built on the 'bench of the mountain' fell prey to this passion for battle trophies which possessed the army at this time. It had been the scene of the hardest contest of the field, was General Geary's headquarters the night of the battle, and the only hospital we had on the field; it was therefore of great interest, and consequently stripped of everything of the slightest value or interest. When the Club left… the house was in ruin."[44]

Restorers of the house in the 1950s found Civil War minie balls lodged in the framework of the house, providing physical evidence that the house received damage during the battle. They also found federal soldiers names and regimental numbers carved into the timbers of the stone Kitchen/Dairy Outbuilding, reaffirming that the house attracted the attention of soldiers after the battle. Historians also have suggested that the correspondents salvaged material from the house to construct shelters while they were camped on Cravens Terrace.[45] Archeology under the north porch of the house found evidence that during this period people burned boards from the house in fire pits. As seen in the photograph of the Cravens House ruins, the stone kitchen, which reportedly escaped damage during the battle, is missing its roof, likely removed to use for fuel.

Period Three: Post Civil War (1866-1894)

Robert Cravens and his family returned to Chattanooga soon after the end of the war. They "found nothing of his residence standing, save



Figure 2.6: Cravens House from southeast, circa late nineteenth century. (CHCH Archives)

the stone basement and chimney and the stone dairy, also a part of the roof of the house, which had fallen on top of the basement."[46] The war also damaged Cravens' East Tennessee Iron Manufacturing Company, as the Union Army dismantled the factory to use the material to construct a bridge over the Tennessee River.[47] Cravens exhibited his entrepreneurial spirit after the war when he purchased 90 wagons at auction from the federal government. Not having enough money in the bank to cover the check, Cravens quickly resold the wagons at a significant profit. This windfall helped launch a second successful business career after the war. He organized and later became president of the Southern Manufacturing Company; he was president of the Chattanooga Leather Manufacturing Company; and he was director of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

Robert Cravens started reconstruction on his house in the fall of 1865. According to his son, Jesse, Cravens constructed the post war house on the foundation of the pre-war house. He also repaired the stone Kitchen/Dairy Outbuilding, which had survived the war relatively intact.[48] According to Eugene Lewis, the major difference between the original and reconstructed house is that the reconstructed house did not have the ell that the original house had (See Figure 2.6 and also later figures Figures 2.8, 2.12, and 2.14). The original house ell, extending towards the valley, is visible in Figure 2.3.

44 Ibid.

45 Snyder and Noblitt quote "Lookout Mountain and How We Won It," which appeared in the June 1868 issue of Harpers New Monthly Magazine (31).

46 Snyder and Noblitt, 23.

47 Snyder and Noblitt, 32.

48 Jesse Cravens March 1911.

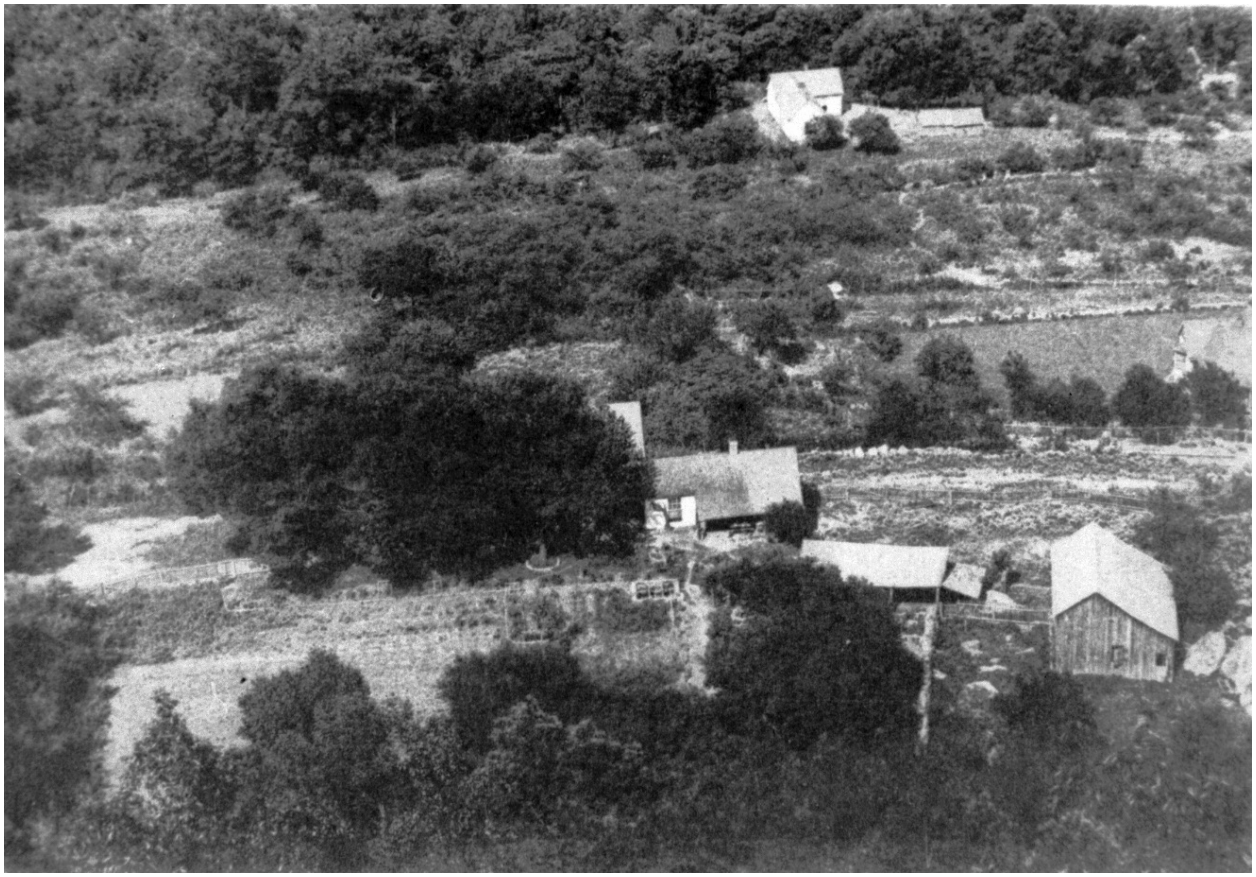


Figure 2.7: Cravens House from Point Park, circa late nineteenth century. (CHCH Archives)

Photographs from the late nineteenth-century show a vernacular landscape associated with the house. Figure 2.6, for example, shows a picket fence delineating the yard around the house from the greater landscape. Large trees grow close to the southwest corner of the house, their canopy is visible behind the house in the photograph. These same trees are also visible from a view from the west in Figure 2.11. There is a rough, rocky approach road to the house. This secondary road does not appear to access the interior yard, since there is not a gate visible. The photograph also shows outbuildings in the rear, south yard. Fences and outbuildings appear in several photographs from this period, many taken from above Cravens House. In Figure 2.7, fence lines are visible both around the Cravens House and enclosing portions of a field north of the house. The photographs show a domesticated landscape around the house, with a geometrically arranged garden occupying a portion of the south yard. An open sided shed and a barn occupy the area southeast of the house. (The two large boulders visible just behind the barn place this structure in the open lawn west of the current Ohio Monument.)

The field below the house has open fenced areas that appear level and suitable for agriculture. The majority of the area is covered with small trees forming an orchard. Cravens was known to have had an orchard on the site, it appears on period maps and is described in family recollections. Several of the trees visible next to the house ruins in Figure 2.3 have habits consistent with fruit cultivation. The 1863 U.S. Coast Survey Map depicts the orchard as being approximately 12 acres with an open area approximately 16 acres to the east, possibly used for crops. The open space adjacent to the house is slightly over an acre and likely contained a kitchen garden or a working yard for the farm. The 1870 census lists Cravens again as an “Iron Master” with a “Real Estate” value of $50,000 and a “Personal Estate” value of $80,000. There are four females in his household, including his wife, Caroline. [49]

The Agricultural Census in 1870 also provides information about the property holdings and agricultural uses on the site in this reconstruction period. Under acres of land, Robert Cravens is

49 U.S. Federal Census, Schedule 1 - Inhabitants, 1870.



Figure 2.8: Cravens House and Iowa Monument 1906, (Picture File, Chattanooga Public Library.)

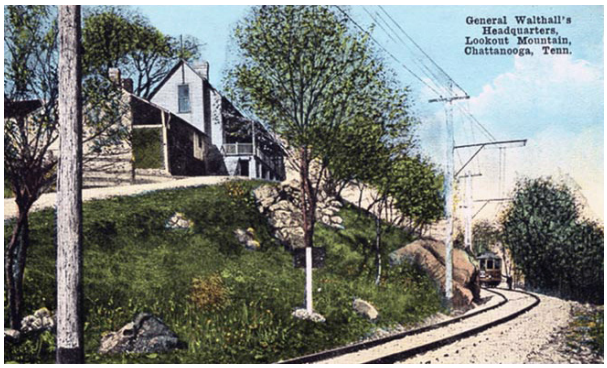


Figure 2.9: Cravens House, circa 1913-1920 (estimated date reflects years that streetcar line utilized former railroad trace) (Picture File, Chattanooga Public Library.)

shown with 611 acres of improved land and 500 acres of woodland. (Note the 611 acres entry is difficult to discern so this is a best effort at deciphering this listing.) The property cash value comprised of the following: $12,000 land value, $250 value of personal property, and $500 value of farm implements and machinery. At Cravens House farm the census lists two horses, three mules and asses, two milk cows, three other cattle, and 20 swine with the total value of the livestock at $1,595. Produced goods and farm goods were listed as 1,000 bushels of corn, 200 bushels of oats, 15 bushels of potatoes, 15 bushels of sweet potatoes, and $30 as the value for orchard products. Cravens House farm also produced 100 pounds of butter, five tons of hay, and 50 pounds of honey. The value of slaughtered animals and processed meats was $600 and the total farm income at $1,276.[50]

Robert Cravens lived the last two decades of his life at his house on Lookout Mountain until his death on December 3, 1886.[51] The Chattanooga paper called him "a remarkable man," commenting upon his being a "pioneer . . . a most enterprising and intelligent developer of the latent resources of Tennessee." Among his notable qualities, the paper described Cravens as "a man of simple habits, sturdy independence. . . rugged honesty, and dauntless courage, he commanded the respect and adoration of all who knew him."[52] Cravens' funeral was at Centenary Methodist Church, located on the corner of Lindsey and Eighth Streets in downtown Chattanooga. He was survived by his widow, children, and grandchildren.[53]

Jesse Cravens remarried after the Civil War and moved out of the home. He later built a house on his father's property southeast from the Cravens House. The house is described as being near the current location of the Iowa Monument. This area is visible in a late nineteenth/early twentieth-century aerial photograph, which shows a small, frame cabin that may be that structure in the top center of this image (See Figure 2.7). Robert Cravens' daughter and son-in-law, Nancy Jane and Jonathan McMillan inherited a large portion of the original farm and built a home on the terrace west of Cravens House. According to an interview with W. W. McMillan, they had a tennis court in their yard. He also recalled a fruit orchard in the west yard of the house and remembered climbing a cherry tree growing close to the Main House. The Cravens family incorporated the Cravens Land Company in 1888. The Cravens Land Company subdivided the farm into residential lots as evidenced by a plat in the CHCH Archives, recorded January 18th, 1892 by H.L. Ludwig, Civil Engineer with the notation that this land belongs to Jas R. Cravens and Jesse R. Cravens. The subdivided land shown on this plat and fronting on Shingle Road is south of the Incline Railroad alignment and Cravens House.[54]

50 U.S. Federal Agricultural Census, Tennessee, 1870.

51 Snyder and Noblitt, 3. Snyder quotes *The Daily Times (Chattanooga)* that the undertaker went to the house on Saturday, December 5, 1886.

52 Snyder, 3. Snyder quotes *The Daily Times(Chattanooga)* article from 4 December 1886, 2.

53 Cravens married Catherine Roddye on September 29, 1830. Cravens and Catherine had five children: Nancy, Ann Elizabeth, James, Mary Lydia, and Jesse. Catherine died in 1845 at 39. In a matter of months, Cravens married Caroline Cunnyngham.

54 A copy of a plat showing the subdivision is on file at the CHCH Archives and an annotated copy showing Cravens House location is included in Appendix A.

Following the Civil War, tourists made the trip up the mountain to see the battlefield. Colonel Whiteside owned and charged a toll to visitors wanting to use Whiteside Pike to travel to the mountaintop. In 1886, a group of developers, the Lookout Point Incline Company, constructed the Point Hotel above Cravens House just below the summit (See Figure 2.8). The developers constructed their own narrow gauge rail line east of the Cravens House from St. Elmo to the Hotel. A second company, the Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain Railway Company, constructed a line to Summertown, which they called the Broad Gauge Railroad that passed just below the Cravens House (See Figure 2.9). A third group, the Lookout Mountain Incline Railway Company constructed another rail line known as "The Incline" up the mountain in 1895. The first incline, the Lookout Point Incline, closed in 1899 followed by the closing of the Broad Gauge Railroad in 1900. The Broad Gauge Railroad served as a streetcar line from 1913 to 1920. "The Incline" (second incline) continues to operate a line east of Cravens House today.

Also in the 1880s, Civil War veterans groups began to call attention to and making the case for battlefield preservation. Several veterans' organizations formed in the years after the war, initially led by Union Army veterans and then followed by Confederates. The Society of the Army of the Tennessee and the Society of the Army of the Cumberland formed in 1865; the Society of the Army of the Potomac began in 1869. The Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), the largest and most influential of the veteran organizations was founded in 1866. The GAR provided veteran support and led the effort to memorialize the battlefields.

In 1881, the Society of the Army of the Cumberland held its reunion in Chattanooga. Attending veterans were disheartened when they toured the battlefield and found the landscape different from their memory. The outlines of farms, fields, forests shifted in the intervening years. New roads and new houses appeared since the battle.

In 1888, two officers who had served during the Battle of Chickamauga, Henry Van Ness Boynton and Ferdinand Van Derveer, toured the area and decided to lead an effort to preserve the Chickamauga battlefield. They published articles in the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* where they championed the merits of a battlefield park. The Society of the Army of the Cumberland met in Chicago in September 1888, where they passed a resolution appointing a committee to investigate the feasibility of Boynton and Van Derveer's project. The committee met again in 1889, when they agreed to form a Joint Memorial Battlefield Association to include both Union and Confederate veterans, who would work together to preserve the Chickamauga site.

Union and Confederate veterans held a joint meeting in Chattanooga in 1889, where they appointed a local committee to form a corporation to begin purchasing land associated with the battle. The charter of that corporation, the Chickamauga Memorial Association, was approved on December 4, 1890. The Association's purpose was to memorialize the soldiers and preserve the battlefield by "purchase, lease, devise, grant or gift."[55] Boynton drafted a bill to create a national military park to be under the control of the Secretary of War. The park, as envisioned by Boynton, would include the entire landscape associated with the 1863 campaign around Chattanooga, including Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and Lookout Mountain. The bill moved rapidly though committee before Congress unanimously passed the "Act to establish a National Military Park at the battlefield of Chickamauga," which President Benjamin Harrison signed into law on August 19, 1890. The Chickamauga Battlefield Act provided an appropriation of $125,000 and authorized the acquisition of approximately 7,600 acres through condemnation. Georgia and Tennessee were to cede ownership of local roads to the Federal government. The law, which recognized "the preservation for national study of the lines of decisive battles. . .as a matter of national importance," was the first piece of legislation authorizing the preservation of a battlefield in America. The Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park became the model for future national historic parks.

55 John C. Paige and Jerome A. Greene, The Administrative History of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, (1983) Chapter 1, 4. *Note future references as CHCH Administrative History.* The document is available online at: http://www.nps.gov/chch/parkmgmt/planning.htm. The pagination of these references reflect the online version of the document.

Three weeks after the Act, September 8, 1890, Secretary of War Redfield Proctor appointed a three-person National Commission who oversaw acquiring land, developing of park infrastructure, and locating and marking lines of battle.[56] The first land purchase occurred on Missionary Ridge in 1892; then land on Orchard Knob in 1893. Park Commissioners approached private landowners on Lookout Mountain after an appropriations bill in 1893 authorized "the purchase of land within the legal area of the park and the north point of Lookout Mountain. . .." On September 4, 1896, the government acquired two parcels of land, totaling 82 acres from Cravens heir, Mrs. N. J. McMillin. One of the parcels, measuring 35.8 acres, extended west from the house and included all the land "between the Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain Railway and the base of the west bluff of Lookout Mountain." The second, 46.26-acre tract included the house, the adjacent landscape, and the open field below the house on the opposite side of the Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain Railway. Officials commonly referred to the area around the house as the Cravens Reservation of Lookout Mountain Battlefield. Two years later, Park Commissioners added 16-acre Point Park at the summit of the mountain overlooking Cravens House (In 1935, the park received 2,700 acres on the sides of Lookout Mountain.) (See Illustration 2.B).

According to its enabling legislation, the park was "for the purpose of preserving and suitably marking for historical and professional study the fields of some of the most remarkable movements and most brilliant fighting in the war of the rebellion. . . ." The War Department and the National Commissioner were to "ascertain and mark all lines of battle . . . to clearly designate positions and movements. . . connected with the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga."[57]

Even prior to the creation of the park, concerned citizens were interested in locating troop positions on the ground. Henry Boynton and other early park promoters distributed maps showing battle positions to veterans groups soliciting their opinion on their accuracy. After the creation of the park, Secretary Redfield Proctor had to resist early efforts to erect monuments until the National Commission finished locating troop positions. The Park Commissioners continued the practice of engaging the different veterans' organizations from both sides of the conflict. In May 1890, a joint reunion of Confederates and Union soldiers occurred at the battlefield when they discussed troop positions. The Confederate Veterans formed a committee for this purpose and, in July 1890, held an encampment at Chattanooga when they helped the Commission locate their positions during the battle at Lookout Mountain.

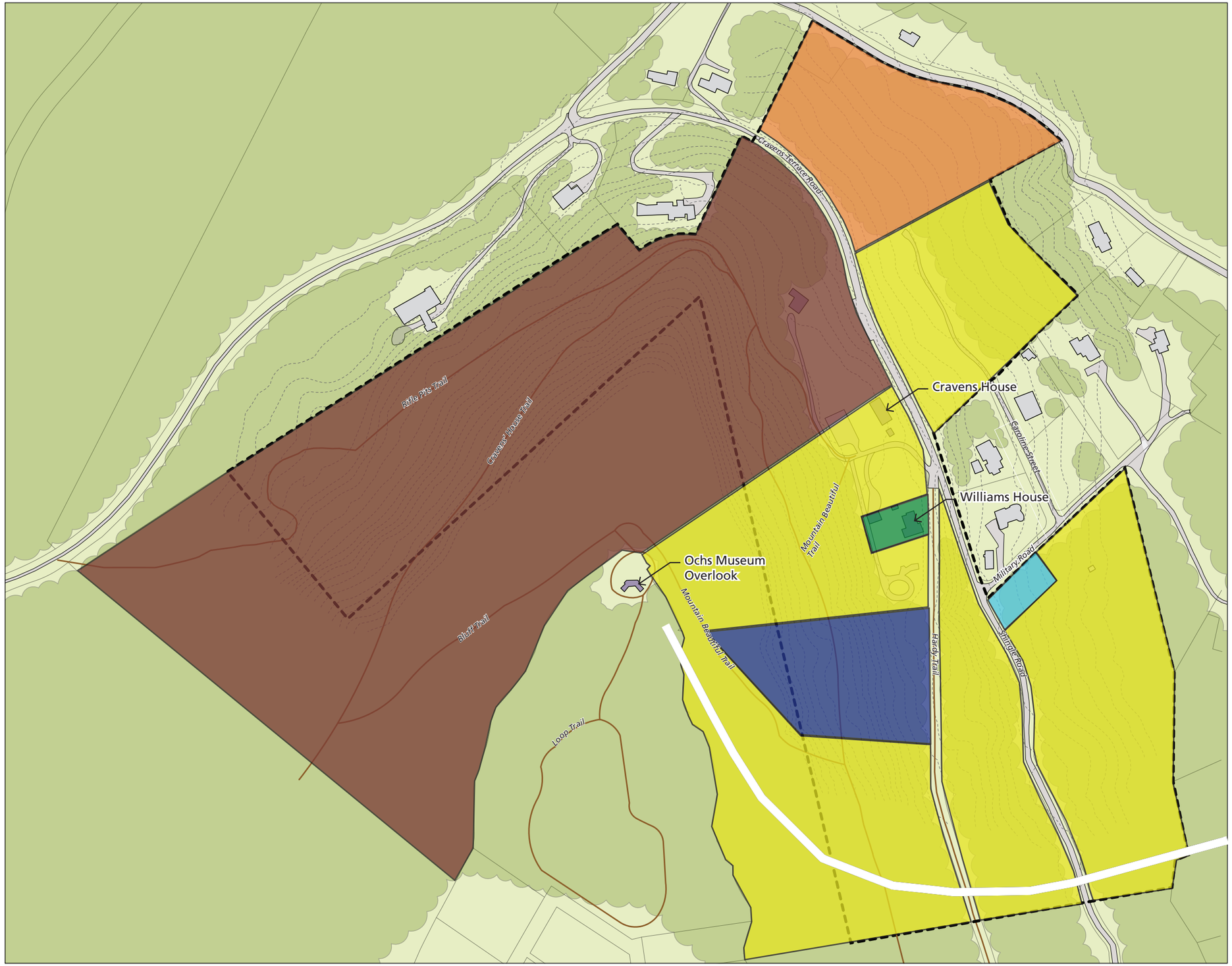
National Commission Chairman Joseph Fullerson announced during the annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland: "We have been studying, and our historian [Boynton] has been studying, the positions of the troops. We have been on the field many times and I shall go down there next week to have certain lines determined. I think we have got the lines now fixed beyond dispute. We shall be able to show the position of every corps, every division, every brigade, every regiment and every battery on both sides. . .. We have prepared tablets of bronze iron to be placed over the whole fields." Historian Boynton arranged for the manufacture of 200 four-foot by three-foot cast iron interpretive panels soon after the park was formed. The tablets were to provide information on "every organization on both sides from the corps to the smallest regiment or battery. . . ." In 1892, the Commissioners reported "after two years careful study. . . the fighting lines of all divisions on each side have been ascertained with sufficient accuracy to justify the erection of historical tablets."[58]

In 1893, the park began installing markers and monuments. The Chattanooga Car and Foundry Company received the initial contract for manufacturing the cast iron markers. In 1895, Park Commissioners adopted the practice of using cannon and shells to mark artillery positions. They acquired 400 cannons from the Ordinance Corps for that purpose and mounted them around the battlefield for interpretive purposes. In 1893, the Federal government began construction on nine monuments to the Regular Army units. In May and June 1893, seven of the Regular Army memorials were in place with the final two finished by the end of the year. Each state that sent troops to the

56 National Commissioners included Joseph S. Fullerson, Alexander P. Stewart, and Sanford C. Kellogg.

57 CHCH Administrative History, Chapter V, 1-2.

58 Ibid.



Legend

- NPS Building
- Private Building
- Canopy
- Lawn / Meadow
- Driving Lanes / Parking
- Trail
- Project Boundary
- Parcel Line
- 10' Contour
- 1896 - 35.80 Acres
- 1896 - 46.26 Acres
- 1899 - 2.64 Acres
- 1903 - .72 Acres
- 1999 - 5.50 Acres
- 2001 - .42 Acres
- Incline #1 Railroad Right-of-Way

0 150 300 North

This map was created using information obtained from the "Land Status Map 09" and an associated "Track Register" in CHCH Archives.

Land Acquisition

Site History

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Illustration 2.B

battle was encouraged to construct monuments in honor of those units. Ohio led the state's efforts by installing 53 markers in 1893. Sixteen other states formed monument boards prompting Park Commissioners, in December 1893, to form a design review board. The oversight committee passed designs for monuments to the Secretary of War who had final approval power.

When the Secretary of War formally dedicated the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park in September 1895, state legislatures had appropriated approximately $500,000 for locating and installing monuments on the battlefield. Many monuments were under construction or still in planning at the time of the dedication, however nine states had erected monuments, including Ohio (56 monuments), Illinois (29), Michigan (12), Wisconsin (6), Indiana (4), Kansas (3), Missouri (3), and Massachusetts (1).

Period Four: National Military Park Beginnings (1895-1932)

The three-person National Commission, under the direction of the Secretary of War, continued to oversee much of the work developing Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. They continued in this role until dissolved in 1922 when the final member died and the Secretary of War stopped appointing replacements. Onsite management of the park, including Cravens Reservation at Lookout Mountain, fell under the direction of a resident assistant superintendent. William Tillman served this post in the early years of the park.

Assistant Superintendent Tillman and his staff worked on improving roads to facilitate visitation and constructing the foundations for state markers. Edwin Betts joined the park staff in 1891 as Park Engineer. He served as the "de facto superintendent until 1911 and was responsible for much of the park's early development."[59] All park staff served under Bett's direction beginning in 1898. In addition to laborers and office support, the park employed five rangers, one of whom worked at Lookout Mountain. To save money during the early 1900s, the park reduced the number of rangers to one. Richard B. Randolph became superintendent in 1911.

During this early period, the Commission and the War Department added over 680 commemorative monuments and markers to the park. The Commission installed several of the granite markers at Cravens House showing the location of military units during the battle. Markers installed during this period included: 147th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument (1897), 28th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument (1897), 96th Illinois Infantry Monument (1899), 104th Illinois Infantry Monument (1899), 59th Illinois Infantry Monument (1899), 92nd Illinois Infantry Monument (1899), 84th Illinois Infantry Monument (1899), 75th Illinois Infantry Monument (1899), and 13th Illinois Infantry Monument (1899). Surviving veterans of the Twelfth Corps paid for the New York Monument in the yard just west of Cravens House. They dedicated the Vermont granite monument in 1899.

Congressional legislation passed in 1896 authorized the Army to utilize Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park as a training ground. During preparations for the Spanish-American War in 1898, 72,000 troops moved through the facility. The post was formally dedicated as Fort Oglethorpe in 1904. The army purchased 813 acres adjacent to the park for a permanent, regiment-size cavalry post. The Army's use of the property had significant impact on the park's landscape; however, the damage appears concentrated on the Chickamauga battlefield.

One of the best images of the Cravens Farm is a bird's eye from 1897. This photograph dates to the "Dedication of the Monuments" in marking "the Positions of the Pennsylvania Commands Engaged in the Battles." The open spaces associated with Cravens orchard and fields remain intact though in somewhat of an overgrown and unmanaged condition. The orchard zone and open fields from the Coast Survey of 1863 do not appear as distinct zones and there is no visual evidence of cultivation. The landscape below (north) Cravens Terrace Road/Shingle Road and the path of the Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain Railroad is a meadow with scattered groupings of small trees throughout. The surrounding woodlands that descend from Cravens Farm to river below contrast with the open space and the scale of the

59 CHCH Administrative History, Chapter II, 3.

trees in the woodland are further evidence that the extant trees are smaller fruit trees. Cravens House is detectable in this image as well as the adjacent Ohio Monument now under construction. (See Illustration 2.C.)

In 1901, Chairman Boynton reported that the park had 250 guns on display. "At Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Orchard Knob there are 20 gun carriages marking 10 Union batteries, and 25 gun carriages marking 10 Confederate batteries…." The cannon at Cravens House, reportedly "are all historic artifacts actually used during the Civil War. The carriages supporting the tubes are cast iron replicas of the original wooden carriages. The cannon locations represent batteries and sections and are all historically placed to fire in the same direction as they were during the battle…." [60]

In 1910, park staff relocated tablets for the Fifth and the Twenty-ninth Ohio regiments to Cravens from Missionary Ridge. Firms in Hagerstown, Maryland and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania supplied the park with cast iron interpretive panels and gun carriages during this period.[61]

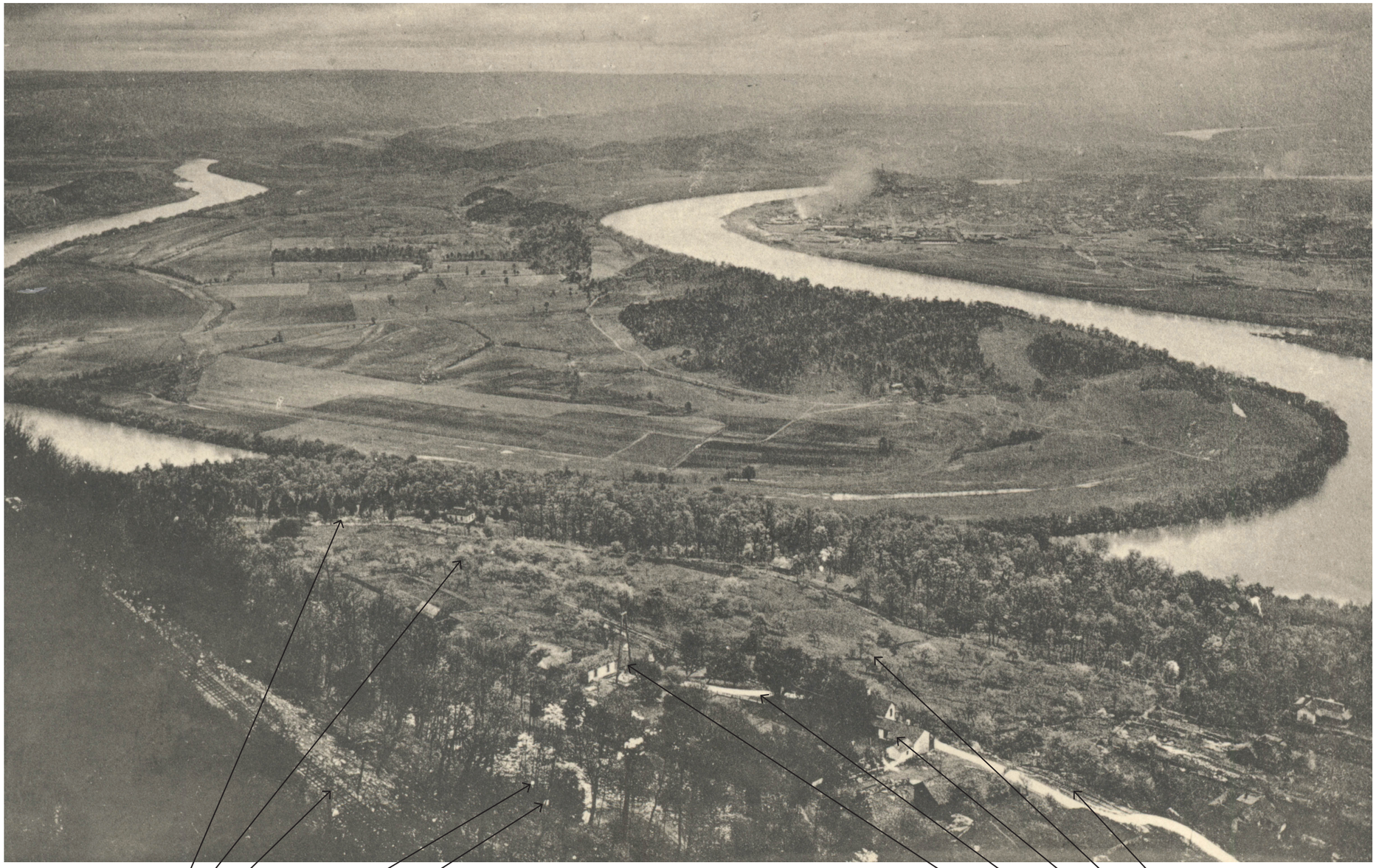
A map in park archives provides detailed information on the extent of the trail system in place to access the monuments in 1909. This trail system follows today's Cravens House Drive as it enters the site from today's Shingle Road. This single trail divides into three separate trail spurs as it does today. The first spur is today's Rifle Pits Trail which extends to the north and turns west to access the military fortifications. Much of this trail is lined with stone on its north side. This trail in 1909 terminated immediately south of the western terminus of the military fortifications at the property line, noted to be marked with a "Fence." The abrupt end to the military fortifications at the property line on the west was suggested by Jim Ogden potentially infer that the fortifications extended further west. Once this tract was purchased in 1896, adjacent owners may have removed some sections in the re-use of the rocks. The trail's terminus here may also suggest that the trail extended further west as well.

It is interesting to consider the notations on the map related to the military fortifications. Circles on the map with labels beside them likely mark the spot of interpretive signage which are commemorative features calling out former landscape features and include the following: (1) "Confederate Works" at the western curved end referring to the troops who built these fortifications; (2) "Heavy Slashing of Timber" further south along the fortifications as it turns east and a second time at the southeastern end, which is a vernacular term for "abatis," defined as a defensive obstacle formed by felled trees with sharpened branches and facing the enemy, thus providing extra protection; and also at the southeastern end (5) "Confederate Picket Line," referencing the location of the Confederate forces during the battle. A single notation with no circle, "Rock Breast Works," at the southeast end is a reference to the landscape feature itself.

The second trail is today's Mountain Beautiful Trail which extends to the southwest and like today, jogs to the south once it intersects with the trail that leads to the Illinois and Pennsylvania monuments and this trail link further north joins with the Rifle Pits Trail. The accuracy of this map is reflected in the presence of five monuments in 1909 along the trail link and includes the following monuments: 13th Illinois Infantry, 59th Illinois Infantry, 147th Pennsylvania Infantry, 28th Pennsylvania Infantry, and the 26th Illinois Infantry. The monuments added in 1910, noted in a paragraph above, which are today part of this cluster of monuments, are not shown. Also the 104th Illinois Infantry monument is shown along the Rifle Pits Trail, which was placed on the Cravens House site in 1899. The third spur follows today's Service Road extending to the southeast and located west of today's Williams House. Several tablets are also shown on the site in 1909 including Union's Picket Line, Confederate Picket Line, and Final Line of Walthall and Pettus, located along the Mountain Beautiful Trail.
This map also confirms that Cravens House was integrated into the park's circulation system as the second spur, today's Mountain Beautiful Trail, is noted to have two signs that instruct the visitor "To the Cravens House." One sign is at its eastern end where the trail crosses the 50 foot wide right-of-way of the "Lookout Mountain Incline Railroad" corridor, and after linking to a series of steps, a second sign is shown at the top. These steps appear to end at a roadway, maybe today's East Brow

60 Cannon, Plaques and Monuments," CHCH Archives.

61 CHCH Administrative History, Chapter V, 4-5.



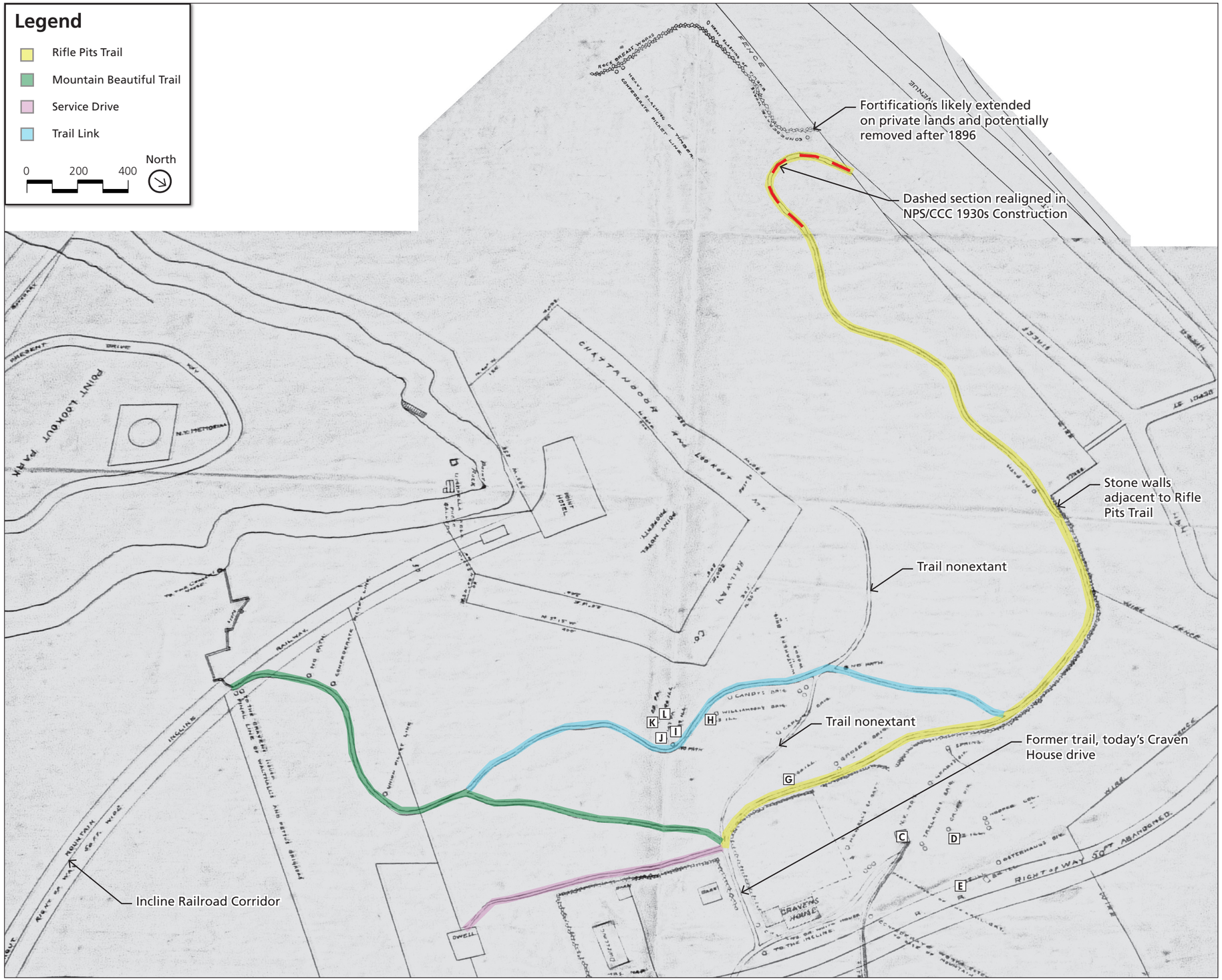
Source: Skinner, Captain George W., compiler Pennsylvania at Chickamauga and Chattanooga. Ceremonies at the Dedication of the Monuments Erected by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Mark the Positions of the Pennsylvania Commands Engaged in the Battles, 1897 (Pennsylvania: William Stanley Ray, State Printer, 1901), p. 499.

Mocassin Bend and Lookout Battlefield, 1899 - Annotated



Mocassin Bend and Lookout Battlefield, 1899 - Annotated and Highlighted

Source: Skinner, Captain George W., compiler Pennsylvania at Chickamauga and Chattanooga. Ceremonies at the Dedication of the Monuments Erected by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Mark the Positions of the Pennsylvania Commands Engaged in the Battles, 1897 (Pennsylvania: William Stanley Ray, State Printer, 1901), p. 499.



Monument Key

- C New York 12th Corps
- D 92nd Illinois Infantry
- E 75th Illinois Infantry
- G 104th Illinois Infantry
- H 13th Illinois Infantry
- I 59th Illinois Infantry
- J 147th Pennsylvania Infantry
- K 28th Pennsylvania Infantry
- L 96th Illinois Infantry

Source: Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission. June 22, 1909 (CHCH Archives).

Annotated Map of the Cravens Place Lookout Mountain Tenn. Showing the Location of Monuments and Tablets - 1909

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Illustration 2.D

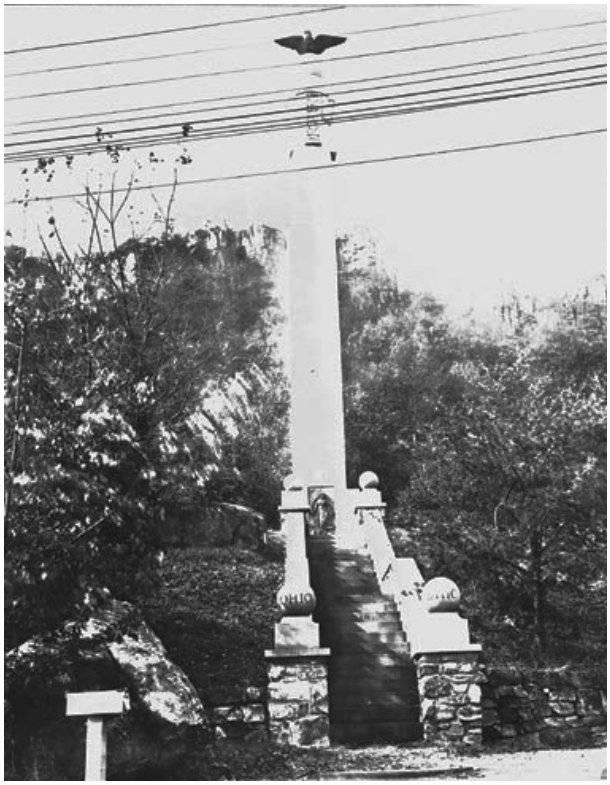


Figure 2.10: Ohio Monument, circa 1942, (Chattanooga Albums, Chattanooga Public Library.)

Road that encircles the hillside, immediately below Point Park[62] (See Illustration 2.D).

In 1914, the Commission approved a site at Cravens House for a monument to the Ohio Infantry. Work began in 1916. The Ohio Monument was dedicated on October 17, 1917 (See Figure 2.10).

The War Department's development of the landscape around the Cravens House was in keeping with their development throughout the park, of creating a commemorative landscape that utilized monuments to mark the battlefield and to honor its participants. They did not restore the area around the Cravens House to resemble the time of the battle. Specimen shade trees and lawn panels created a contemplative scene around the monuments and facilitated visitor access to the markers (See Figure 2.11). According to a NPS Cultural Landscape Inventory of the property, park staff constructed gates and fences around the house and cleared vegetation to preserve historically significant views to the north, south,

62 "Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission. Map of the Cravens Place Lookout Mountain Tenn. Showing the Location of Monuments and Tablet," June 22, 1909 (CHCH Archives).



Figure 2.11: Cravens House from vicinity of New York Monument, circa 1905. (CHCH Archives)

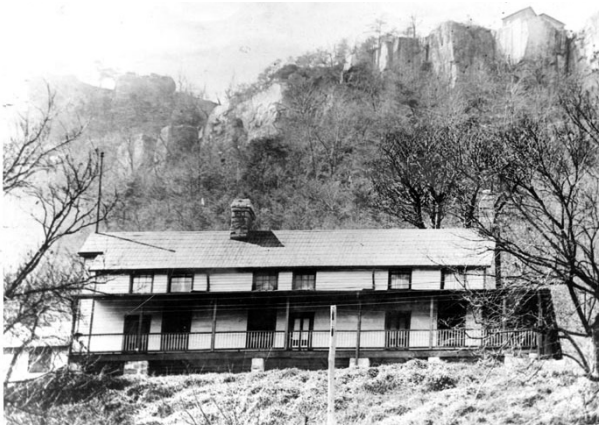


Figure 2.12: Cravens House, circa 1920 (Paul A. Heiner Collection, Chattanooga Public Library.)

and east. It appears in Figure 2.10 that park staff separated the space around the New York Monument from the area around the house. In the photograph, a combination of buffers divide the house yard from the monument yard, including a grape arbor, fence, and a screen of shrubs and trees, including a large magnolia visible in the photograph. Other trees, identifiable in the photograph, include a large walnut tree on the northwest corner of the house.

A NPS report on the Cravens House states "The Cravens House was well maintained under army use." There is a letter from 1911 from D. F. Brandon, General Contractor to E. E. Betts, Engineer of the park, offering to repair the porches on the stone Kitchen/Dairy Outbuilding and front porch on the Main House.[63] Photographs of the house during this period confirm this

63 Memorandum, "A Historic Information Report on the Cravens House, Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. Southeast Regional Office, NPS, 1975. Copy on file at CHCH Archives.



Figure 2.13: Cravens House from Point, circa 1936 (Picture File, Chattanooga Public Library.)

characterization (See Figure 2.12). The house looks recently painted; dark-painted trim stands out against white clapboards. Figure 2.9 shows an attractive, ornamental landscape suggesting that the Army also invested in the landscape around the house. Visitors to Cravens House in the 1890s could ride the Broad Gauge Railroad to just below the house and walk up the driveway visible in Figure 2.9. During the 1913 annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans and the Grand Army of the Republic, held in Chattanooga, veterans from both groups made trips to visit Lookout Mountain battlefield. Visitors to Cravens House could drive up paved roads or ride the Incline Railway to Battlefield Station, where they could disembark and walk to the house.

The character of the Cravens House landscape at the end of the War Department era is clearly visible in a photograph from the mid 1930s (See Figure 2.13). The photograph looks down on the house from Point Park. The field below the house, to the northeast, is significantly more open than in earlier photographs (e.g. Figure 2.7). The forest line is significantly further north and vegetation visible blanketing the area in earlier photographs is largely gone. A structure, (a front porch suggests that it is a residence and not a barn) occupies the west edge of the open field, on the left side of the photograph. Behind the house, a thick stand of evergreen trees, possibly young pine trees, appears to be colonizing the northwest corner of the field. These trees may be on an adjacent parcel, not owned and maintained by the War Department, which may account for the change in the character between this area and the open field.

The former Broad Gauge Railroad bed cuts across the middle of the landscape east of the house. The terrain of the yard north of the house slopes from the New York Monument down to the railroad bed. Large shade trees now occupy the slope between the house and the railroad bed, but the large shade trees seen on the southwest corner of the house in earlier photographs are now gone. A clump of evergreen shrubs, possibly boxwood, grows in the yard behind the house. The driveway to the house does not go to the northeast corner of the house as seen in Figure 2.9, but turns sharply west towards the rear of the house. The driveway splits past the house, one branch leading to west yard and one branch leading to the Williams House, a private residence built in 1928. There appears to be a parking area, lined with shrubs, just before the split. A 1936 map of Cravens House depicts 11 interpretive tablets and two markers in the yard around the New York Monument.

Another photograph, from approximately the same period, shows more details about the

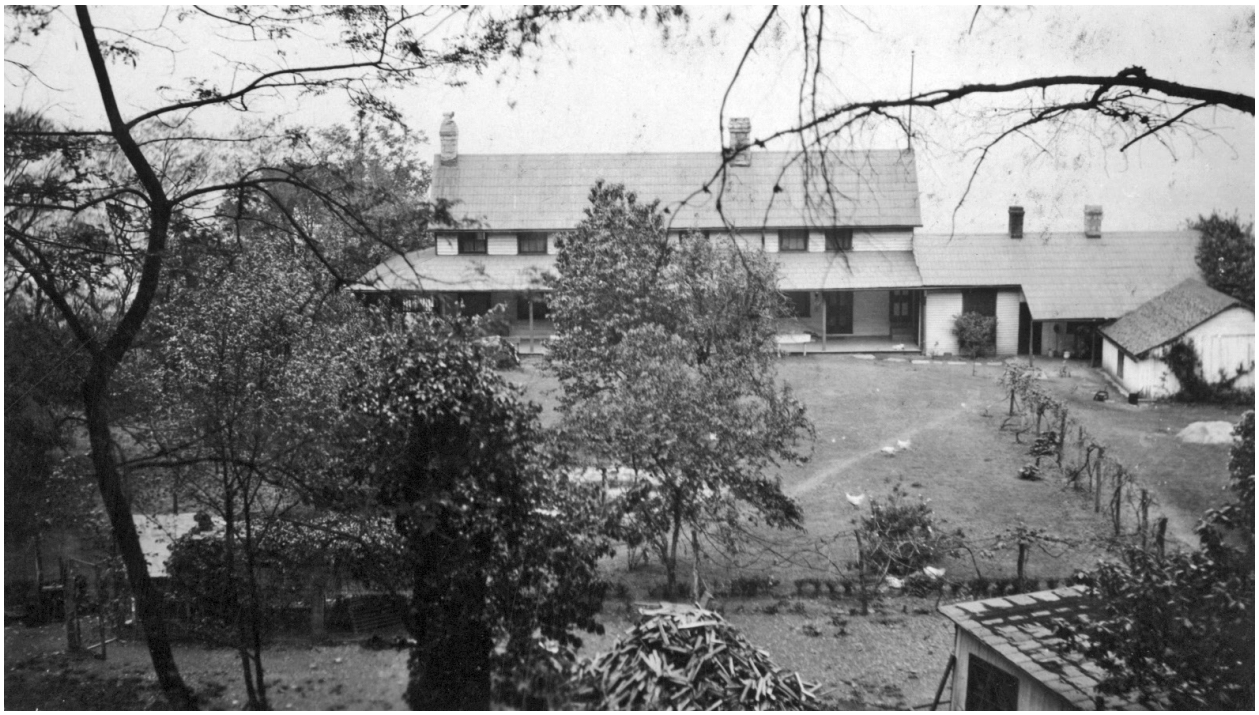


Figure 2.14: Cravens House rear (west) yard, circa 1910-1920s. (CHCH Archives)

west yard and the condition of the house (See Figure 2.14). A frame infill section connects the Kitchen/Dairy Outbuilding to the Main House. A gabled ell projects north from the Kitchen/Dairy Outbuilding. A stone path leads from the back porch of the Main House to this wing. Two outbuildings are visible on the far side of the west yard. A worn path crosses the yard from the Kitchen/Dairy Outbuilding vicinity towards these buildings. The path passes a grape arbor and chickens are visible in the yard. A pile of firewood can be seen in the storage yard and a line of small, possibly young, boxwood separate the service area from the back yard. While trees obscure views of most of the yard, it appears that the garden visible in Figure 2.7 is gone. A few shrubs are visible, including a boxwood near the back porch and a large shrub outside a door near the Kitchen/Dairy with ivy growing up the wall of the wing of the Kitchen/Dairy.

Period Five: Early National Park Service Period (1933-1953)

The War Department transferred the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park to the Department of the Interior's National Park Service on August 10, 1933, as part of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's reorganization of the federal government. Richard B. Randolph remained superintendent after the transfer and served in that capacity until 1937. The National Park Service (NPS) pushed to increase interpretation at park facilities, including Cravens House, and made additional improvements to the infrastructure to facilitate visitation.

Beginning in 1933, the Emergency Conservation Works Administration, which became the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), established work camps at Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. The War Department administered the CCC program at the park, but NPS supervised the workers and directed the projects. The CCC established two camps on Lookout Mountain. Forestry workers from Idaho and New York filled Camp MP-5, also known as Camp Adolph Ochs. CCC Camp MP-6 on the west side of Lookout Mountain was known as Camp Demaray. Workers from Camp Demaray planted ornamental trees and shrubs along park roads; installed cable guardrails, stone-lined gutters and catch basins.



Figure 2.15: Property line fence, circa 1935. (CHCH Archives)



Figure 2.16: CCC constructing foot trails on Lookout Mountain, circa 1935. (CHCH Archives)

[64] The character of the woods along the slopes of Lookout Mountain, where the CCC camps built trails, is visible in photographs taken during this period (See Figure 2.15 and Figure 2.16). The forest floor is open, clear of any significant undergrowth. One can easily see through the forest, and be able to read and appreciate the terrain.

As part of the CCC work, the NPS developed a map illustrating "Proposed Improvements at Cravens House" (See Figure 2.17). The map shows a revised route for the driveway between the Cravens House and the adjacent Williams family property. Improvements to this driveway are documented as being complete in February 1937 through notations and before and after photographs in the monthly report from the park's Superintendent. The completed effort is termed a "fine grading project" and shows a regraded dirt surfaced and graveled entrance drive with smooth grassed slopes on each side with the lower side lined with rocks[65] (See Figure 2.18 and **Figure** 2.19).

The map of proposed improvements also shows proposed paths that the CCC workers did construct, one leading to Point Park and the other towards the Rifle Pits. There is evidence of local enthusiasm for trail development at the park in the mid 1930s. Articles appeared in The Chattanooga Times on October 10th, 11th, 12th, and 14th in 1935. Trails related to "Cravens Reservation," which was the common name used by the park for Cravens House in this period, were noted in some of these articles. On October 10th a headline that read, "Hiking Trails Over Lookout Are Now Open: CCC Campers Finish Work on 50 Miles of Paths Where Indians Use to Roam," noted that both footpaths and horseback trails had been completed on the mountain and that those "on the eastern brow … can be entered by following the old surface street car line northward from its intersection with Scenic highway, or by picking them up at Craven's [*Sic*] house terrace or below Sunset rock, where a stone stair leads down to them."[66]

The community's appreciation of the CCC's work in building these trails appeared in the newspaper on October 12, 1935, expressed in the following excerpt:

> "Without doubt many have been critical of some the Federal projects engineered under the 'New Deal," but there seems to be unanimous approval of the CCC camps, and certainly Chattanoogans have evidence, right under their eyes, of the splendid things accomplished by the young campers. Nothing they have done is more praise worthy than the building of the Lookout Mountain trails, making both the eastern and western brows of the mountain accessible to pedestrians."[67]

64 In 1933, 200 CCC workers lived in park camps; in 1935 the population grew to 700. Camp Adolph Ochs closed in September 1935; Camp Demaray remained open until October 1939. CCC workers did continue to work at Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park until April 1942.

65 U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Superintendent's Narrative Report, (February 1937).

66 "Hiking Trails Over Lookout Are Now Open," The Chattanooga Times, 10 October 1935, 13.

67 "Beautiful Hiking Trails," The Chattanooga Times, 12 October 1935.

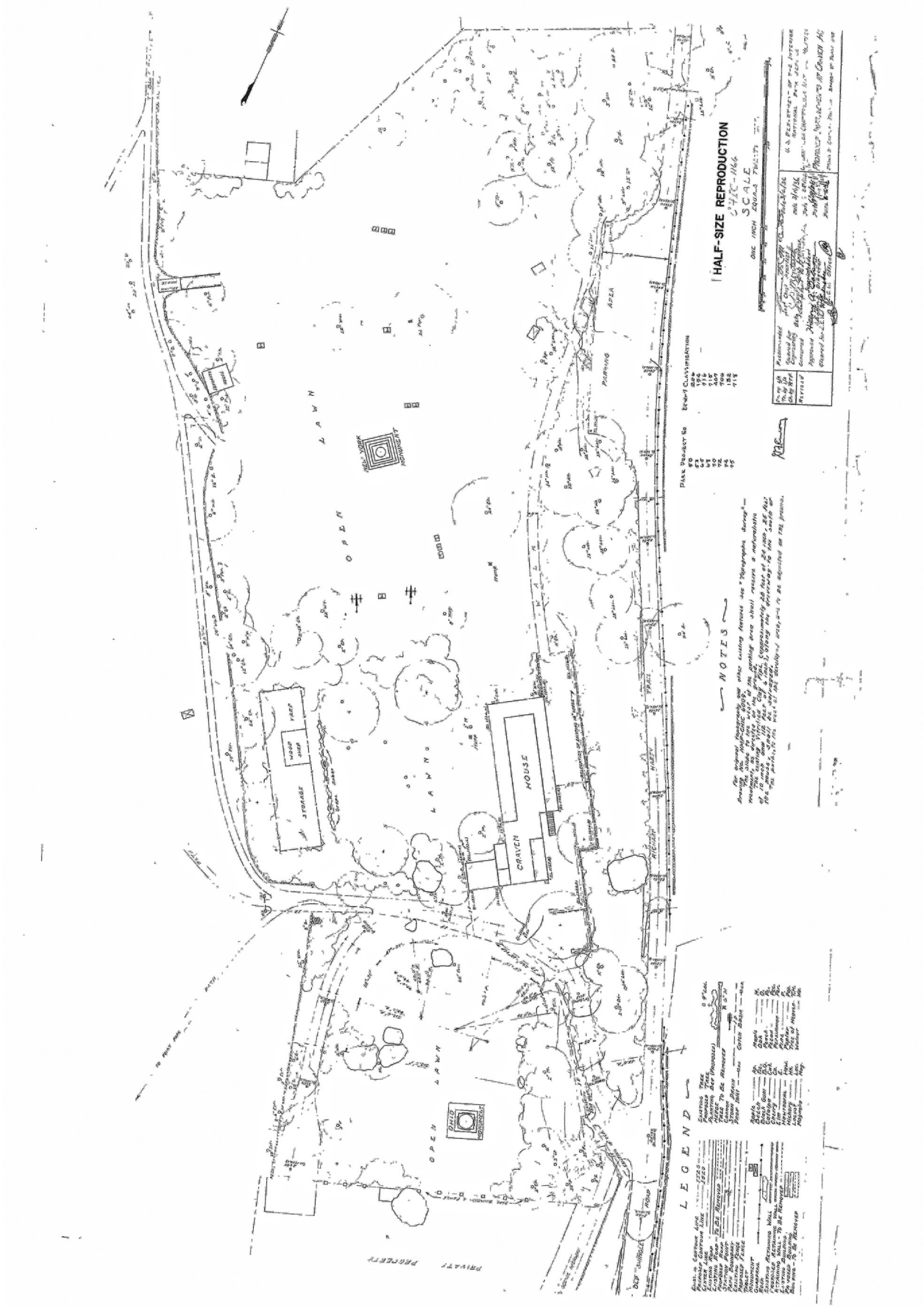


Figure 2.17: Proposed improvements at Cravens House, circa 1936. (CHCH Archives)



Figure 2.18: "Fine Grading - Cravens Reservation - Before" circa 1937 (CHCH Archives)



Figure 2.19: "Fine Grading - Cravens Reservation - After" 1937 (CHCH Archives)



Figure 2.20: "1935 View of Horse Trail."(CHCH Archives)



Figure 2.21: "1935 View of completed trail in local newspaper." (CHCH Archives)

The monthly report of the park's Superintendent notes the progress of trail construction by CCC workers with various reports offering the following. In April 1936, the report stated, "construction of the Mountain Beautiful Horse Trail is complete to a point north of the incline underpass."[68] Work apparently continued on this trail as in May 1936, it was noted "Mountain Beautiful trail is well along and should be completed about the middle of June."[69] These references likely refer to trail construction outside the Cravens House study area, as portions of today's Mountain Beautiful Trail in the project area were in place earlier according to the 1909 map. There is the potential that CCC forces could have made improvements to the site's existing Mountain Beautiful Trail in addition to expanding it within the greater Lookout Mountain trail system.

In June 1936 there is the notation that the "camp completed the Bluff Trail from Point Park to Hardy Trail."[70] Again it is difficult to be definitive as to what trail link was constructed, but a straight segment of the Hardy Trail extends today from the project area's southern boundary, extending east of Williams House and terminating east of the Ohio State monument. Since this trail was not in existence in 1909, it can be assumed that the CCC finished this link. Also the notation below referencing that today's Cravens Terrace roadway was noted to be called "Richard Hardy Trail" is additional confirmation of this trail's construction by the CCC.

There is definitive information on the construction of Cravens House Trail as the September 1936 report notes, "the foot trail from Carvens' [*Sic*] Reservation to Point Park was completed…"[71] There was apparently later work on this same trail as in July 1937, the report notes, "The Emergency Conservation forces completed horse trail construction on the west slope of Lookout Mountain and the foot trail from Cravens Reservation to Point Park.."[72] Cravens House Trail, which did not appear on the 1909 map, can be assumed with some assurance to have been constructed completely by the CCC.

68 Superintendent's Narrative Report, (April 1936).

69 Ibid., (May 1936).

70 Ibid., (June 1936).

71 Ibid., (September 1936).

72 Ibid., (July 1937).

No specific references were found on today's Rifle Pits Trail in the monthly and annual reports, though the footprint of this trail in 1909 differs from today's alignment at the far northwest corner of the project area. In 1909 this trail terminated at the property line, while today this trail extends beyond the study area, joining the Upper Truck Trail to connect to the larger park pedestrian system. There were references in the Superintendent's Monthly Reports during the 1930s of work on the Truck Trail, so is assumed that changes to this trail's alignment were made by the CCC.

Two images of trail construction provide a glimpse into the complexity of the work and also the aesthetic character of the finished product. The March 1935 Superintendent's Report provides evidence of the rough and rocky terrain encountered in the initial construction of a segment of the Horse Trail beneath Sunset Rock (See **Figure** 2.20). While a newspaper photograph from The Chattanooga Times on October 14, 1935 shows the completed Lover's Lane Trail in the west brow of Lookout Mountain. Evident in this image are logs placed perpendicular to the trail's path as a means of erosion control, which are described and pictured in the March 1935 report as the detail for a "Log Cross-Drain" (See **Figure** 2.21).

The CCC also constructed large stone retaining walls, shown on the "Proposed Improvements at Cravens House" (See Figure 2.17), creating a long, 20 foot wide, level terrace across the east side of the house, below the porch overlooking the river and valley below. A proposed walkway connected this terrace to a parking area built into the hillside along the road north of the house. NPS produced a construction detail, with typical sections, for the retaining wall and for a stone lined gutter to be constructed adjacent to the road. This drawing, titled "Construction Details for Cravens House Development," (See Figure 2.22) designates the road in this section as "Richard Hardy Trail" and includes plan and detail views of a retaining wall at the Cravens House and curbing and gutters along Cravens Terrace Road. Both of these projects are confirmed as built in 1937 through excerpts and images from the Superintendent's monthly reports described below.

Images with descriptive captions and narrative summaries from the Superintendent's monthly reports confirm many of the construction projects, described above. The construction of large stone retaining walls was noted and pictured at Cravens Reservation in June 1937. (See **Figures 2.23 and** 2.24) The construction of the parking area and the access walk connecting the lot to the house is shown through two series of before and after photographs with captions in July 1937 (See Figure 2.25, Figure 2.26, Figure 2.27, and Figure 2.28). Also the construction of walls is summarized in July 1937 as "stone walls at Cravens Reservation, 207 mandays and 131 rods were constructed. The wall is practically complete, averaging 5 ft. high. The wall is a substantial retaining wall constructed from sand stone gathered locally." [73]

The map and construction details also show that CCC workers added a stone retaining wall on the low side of Old Shingle Road, near its intersection with the proposed driveway. The map shows other sections of retaining wall already existing, likely dating from the grading of the railway line. Again the Superintendent's report shows in March 1937 the construction along roadways at Cravens Reservation, including the work described above on the low side of Old Shingle Road (See **Figure** 2.29 and **Figure** 2.30). Noted to be a Rip Rap Paving and Sodding project in the April 1937 report, images show the addition of a stone curb along today's Cravens Terrace (See **Figure** 2.31 and **Figure** 2.32). The treatment of today's Old Shingle Road to the south and noted as Old Cravens Road is described and shown in the March 1937 report (See **Figure** 2.33 and **Figure** 2.34).

On the "Proposed Improvements at Cravens House" map, a few large specimen trees are shown proposed around the perimeter of the east lawn; and the map shows an existing hedge was to be relocated to the top of the newly constructed terrace. Otherwise, the existing landscape featured both open lawn areas and dense clumps of trees. The trees included both fruit trees, including apple and cherry, and native deciduous shade trees, including oaks, magnolias, poplars, and black gum. Some of the existing cherry trees were large, with 24" diameters. The existing trees also included a tree of heaven. South of the house, NPS proposed a storage yard and wood shed in a level area behind a grape arbor. A pre-existing stonewall forms a terrace along the south edge of the yard, on top of

73 Ibid., (July 1937).

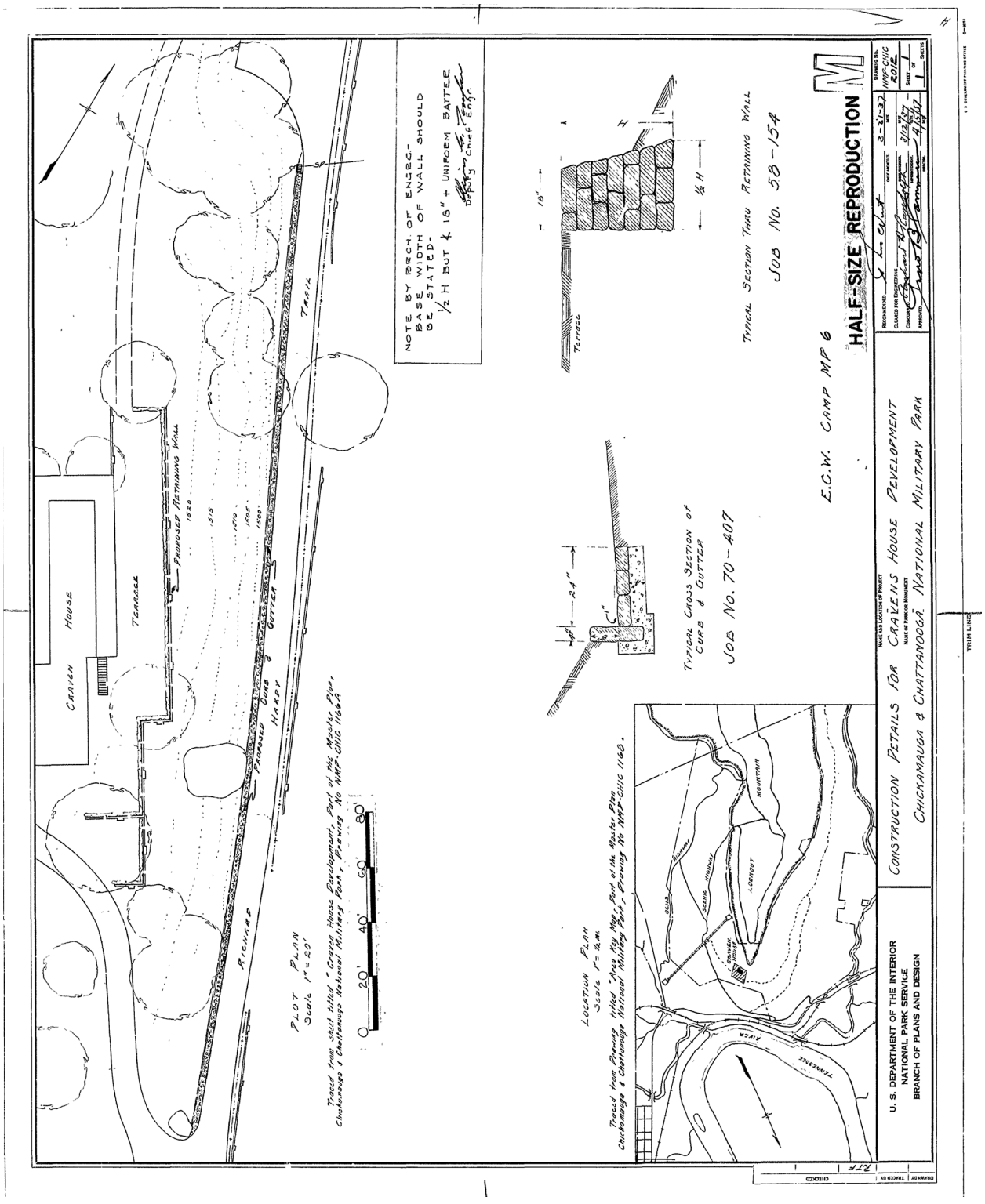


Figure 2.22: Construction details for Cravens House development, circa 1937. (CHCH Archives)



Figure 2.23: "Cravens Reservation, Lookout Mountain. Before Retaining Wall Constructed," 1937. (CHCH Archives)



Figure 2.24: "Cravens Reservation, Lookout Mountain. After Retaining Wall was Constructed," 1937. (CHCH Archives)



Figure 2.25: "View showing section of parking area at Cravens. Before stone wall and steps were constructed," 1937. (CHCH Archives)



Figure 2.26: "View, showing section of parking area at Cravens. After stone wall and steps were constructed," 1937. (CHCH Archives)



Figure 2.27: "View at Cravens Reservation, Before Parking Area, Stone Wall and Drainage was started," 1937. (CHCH Archives)



Figure 2.28: "View at Cravens Reservation, After Parking Area, Stone Wall and Drainage was completed," 1937. (CHCH Archives)



Figure 2.29: "Old Cravens Road - Stone Wall and Guard Rail - Before," circa 1937. (CHCH Archives)



Figure 2.30: "Old Cravens Road - Stone Wall and Guard Rail - After," 1937. (CHCH Archives)



Figure 2.31: "Rip Rap Paving - Cravens House - Sodding - Before," circa 1937. (CHCH Archives)



Figure 2.32: "Rip Rap Paving - Cravens House - Sodding - After," 1937. (CHCH Archives)



Figure 2.33: "Old Cravens Road - Fine Grading and Rip Rap - Before," circa 1937. (CHCH Archives)



Figure 2.34: "Old Cravens Road - Fine Grading and Rip Rap - After," 1937. (CHCH Archives)

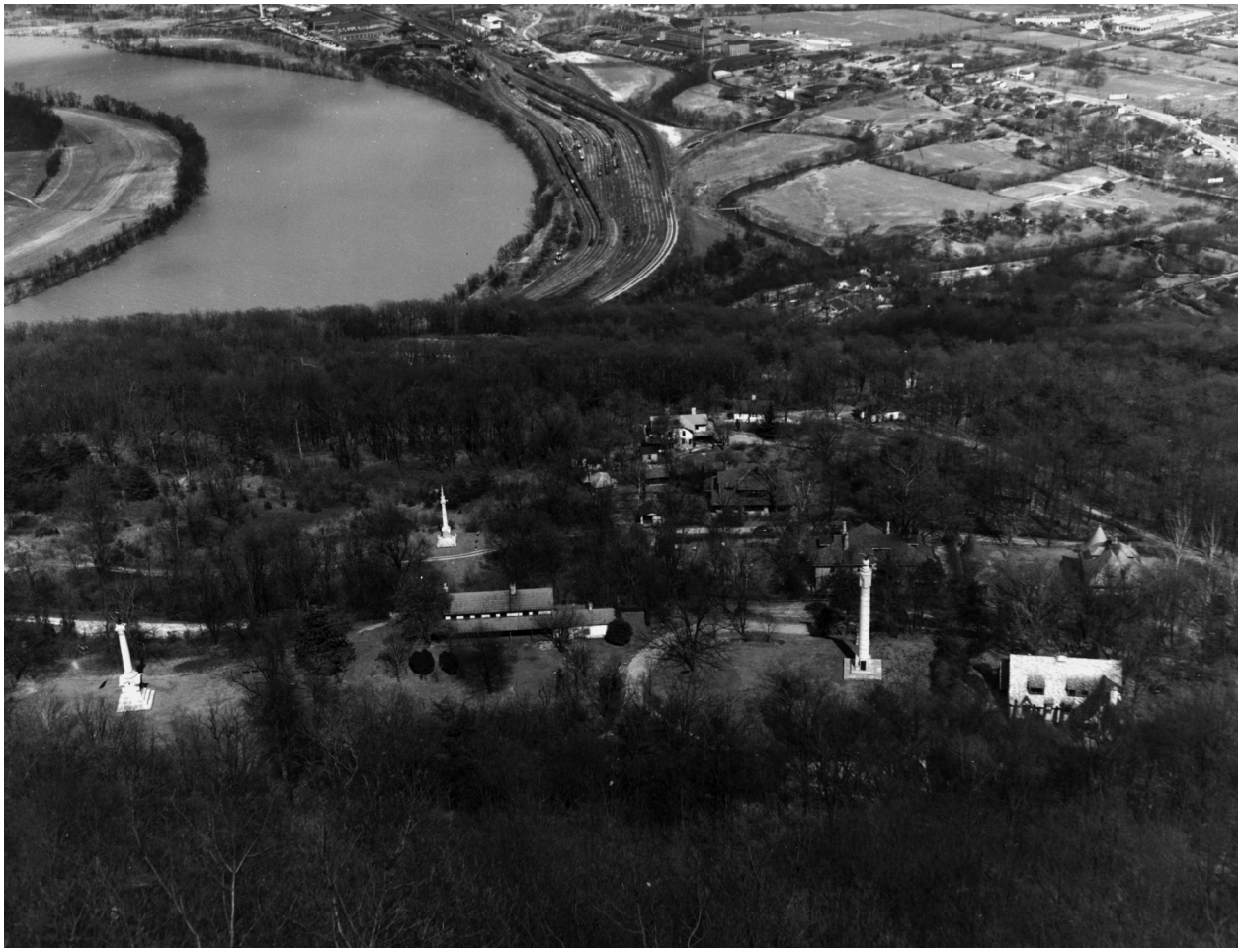


Figure 2.35: Cravens House from Point, circa 1936 aerial. (CHCH Archives)

which there is a proposed footpath to the rifle pits. The map also shows a Servants House and Spring House existing on site.

A photograph shows Cravens House after the completion of some of the proposed improvements (See Figure 2.35). NPS removed the small shed projecting from the south side of the Kitchen/Dairy Outbuilding. The driveway appears as drawn on the map. The terrace and boxwoods are in place as proposed. The yard has been simplified and cleared of grape arbors and possibly the outbuildings in the west yard. It appears the railroad bed is now a vehicular road. The residential development of Cravens Terrace is visible; and a residential road crosses the open space near the Iowa Monument. The most dramatic change to the landscape, visible in the photograph, is the vegetation beginning to fill the open space northeast of the house around the Iowa Monument.

After 1934, the NPS used Cravens House for staff housing. A Schedule of Appraised Values for Quarters, dated April 27, 1934, shows the Cravens House (House No. 12) renting for $15 per month. A decade later, in 1946, an updated Schedule of Appraised Value of Quarters records the rent increasing to $9.50 a week. Photographs of the house during this period show the condition of the house declining from the previous inspection in 1934. The "Description of the Quarters" states:

> Two-story, frame building, dirt floored basement not used, metal shingle roof, building constructed about 1870, general condition poor, interior decoration poor; 4 rooms and bath used as quarters, 4 rooms not suitable to live in. Living quarters consist of living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchenette and bath, old plumbing fixture, no closets; no screens in porches; electric lights; heated by coal burning stoves; running water furnished through City Water System; water for domestic purposes is automatically heated by electricity with no restrictions on use of utilities; no garage, quarters furnished with electric water heater, electric cooking

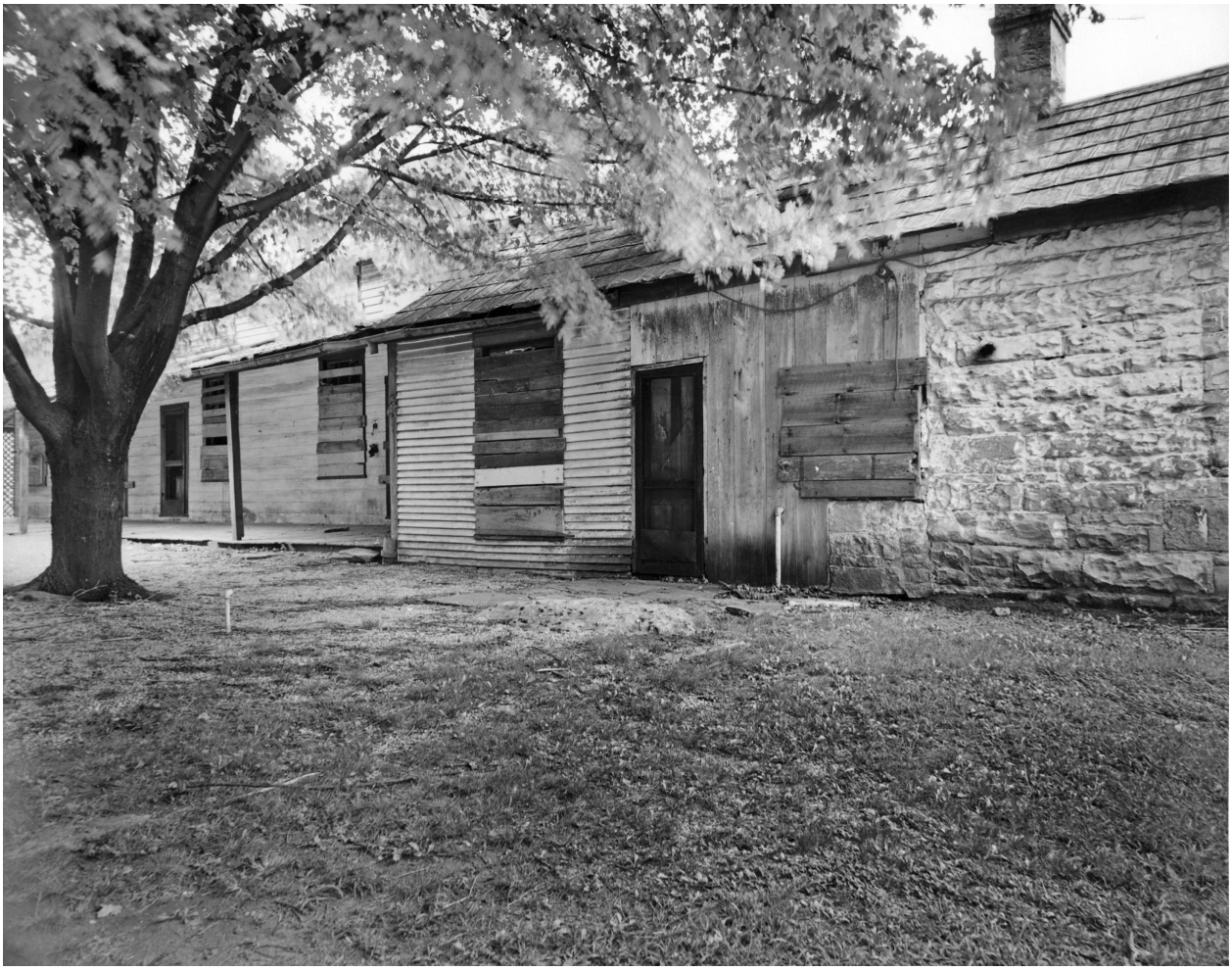


Figure 2.36: Cravens House with ell connecting to Kitchen/Dairy, circa 1950. (CHCH Archives)

> range, garbage containers, window shades. Employee furnished his own 6 cu. ft. electric refrigerator; grounds are not landscaped.

Charles S. Dunn succeeded Randolph as Park Superintendent in 1937, serving until 1961. After World War II, the NPS stopped staffing the house and closed it to the public. Superintendent Dunn wrote to the Regional Director in 1947 requesting permission to demolish the house once cleared of its final occupant, Charles Lamb. The Regional Director forwarded the request to the NPS Central Office with the suggestion that they preserve the stone foundation to mark the location of the house. NPS Acting Director Hillory Tolson approved the request on June 9, 1947.

When local residents became aware of NPS plans, Mr. D. M. McMillan, a resident of Lookout Mountain and descendent of Robert Cravens, wrote a letter to the editors of the Chattanooga Times that appeared on September 12, 1947, in which he argued for preserving the house. The Times interviewed Park Superintendent Charles Dunn and two more Cravens descendents, Dr. James K. Cravens and Henry L. Cravens. On December 15, 1947, the Times reported that the NPS position was "to raze the Cravens House because it was infested with termites and... this particular house has no historic value anyway, because it is not the same house that stood there when the 'Battle Above the Clouds' was fought."

NPS Director Newton Drury stated in 1949 "for many years, the house served a double purpose in the park program as a historical landmark and as a residence. Recently, it became so dilapidated that it became necessary to ask the occupants to move to other quarters. We understand that the repairs will have to be extensive and therefore costly. As the repair and rehabilitation funds of the Service are very limited, it is necessary to expend them on historic structures in the order of the historical importance of the various buildings." Figure 2.36

shows the condition of the house during this period. The windows are boarded and it appears vacant. The large tree in the yard appears to be a maple or elm. A stone path/patio extends from the door of this structure. The ground appears to be mostly sand and pebbles.

Charles Lamb vacated the Cravens House in 1949, only to be replaced by another staff person, Fred Wingier. When local citizens heard NPS was moving Wingier out of Cravens House, they feared the agency was beginning the process of demolishing the house. Superintendent Charles Dunn wrote to the Southeast Regional Office "so far nothing has been done toward tearing the house down, however, due to its bad condition, we are moving Park Warden Wingier, the present occupant, to better Park Service quarters. No doubt, the moving of Mr. Wingier gave certain local citizens the impression that the building would be torn down immediately." Local citizens sent letters and telegrams of protest to officials in Washington DC, prompting NPS to recommend that demolition be delayed pending a historical and architectural study. Director Drury promoted the preservation of the building for public relations reasons. "In view of our delicate public relations in the Chickamauga and Chattanooga area.... The building should be preserved and probably again used as quarters, if it is reasonably possible to do so."[74]

There is no evidence, however, that NPS ever did the proposed architectural study. Wingier apparently did move because on May 1, 1951, Paul Mathis, President of Chattanooga, Inc, informed newly appointed NPS Director Arthur Demaray that local citizens were concerned about the future of the now abandoned house. Director Demaray replied to Mathis on May 25, 1951, articulating a NPS position different from his predecessor's willingness to keep the house for public relations reasons. "The presence of this structure constitutes an anachronism in the historic scene, it is not a survival from the time of the important military engagements for which the park constitutes a memorial. The dairy building is all that remains of that area.... I am very hesitant to encourage its indefinite retention by having it rehabilitated for some purpose such as an employee residence. Except for such purpose as that, I know of no good use to which it could be put."

The discussion about demolishing Cravens House mobilized the Chattanooga preservation community. Mrs. Elizabeth Patten helped organize the Chattanooga Chapter of the Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities (APTA) in March 1952, largely as a response to the Cravens House issue. Mrs. Z. C. Patten, another local preservationist and member of APTA, visited the Schuyler House at Saratoga, where she learned of local groups entering cooperative agreements with NPS to manage historic properties. *The Chattanooga Times* announced on March 29, 1953, "Tennessee Society Votes to Save Cravens House." "Often its fate has hung in the balance... The preservation of the house has long been the cherished hope of many interested Chattanoogans. Controversy has often raged about it. In 1947 the government considered tearing it down. The reasons given were the need of repair and the doubt as to the present structure's being the original house. A howl of protest echoed around the valley and mountain. And the devastating thought was dropped."[75]

The APTA wrote to Park Superintendent Dunn on July 9, 1953.

> "Our organization feels that the Cravens House has far too much historical value to be allowed to deteriorate as it has for the past five years or more. It is our desire to take active steps, if possible, to remedy this situation. While of course, no specific proposal could be made at this time, we would like to discuss with you the possibility that the house might be turned over to the APTA as trustee, for the purpose of restoring it and furnishing it with antiques of an appropriate nature. Similar arrangements, I believe, have worked out with other houses of historical interest, where private organizations have been willing and able to render their services."[76]

74 Memorandum, "A Historic Information Report on the Cravens House, Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. Southeast Regional Office, NPS, 1975. Copy on file at CHCH Archives.

75 *The Chattanooga Times*, March 29, 1953.

76 Memorandum, "A Historic Information Report on the Cravens House," 31.

Period Six: Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities Period (APTA) (1954-1974)

The Chattanooga Chapter of the Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities (CCAPTA) formed a Cravens House Restoration Committee led by J. Eugene Lewis as chair and Mrs. Penelope Allen as vice-chair.[77] CCAPTA entered into a cooperative agreement with NPS that placed the Cravens House under the jurisdiction of the CCAPTA for the purpose of restoration and maintenance.

The Cooperative Agreement for Cravens House recognized that the APTA "desires to assist in the preservation of the house," but specified that the property remain under the ownership of the U.S. government. NPS gave APTA permission to occupy and use the house during the term of agreement.[78] APTA could expend its own money towards the preservation of the house and ongoing maintenance of any structures, but the Secretary of the Interior had to approve all changes. The APTA got permission to furnish the house and have interpretive programs open to the public. NPS also agreed to allow APTA to construct a Caretaker's House on the premises, understanding that it would be government property. On their part, NPS would provide technical assistance and would maintain the grounds around the house.

Eugene Lewis led the Restoration Committee's efforts to research the history of the house. According to his account of the restoration, the Committee determined that Cravens House had both national significance, because of the Battle of Lookout Mountain, and local, post-bellum, significance because of its association with the early residential development of Lookout Mountain and its association with Robert Cravens, an important business pioneer in Chattanooga's history.[79] The Restoration Committee sought to understand the evolution of the house and to determine its appearance at the time of the battle. In the previous decade, as local citizens vocalized their opposition to NPS plans to demolish the house, Robert Cravens' grandson, James Cravens wrote the house "has the same framework as the original house. The house had been pretty well shot to pieces during the war. The women said that the house was literally torn to pieces and was rebuilt. That was the woman's angle. The menfolks got busy and repaired it. To them it was only a major repair job." Jesse Cravens maintained that his father reused the original foundation.

Eugene Lewis and the Restoration Committee reviewed the few documents that describe the house before and during the Civil War. Dr. David Sullins' recollections from 1858 described the original antebellum house having a back porch overlooking the Tennessee River valley. However, a Civil War-era sketch of the house, which appeared in Harper's Weekly edition of December 26, 1863, did not show a back porch. Additional information included the photograph showing the house in ruins and a sketch, apparently based on the photograph that appeared in Harper's New Monthly Magazine.

The Committee's architectural investigation of the house concluded that Robert Cravens did reuse the original sandstone basement when he rebuilt the house after the war. The evidence the committee cited included discovery of the names of Federal soldiers carved into the woodwork of the lower level. The locks on the doors of the lower level dated to the antebellum period but the locks on the upper level were later, patented in 1863. This "convinced the Committee that undoubtedly Robert Cravens did rebuild the upper floor of his post war home on the original foundations of 1856."[80] The similarity between the "woodwork, pattern of doors, size and style of windows" in the upper and lower portions of the house led the Committee to conclude, "the present structure…

77 Other members on the committee included Mrs. Z. Carter Patten, Mr. Bradley Currey, and Mr. Jerry Sprayberry.

78 The authority for NPS to enter into a "Cooperative Agreement between the Secretary of the Interior and the Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities relating to the preservation of the Cravens House, Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park, Chattanooga, Tenn." was based on a 1935 "Act to provide for the preservation of Historical American sites, buildings, and objects of National significance, and other purposes."

79 Eugene Lewis, "Report on the Restoration of the Cravens House, Cravens Terrace, Lookout Mountain, Tennessee," 1959.

80 Lewis, "Report on the Restoration of the Cravens House, Cravens Terrace, Lookout Mountain, Tennessee," 3.



Figure 2.37: Cravens House under restoration, circa 1956. (CHCH Archives)

must resemble the appearance of the house at the time of the 'Battle Above the Clouds.'"[81]

The Committee found more evidence documenting the house immediately following the war. Two lithographs, both published in 1871, but based on photographs possibly dating earlier, show the house soon after its reconstruction. According to Lewis, "since the Civil War house and post war house must have been very similar in appearance, the Committee decided that restoration work should begin with the 1871 lithographs to chart its course."[82]

Restoration work on the house in September 1956, with E.D. Varnell as building superintendent. According to Lewis, the Restoration Committee "was guided in its decisions by recommendations from Mr. E. W. Aschmann, Regional Architect, United States Department of Interior." Lewis reprinted a copy of Aschmann's notes about "work required for rehabilitation of Cravens House" in his report on the restoration. According to Lewis, workers salvaged and reused original building material when possible. The first major project was to replace the roof with a new, cedar shingle roof. They removed a two-room addition connecting the Main House to the stone Kitchen/Dairy Outbuilding and an outside, covered stairway to the second floor. Figure 2.37 shows the building under restoration. The connection between the house and outbuilding is gone and the stone foundation is under repair.

They repaired exterior cladding and, based on the results of a paint analysis, painted the building white. They replaced windows and reconstructed the stone fireplaces. Outside, workers repaired the stone foundations and constructed a stone walkway between the dining room and the stone Kitchen/Dairy Outbuilding. They constructed stairs to the basement room in the Kitchen/Dairy and rebuilt the spring fed water system that flowed through a pipe to a basin on the porch of the Kitchen/Dairy. Instead of connecting to the original spring across the yard, the Restoration Committee connected the feed pipe to the city water system. This water then flowed into a cistern in the basement and then into the city sewer system. Otherwise, restoration work on the Kitchen/Dairy was relatively minor. While they were working on the Kitchen/Dairy porch, workers discovered the original floor and ceiling when they removed later surfaces. Eugene Lewis wrote that during this period "one faux pas occurred. . .when original stones as laid by Robert Cravens, between the frame house and the stone dependency were replaced by brick, on the theory that this would add esthetically to the area."

Financial Report of Restoration Funds for the year 1956-1957 shows the major donors. The State APTA contributed $1,500, Tennessee Historical Commission $2,500, Benwood Foundation $10,000, Memorial Foundation $10,000. The Benwood Foundation also contributed $10,000 for construction of a Caretaker's House. APTA donated another $750 to restoring the kitchen. Lewis' "The Story of the Restoration" credited Mrs. Carter Patten for raising the funds for the restoration. It also mentions "money raising activities such as plant sales, Antique Shows, auctions etc." Lewis claimed that, as of June 1959, "Cravens House is now self-supporting, making enough admission charges to pay the expenses of the Care-taker, etc."[83] The APTA restoration was

81 Ibid.

82 Ibid., 4.

83 Ibid., 9.



Figure 2.38: Cravens House, "1957" penciled in margin. (CHCH Archives)

completed in 1961. A photograph from this period shows the west side of the house and the west yard. Several large trees grow close to the back porch. They include a large cherry and a large elm. There is a line of newly planted boxwoods between these trees and the porch. A power pole is visible next to the Kitchen/Dairy (See Figure 2.38).

In 1960, NPS produced, as part of the Park Master Plan, a conceptual development plan for the Cravens House landscape (See Figure 2.39). The plan proposed a parking lot in the west yard, in the location of the previously proposed storage yard. Between the parking lot and Cravens House, the plan called for an Office and Comfort Station. The plan also proposed a log Caretaker's House in the north yard beyond the New York Monument. Otherwise, the general character of the landscape appears similar to the previous 1930s plan, with the space divided between open lawn area, clumps of trees, and the occasional specimen tree. Also in 1960, the Garden Club of Lookout Mountain donated $300 to replace the "original native plants" growing at Cravens House. The following year, 1961, the Club began an annual donation of $50 for maintenance. They raised money through consignment sales and annual silent auctions, which they used to have a scale model built of the site.

In 1962, John O. Cook became the new Park Superintendent. Under Cook's administration, Lookout Mountain functioned as an independent district under the supervision of a park ranger. Cook emphasized interpretive programs and living history demonstrations. He also invested

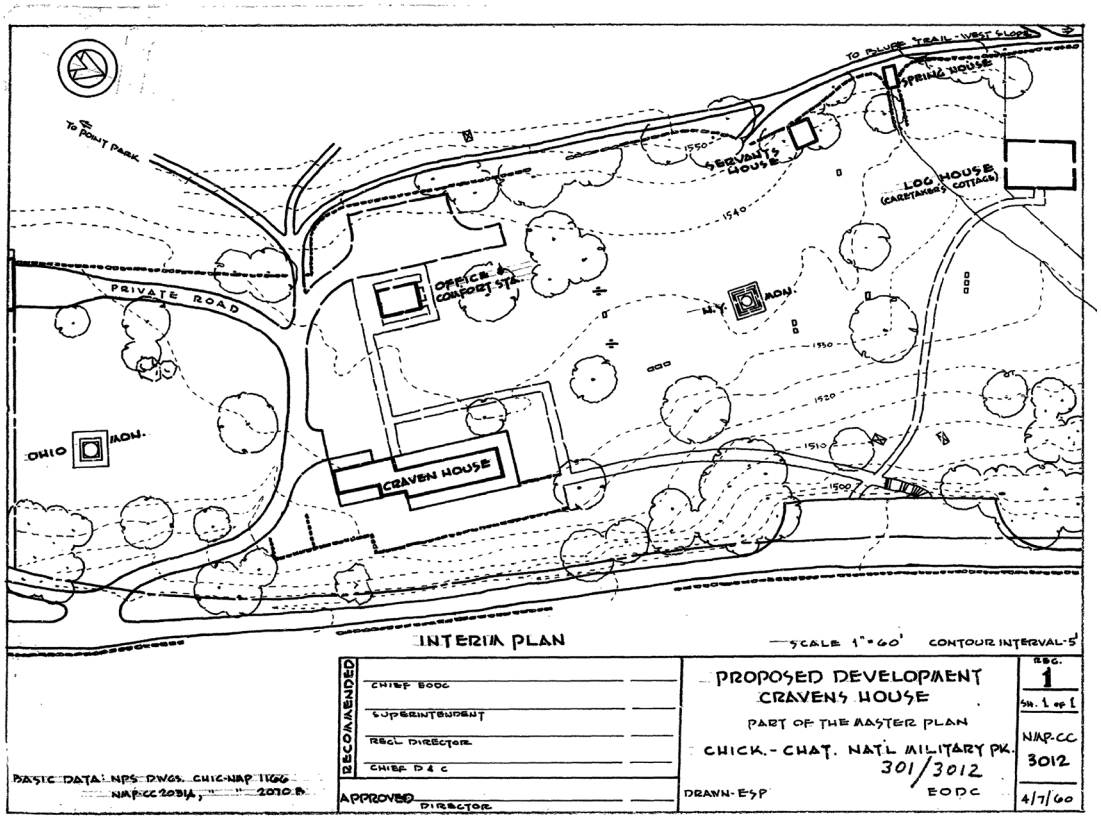


Figure 2.39: Proposed development Cravens House, circa 1960. (CHCH Archives)

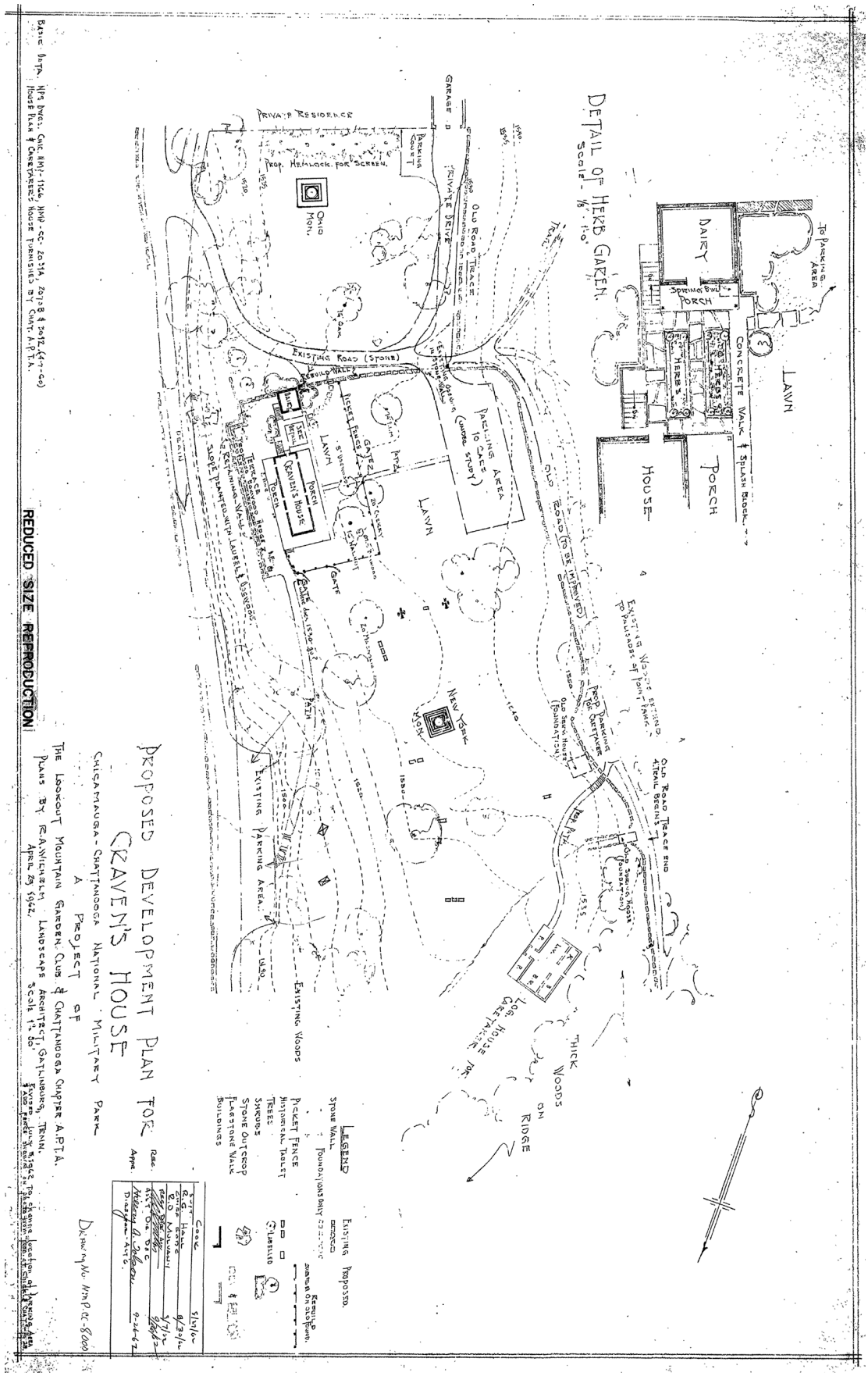


Figure 2.40: Proposed Development Plan for Cravens House, circa 1962. (CHCH Archives)

in refurbishing the trail network on Lookout Mountain. In 1962, the Garden Club hired landscape architect with the Department of the Interior, R. A. Wilhelm to design a master plan and planting plan for Cravens House (See Figure 2.40). NPS approved Wilhelm's "Proposed Development Plan" on September 26 1962. Eugene Lewis observed that the landscape project "did not fall within the jurisdiction of the Restoration Committee… [but] … have been described as excellent by authorities who have examined the planting and fencing."

The significant new features on Wilhelm's plan include a parking area in the same location as the 1960 Master Plan, a Caretaker's House in the 1960 Master Plan location, and a picket fence around the yard, which does not appear on earlier plans. The plan also added an herb garden with flagstone walkways in the space between the house and the Kitchen/Dairy Outbuilding. East of the house, the plan calls for a boxwood hedge across the top of the terrace wall. The plan has the slope below the wall planted in mountain laurel and dogwoods.

The proposed walkways on the site, between the two buildings and between the Main House and the parking lot, are concrete. There is also a flagstone walkway between the herb garden and a parking area near the Kitchen/Dairy Outbuilding. The plans also call for rebuilding an existing stone wall that parallels the existing road entering the site. In order to access the proposed parking lot, they needed to create an opening in the wall.

In a letter to Mrs. Weller Franklin, president of the APTA, Wilhelm described his planting plan for Cravens House (See Figure 2.41). "The planting throughout has been kept simple and of plant material which is indigenous to Lookout Mountain except for the Boxwood."[84] The proposed trees included tulip poplar, red maple, red oak, and mountain maple. Ornamental trees included silverbell and dogwood. The proposed trees buffer views from the house towards the 1930s parking area below the house. The trees reinforce the edge of the open lawn areas around the New York Monument and the Ohio Monument. The plan calls for 55 boxwoods along the top of the terrace wall. Wilhelm shows three shrub beds, featuring huckleberry, mountain laurel, and oak leaf hydrangea, planted on the southeast side of the Kitchen/Dairy Outbuilding. A second drawing, from 1962, details the herb garden and two adjacent shrub beds. The herbs included standard culinary and medicinal herbs. The ornamental beds, to the east and west of the herb garden, had drifts of shrubs, including non-native pyracantha and native rhododendron and New Jersey Tea.

Wilhelm's plans apparently required revisions because he mentions them in a letter to Mrs. Killebrew, president of the Lookout Mountain Garden Club, written on Jan. 14, 1963. Landscape Architects from the NPS Eastern Office of Design and Construction raised concerns about the dead end parking lot, commenting that "has been our experience that through circulation eliminates many manipulating problems of the visitor." The reviewers also recommended that he add a turn-around to the driveway leading to the Caretaker's House. Wilhelm defended his driveway design arguing that vehicles could turn around in a wide place in the old road, though it would be "slightly cramped." Wilhelm did add an exit road to the parking lot.

Construction on the Caretaker's House began in September, reusing material from another building, once a restaurant and tea room known as the "Hitching Post," that was originally located across from the Visitors Center on Lafayette Road (See Figure 2.42). The Garden Club planted boxwoods east of the house, transplanting shrubs from the garden of one of the Club's members. The Club also planted new cherry trees in the location of old trees and installed a white picket fence around the yard. Landscaping progressed during the spring of 1963, prompting Superintendent Cook to write Mrs. Killebrew thanking her for the work the Lookout Mountain Garden Club was doing at Cravens house.[85] The NPS planned an open house in November 1963, the centennial of the Battle of Lookout Mountain, but cancelled it following the assassination of President Kennedy on November 22nd.

In 1969, Donald K. Guiton became Superintendent. He appointed Roy Evenson unit manager of Lookout Mountain. Evenson was responsible for interpretation and maintenance

84 Wilhelm to Mrs. Weller W. Franklin, Jan 29, 1963, CHCH Archives

85 Cook to Mrs. Killebrew, April 5, 1963, CHCH Archives

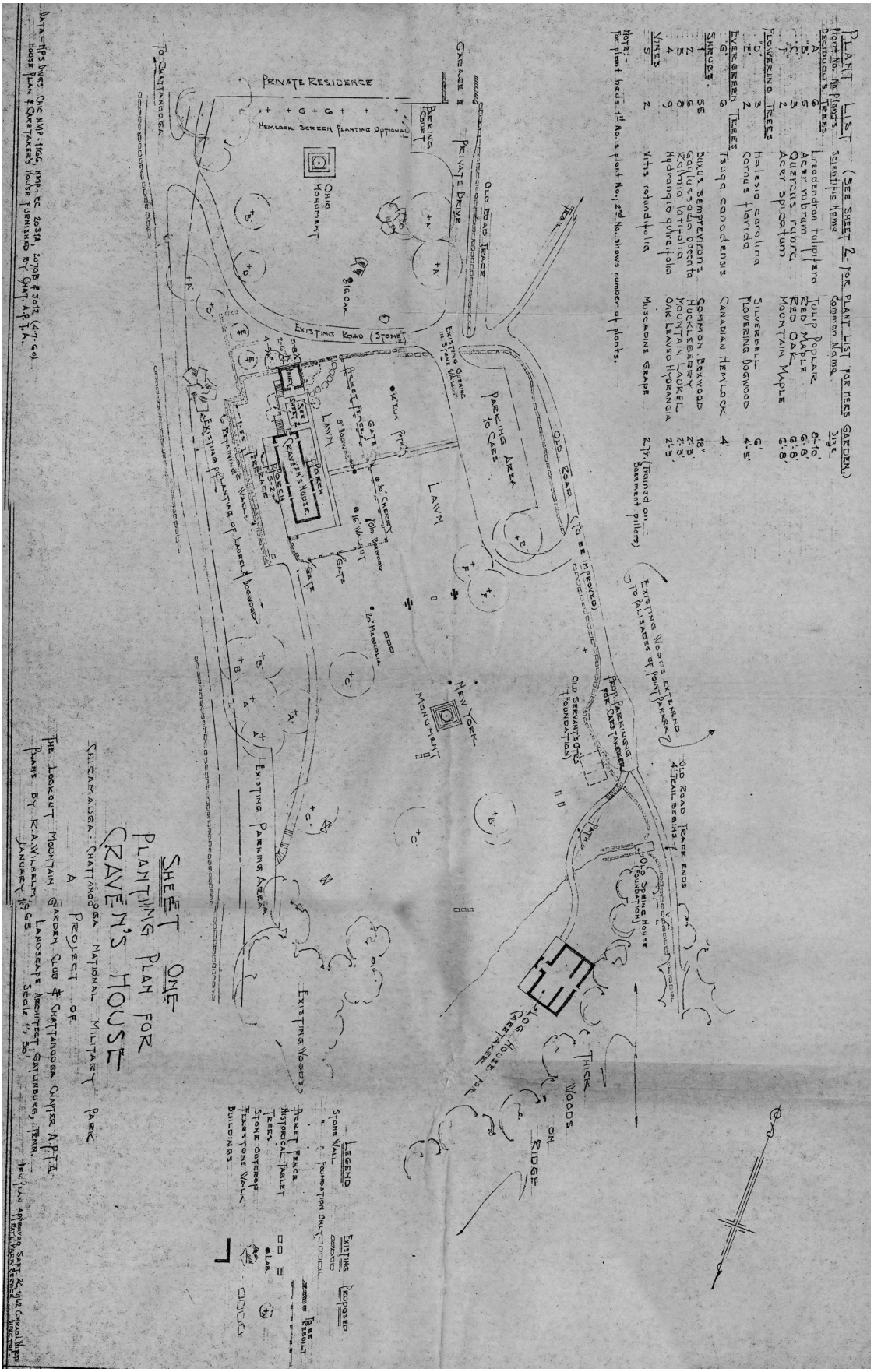


Figure 2.41: Proposed Development Plan for Cravens House (Planting Plan), circa 1962. (CHCH Archives)



Figure 2.42: Caretaker's House under construction, circa 1962. (CHCH Archives)

for historic resources in the park, however, APTA continued to run public programs at Cravens House and the Lookout Mountain Garden Club continued to help with landscape maintenance. *The Chattanooga Times*, in November 1969 wrote that "once a decaying eyesore in the midst of a wealth of natural beauty, Cravens House is now one of the outstanding examples of restoration in the south." The article credits the Garden Club of Lookout Mountain, led by Mrs. Robert Killebrew and Mrs. T. L. Montague, for landscaping the grounds. In 1969, the Garden Club had finished developing a courtyard and herb garden in the terrace area between the Main House and the Kitchen/Dairy Outbuilding (See Figure 2.43). "Old brick fired during the established restoration period has been laid with a semi-courtyard effect, centered by a millstone and bordered with small plantings."

Visitation to Cravens House steadily increased in the decade following its reopening to visitors in the late 1950s. The home was open Tuesday through Saturday, from 9 am to 5 pm, and on Sunday from 1 pm to 5 pm. APTA continued to invest in the house, using receipts from visitors and by raising money with an annual antique show and sales.[86] APTA installed new signs directing visitors to the house in 1969, which they credited for making that year the busiest since the house reopened. Figure 2.44 shows the house soon after landscape work was finished. The stacked stone wall occupies the foreground of the photograph. The herb garden is in place in the space between the Main House and the Kitchen/Dairy Outbuilding. A low picket fence encloses the yard immediately around the house. A newly planted tree grows next to the fence, although it does not appear on the planting plans for the property. Figure 2.45 shows the inner yard in the same period The tree growing next to the fence is a cherry tree. Two boxwoods mark the location where the path between the parking area and the house is supposed to be, though it is not visible in the photograph. Two more boxwoods are visible on the far side of the porch, on the west side of the house.

In April 1973, the APTA considered discontinuing the cooperative agreement with NPS they had renewed annually since 1955.[87] In June 1974, the APTA caretaker and guide at Cravens House, Mrs. Osborne Morgan, entered the hospital and could not return to work. Mr. and Mrs. Osborne vacated the Caretaker's House next to Cravens House. NPS installed a Point Park employee at the residence for site security. APTA Executive Board, in May 1974, voted to amend the cooperative agreement relieving them of being responsible for site interpretation and for maintaining a caretaker on the premises. The obligation would be limited to "specialized grounds and garden work, furnishings and other projects."

Park Superintendent Guiton attended the APTA Executive Board meeting where they expressed their opinion "that their work was virtually completed and this appeared to be the ideal time to turn the house back to the government." "Elizabeth Patten, a founder of the Chattanooga Chapter, made the motion to amend the Agreement. The Park Superintendent was reluctant to assume "on-site protection and the interpretative service" since NPS was "not currently staffed or funded for this operation." NPS and APTA mutually cancelled the cooperative agreement and entered into special use permit allowing APTA to exhibit furniture in the house. NPS Superintendent Guiton, writing Paul McCrary, Chief of Interpretation, in November 1974 described the dramatic change in the relationship between the two entities. "The major

86 APTA charged 50 cents for adults and ten cents for children under 12.

87 NPS official policy, articulated in a February 9, 1967 Memorandum from the Assistant Director of Operations, was in favor of terminating special agreements with outside organizations. There were four such agreements in addition to Cravens House-- Deshler-Morris House at Independence, Schulyler House at Saratoga, Hampton House at Chickamauga-Chattanooga.

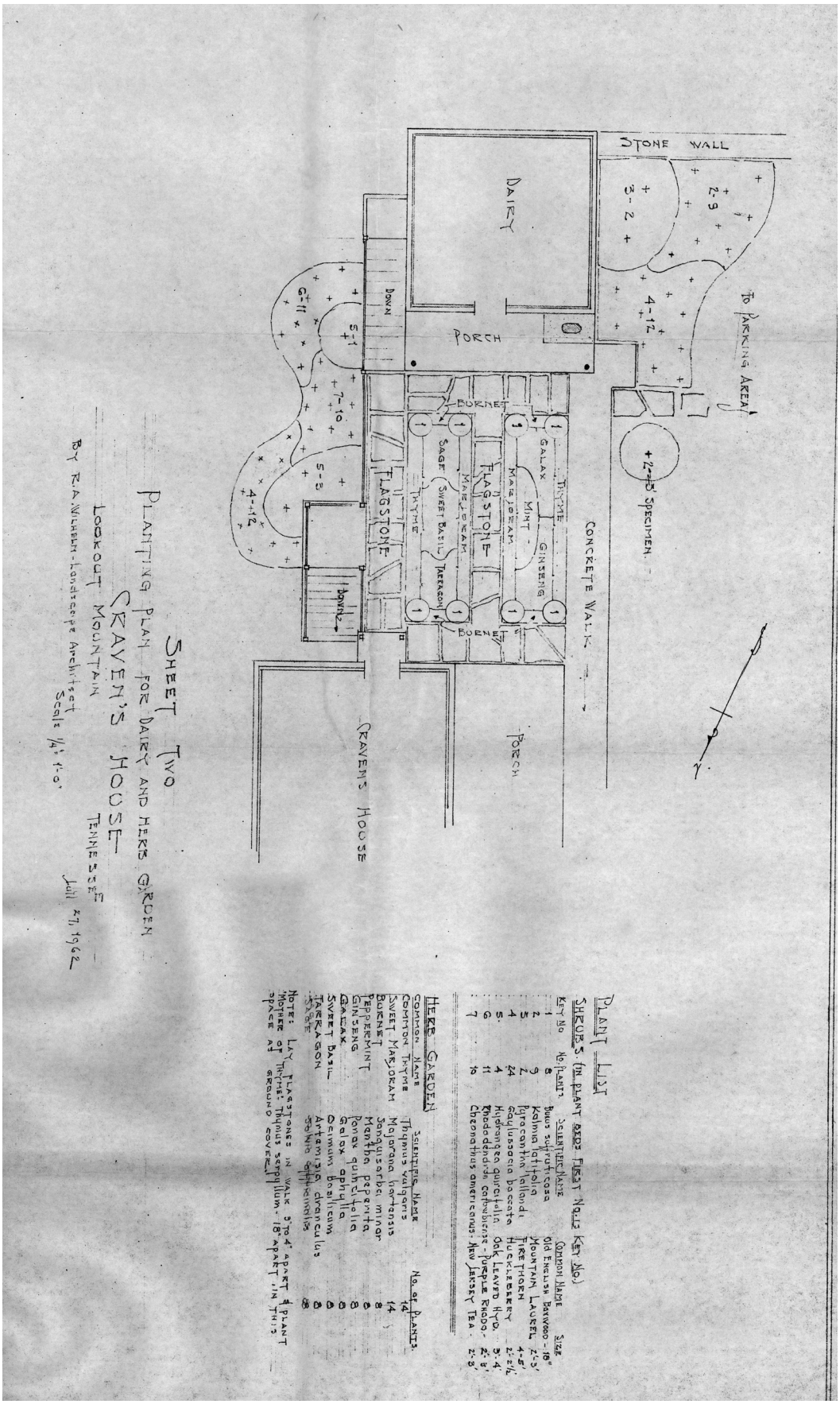


Figure 2.43: Sheet Two Planting Plan for Dairy and Herb Garden, circa 1962. (CHCH Archives)

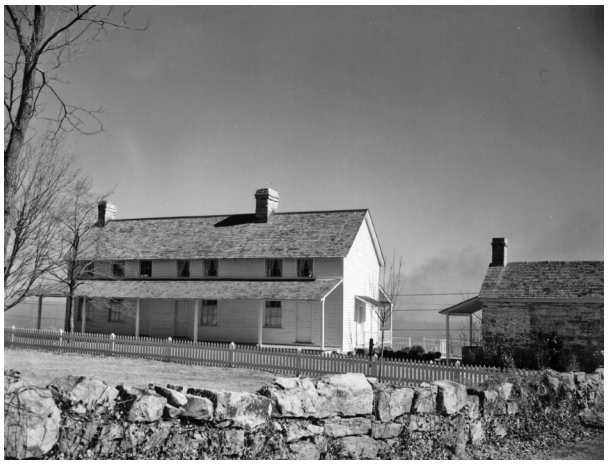


Figure 2.44: Cravens House, after restoration, circa 1965. (CHCH Archives)



Figure 2.45: Cravens House from south, circa 1965. (CHCH Archives)

change in the role of the APTA in the operation of Cravens House has been a controversial and unsettling experience for the Association…. We feel a period of 2 to 4 years is needed for the Association to adjust to the role spelled out in the new Special Use Permit which restricts the Association's activity to exhibiting furniture and places all guide and interpretive services in the hands of the National Park Service." [88] According to Superintendent Guiton, 13,000 visitors paid admission to the house in 1973; and, to help pay for the NPS increased role at Cravens House, he proposed charging adult visitors 50 cents with no admission fee for children under 16.

Period Seven: Current Park Developments (1975-present)

In March 1975, Superintendent Guiton and Mrs. William McGinness, President of the Chattanooga Chapter of APTA, negotiated the termination of the Cooperative Agreement. One issue was the Cravens House Operating Account, which Mrs. McGinness closed by sending a check for $5,621.72 to the park. "Transfer of these funds completes the termination of the 1973 Cooperative Agreement between the National Park Service and the Chattanooga Chapter of the A.P.T.A." She reminded Superintendent Guiton that the money was to be used only for Cravens House. "We feel further that it should be clearly stated that the funds in the special account… are to be spent only for the interpretive program at Cravens House for any services, equipment, materials, or acquisitions needed to further this program." The Superintendent agreed and replied that "we have … many exciting ideas which when implemented will make the House truly 'come alive'."[89] Robert L. Deskins succeeded Guiton as Park Superintendent in July 1975. He implemented his predecessors plan to charge visitors to Cravens House as NPS took over interpretation at the site.

In the summer of 1975, archeologists excavated the area underneath the south porch of Cravens House, looking for evidence of the post-battle campsite of the "Bohemian Club." They did find a stone hearth and other evidence consistent with use of the site by reporters and artists, including pencil lead and a paintbrush ferrule. Archeologists found Civil War-era ammunition, suggesting that a porch did not cover the area during the battle and possibly dates to the 1866 reconstruction. Cut nails and fragments of charred planks indicate that somebody, around the time of the Civil War, burned building material for fuel in the make-shift hearth next to Cravens House.

In 1979, Meridith Ann Belkov succeeded Deskins as Superintendent of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. In November 1979, the park celebrated the 115th anniversary of the Battle of Lookout Mountain with a series of

88 Memorandum from Associate Regional Director, Park Service Management, SERO, Superintendent, Chickamauga and Chattanooga, February 1975 Subject "A Historic Information Report on the Cravens House."

89 Superintendent Don Guiton to Mrs. William McGinnis, March 13, 1975.

special events at Cravens House, including living history programs and reenactments of the battle.

In the fall of 1985, the Chattanooga Chapter of APTA expressed interest in renewing the special use permit for the display of furniture at Cravens House. NPS, however, determined that it would not renew the permit. NPS directed APTA to donate their furniture or remove it from the house. NPS and APTA apparently met to discuss this issue, because Lawrence S. Steeler, Unit Manager with the park, responded to an APTA request detailing the maintenance work NPS performed on the house from 1981 to 1985. The projects had a grand total of $32,287.00. The most expensive item was replacing the roof in 1981, which cost $15,000. Landscape related work included replacing interpretive signs in 1982, repairing the cobblestone walkway in 1983, and removing tree limbs from against the house in 1985. The issue was unresolved going into 1986, because that January, Superintendent Belkov wrote APTA requesting they repair two pieces of furniture, since the special use permit, renewed for the year 1985, specified that they were still "responsible for maintaining furniture in the house."[90] NPS replaced the roof again in 1992. A memorandum describing the project claimed that the Main House and Kitchen/ Dairy Outbuilding had been reroofed three times in 15 years because of reoccurring leaks.

In the 1990s and 2000s, under Park Superintendent Patrick Reed, NPS staff held seasonal interpretive programs at Cravens House. The park offered guided interpretive programs during the summer months that interpreted the Battles for Chattanooga. The park also offered candle light tours during December focusing on historic Christmas celebrations. In the 2000s, park staff and NPS crews from the Historic Preservation Training Center have been conserving and repairing monuments in the park, including the ones at Cravens House. In April 2008, the park acquired 382 acres from CSX Railroad to add to the Lookout Mountain Battlefield Unit. In 2010, Cathleen Cook became Park Superintendent. In 2011, the Ohio Monument underwent conservation analysis.

90 Superintendent Ann Belkov to Mr. Kinchen Exum, Sr. January 21, 1986.

Existing Conditions

Introduction

The focus of this study is the Cravens House area of Lookout Mountain Battlefield, a sub-unit of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. The study area is approximately 70 acres located on Lookout Mountain in Hamilton County, Tennessee, approximately 3.4 miles southwest of Chattanooga. This section of the CLR inventories the existing conditions of the property using a combination of contemporary photographs and narrative descriptions.

This section documents the natural systems and features as well as the site's cultural elements. The CLR identifies each landscape feature according to the landscape characteristics set forth by NPS in Cultural Landscapes Inventory Professional Procedures Guide and also A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques. The inventory also provides a condition assessment of each feature, describing each as being in good, fair, poor, or unknown condition. LCS numbers have also been noted when available. A table, following this section, summarizes the information for the landscape features at Cravens House and includes date of construction, LCS number, LCS condition, CLR condition, FMSS number, asset number, FMSS condition, and condition as determined in the CLR project. The site has been described in its totality and graphically mapped for the entire study area. A second map provides an enlarged view of the core of the site focusing on Cravens House and its immediate environs. See Illustrations 3.A and 3.B.

Topography

The boundary for this study begins approximately at the 1,330-foot contour line and extends to the 1,720-foot contour line. The average slope through this area is approximately 25 percent limiting its agricultural use but providing magnificent views of Chattanooga, Tennessee. According to Geographic Information System (GIS) data from Hamilton County, Cravens House is situated at 1,530 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The domestic landscape of the Cravens House is located between the 1,520 feet AMSL and 1,540 feet AMSL contour lines creating a grade change of 20 feet over a distance of approximately 170 feet (See Figure 3.1). Robert Cravens constructed his house and farm



Figure 3.1: View of the Cravens House located between the 1520 and 1540 contours. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)



Figure 3.2: Large boulders adjacent to Ohio Monument. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)

on this relatively level shelf of land surrounded by more steep slopes.

Limestone Boulders and Rock Outcrops

Large limestone boulders are visible throughout the site with many partially buried in the soil as rock outcrops. These boulders or outcrops provided cover for soldiers during the battle. During the later development of the site in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, these boulders became a part of the commemorative landscape. The boulders were called out on NPS maps from the 1930s, influencing and being incorporated into the design. Of special importance are the large boulders below Cravens House near the entrance onto the driveway and the large boulders in the lawn area around the Ohio Monument (See Figure 3.2).

The study area has a dramatic backdrop in the palisades of Lookout Mountain located at the peak of Point Park above. Palisades are defined as a line of lofty steep cliffs, which succinctly describes this signature landscape feature.

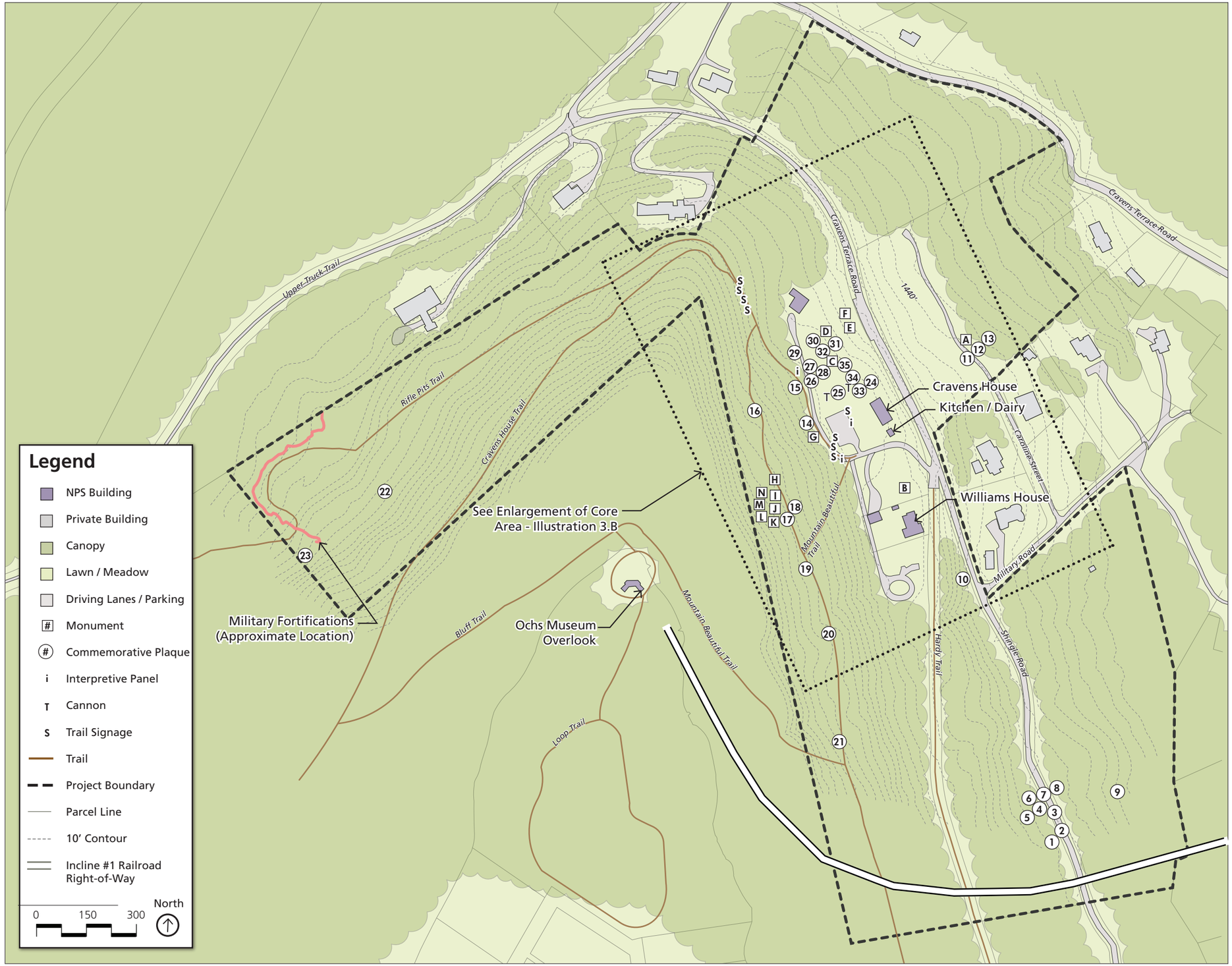
Hydrology

No creeks or streams are within the project boundary. There is a spring located west of the Cravens House. The Lookout Mountain landform, which runs roughly north/south, divides drainage for water runoff from the site approximately in half. The eastern slope of this ridge drains into the Tennessee River and the western slope drains into Lookout Creek. Both bodies of water along with the slope of the mountain and its palisades played prominent roles in the Battle of Lookout Mountain. Confederates constructed their defenses within the slopes and along the water systems.

Vegetation

An oak-hickory-pine forest type historically covered those areas of Lookout Mountain with enough soil depth to sustain plant growth. The forest, which covers a majority of the study area today, features mostly native species, but exotic species have colonized large portions of the understory. This forest is comprised of vegetation from both historic and later successional growth. Photographic images including Barnard's view from 1863 and other images until the late 1890s show the hillside solidly wooded between Cravens House and Lookout Mountain. Images after 1910 with Point Hotel in view show a much more sparsely wooded landscape. Trees appear almost as silhouettes in winter views. A panorama taken from the top of Lookout Mountain toward the City of Chattanooga with Cravens House included in the scene and dated as taken between 1942-1955 shows a lushly wooded landscape by this time, likely reflecting some reforestation efforts by CCC forces. The most commonly observed trees in today's forest are oaks (*Quercus*), maples (*Acer*), and hickory (*Carya*). Other observed species include tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), and sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*).

During a May 2011 field visit, team members observed a high number of invasive exotic plants in the project area. A partial inventory of species considered a priority concern includes tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), mimosa (*Albizia julibrissin*), cinnamon vine [*Dioscorea (batatas) oppositifolia]*, autumn olive *(Elaeagnus umbellate*), English ivy *(Hedera helix)*, common privet *(Ligustrum vulgare),* Japanese honeysuckle *(Lonicera japonica),* and multi-flora rose (Multiflora *rose)*. Poison ivy *(Toxicodendron*



Monument Key

- A Iowa / Williamson's Brigade
- B Ohio State
- C New York 12th Corps
- D 92nd Illinois Infantry
- E 75th Illinois Infantry
- F 84th Illinois Infantry
- G 104th Illinois Infantry
- H 13th Illinois Infantry
- I 59th Illinois Infantry
- J 147th Pennsylvania Infantry
- K 28th Pennsylvania Infantry
- L 96th Illinois Infantry
- M 29th Ohio Infantry Regiment
- N 5th Ohio Infantry

Commemorative Plaque Key

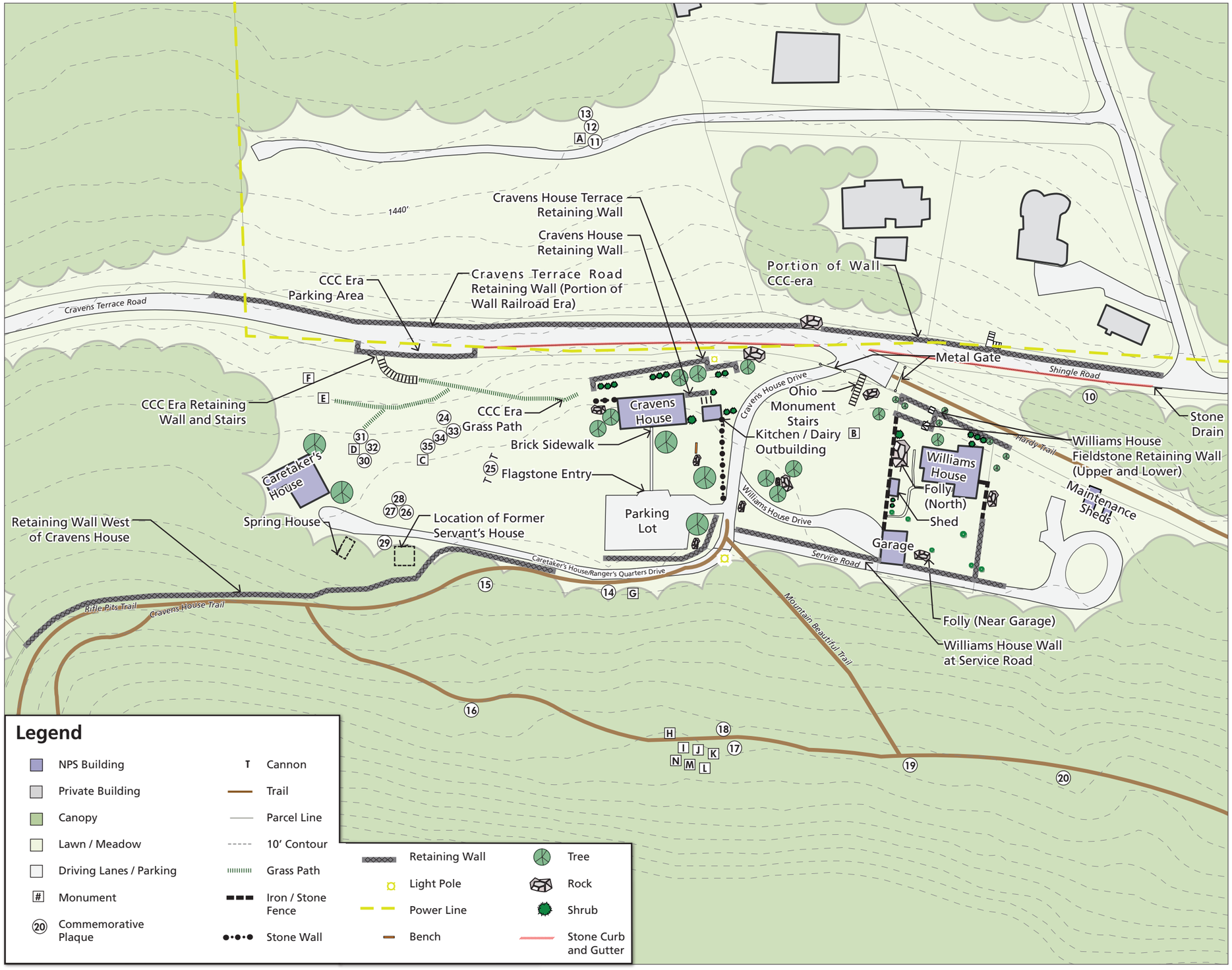
1. Stevenson's Division - Breckinridge's Corps.
2. Stevenson's Division - Breckinridge's Corps. *Cont.*
3. Clayton's Brigade
4. Walthall's Bridgade
5. Walthall's Bridgade *Cont.*
6. Pettus' Brigade
7. Pettus' Brigade *Cont.*
8. Final Line of Walthall & Pettus
9. Moore's Brigade
10. Final Union Line
11. Woods' Brigade
12. Williamson's Brigade
13. Osterhaus' Division - Blair's Corps.
14. Carlin's Brigade
15. Grose's Brigade
16. Whitaker's Brigade
17. No Path Here...
18. Candy's Brigade
19. Union Picket Line
20. Confederate Picket Line
21. Final Line of Walthall & Pettus
22. Heavy Slashings...
23. Heavy Slashings...
24. Confederate Works...
25. Howell's Georgia Battery
26. Hooker's Column
27. Hooker's Column *Cont.*
28. Hooker's Column *Cont.*
29. Geary's Division - Slocum's Corps.
30. Cruft's Division - Granger's Corps
31. Ireland's Brigade
32. Ireland's Brigade *Cont.*
33. Participation of the Artillery
34. Participation of the Artillery *Cont.*
35. Participation of the Artillery *Cont.*

Existing Conditions

Cravens House
Chickamauga & Chattanooga National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Overview

Illustration 3.A



Core Area

Monument Key

- A Iowa / Williamson's Brigade
- B Ohio State
- C New York 12th Corps
- D 92nd Illinois Infantry
- E 75th Illinois Infantry
- F 84th Illinois Infantry
- G 104th Illinois Infantry
- H 13th Illinois Infantry
- I 59th Illinois Infantry
- J 147th Pennsylvania Infantry
- K 28th Pennsylvania Infantry
- L 96th Illinois Infantry
- M 29th Ohio Infantry Regiment
- N 5th Ohio Infantry

Commemorative Plaque Key

- 10 Final Union Line
- 11 Woods' Brigade
- 12 Williamson's Brigade
- 13 Osterhaus' Division - Blair's Corps.
- 14 Carlin's Brigade
- 15 Grose's Brigade
- 16 Whitaker's Brigade
- 17 No Path Here...
- 18 Candy's Brigade
- 19 Union Picket Line
- 20 Confederate Picket Line
- 24 Confederate Works...
- 25 Howell's Georgia Battery
- 26 Hooker's Column
- 27 Hooker's Column *Cont.*
- 28 Hooker's Column *Cont.*
- 29 Geary's Division - Slocum's Corps.
- 30 Cruft's Division - Granger's Corps
- 31 Ireland's Brigade
- 32 Ireland's Brigade *Cont.*
- 33 Participation of the Artillery
- 34 Participation of the Artillery *Cont.*
- 35 Participation of the Artillery *Cont.*

0 62.5 125

North

Existing Conditions

Cravens House
Chickamauga & Chattanooga National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Illustration 3.B

radicans)] is native to North America; however, it is an unwanted pest that has invaded large areas at the edges of the woods. It is very noticeable along the trails.

Cultural vegetation includes maintained lawn areas adjacent to monuments and buildings. The lawn areas allow for pedestrian access to the monuments and other interpretive features located on the property. There are also specimen hardwood trees located on the site that appear to be historic; however it is not known if they are naturally occurring or part of a historic design. The mature trees and shrubs at the Williams House appear consciously planted and are likely historic. The mature vegetation at the Williams House is in good condition. The open field that is north of Cravens Terrace Road and adjacent to the Iowa Monument is filled with a mixture of grass species and weeds. NPS regularly maintains a mowed turf area immediately around the monument and a small section across Caroline Street from the monument. The remainder of the field is mowed less frequently.

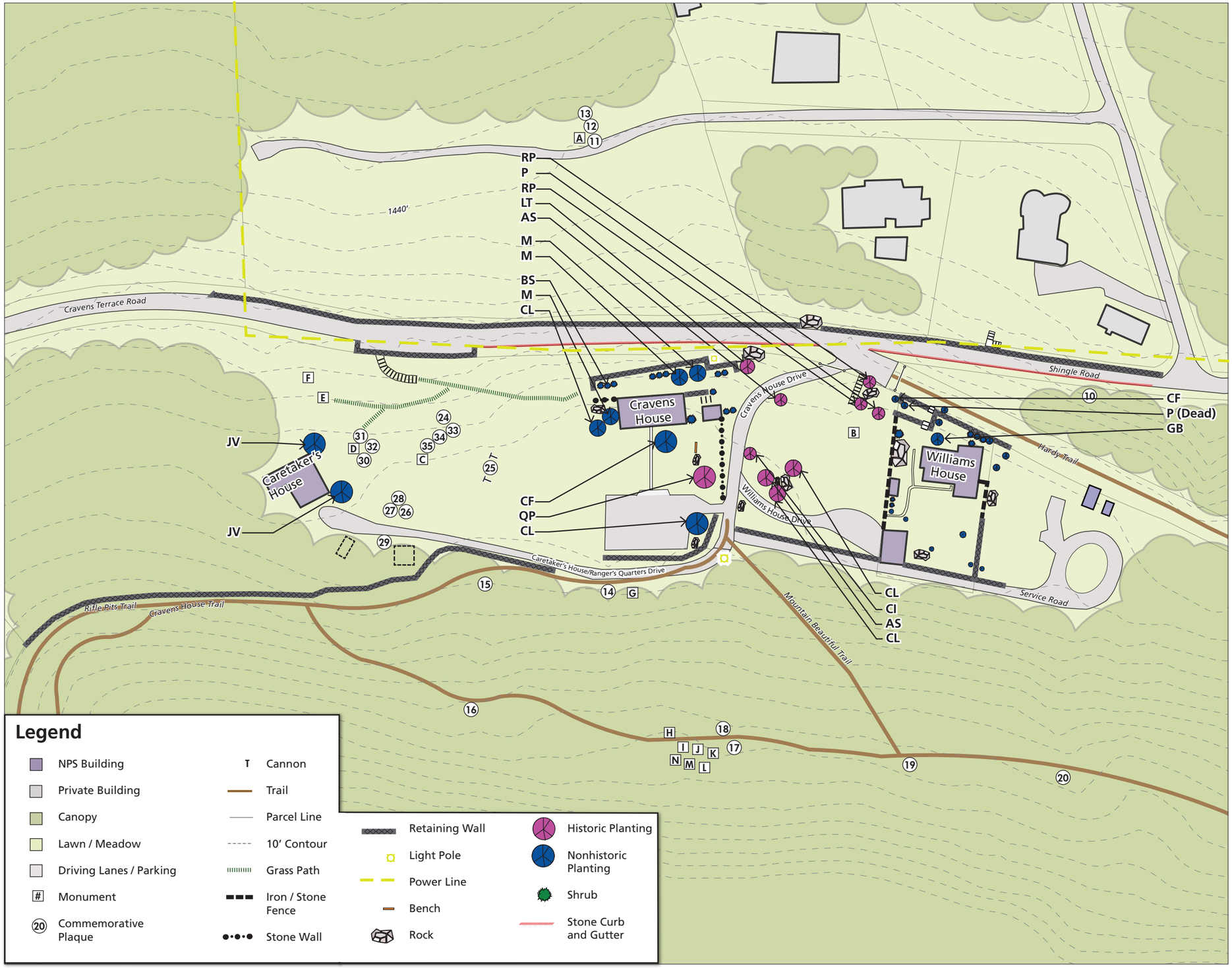
At Cravens House there are large, historic specimen trees on the property that appear in early twentieth-century photographs and on site plans from the 1930s and 1960s. Of the trees shown on the 1936 NPS plan for Cravens House, existing as well as some that appear to have been proposed (See Figure 2.17), the ones that remain today include: a sugar maple (Acer saccharam), and two sugar hackberries (Celtis laevigata) adjacent to the large boulders northwest of the Ohio Monument; a cherry tree *(Prunus species),* on the southeast corner of the property boundary between the Ohio Monument lawn and the former Williams property; two black locust trees along the sloped area immediately south of the Ohio Monument Stairs; a large pecan (Carya illinoinensis) and a sugar maple north of the Ohio Monument and adjacent to Cravens House Drive. In the vicinity of Cravens House, there is tulip poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera) southeast of the house at the end of the retaining wall and a chestnut oak (Quercus prinus) west of the house. There are also younger trees that appear to be from the early to mid-twentieth century. These include a mass of mid-size native hardwoods on the slope northwest of Cravens House that is likely naturalized. There is large flowering dogwood *(Cornus florida)* in the west yard of the house, adjacent the sidewalk that appears as an eight-inch existing tree on the 1963 APTA and Lookout Mountain Garden Club planting plan. There are several large boxwoods growing along the edge of the terrace north of Cravens House. These are remnants of a boxwood *(Buxus semprevirons*) hedge that the Lookout Mountain Garden Club planted in the 1960s, noted as 55 boxwoods in the plant list. A number of boxwoods have been lost since 2004 as the existing conditions drawing for the CLI show approximately 25 with only eight surviving today. Several ornamental trees and shrubs are on site that do not appear on the 1963 APTA and Lookout Mountain Garden Club planting plan. Two large eastern red cedars *(Juniperus virginiana)* growing near the Caretaker's House likely date from the mid-1960s. The fruit tree northeast of the house on the basement level terrace, for example, likely dates after the 1965 landscape project. Turf covers most of the open area around the house and major monuments. A majority of the historic specimen trees, remaining boxwoods, and other plant material is in good condition. The table on the next page, Extant Plant Materials at Cravens House – 2012, provides details on each plant including notes relating today's plants to past planting plans. Illustration 3.C graphically shows the location of the plantings described above.

Soils

According to the United States Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service, the study area has two soil types—Barfield-Rock outcrop (BaE) and Bouldin-Gilpin Complex (BuF). The presence of these soil types generally depends upon the relative slope of the terrain. BaE occupies areas with a 10 to 40 percent slope. One finds BuF on steeper slopes, between 20 and 60 percent. BaE is composed of roughly equal parts of Barfield soil, limestone rock outcrops, and Talbot soil. The USDA characterizes the soil as slightly acidic to moderately alkaline. With bedrock depth an average of 8 to 20 inches below the surface, BaE is typically well drained with slow to very slow permeability. It has low available water capacity. The landscape around Cravens House is littered with limestone boulders and limestone outcrops that are exposed bedrock. The shallowness of the soil typically makes it unfit for row cultivation agriculture, but can develop

Extant Plant Materials at Cravens House – 2012

Key	Common Name	Botanical Name	Native	Approximate Location	Notes
HISTORIC PLANTS					
Ohio Monument Landscape					
Adjacent to boulders southwest of Ohio Monument					
AS	Sugar Maple	*Acer saccharam*	*	Adj to boulders - se of boulder	1936 plan shows two pines in this location - age of this Sugar Maples makes it appear to date from 1936 (not definitive)
CL	Sugar Hack-berry	*Celtis laevigata*	*	Adj to boulders n of Ohio Mon - e of boulder	1936 plan shows 3" walnut in this location - today a hackberry (could be mis-identified?)
CL	Sugar Hack-berry	*Celtis laevigata*	*	Adj to boulders n of Ohio Mon - growing between boulders	1936 plan shows maple in this location - today a hackberry (could be mis-identified?)
In vicinity of Ohio Monument Stairs					
P	Cherry	*Prunus species*	*	Top of hill between Ohio Stair/locust & Williams site	1936 plan shows 4" cherry in this location
RP	Black Locust	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	*	Bottom of Stairs	1936 Plan shows 6" Locust in this location
RP	Black Locust	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	*	Top of Stairs	Not shown on plan but similar in age - could be offspring
North yard of Ohio Monument					
AS	Sugar Maple	*Acer saccharam*	*	Adjacent to Cravens House Drive	1936 plan shows 2" maple in this location
CI	Pecan	*Carya illinoinensis*		Adjacent to Cravens House Drive	1936 plan shows 20" pecan in this location
Cravens House Terrace					
LT	Tulip Poplar	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	*	southeast of Cravens House at end of stone retaining wall	1936 shows new tree proposed in this location (species are not shown); Tulip Poplar on plant list as existing on site
QP	Chestnut Oak	*Quercus prinus*	*	west of Cravens House adjacent to Cravens House Drive	1936 shows new tree proposed in this location (species are not shown); Oak on plant list as existing on site
NON-HISTORIC PLANTS					
Trees					
CL	Sugar Hack-berry	*Celtis laevigata*	*	west of Cravens House and south of parking lot	large tree, not shown as new planting on 1936 Plan so assume volunteer
CF	Dogwood	*Cornus Florida*	*	Adjacent to Hardy Trail at bottom of hill near Ohio Mon Steps	
CF	Dogwood	*Cornus Florida*	*	Rear (west) yard of Cravens House	Existing plant on 1963 Plan
GB	Ginkgo	*Ginkgo biloba*		Front (east) yard of Williams House - female variety	
JV	Red Cedar	*Juniperus virginiana*	*	Southeast corner of Caretaker's House	Assume to date from 1960s as time building added to site; not shown on plans
JV	Red Cedar	*Juniperus virginiana*	*	Southwest corner of Caretaker's House	Assume to date from 1960s as time building added to site; not shown on plans
M	Crabapple	*Malus species*		Front (east) yard of Cravens House	
Shrubs					
BS	Common Boxwood	*Buxus sempervirons*		East of Cravens House along top of retaining wall	Shown on 1963 drawing, "Planting Plan for Cravens House" by The Lookout Mtn Garden Club and APTA



Legend

- NPS Building
- Private Building
- Canopy
- Lawn / Meadow
- Driving Lanes / Parking
- Monument
- Commemorative Plaque
- Cannon
- Trail
- Parcel Line
- 10' Contour
- Grass Path
- Iron / Stone Fence
- Stone Wall
- Retaining Wall
- Light Pole
- Power Line
- Bench
- Rock
- Historic Planting
- Nonhistoric Planting
- Shrub
- Stone Curb and Gutter

Extant Plant Materials at Cravens House - 2012

Monument Key

- A Iowa / Williamson's Brigade
- B Ohio State
- C New York 12th Corps
- D 92nd Illinois Infantry
- E 75th Illinois Infantry
- F 84th Illinois Infantry
- G 104th Illinois Infantry
- H 13th Illinois Infantry
- I 59th Illinois Infantry
- J 147th Pennsylvania Infantry
- K 28th Pennsylvania Infantry
- L 96th Illinois Infantry
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Commemorative Plaque Key

- 10 Final Union Line
- 11 Woods' Brigade
- 12 Williamson's Brigade
- 13 Osterhaus' Division - Blair's Corps.
- 14 Carlin's Brigade
- 15 Grose's Brigade
- 16 Whitaker's Brigade
- 17 No Path Here...
- 18 Candy's Brigade
- 19 Union Picket Line
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- 24 Confederate Works...
- 25 Howell's Georgia Battery
- 26 Hooker's Column
- 27 Hooker's Column *Cont.*
- 28 Hooker's Column *Cont.*
- 29 Geary's Division - Slocum's Corps.
- 30 Cruft's Division - Granger's Corps
- 31 Ireland's Brigade
- 32 Ireland's Brigade *Cont.*
- 33 Participation of the Artillery
- 34 Participation of the Artillery *Cont.*
- 35 Participation of the Artillery *Cont.*

Plant Materials Key

AS	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharam
BS	Common Boxwood	Buxus semprevirons
CF	Dogwood	Cornus Florida
CI	Pecan	Carya illinoinensis
CL	Sugar Hackberry	Celtis laevigata
GB	Ginkgo	Ginkgo biloba
JV	Red Cedar	Juniperus virginiana
LT	Tulip Poplar	Liriodendron tulipifera
M	Crabapple	Malus species
P	Cherry	Prunus species
QP	Chestnut Oak	Quercus prinus
RP	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia

0 62.5 125 North

Existing Conditions

Cravens House
Chickamauga & Chattanooga National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Illustration 3.C



Figure 3.3: View of the New York Monument and the surrounding interpretive plaques. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)

areas of soil capable of sustaining vegetation, as is the case on Cravens Terrace. BuF occupies the step side slopes of Lookout Mountain. The soil is characteristically stony, with rock fragments comprising 25 percent of the surface layer and 65 percent of the subsoil. BuF is considered low in organic matter, strongly acidic, and with a moderate available water capacity.

Threatened and Endangered Species

Of the 69 known species in Hamilton County, Tennessee that are threatened or endangered, only 14 may find suitable habitat at CHCH. The table below summarizes these 14 listed species. While none are known to exist at Cravens House, future treatment activities on the property should be aware of their potential presence.

Land Use

Within the Cravens House study boundaries, land uses include:

- ***Commemoration*** – Similar to the entire Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Cravens House serves as a commemorative landscape with monuments and memorial plaques honoring the soldiers and events of the Civil War (See Figure 3.3).
- ***Interpretation*** – Tablets and markers indicating troop positions and movements are located along park trails and within the historically open spaces of the park. Other interpretive signage is adjacent to visitor

Threatened and Endangered Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Protection	Federal Protection
INVERTEBRATE ANIMALS			
Cambarus extraneus	Chickamauga Crayfish	Threatened	--
NONVASCULAR PLANTS			
Lejeunea sharpii	Sharp's Lejeunea	Endangered	--
VASCULAR PLANTS			
Acer leucoderme	Chalk Maple	Special Concern	--
Diervilla lonicera	Northern Bush-honeysuckle	Threatened	--
Diervilla sessilifolia var. rivularis	Mountain Bush-honeysuckle	Special Concern	--
Lonicera dioica	Mountain Honeysuckle	Special Concern	--
Lonicera flava	Yellow Honeysuckle	Threatened	--
Ribes curvatum	Granite Gooseberry	Threatened	--
Talinum mengesil	Menge's Fame-flower	Threatened	--
Talinum teretifolium	Roundleaf Fame-flower	Threatened	--
Viola tripartite var. tripartite	Three-parted Violet	Special Concern	--
VERTEBRATE ANIMALS			
Aneides aeneus	Green Salamander	--	--
Falco peregrinus	Peregrine Falcon	Endangered	--
Neotoma magister	Allegheny Woodrat	Deemed in Need of Management	--



Figure 3.4: Interpretive Signage at the Cravens House. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)

parking along the west side of the house. These landscape features relay the history of the site to visitors. The Cravens House and its Kitchen/Dairy Outbuilding have been set up as a museum, but with limited access (See Figure 3.4).

- ***Recreation*** – Walking and hiking occur on trails that converge near the Cravens House. Trails include Cravens House, Rifle Pits, Mountain Beautiful, Point Park and Hardy Trails. Two other trails (Upper Truck and Bluff Trail) are just outside of the project area. Picnicking is discouraged and not provided for at the property.
- ***Residential*** – Ranger's Quarters (formerly called the Caretaker's House) occupies the edge of the open space west of Cravens House and is currently unoccupied. The Williams House is also located within the study boundary and is unoccupied. Historic and non-historic residential housing surround a large portion of the study area.
- ***Maintenance*** – Two maintenance storage buildings were located adjacent to the Ranger's Quarters, but NPS recently moved them to a site southeast of the Williams House.
- ***Utility*** – An overhead electric transmission crosses the project area and generally follows Cravens Terrace Road and Hardy Trail.

Utilities

Cravens House currently is serviced by Hamilton County water and sewer service. The sewer line appears as an existing condition on the 1936 NPS Development Map (See Figure 2.17). What appears to be a water line appears in a mid-century photograph of the building (See Figure 2.19). City water supply was in place when the Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities restored the building in the 1950s. The Kitchen/Dairy Outbuilding historically tapped into a spring on the property.

An overhead power line provides electricity to the Cravens House, Williams House, and Caretaker's House/Ranger's Quarters. The power line, which also serves other residences in the vicinity, crosses directly in front of Cravens House. Although this overhead line has a negative impact on significant views relating to the battle in 1863, it is in the location of a similar utility line that had been in place since the late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries.

Circulation – Roads/ Pedestrian Links and Trails

The NPS currently maintains 0.72 miles of park roadway and approximately 1.3 miles of trail within the boundaries of the study area.

Roads/Pedestrian Links

Much of the current road system existed in some form in the 1890s when the War Department made infrastructure improvements to facilitate access to the newly created park. The NPS made additional improvements to the roads in the late 1930s and again in the 1960s. The following roads comprise the vehicular circulation system in the entire study area:

- Cravens Terrace Road/Shingle Road (0.48 miles)
- Cravens House Drive (0.06 miles)
- Williams House Drive (0.04 miles)
- Service Road along Williams property (0.11 miles)
- Caroline Street (0.1 miles)
- Caretaker's House/ Ranger's Quarters Drive (0.1 miles)

The public roads are asphalt and are approximately 22 feet wide (See Figure 3.5). The secondary roads and driveways are between 10 and 18 feet wide.



Figure 3.5: Looking North along Cravens Terrace Road. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)



Figure 3.6: View of the CCC-era parking area along Cravens Terrace Road. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)

Vehicular access to Cravens House currently travels on Cravens Terrace/Shingle Road through residential neighborhoods. Cravens Terrace Road becomes Shingle Road approximately at the entrance to Cravens House. Caroline Street was historically part of the residential neighborhood platted by the Cravens Land Company in the late nineteenth-century. Today it terminates west of the Iowa/Williamson's Brigade Monument, near the edge of the open field. It primarily functions as vehicular access to the Iowa Monument. This road is in fair condition. Williams House Drive is a short graveled access route to the Williams House and Garage as an extension from Cravens House Drive. Immediately west of Williams House Drive and separated by a stacked rock retaining wall is a Service Drive that extends along the western boundary of the developed area associated with the Williams House. Both Williams House Drive and the Service Drive are in good condition.

Cravens Terrace Road/Shingle Road, CCC-era Parking Area and Retaining Wall/Stair. Cravens Terrace Road occupies a portion of an antebellum road immediately to the north of the House with its entirety following the old railway bed. After 1936, the CCC converted the section of railway bed north of the house to accommodate cars. The 1936 map illustrating NPS proposed improvements calls it the "Richard Hardy Trail" (See Figure 2.17).

In 1937, NPS added a parking area off this road below Cravens House. The parking area features a retaining wall comprised of large, stacked limestone blocks with steps set into the landscape. It is highly likely that there is a retaining wall in the hillside adjacent to the steps, as this wall appears in the photograph illustrating the finished project in the Superintendent's report in July 1937 (See Figure 2.25, Figure 2.26, and Figure 2.28). Sediment over time has probably covered this portion of the steps/wall system. The wall bordering the parking lot has four to five courses of stone at its highest point, standing approximately four feet high. This report also provides an image of the parking area from a view looking north down Cravens Terrace Road soon after construction (See Figure 2.28 and Figure 3.6). The road and parking lot are currently asphalt. All road surfaces are in good condition. The retaining wall and steps are in good condition. NPS recently installed a new drainage pipe in this area, which drains water to the open field east of Cravens Terrace.

CCC-era Grass Pathways. The 1936 map of proposed improvements shows a walkway between the stairs at the CCC-era parking lot to the lower level of the Cravens House. It is an approximately six foot wide, terraced strip carved from the sloping terrain. NPS mows the path making it very legible in the current landscape. It is in good condition.

Cravens House Drive. The 1936 map of proposed improvements shows the driveway to the Cravens House in its current configuration (See Figure 2.17). The current drive replaced an original trail from the early twentieth century. The drive travels up the slope from Cravens Terrace, near its intersection with the former rail bed (currently Hardy Trail) and Shingle Road. The drive passes the east façade of the Kitchen/Dairy before turning south towards the current, modern parking lot. It offers a visitor a clear view of Cravens House and the Ohio Monument. The road is approximately 22 feet wide. The driveway also provided access to the Williams property and the Caretaker's House (See



Figure 3.7: Cravens House Drive with adjacent stone wall. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)

Figure 3.7). There is a modern vehicular gate at the entrance onto the drive. NPS repaved the asphalt driveway circa 2000. It is in good condition.

Upper Asphalt Parking Lot at Cravens House. PTA and Lookout Mountain Garden Club installed the current upper parking lot south of Cravens House in the 1960s (See Figure 3.8). Prior to that time, this was the location of a storage yard and various outbuildings. NPS repaved the asphalt parking lot circa 2000. The parking lot has stripped parking stalls with concrete wheel stops. The lot is in good condition.

Brick Sidewalk. APTA and Lookout Mountain Garden Club installed the brick sidewalk in the 1960s to connect the upper parking lot to the Cravens House. Previously, the west yard of the house featured dirt paths between the house and various outbuildings or service areas. The sidewalk is approximately three feet wide. The sidewalk leads to a more recently constructed flagstone patio at the edge of the parking lot. The brick walkway is in good condition.

Caretaker's House/Ranger's Quarters Driveway. APTA and the Lookout Mountain Garden Club installed the driveway to the Caretaker's House as part of their improvement of the site in the 1960s. The 1962 Proposed Development Plan for the site notes that the proposed driveway was to occupy an existing road trace. The driveway was originally designed to terminate at a parking area in the vicinity of the ruins of the Servants House. NPS extended the unpaved drive close to the house. The driveway material was gravel. Grass is filling in over the drive where it crosses lawn. The other section of the driveway is maintained as a trail and does not appear to be designed for vehicular use. The condition of the driveway is fair.

Trails

The Cravens House trail system connects the Visitor Center at Point Park to the larger trail network at CHCH. The trails are approximately four feet wide, packed earth in a forested setting (See Figure 3.9). Only Hardy Trail, a former rail bed, is of a width that could potentially accommodate park maintenance vehicles.

The following trails are within the study area.

- Rifle Pits Trail (0.32 miles)
- Mountain Beautiful Trail (0.35 miles)



Figure 3.8: Current view of parking lot on the west side of the Cravens House. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)



Figure 3.9: View looking along Mountain Beautiful Trail from its intersection with Cravens House Trail. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)



Figure 3.10: Typical directional signage. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)



Figure 3.11: Detail of stones used to outline the trails and to deter erosion. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)

- Hardy Trail (0.25 miles)
- Cravens House Trail (0.38 miles)

No footbridges, benches or trash receptacles are located along the trails in the study area. Signage along the trails includes directional signs, interpretive panels, and commemorative monuments (See Figure 3.10). The War Department initially developed the trails as part of the commemorative landscape of the Cravens House and this can be documented in the 1909 map which shows a series of trails accessing the monuments and tablets placed in the landscape by that period. Later, in the mid 1930s based on information gleaned from the Superintendent's reports and a series of articles in The Chattanooga Times in October 1935, NPS and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) expanded the trail network and improved their construction by installing stone retaining walls and stone edges. Stone water bars, which the CCC installed to divert water off the trails, are visible in several locations. The Superintendent's report also showed the use of logs as water bars (See Figure 3.11). NPS has more recently installed water bars and steps using pressure treated lumber. It appears that NPS has performed routine maintenance on the trail system, resulting in a good condition. Illustration 3.D provides a key to delineate the sections of each trail built during the War Department and NPS eras at the site. It is also noted that portions of the Mountain Beautiful Trail immediately outside the study area to the west after the trail makes a sharp turn is believed to follow the original alignment of the incline railroad, based on comparisons with historic maps and its direct link to Point Park. Also as noted previously, Hardy Trail utilizes the former railroad right-of-way. Hardy and Mountain Beautiful trails are in good condition, while Rifle Pits and Cravens are in fair condition.

Buildings and Structures

Robert Cravens House (LCS 007176)

The Cravens House has also been known as "Alta Vista" and "The White House." Robert Cravens constructed the current one-and one-half story, side-gabled building in 1866 – 1867 (See Figure 3.12). The house is approximately 55 feet long and 26 feet wide set upon a fieldstone basement that walks out onto a terrace on the rear elevation (See Figure 3.13). A one-story, shed-roofed porch wraps three sides. Windows are either fixed six-light or six-over-six double hung. Two interior brick chimneys are along the ridgeline of the roof. The current house replaced an original house, in the same location, that did not survive the war due to heavy damage by cannon balls,



Figure 3.12: View of the west façade of Robert Cravens House. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)



Figure 3.13: View of the east terrace level with the walkout basement of the Robert Cravens House. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)



Figure 3.14: Oblique view of the Kitchen/Dairy Outbuilding. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)



Figure 3.15: Oblique view of the Kitchen/Dairy Outbuilding showing access to basement. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)

rifle fire, and souvenir hunters. Robert Cravens rebuilt the house after his return to Chattanooga following the war. He reportedly used the original foundation. Veterans of the Civil War believed that the replacement structure was in keeping with the house they remembered from the battle.

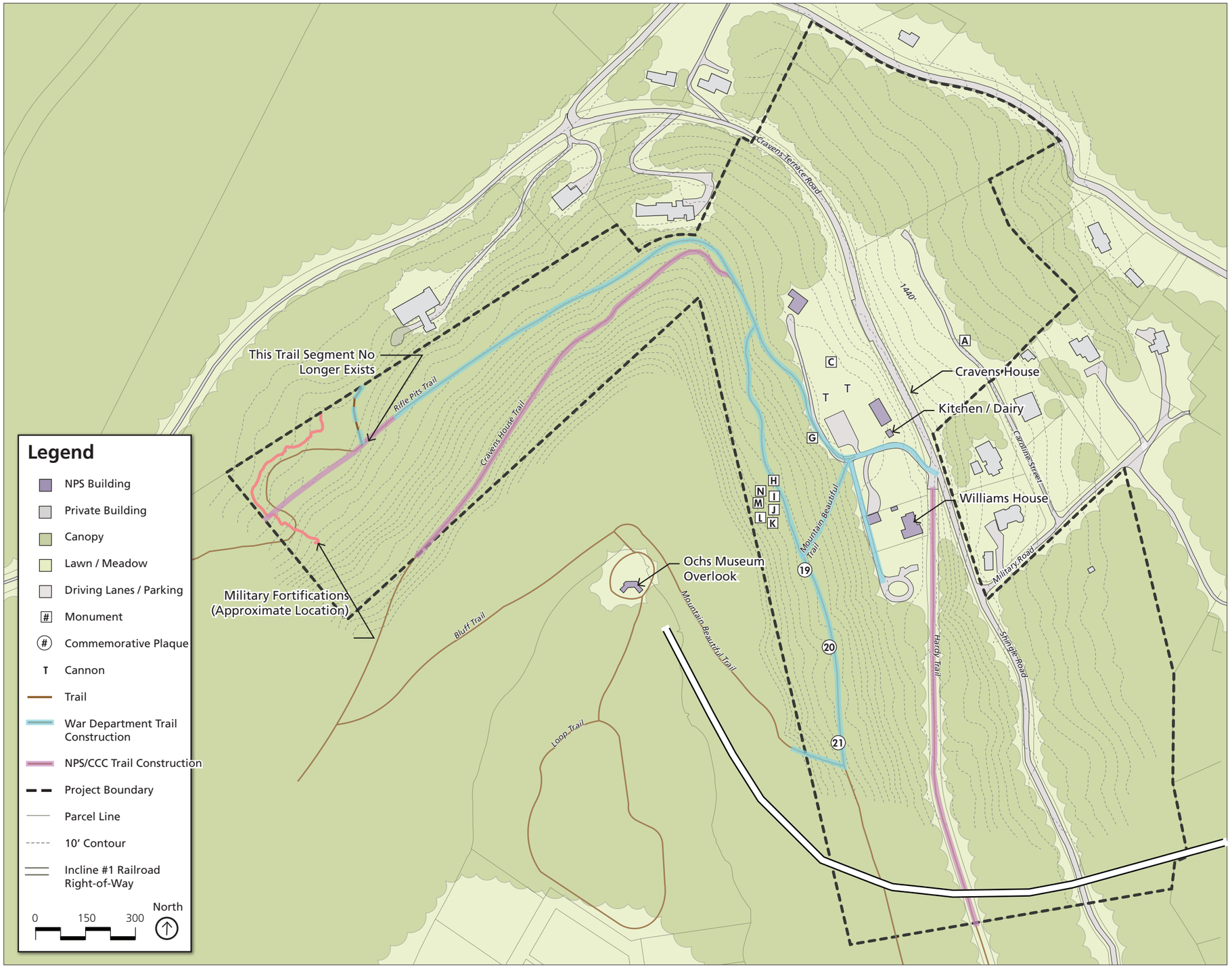
The APTA led a major restoration of the house in the 1950s. The current configuration reflects the product of their research and their project. They removed sections added to the house over time by the Cravens family and the War Department. Today, the house appears to be in good condition with an adequate roof, exterior cladding, foundation, windows and doors. For more information reference the Historic Structure Report prepared by Joseph Oppermann.

Cravens Kitchen/Dairy Outbuilding (LCS 091219)

This circa 1861-1863 random ashlar masonry building is approximately 10 feet by 15 feet with recessed mortar joints (See Figure 3.14). It is one-story with a full basement built into the hill adjacent to the south elevation of the Cravens House. Like the Cravens House, the basement opens onto the terrace on the east side of the residence (See Figure 3.15). Originally piped-in spring water entered the basement to lower the ambient temperature for storing dairy products. The masonry (mortar and stonework), roof, windows and doors of this building appear to be in good condition.

Spring House (LCS 091652)

The Spring House dates circa 1866 – 1900 and is approximately 8 feet by 10 feet. It consists of dry stacked fieldstone and brick in an ashlar pattern. Access is on the northeast side, which is not embedded in the bank. It is unclear if this was the source of water for the house prior to 1866. This structure is in fair condition as it has been unused and vegetation has begun to take root in the crevices between the stonework (See Figure 3.16).



Trail Construction Sequence

Monument Key

- A Iowa / Williamson's Brigade
- C New York 12th Corps
- G 104th Illinois Infantry
- H 13th Illinois Infantry
- I 59th Illinois Infantry
- J 147th Pennsylvania Infantry
- K 28th Pennsylvania Infantry
- L 96th Illinois Infantry

Commemorative Plaque Key

- 19 Union Picket Line
- 20 Confederate Picket Line
- 21 Final Line of Walthall & Pettus

Existing Conditions

Cravens House
Chickamauga & Chattanooga
National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Illustration 3.D



Figure 3.16: View of the northeast elevation of the Spring House. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)

Servant's House

All that remains of the late nineteenth-century Servant's House is the foundation, which is covered in vegetation. This structure appears to have been approximately 10 feet by 15 feet in size. It is unclear if a similar structure predated it in its current location south of the Spring House. Historic photographs of the later nineteenth-century show small wood-framed structures similar in scale close to the Cravens House. Also the 1863 US Coast Survey survey map as noted in Chapter 2 showed a small structure in this vicinity that could have potentially been one of the three slave dwellings noted in the 1860 Agricultural Census that housed the 12 slaves associated with Cravens. Future archeological investigations might provide definitive information on the building(s) and origins. Due to the ruinous state of the building, it is in poor condition (See Figure 3.17).

Caretaker's House/Ranger's Quarters

APTA constructed the Ranger's Quarters, originally known as the Caretaker's House, in 1962.



Figure 3.17: View of overgrown location of the remains of the Servant's House. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)



Figure 3.18: View of the Caretaker's House/Ranger's Quarters. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)

The building features logs recycled from the Kelly House, a pre-Civil War cabin historically located on the grounds of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. This L-shaped residence is located a discrete distance from the Cravens House adjacent to the Rifle Pits Trail (See Figure 3.18). The building is in good condition.

Retaining Walls West of Cravens House (LCS 091605)

A loosely-stacked, fieldstone retaining wall stretches along the west yard in three segments. A driveway to the Caretaker's House/Ranger's Quarters occupies the upper level of the terrace. This wall is shown on the 1909 map of Cravens Place as an almost continuous wall encircling the south and west sides of the Cravens House yard and continuing on the lower side of Rifle Pit Trail and ending approximately 80 feet past its first major curve in alignment at the location the property line jogs to the north. There are two breaks in this wall that appear to have responded to physical constrains, as this wall is later shown as



Figure 3.19: View of the retaining wall found west of the Cravens House. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)



Figure 3.21: Terrace Wall on northeast corner of Cravens House. (The Jaeger Company, May 2011)

an existing condition on the 1936 map illustrating NPS proposed improvements to the site. The 1936 map shows a cluster of existing trees in the first break and the second break is noted at the "Old Spring House (Foundation)" (See Figure 2.17). On the 1909 map, the adjacent parcel to the south, today's Williams House site, is also shown with a rock wall enclosure on portions of its north side and all of its west and south boundaries. It is not known if this wall was constructed by the private owner or the War Department as symbols are identical. Additional field investigation will be performed to determine the extent of the wall along Rifle Pits Trail as sediment and vegetation now make it difficult to discern the extent and condition. On the visible section of this wall, many of the stones have shifted and the general condition of the wall is fair (See Figure 3.19).

Cravens Terrace Road Retaining Wall (LCS 091648)

Cravens Terrace Road has a limestone retaining wall along its northern/northeastern edge. Sections



Figure 3.20: View of stone retaining wall along Cravens Terrace Road, in foreground, and view of stone retaining wall at Cravens House. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)

of this wall appear as existing conditions on the 1936 map and likely date from the construction of the rail bed in the late nineteenth-century, though it is not shown on the 1909 map which does illustrate other walls still remaining today (See Figure 3.20). The section near the intersection of Cravens Terrace Road and the driveway to the Cravens House parking lot dates from CCC work on the property completed in March 1937 and pictured in the Superintendent's report (See Figure 2.30). The original wall was topped with a wooden guard rail which is no longer extant. The walls vary in height, averaging approximately two feet. These walls are in good condition and continue to function as retaining walls.

Cravens House Terrace Retaining Wall

The CCC also constructed the stacked, limestone wall creating the level terrace along the east elevation of the Cravens House in June 1937 (See Figure 2.17 and Figure 2.30). The terrace allows the basement of the house to have a full, walkout elevation. The wall is capped with squared limestone blocks set at grade. An image of this wall soon after construction is included in the Superintendent's report (See Figure 2.24). This retaining wall is in good condition, closely resembles its original appearance and is still performing its intended function.

Cravens House Retaining Wall

The CCC constructed a short section of retaining wall extending out of the northeast corner of the house (See Figure 3.21). This wall is collapsed in locations and is in fair condition.



Figure 3.22: Oblique view of the east façade of the Williams House. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)



Figure 3.23: Oblique view of the west façade of the Williams House. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)



Figure 3.24: View of Williams garage with guest quarters above. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)

The collection of historic buildings and structures at Cravens House combines pre-Civil War, post-Civil War and early twentieth-century era resources. The pre-Civil War buildings and structures provide a direct connection to the Civil War and particularly the Battle Above the Clouds. The post-Civil War and early twentieth-century buildings and structures relate to the management of the property and the commemoration of the battle by veterans of the Civil War, the War Department, and the NPS. Structures related to the Williams House are not associated with the events of the Civil War or its commemoration. It is more reflective of the suburbanization of Chattanooga in the late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries. NPS also added buildings to the site in the late twentieth century that relate to the management and maintenance of the property, but are not considered historic.

Williams House and Garage

The Williams House is a one-and-one-half story cottage with a basement constructed in 1928. The house has elements of the Tudor Revival Style popular from the 1890s – 1940s, which include: a prominent cross gabled form, steep roof pitches, decorative half-timbering, massive chimneys with decorative pots, multiple wall cladding (stucco and half-timbering), and tall narrow multi-paned windows (See Figure 3.22 and Figure 3.23). The garage, constructed in 1930, continues the architectural style of the house, but in a more utilitarian design. The garage is clad in stucco with casement windows (See Figure 3.24). Members of the Williams family occupied the property until the 1990s. Currently, both structures are in poor condition due to excessive groundwater penetration and deterioration of the stucco exterior.

Williams House Follies and Shed

Two follies exist in the rear yard of the house, consisting of large rocks propped against each other and/or hollowed out to form chambers. The folly adjacent to the house on its north side has small, shallow steps and is large enough to accommodate several persons. A masonry shed is built into a portion of the folly adjacent to the house and appears to have been a gardening shed (See Figure 3.25). The second folly, adjacent to the garage, has a small access opening not large enough for a person to enter (See Figure 3.26). These structures likely date from the same time as the house and garage, 1928 – 1930. Both follies and the shed are in good condition.

Williams House Retaining Walls

Two fieldstone retaining walls are in front of the Williams House along the Hardy Trail. These



Figure 3.25: View of the masonry shed building with adjacent folly. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)



Figure 3.26: View of smaller folly at Williams House adjacent to the garage. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)



Figure 3.27: View looking past the Williams House along the terrace. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)



Figure 3.28: Failure of Williams House Fieldstone Retaining Wall (Lower). (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)



Figure 3.29: View from the lower terrace towards the Cravens House. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)

walls create two terraces for the front lawn of the property and provide access between levels and from Hardy Trail via steps that are integrated into the walls. The larger terrace, also the higher of the two, provides the level ground for the Williams House and its outbuildings. It is in good condition overall but there is some failure in the area containing two steps and set between rock columns (See Figure 3.27 and Figure 3.28). A smaller, approximately 300 square foot terrace steps down from this larger one along Cravens Terrace Road near the Ohio Monument stairs creating a patio-like area. Portions of this wall have failed and need repair. It is in fair condition (See Figure 3.29). Both of these retaining walls are irregularly coursed limestone with a squared limestone cape. They vary in height; approximately three feet tall at their highest point. Their construction is assumed to have been associated with the construction of the house, but there is one short segment of a wall in this vicinity that does appear on the 1909 map, but mapping of this area was not part of the landscape shown in 1930s era NPS drawings.

A third stone retaining wall extends across the entire rear yard (west) of Williams House adjacent to the Service Drive. Specifically this wall extends from Cravens House Drive south and is integrated into the Williams garage and then past the garage continues further south with a perpendicular extension to the east to enclose the southwest corner of the rear yard. The 1909 map appears



Figure 3.30: View from the Williams House towards the rear retaining wall. (The Jaeger Company, May 2011)

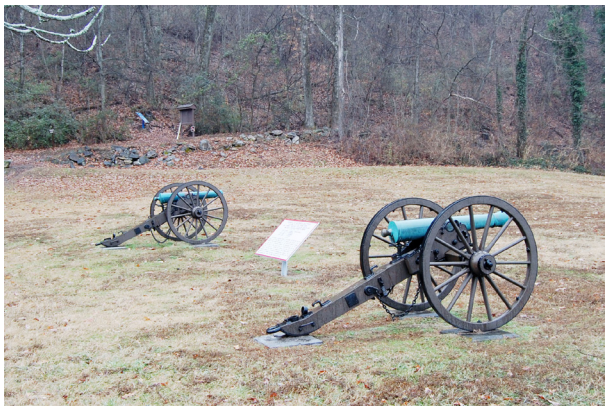


Figure 3.32: View of Howell's Georgia Battery location at the Cravens House. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)

to show sections of today's wall. In 1909 what is assumed to be the Williams site is encircled on its entire south and west side with a rock wall and a short segment at its northwest corner. Since the Williams House and Garage did not exist at that time, it is difficult to be precise. Today's wall is approximately eight feet tall; its coursing and construction are similar to the lower level of the garage, while other sections more removed from the garage are less regular with stones more loosely piled on top of one another. This likely reflects a wall that has sections which function as both freestanding and retaining and were built in different periods with some sections from the War Department era and others segments added when the garage was constructed. A ten foot wide, gravel service road occupied the upper terrace. This wall is in good condition (See Figure 3.30).

Maintenance Buildings

Two wood-framed buildings are located south of the Williams House adjacent to a dirt service



Figure 3.31: View of the Maintenance Buildings from the Williams' House Garage. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)

drive. NPS moved one of these buildings from next to the Caretaker's House/Ranger's Quarters. One building is approximately 15 feet by 20 feet. It has a front-gabled roof with a full-length shed-roofed wing along its east side. The other building is also front-gabled and is approximately 10 feet by 15 feet. These buildings are in good repair with no failing of the roofing, cladding, or doors (See Figure 3.31).

Small-Scale Features

The Cravens House small-scale features are typically functional or aesthetic. Many of the existing small-scale features relate to the site being a commemorative landscape open to the public. Most of these features aid in interpretation and date to the early development of the site by the War Department and NPS. The following section describes the interpretation-related small-scale features that exist throughout the study area. There are also features that were part of the Williams property, the adjacent, formerly private, residential landscape.

Cannon

There are two cannon located at the Cravens House. E.E. Betts, Military Park Engineer, established the practice in the early twentieth-century at Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park to mark the locations of artillery batteries (See Figure 3.32). The War Department installed the two cannon in 1902 along with a War Department tablet to mark the location of Howell's Georgia Battery (See Figure 3.33). These



Figure 3.33: War Department Tablet for Howell's Georgia Battery. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)



Figure 3.35: CCC-era stone curb and gutter. (The Jaeger Company, May 2011)

two "6-Pounder" cannon are similar to the ones used during the battle, but are not likely the actual cannon. They are mounted on square concrete bases. The table includes numbers for both cannon (1114 and 1115) which were used in the CLI and have been repeated here.

Ohio Monument Stairs (LCS 091653)

The Ohio stairs date from 1917 and were installed during the construction of the Ohio Monument. The stairs provide pedestrian access to the Ohio Monument from Cravens Terrace/ Shingle Road. These stairs are mortared masonry consisting of random coursed, ashlar stones. Wing walls, running along both sides of the steps feature granite caps and granite finials. "Ohio" is inscribed in the large granite orb finials (See Figure 3.34). The mortar and masonry are in good condition.

Stone Wall Along Cravens House Drive

In the 1960s, the Lookout Mountain Garden Club rebuilt a stone wall extending southwest from



Figure 3.34: Ohio Monument Stairs from Cravens Terrace Road. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)

the Kitchen/Dairy building along the driveway to Cravens House. This wall was shown on the 1909 map and at that time was a continuous wall that extended from the Kitchen/Dairy building encircling the west yard of Cravens House on the south and west. It is highly likely that this wall was rebuilt using materials from a wall from the War Department period. The wall has large unfinished limestone blocks laid in an irregular coursing. The wall is approximately two feet wide and four feet tall. There is a gap in the wall where the driveway enters the parking lot (See Figure 3.7).

Cravens Terrace Road Stone Curbs and Gutters

In the 1930s, the CCC installed stone curbs and stone-lined gutters along the edge of current Cravens Terrace/Shingle Road (See Figure 2.17 for 1930s construction detail). The limestone curb is approximately six inches tall. The limestone gutters are approximately 18 inches wide. The road has been resurfaced, resulting in a layer of modern asphalt encroaching onto the edge of the gutter. These features continue to function, conveying storm water to stone-lined drop inlets. They are in good condition (See Figure 3.35).

Military Fortifications - Rifle Pits

The military fortifications, popularly known as rifle pits and also called earthworks are constructed of dry stacked limestone and extend in a roughly east to west somewhat zigzagging line along the Rifle Pits Trail west of the Cravens House for approximately 415 feet. The earthwork is L-shaped and ranges from five to 16 feet in width. The longest section runs in a southwesterly direction parallel to the western slope of the mountain.



Figure 3.36: View of the rifle pits. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)



Figure 3.38: Typical Infantry Monument. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)



Figure 3.37: Iowa State Monument. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)

The wall turns 90 degrees and runs up the slope. Originally, Confederate soldiers constructed this earthwork from limestone found in the vicinity. Stones have shifted, likely due to forces of nature and perhaps souvenir hunters and visitors (See Figure 3.36). Overall, these rifle pits are easily distinguished from the landscape and are in fair condition.

Monuments and Markers

Fourteen monuments exist within the study area (See Appendix B for more information). Illustration 3A: Existing Conditions: Overview shows their location. The monuments are granite and some include bronze sculptural elements. The granite monuments feature either a polished or rock-face finish. There are three types of monuments at Cravens House: large-scale, Beaux Arts monuments; monuments with a main block of granite on a simple masonry base; and monuments with an angled bronze tablet mounted on a short granite shaft. The three large-scale, Beaux Arts monuments are located in the open areas adjacent to and within view of the Cravens House. They are the New York 12th Corps Monument (1899), the Ohio State Monument (1917), and the Iowa State Monument (1903) (See Figure 3.37).

The remaining monuments along the walking/hiking trails mark the location of troops during the battle. There are nine granite block monuments. They include the 147th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument (1897), the 28th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument (1897), the 96th Illinois Infantry Monument (1899), the 104th Illinois Infantry Monument (1899), the 59th Illinois Infantry Monument (1899), the 92nd Illinois Infantry Monument (1899), the 84th Illinois Infantry Monument (1899), the 75th Illinois Infantry Monument (1899), and the 13th Illinois Infantry Monument (1899) (See Figure 3.38). Two monuments consisting of granite shafts with an angled bronze tablet include the 29th Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker (1908) and the 5th Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker (1908) (See Figure 3.39).



Figure 3.39: Typical regiment marker. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)

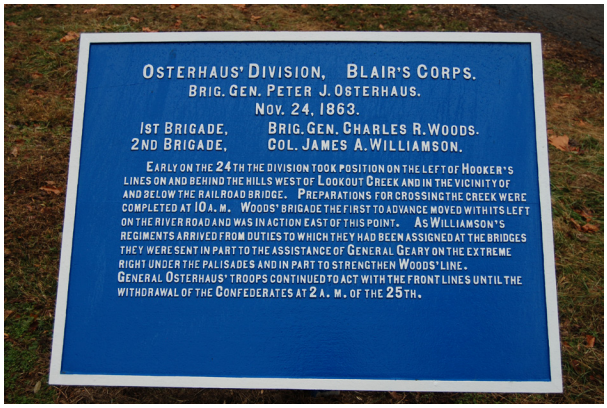


Figure 3.40: Typical front elevation of a War Department Tablet. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)



Figure 3.41: Typical rear elevation of a War Department Tablet. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)



Figure 3.42: A Cravens House Interpretive Sign. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)

On-going maintenance occurs to keep biological growth to a minimum on both the granite and metal surfaces. NPS has also repaired the metal surfaces and all are in good condition.

War Department Tablets

Beginning in the 1890s, the War Department installed cast iron and bronze tablets across the site to describe the events of the Battle of Lookout Mountain (See Appendix B for more information). The tablets are approximately four feet long and three feet tall. They have raised-lettering ranging from two to three hundred words of text. The tablets are organized by headquarters, corps, divisions and brigades (See Figure 3.40 and Figure 3.41). Of the approximately 700 tablets found at the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, the War Department installed 35 at various locations throughout the Cravens House study area. Most of these tablets are at locations of significant events related to the battle. They are situated along trails, roads, or in open lawn. The tablets are color coded in red and white (Confederate Army) or blue and white (Union Army) to denote its military association. On-going maintenance occurs to keep the tablets painted and in good repair. See Illustration 3A: Existing Conditions: Overview for their location.

Contemporary Interpretive Signs

Three contemporary interpretive signs located at the Cravens House are near the visitor's parking lot. NPS installed these circa 1989. Signs have historical information (See Figure 3.42) or information about park resources (See Figure 3.43). These interpretive signs are typically a metal frame holding a laminated/coated display board attached to wood posts. Due to the quality of construction and the recent date of these signs, they are in good condition. See Illustration 3A: Existing Conditions: Overview for their location.

Post and Wire Fence

The War Department historically marked the boundary of its property with fences. A section of post and wire fence near the military fortifications



Figure 3.43: Lookout Mountain Trails Informational Sign. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)



Figure 3.45: View of remnant of gate in Post and Wire Fence near the rifle pits. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)

likely dates from the War Department development of the park. It consists of 9-inch diameter wood posts with a section of wire metal fencing in a net pattern (See Figure 3.44). There is a double gate in the fence constructed with a metal tube frame and wire mesh in-fill (See Figure 3.45). The condition of the fencing is poor as the majority of it has disintegrated or rotted. Sections of this fencing can



Figure 3.44: View along Post and Wire Fence remnant near the military fortifications. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)

still be found along the Rifle Pits Trail and east of Cravens Terrace.

Williams Fence

A stone pier and ornate iron fence in a bow and picket design encloses the yard between the Williams House and its rear retaining wall. Within this space are the two follies, a shed and a garage. These appear contemporaneous with the house (1928) and garage (1930) (See Figure 3.46). A second metal fence with metal piers extends along the east line of the Williams property (See Figure 3.47). These fences are in fair condition.

Archeological Sites

Because the property was the site of Confederate and Union encampments and because it was the site of a battle, there are potential archeological sites distributed across the property. Archeology could potentially locate information about the



Figure 3.46: View of the stone pier and ornate metal fence at the Williams House. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)



Figure 3.47: View of the metal pier and ornate metal fence on the east side of the Williams property. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)

Cravens farmstead, including location of fences, outbuildings, and orchards. The ruins of the Spring House and Servants House, which might reflect an earlier slave dwelling location, are also potential archeological sites.

Minor archeological studies have been completed at Cravens House. The first was a 1975 excavation under the porch of the house which documented the presence of writers and artists known as the "Bohemian Club" and associated with Harper's Weekly. This group established a camp at the Cravens site beginning in November 1863. Additional archeological studies in 1992, 1995 and 2007 were performed as part of environmental requirements due to small projects at the site. These included the installation of a fire hydrant and water line and grading portions of the site to address drainage problems. According to Jim Ogden, the study in 2007 by Alexander Archeological Consultants, Inc. was not completed, but initial work revealed the potential for significant artifacts.

Views and Vistas

The opportunity for views and vistas is controlled in large part by the acreage available to the National Park Service. Figure 3.48 provides a map that illustrates the project study area and the adjacent property. Lands controlled by the National Park Service are shaded dark green while private lands are in light green. This map confirms that there are NPS land holdings north of the study area at lower elevations, thus allowing the strategic clearing of these parcels to open views that have been lost as the surrounding vegetation has matured.

View Towards Cravens House from the Valley

One of the most historically significant views of Cravens House is from the valley looking up Lookout Mountain. Today, the house is still plainly visible from below.

Views from Cravens House to Moccasin Bend

Moccasin Bend was the location of a Union Battery, which played a significant role in the events leading up to and during the Battle of Lookout Mountain. The visual connection between Cravens House and Moccasin Bend is evident in numerous accounts of the battle. Today, trees have grown so tall as to largely obscure views of Stringers Ridge, the location of the Moccasin Bend battery (See Figure 3.49). The view is worse in summer when the trees have their leaves (See Figure 3.50). Because of the vegetation, the current condition of the view is fair.

Views from Cravens House to Monuments

There are significant views from the house towards the three large monuments. From the porch on the north of the house, the Iowa Monument occupies a prominent location in the center of the vista looking towards the valley though power lines are present (See Figure 3.51). From the parking area and west yard of Cravens House, the New York Monument and Ohio Monument are significant features of the viewshed. The presence of these

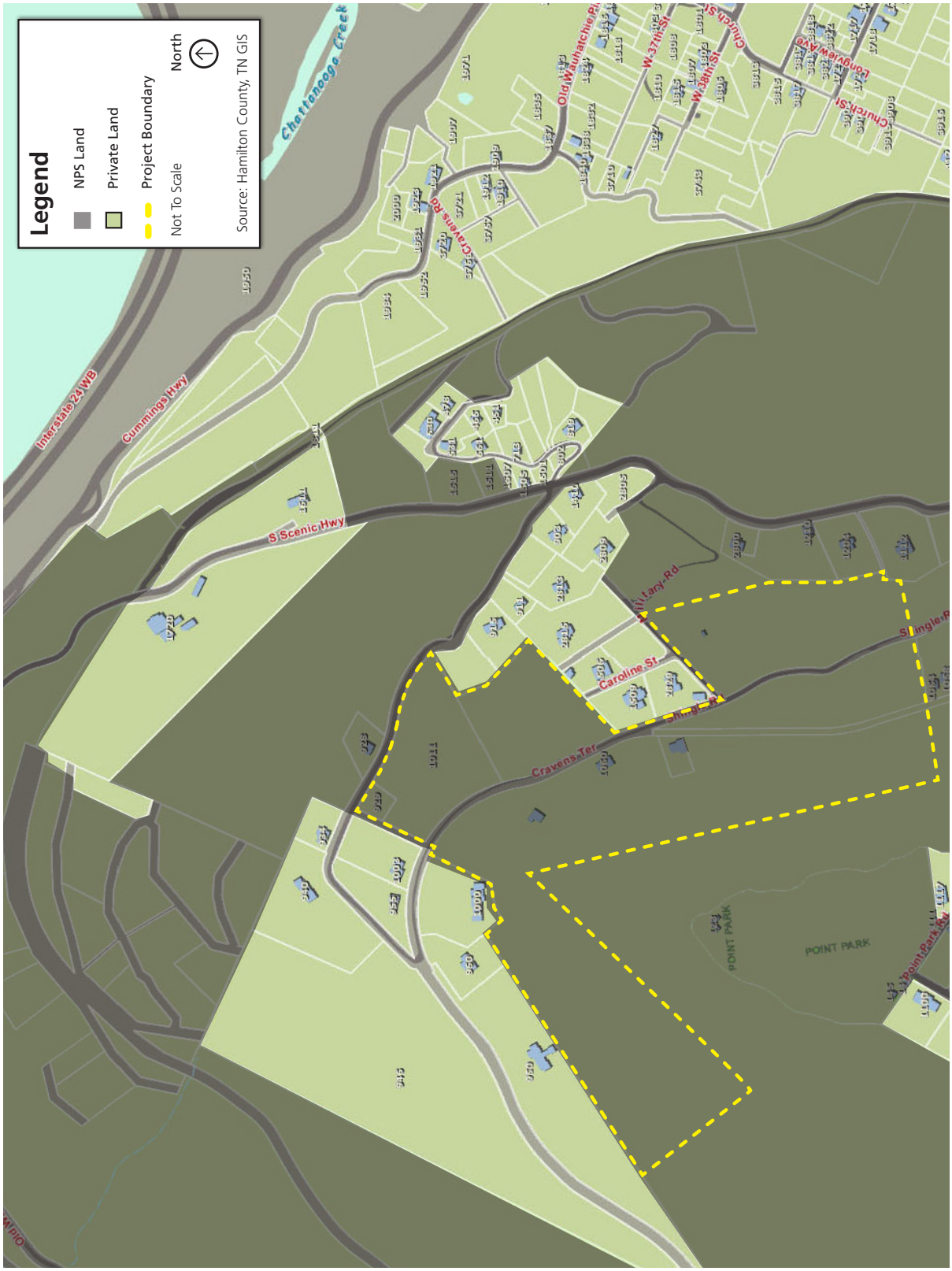


Figure 3.48: Map of Land Controlled by the National Park Service (shaded)



Figure 3.49: Winter view from Cravens House towards Moccasin Bend and Chattanooga. (The Jaeger Company, January 2011)



Figure 3.50: Summer view towards Moccasin Bend and Chattanooga. (The Jaeger Company, May 2011)



Figure 3.51: View towards Iowa Monument. (The Jaeger Company, May 2011)

monuments alerts visitors of the commemorative layer of the cultural landscape. Today the condition of the view to the Iowa Monument is good, while views to the New York and Ohio monuments is fair.

Spatial Organization

The study area is characterized spatially with a large open grassed area near its center within which the buildings as well as the three Beau-Arts type monuments are located. The three monuments are placed in a geometric configuration with Cravens House in the central location. From the Cravens House, the New York Monument is northwest, the Ohio State Monument to the southeast, and Iowa/ Williamson's Brigade Monument to the east. The balance of the study area is completely wooded with the linear roadway and trail corridors offering the only breaks in the forested landscape (See Illustration 3.E: Spatial Organization).

See Resource Table on the next page.

Resource Table

Landscape Characteristic	Resource Name	Date of Construction	LCS No.	LCS Condition	FMSS No.	FMSS Condition	Asset No.	CLI Condition	CLI Contributing Status	CLR Condition	CLR Contributing Status
Natural Features											
	Topography										Contributing
	Limestone Boulders/Rock Outcrops										Contributing
	Hydrology										Contributing
	Vegetation										Contributing
	Archeology										Contributing
Circulation - Road/Pedestrian Links and Trails											
	Cravens Terrace Road /Shingle Road	c 1937	091648		61736	Good	-	-		Good	Contributing
	Cravens House Drive	c 1937	-		-	-	-	-	Contributing	Good	Contributing
	Williams House Drive	c 1928-1930	-		-	-		-		Good	Non-Contributing
	Service Drive along Williams Property	Early 20th C	-		-	-	-	-	-	Good	Non-Contributing
	Caroline Street	Early 20th C	-		61714	Poor	-	-	Contributing	Fair	Contributing
	Caretaker's House/Ranger's Quarters Drive	1960s	-		109915	Good	-	-	Non-Contrib-uting	Fair	Non-Contributing
	CCC-era Parking Area	1937	-		-	-	-	-	Contributing	Good	Contributing
	CCC-era Retaining Wall/Stair	1937	091648	Fair	299117	-	-	-	Contributing	Good	Contributing
	CCC-era Grass Pathways	c 1937	-		-	-	-	-	Contributing	Good	Contributing
	Upper Asphalt Parking Area	1960s	-		75289	Fair	-	-	Non-Contrib-uting	Good	Non-Contributing
	Brick Sidewalk	1960s	-		-	-		-	Non-Contrib-uting	Good	Non-Contributing
	Rifle Pits Trail	Pre 1909 and c 1930s	-		61827	Fair	-	-	Contributing	Fair	Contributing
	Mountain Beautiful Trail	Pre 1909 and c 1930s	-		61829	Good	-	-	Contributing	Good	Contributing
	Hardy Trail	c 1930s	-		61833	Good	-	-	Contributing	Good	Contributing
	Cravens House Trail	c 1930s	-		97726	Poor	-	-	Contributing	Fair	Contributing
Buildings and Structures											
	Robert Cravens House	1865-1866	007176	Fair	61713	Good	-	Fair	Contributing	Good	Contributing
	Cravens Kitchen/Dairy Outbuilding	c 1861-1863	091219	Fair	61714	Good	-	Fair	Contributing	Good	Contributing
	Spring House	c 1866-1900	091652	Fair	607982	-	-	Fair	Contributing	Fair	Contributing
	Servant's House	Late 19th C	-		-	-	-	-	Undetermined	Poor	Contributing
	Caretaker's House/Ranger's Quarters	1962	-		61722	Excess - Demo	-	-	Non-Contrib-uting	Good	Non-Contributing
	Retaining Wall West of Cravens House	Prior to 1909	091605	Fair	-	-	-	Fair	Contributing	Fair	Contributing
	Cravens Terrace Road Retaining Wall	Prior to 1937 and 1937	091648	Fair	299117	-	-	Fair	Contributing	Good	Contributing
	Cravens House Terrace Retaining Wall	c 1937	091648	Fair	299117	-	-	-	-	Fair	Contributing
	Cravens House Retaining Wall	c 1937	091605	Fair	-	-	-	-	-	Fair	Contributing
	Williams House	Early 20th C	-		61715	Excess - Demo	-	-	-	Poor	Non-Contributing
	Williams Garage	Early 20th C	-		61717	Excess - Demo	-	-	-	Poor	Non-Contributing
	Williams Shed (Stone)	Early 20th C	-		-	-	-	-	-	Good	Non-Contributing
	Williams Folly 1 (North)	Early 20th C	-		-	-	-	-	-	Good	Non-Contributing
	Williams Folly 2 (Near Garage)	Early 20th C	-		-	-	-	-	-	Good	Non-Contributing
	Williams House Fieldstone Retaining Wall (Upper)	Early 20th C	-		-	-	-	-	-	Good	Non-Contributing
	Williams House Fieldstone Retaining Wall (Lower)	Early 20th C	-		-	-	-	-	-	Fair	Non-Contributing
	Williams House Wall at Service Road	Pre 1909 and Early 20th C	-		-	-	-	-	-	Good	Contributing
	Maintenance Buildings	Late 20th C	-		-	-	-	-	-	Good	Non-Contributing

Landscape Characteristic	Resource Name	Date of Construction	LCS No.	LCS Condition	FMSS No.	FMSS Condition	Asset No.	CLI Condition	CLI Contributing Status	CLR Condition	CLR Contributing Status
Small-Scale Features											
	6 pounder Cannon #1114	c 1902	-		-	-	-	-	Contributing	Good	Contributing
	6 pounder Cannon #1115	c 1902	-		-	-	-	-	Contributing	Good	Contributing
	Ohio Monument Stairs	1917	091653	Fair	32436	-	-	Fair	Contributing	Good	Contributing
	Stone Wall Along Cravens House Drive	1960s	-		-	-	-	-	-	Good	Non-Contributing
	Cravens Terrace Stone Curbs and Gutters	c 1937	091648		-	-	-	-	Contributing	Good	Contributing
	Military Fortifications - Rifle Pits	1863	091649	Fair	-	-	-	-	-	Fair	Contributing
	Monuments (See Listing in Appendix A)	Varies	091258	Good	61661	Good	Varies	Fair	Contributing	Good	Contributing
	Commemorative Plaques (See Listing in Appendix B)	Varies	008701	Good	Varies	Good	Varies	Fair	Contributing	Good	Contributing
	Contemporary Interpretive Signage	c 1989	-		-	-	-	-	Non-Contrib-uting	Good	Non-Contributing
	Post and Wire Fence	1900s	-		-	-	-	-	-	Poor	Contributing
	Williams Fence	Early 20th C	-		-	-	-	-	-	Fair	Non-Contributing
Views and Vistas											
	View Towards Cravens House from Valley	19th C	-		-	-	-	-	-	Good	Contributing
	View from Cravens House to Moccasin Bend	19th C	-		-	-	-	-	-	Fair	Contributing
	Views from Cravens House to Monuments	Early 20th C	-		-	-	-	-	-	Good-Fair	Contributing



Legend

Project Boundary

0 150 300 North

Spatial Organization

Existing Conditions

Cravens House
Chickamauga & Chattanooga
National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Illustration 3.E

Analysis and Evaluation

This section provides an analysis of the integrity and physical character of the landscape associated with the Cravens House at the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. The analysis utilizes the methodology and criteria developed by the National Register of Historic Places. This analysis discusses the status of the cultural landscape of Cravens House, including a review of the physical and historic integrity of the landscape features that contribute to the historic significance of the site. The analysis compares the history of the site with the existing conditions of the study area, discussed in previous sections, to identify which features continue to convey their historic significance and are character-defining features of this landscape. The evaluation of a cultural landscape benefits from considering a landscape as a continuum through history. This CLR approaches the cultural landscape as the accumulation of features that individually or in combination contribute to the historic significance of the property. The evaluation of integrity looks at the seven aspects that together, convey historic significance. The evaluation defines contributing resources to be those that survive from the period(s) of significance and that contributed to the historic significance of the site. Resources added after the period(s) of significance are non-contributing.

National Register Status

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 established the National Register of Historic Places, which is the official list of the nation's historic places worthy of preservation. The National Register of Historic Places coordinates and supports public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect America's historic and archeological resources. To achieve National Register status, a property must meet the National Register criteria for evaluation. This evaluation examines a property's age, integrity, and significance. To be historic, a property generally needs to be at least 50 years old. To possess integrity, a property needs to appear the way it did in the past. The property must also be associated with historical events, activities, or developments that were important in the past. The National Register evaluates a property's significance based on the following criteria:

A. Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
B. Association with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
C. Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
D. Yielding or potential to yield information in history or prehistory.

The Cravens House is contributing to the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park historic district. It was listed administratively on the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966 with the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. The property is one of the first National Register-listed properties in the country. In 1998 additional information was provided by Jill K. Hanson and Robert W. Blythe, NPS staff in the Southeast Support Office, and a National Register of Historic Places Registration Form was completed. A Table at the end of this section provides a summary of all of the site's resources with their contributing status noted. In the National Register form, Cravens House and the Kitchen/Dairy were classified as contributing structures at the national level of significance.

Statement of Significance

The Cravens House is a significant landscape within the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. Cravens House retains characteristics of the historic landscape that influenced the events of the Battle of Lookout Mountain in November 1863. Cravens House also retains characteristics of the commemorative landscape created by the Park Commission memorializing the setting and events of the battle.

The current landscape of the Cravens House retains sufficient historic integrity to contribute to a visitor's understanding of the Battle of Lookout Mountain and the establishment of the first national military park in the United States.

The Cravens House contributes to the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park historic district under Criterion A for the important events that occurred there - mainly the Battles for Chattanooga, Battle of Chickamauga and the commemoration of those battles. The landscape of this district contains major portions of battle ground important in the control of Chattanooga and north Georgia in 1863. The terrain of the landscape, such as its topography, military fortifications, and built structures are significant under National Register Criterion A for their association with the Battle of Chickamauga and the Battles for Chattanooga.

The Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park was the first national military park in the United States established by an act of Congress in 1890. This act set several precedents for historic preservation in this country, including: the confirmation of national significance of battlefields, the method for preserving battlefields for military study, the establishment of federal power to obtain land through condemnation proceedings for preservation, and the creation of lease back provisions for owners selling their land to the federal government. The marking of both Union and Confederate troop positions found at the Cravens House and throughout the national military park preceded earlier battlefield commemoration efforts at sites such as Gettysburg. Therefore, landscape resources associated with the creation and development of the park contribute to the national significance of the district under Criterion A. The Cravens family sold their farmstead on Lookout Mountain in 1896, making one of the first contributions to the park that included the location of a significant action. While the Cravens House building has limited material connection to the battle-era house, it has been a part of the commemoration tradition at the park from its inception. The National Register Nomination from 1998 states that even though Cravens House did not contain "fabric that can be definitely connected to the battle era house," today's structure continues to bear the same name. "Cravens House has been part of the commemorative tradition of the park since its very earliest days and possesses significance for that reason."[91]Therefore, the reconstructed Cravens House also contributes to the national significance of the district under Criterion A because it is a long-standing element of the park's interpretive program and helps to create a scene similar to the fall of 1863. Cravens House landscape also contributes to the national significance of the park because of the design of the monuments, under Criterion C. The monuments and markers reflect a designed landscape that reveals "a great deal about landscape design practices of the 1890s through the 1930s concepts concerning memorialization through sculpture and architecture." [92]

Archeological investigation may yield information about the Confederate preparations in advance of the battle and may yield information about the location of specific events associated with the battle. Further research is recommended before a determination can be made regarding Criterion D.

In addition to its national significance as a battlefield/commemorative site, Cravens House possesses local significance under Criteria A, B and C. The Cravens House is significant under Criterion A as it represents the rebuilding of Chattanooga and the surrounding farmsteads after the Civil War. Under Criterion B, the house is significant for its association with Robert Cravens, a historically significant businessperson and industrialist in Chattanooga history. Prior to the Civil War Robert Cravens began to manufacture iron using charcoal, becoming an important economic force in this developing industry in Chattanooga. After the war, he again rebuilt his iron manufacturing company. Under Criterion C, Cravens House is locally significant as an intact and good example of a late nineteenth-century farmstead.

The period of significance for the landscape, established in the 1995 Cultural Landscape Inventory is 1863, and 1890-1942. The first period of significance includes the events surrounding the Battle of Lookout Mountain, also known as the

91 Jill K. Hanson and Robert W. Blythe, "Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park National Register of Historic Places Registration Form," US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1998, Section 8, 43.

92 Ibid.

Battle Above the Clouds. The period of significance is inclusive of the period leading up to the battle, when both armies prepared for the battle. In particular, the Confederate Army occupied the Cravens farm for weeks before the actual fight, establishing camps and constructing earthworks.

The second period of significance begins with the establishment of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Battlefield Park in 1890 and extends to 1942 when the last CCC camp closed at the park. This period includes the veteran's efforts and other commemorative activities associated with the development and management of the park. This includes the War Department's erection of monuments, CCC work in the 1930s, and NPS improvements. The National Register of Historic Places Nomination (NRN) uses the same periods of significance, though 1863 is noted to extend from June to November, while in the CLR only the year is being used. The second period, 1890-1942 is identical in both the NRN and CLR.

Landscape Integrity Overview

The National Register of Historic Places specifies seven defining aspects of integrity. These include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. To qualify for the National Register, a property's historic integrity will be evident because of the survival of physical characteristics from the period of significance. This section evaluates the physical integrity of landscape features by comparing the historic features dating to the periods of significance with the current condition of these features. Each feature is classified as either contributing or noncontributing to the over-all historic significance of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park landscape.

Landscape elements identified for analysis include natural systems and features, cultural features, and landscapes and have been organized as follows: (1) Topography; (2) Limestone Boulders and Rock Outcrops; (3) Hydrology; (4) Vegetation, covering both natural plantings as well as formal plantings in the vicinity of Cravens House; (5) Land Use; (6) Utilities; (7) Circulation – Roads/Pedestrian Links and Trails; (8) Buildings and Structures; (9) Small Scale Features; (10) Views and Vistas; and (11) Spatial Organization. A Table at the end of this chapter provides a summary of the resources listed above and described in detail below. This table provides information on each resource's contributing status and for contributing resources, its period of significance. (See Table: Contributing Status and Period of Significance)

Topography

Cravens House landscape during 1863 included steep terrain with large limestone outcrops and boulders. The landform is one of the most historically significant features in the Cravens House landscape. The elevated and terraced site drew the attention of armies, initially prompting the Confederate Army to occupy it as part of the siege and subsequently attracting the Union Army attempting to lift the siege. In the fall of 1863, the Confederate Army constructed defensive positions in the form of limestone earthworks. They constructed fortifications on the west slope of Lookout Mountain and on the north slope of the mountain, between Cravens House and the Tennessee River. Evidence of the earthworks exists within the study area.

During the commemorative periods, the War Department and NPS altered the topography of the site by constructing infrastructure related to the development of the park. The War Department constructed walls adjacent and encircling the house site on two sides and also the Rifle Pits Trail. NPS, using CCC labor, improved an existing terraced roadbed, formerly a rail line, by installing retaining walls. They also terraced the yard north of the house by installing a stone retaining wall. NPS also installed drainage gutters along the road.

The natural topographic features of Cravens House are elements that contribute to its Civil War significance. War Department and NPS modifications to the topography are relatively minor. While they do not contribute to the Civil War period of significance, they do contribute to the commemorative period of significance.

Limestone Boulders and Rock Outcrops

Limestone boulders and rock outcrops are natural features throughout the study area, which played important functions in times of battle and as focal points in the commemorative landscape. For those reasons these features are considered contributing

and are associated with both the Civil War Period and the War Department/NPS Period.

Hydrology

The site's overall hydrology remains today as it did during the Civil War period as well as extending into the commemorative period. However, there are no creeks or streams within the study area. The hydrologic system within the site is divided into two watersheds with the east side of Lookout Mountain draining into the Tennessee River and the west side of Lookout Mountain draining into Lookout Creek. This pattern influenced activities during the Civil War in troop movements, encampments, and the construction of military fortifications. During the commemorative period, hydrology was an important consideration in construction of roads and trails.

Hydrology also influenced the domestic landscape. The Cravens family improved a spring on the property by constructing a springhouse and piped the water to their nearby kitchen. The spring exists today, while the springhouse is only a ruin. The site's hydrology system is considered a contributing feature from both periods of significance.

Vegetation

Prior to the war, Robert Cravens carved out a farm from the native woods growing on Lookout Mountain. This resulted in an agricultural open space surrounded by deciduous hardwood forests. This characteristic remains recognizable in the landscape. The general composition of the forest remains similar to what it would have been in 1863, with a combination of native trees and shrubs characteristic of an oak-hickory forest. The forest line, however, has moved inward, significantly reducing the area of open space and obstructing historic views from Cravens House. During the commemorative period of significance, the War Department and NPS, particularly early in their ownership, maintained the open space, preventing woody growth from colonizing and filling in open areas. However, after the Second World War, the edges of the open space down slope from Cravens House have encroached increasingly inward. Invasive plants have also become a problem in the current landscape, as exotic species displace native plant communities and adversely affect the visual character of the site. Chinese privet, in particular, forms dense walls of evergreen vegetation, reducing visibility through the understory. The native forests contribute to the historic significance of the site but changes in the character and composition of the forest results in a diminished level of integrity.

The cultural vegetation includes introduced plant material, comprised of trees, shrubs, and groundcovers. There are mature trees naturally occurring on the site that likely date from the commemorative period of significance. Since these are not the result of any known plan, they do not contribute to the designed landscape. The existing mature and historic vegetation located at the Williams property does not contribute to the significance of the site, because it does not relate to this historic significance of the property.

At Cravens House, the Robert Cravens family originally developed the house and associated landscape prior to the Civil War, circa 1855-1861. The Cravens family rebuilt the house after the war and farmed the property until 1896 when they sold it to the War Department to be part of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. The War Department added interpretive elements to the landscape during their tenure (1896-1933). After the War Department, NPS assumed control of the property and supervised the restoration of the property in the mid-twentieth-century. NPS continues to operate the site. NPS offers special programs at the house. The parking lot is open daily for visitors to walk the property and to access the trail network. The Caretaker's House and Williams House adjacent to the Cravens House are currently vacant.

In the 1850s, Robert Cravens established an orchard northeast of the house that figured prominently into the Battle of Lookout Mountain. George Barnard's photograph of the area in 1864 (Figures 2.1 and 2.2) shows rows of orchard trees occupying the ground north of the house. Photographs from the Civil War era (e.g. Figure 2.5) show trees planted in the south yard. Their form suggests they were fruit trees. A large cherry tree grew close to the house into the early twentieth-century that reportedly dated to the Civil War era. However, no plant material currently survives from the Civil War period.

Photographs of the site from the late nineteenth/ early twentieth-centuries show trees, shrubs, and

vines planted adjacent to the Cravens House and in its yard. (See for example Figure 2.7 and Figure 2.13). There are specimen trees, currently growing on the property, that appear as existing conditions on NPS's 1936 development plan for the site. While it is unclear that NPS ever planted the proposed trees shown on the plan, the trees existing in 1936 subdivide the site into three distinct spaces—the Cravens rear service yard (west), the New York Monument lawn (north), and the Ohio Monument lawn (south). The proposed trees on the 1936 plan further reinforce this compartmentalization of the overall space. Many of the 1936 existing trees do not appear on the 1963 Lookout Mountain Garden Club planting plan, suggesting they died in the intervening decades. The 1963 planting plan also marks the location of existing trees, several of which currently grow on the site, including the large dogwood tree in the west yard. Photographs from the 1960s suggest that the Garden Club did not plant many of the proposed trees and shrubs. It is known that the Garden Club did plant the boxwood hedge on top of the retaining wall; however they fall outside the period of significance. Historic specimen trees, especially ones that appear on the 1930s plans for the site, reflect the appearance of the site during the commemorative period of significance. These trees are the only vegetation currently contributing to the historic significance of the site.

Land Use

The historic use of the Cravens House property influenced the character of the landscape by determining its organization, form, and shape over time. Prior to the Civil War, Robert Cravens converted the wooded terrace into a farmstead, complete with a domestic residence, fields, and orchards. According to the U.S. Coast Survey Map, fields occupied the open area northeast and north of the house. (See Illustration 2.A). An orchard grew in the open area north of the house. The open spaces were critical components of the landscape during the battle because they provided both armies with viewsheds and because they were where the Confederate Army developed defensive positions. Between the Civil War and the creation of the National Military Park in 1890, the documented land uses include agricultural and residential. The Cravens family incorporated the Cravens Land Company, which subdivided the property into residential lots in the 1880s.

The establishment of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park significantly changed the use of the land adjacent to the Cravens House. As the War Department and later the National Park Service acquired land, the property changed from agricultural and residential use to commemoration, recreation, and tourism-related activities. The land for the Cravens House landscape, included in this study, was acquired in 1896 (35.80 and 46.26 acres), 1899 (2.64 acres), 1903 (.72 acres), 1999 (5.50 acres), and 2001 (.42 acres). The large acreage purchases were primarily farmland or uncultivated land of the Cravens family, while later purchases were of residential lots, platted by the Cravens Land Company in the late nineteenth-century.

Today, the cultivated fields present during the antebellum period and during the Battle of Lookout Mountain are legible as open space, but they have become significantly smaller due to encroachment of surrounding woods. The current maintenance of the open spaces is more reflective of the commemorative period than the Civil War. The post-war maintenance of the area around the monuments preserves the spatial qualities of the agricultural landscape while converting it to a different use. While the current land use somewhat maintains the spatial character of the antebellum landscape, it has resulted in a reduced level of integrity for this character-defining landscape characteristic. The current land use of the property does contribute to the historic significance of the property as it relates to the commemorative period.

Circulation

Roads/Pedestrian Links. Between 1852 and 1856, the Whiteside Turnpike provided access to the top of Lookout Mountain. This road encouraged residential development of the top of Lookout Mountain. By 1863, it is assumed that Robert Cravens had established a network of roads that led from the base of the mountain to his farmstead and connecting to the Turnpike. (See Illustration 2.A). The first major circulation route up Lookout Mountain that crossed the Cravens House landscape was the Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain Railway, in operation from circa 1889-1899. Portions of the Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain Railway followed dirt roads that Cravens may have constructed. After the railroad's abandonment, Hardy Trail, Shingle Road and

Cravens Terrace Road were constructed on top of portions of its railway bed and on top of sections of the private roads on the property. The existing road system appears to have been in place by the turn-of-the-century when other private property owners constructed residences in the subdivision surrounding the Cravens House. Caroline Street is in the approximate location of a nineteenth-century road, but its alignment and purpose appears more directly related to the subdivision of the property for residential use. It subsequently provided vehicular access to the Iowa Monument; and for this reason it contributes to the historic commemorative significance of the site.

NPS improved the former Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain Railway bed for vehicular use and it became part of Cravens Terrace Road. A portion of the current entry driveway from Cravens Terrace/Shingle Road dates to circa 1890s-1911. Originally, a stone wall and gate marked the entrance into the property, but it was removed sometime in the early twentieth-century. In the 1930s, NPS realigned the driveway to the Cravens House and the Williams House. CCC, under the direction of NPS, re-graded the roads and installed drainage features in the mid to late 1930s. They constructed a parking area below Cravens House on Cravens Terrace/Shingle Road. The 1936 NPS map of the site identifies paths between the parking area and the house. NPS, working with the Lookout Mountain Garden Club and the Chattanooga Chapter of the APTA, installed a parking area in the yard west of the Cravens House in the 1960s. At the same time, they installed a service drive to the Caretaker's House/Ranger's Quarters. Other recent additions include the flagstone plaza area and brick walkway connecting the Robert Cravens House with the parking lot.

The driveway to the Williams House, Williams House Drive, visually associated with the adjacent parcel, is fully on NPS property. The drive has no association with the historic significance of the site and is not a contributing feature. The Service Road to the Maintenance Buildings is also not a contributing feature.

Cravens Terrace Road/Shingle Road, CCC-era Parking Area and Retaining Wall/Stair. The alignment of Cravens Terrace Road predates the commemorative period of significance. NPS converted the bed of the Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain Railway into a vehicular route in the 1930s using CCC workers to widen and improve the road. CCC installed retaining walls where the Cravens Terrace portion of the road joined with Old Shingle Road, near the entrance driveway to the Cravens House. CCC also installed a parking area west of Cravens House on Cravens Terrace Road and integrated a retaining wall with stairs as the access route from the house. The road and parking area with its retaining wall/stairs are in good condition and retain a high level of physical integrity to convey its historic significance as a commemorative landscape. All features contribute to the historic landscape of Cravens House.

CCC-era Grass Pathways. Stairs from the 1930s parking area, described above, link to a grass pathway that leads to the house. This pathway is a contributing feature to the Cravens House landscape for their associations with the commemorative period. This feature reflects NPS design intentions for the site as illustrated on their development plan from 1936. The grass path from the stairs to the house appears on the drawing. This feature is in good condition and retains significance.

Cravens House Drive. NPS installed the current driveway between Cravens House and the Ohio Monument in the 1930s. The current road replaced an earlier driveway in this general location. As the primary point of entry onto the site from the east, this drive is a historically significant feature that contributes to the significance of the site as it reflects the commemorative period of significance.

Upper Asphalt Parking Lot, Brick Sidewalk, Flagstone Plaza and Caretaker's House Drive. APTA and the Lookout Mountain Garden Club installed these features in the 1960s. Because they do not date to either period of significance, they do not contribute to the significance of the site.

Trails. These four trails (Rifle Pits, Cravens House, Mountain Beautiful and Hardy Trails) provide pedestrian access to view the cast iron markers and monuments that interpret and commemorate the battle and also to link with the great park's trail system. The trails within the study area reflect construction during both the War Department and NPS periods. Portions of the Rifle Pits Trail and Mountain Beautiful Trail were built by the War Department to access the monuments

and tablets added to the site in the first wave of commemorations. With the assistance of CCC forces, the Rifle Pits Trail was slightly altered and its route extended beyond today's study area to link with the Upper Truck Trail. Likewise the Mountain Beautiful Trail was extended by the CCC outside the study area providing a link to Point Park. It appears that this extension utilized the right-of-way and former corridor trace of the former incline railroad which was closed for railroad use in 1898. Cravens House Trail and Hardy Trail were built solely by CCC workers. Hardy Trail near the Williams House site utilized portions of the former railroad bed. This railroad was closed in 1899.

The existing trails consist of graded and packed earth approximately 3-4 feet wide. War Department personnel utilized rock to line the lower side of the Rifle Pits Trail as noted on the 1909 Map (See Illustration 2.D). The CCC also used stones found near the paths as well as logs to construct level terraces for the paths and also direct drainage to avoid erosion. All trails are character-defining features that illustrate both War Department and NPS development of the commemorative landscape and construction methods. Therefore, the trails are contributing features in the landscape. Paths and walkways associated with the Williams property do not contribute to the historic significance of the site.

Buildings and Structures

Robert Cravens House (LCS 007176). Of the 100 acres of land purchased in 1854, the house and its associated outbuildings were concentrated on approximately three acres of relatively level land located on the north slope of Lookout Mountain. Robert Cravens constructed a house in 1855. A local stone mason built the Kitchen/Dairy Outbuilding during the Civil War prior to the Battle of Lookout Mountain. Soon after the Civil War (circa 1866), Cravens rebuilt his residence because it suffered significant damage during the battle and afterwards by souvenir hunters and looters. The Servants House and Spring House likely date from the post-bellum period when Cravens further developed his farmstead, though there is the possibility that the Servant's House is situated on the former foundation of a slave cabin. By 1896, when the Cravens family sold the house to become part of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, numerous additions connected the Cravens House to the Kitchen/Dairy Outbuilding. The War Department and later NPS, who took over management of the property in the 1930s, used the building for staff housing. The building fell into disrepair prompting NPS to consider demolition. NPS entered into a cooperative agreement with the Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities to restore the buildings in the 1950s. This restoration focused on the original core of the Robert Cravens House and the Kitchen/Dairy Outbuilding. Starting in 1970 the NPS began taking an active part in management of the property from the APTA of Chattanooga. By 1974 NPS was responsible for all maintenance and interpretation of the buildings, and the APTA Chattanooga chapter was dissolved in 1989. [93]

The Cravens House symbolized for Civil War veterans the "White House" that figured prominently in their recollections of the Battle of Lookout Mountain. The house was a centerpiece of the early development of the Lookout Mountain Battlefield unit of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. The current condition and configuration of the house reflects the research and restoration performed by the APTA in the 1950s, which attempted to restore the house to its original condition. The building, because it post-dates the Civil War, contributes to the historic significance of the landscape relating to the commemorative period of significance.

Cravens Kitchen/Dairy Outbuilding (LCS 091219). The Kitchen/Dairy Outbuilding is the only existing structure from the time of the battle. This fact can be confirmed by images of the Cravens House Ruins from c. 1863-65 showing this stone building still extant among the house ruins and devastated landscape. (See Figure 2.5) This building contributes to the Civil War era period of significance.

Spring House (LCS 091652) and Servant's House. Both the Spring House and Servant's House relate to the Cravens family development of the property after the Civil War and prior to selling the site to become part of the Military Park. The two structures have little historical integrity because of their poor physical condition but do contribute to the historic significance of the site. These buildings

93 Joseph K. Oppermann, "Robert Cravens House & Dairy Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park: Historic Structure Report," March 2012, 53-54.

are part of the commemorative landscape as they were associated with the reconstructed Cravens House and its interpretation, even though both were likely constructed outside the two periods of significance.

Caretaker's House/Ranger's Quarters. The APTA constructed the Caretaker's House, later quarters for a park ranger, northwest of the Cravens House in 1962. The Caretaker's House does not date from either period of significance and therefore is not a contributing feature.

Retaining Wall West of Cravens House (LCS 091605). The three segments of this stone retaining wall retain integrity. It was built by the War Department and, thus is associated with the commemorative landscape. This wall is a contributing feature.

Cravens Terrace Road Retaining Wall (LCS 091648). The stone retaining wall supporting Cravens Terrace Road dates from the construction of the Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain Railway circa 1889. The CCC added a section of retaining wall during the NPS improvement of the site in the 1930s. The wall reflects the development of Cravens House as a public attraction in the late nineteenth-century and the workmanship of the CCC and NPS in the 1930s. This feature contributes to the historic significance of the site as it relates to the commemorative period of significance.

Cravens House Terrace Retaining Wall and Cravens House Retaining Wall. The two stone retaining walls, one adjacent to the roadway and the other an extension of the house on its east façade at the north, retain integrity of the commemorative landscape. CCC workers constructed the two retaining walls close to the house in the 1930s. Both are considered contributing features.

Williams House and Garage and Follies and Shed. The Williams House was constructed between 1928 and 1930. It includes a garage with guest quarters, a masonry gardening shed, and two rock follies. In 2001, NPS acquired this property. The Williams House, except for minor modifications made during the middle of twentieth-century, looks like it did when constructed in 1928. The same can be said of the garage built in 1930 and the gardening shed and follies constructed about that time. Poor maintenance of the property results in its current poor-to-fair condition. Although the Williams house and its associated dependencies are historic, they do not contribute to the Cravens House landscape or the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park historic district. The Williams property is distinctly separate from the commemorative landscape that is a character-defining feature of the park.

Williams House Fieldstone Retaining Wall (Upper), Williams House Fieldstone Retaining Wall (Lower) and Williams House Retaining Wall at Service Drive. Two retaining walls to the west of Cravens Terrace/ Shingle Road and fronting the Hardy Trail create level terraces with the upper section serving as the front yard and the location of these buildings and structures associated with the Williams House. As these walls were built in association with the Williams House and were never part of the commemorative landscape, they are non-contributing features.

The dry stacked stone retaining wall at the Williams House along the rear property line was, however, associated with the commemorative period as it was constructed by the War Department as documented on the 1909 map. The wall was impacted with the construction of the Williams House Garage which today is integrated into this wall. This wall existed when the garage was built. Due to its original construction by the War Department, this wall is a contributing resource from the commemorative period.

Maintenance Buildings. Two wood-frame, maintenance buildings are south of the Williams House, adjacent to a looped dirt service drive. NPS moved one of these buildings to this location circa 2001 from near the Caretaker's House/Ranger's Quarters. NPS constructed the second building at this time. These buildings, due to their recent construction, are in good condition, but they do not contribute to the historic landscape.

Small Scale Features

Utilities. Written accounts of the property state that by 1946 the property had electricity and city water and sewer. Upon reference of historic photographs (e.g. Figure 2.12), it appears that electricity was available in the 1920s and possibly earlier. Likely as electricity advanced up Lookout Mountain from Chattanooga, so did other public services such as water and sewer. In the nineteenth- century,

a spring provided water to the Cravens House Kitchen/Dairy Outbuilding. In the restoration of the building in the 1950s, APTA connected the Kitchen/Dairy to the city water supply.

The current utility poles along Cravens Terrace/ Shingle Road have an adverse visual impact on the setting. They were not present during the Civil War. They do appear during the commemorative period of significance and are present in numerous historic photographs. The poles and power lines, however, were not part of the commemorative design and do not reflect the design intentions of the War Department or NPS; therefore, the utility poles and lines do not contribute to the significance of the site.

Cannons. The War Department installed two 6-pounder cannons near the New York Monument in 1902 to mark the location of Howell's Georgia Battery. They are character-defining features of the park that reflect the War Department's use of cannon and other monuments to create a memorial to the Civil War and its veterans. The cannons are in good condition. Because they are not the actual cannon used during the battle, they contribute to the commemorative significance of the site as interpretive features.

Ohio Monument Stairs (LCS 091653). The Ohio Monument stairs date from 1917. During the War Department's early development of the park, the Park Commissioner enlisted state governments to erect monuments honoring Civil War soldiers. The Ohio Monument stairs reflect the general design aesthetic of this period and marks the pedestrian entrance onto the site from Cravens Terrace/ Shingle Road. The stairs contribute to the historic integrity of the site during the commemorative period.

Stone Wall (Along Cravens House Drive). The loosely stacked wall extending west from the Cravens House Kitchen/Dairy Outbuilding was rebuilt in the 1960s from a wall built during the War Department period. It is considered not historic since its original condition is unknown so it is difficult to judge its integrity. Since the rebuilt wall does not date from either period of significance it is a non-contributing feature.

Cravens Terrace Stone Curbs and Gutters. Soon after NPS assumed responsibility for the park in 1933, they made plans to improve the infrastructure at Cravens House to facilitate visitor access. Using CCC laborers, NPS installed stone curb and gutter along the side of Cravens Terrace/Shingle Road. These limestone features are in good condition and continue to perform their original function. As they reflect NPS design and CCC workmanship, these features contribute to the historic significance of the site during the commemorative period and retain integrity.

Military Fortifications - Rifle Pits. The Confederate military fortifications, also commonly known as "Rifle Pits," date from 1863 when the Confederate Army constructed the stacked-limestone feature to provide a defensible position in case the Union Army attacked Lookout Mountain. The Union Army did and the fortifications were the location of intense fighting between the two armies. These military fortifications contribute to the historic integrity of the Cravens House landscape during the Civil War era period of significance.

Memorial Monuments. Many of the small-scale features at the Cravens House relate to War Department and NPS interpretation of the site. These interpretive elements include directional signage, informational signage, cast iron markers, granite monuments, and cannon. All of these, except for the directional and informational signage and information kiosks, date to the commemorative period of significance (1890-1942). As the park developed, beginning in the 1890s, the War Department installed 35 cast iron markers across the landscape adjacent to the Cravens House to describe the events and participants in the Battle of Lookout Mountain. Twelve granite monuments (some with cast bronze elements) began appearing in the landscape in 1899; the last one was set in 1917 (Ohio State Monument). The historic monument and markers remain from the War Department's effort to accurately mark the battlefield. These are character-defining features that reflect the essence of the enabling legislation creating the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. The markers, monuments and cannon exist throughout the study area and are collectively discussed in this section.

The small-scale features that date from the War Department development of the site contribute to the historic significance to the site and the historic integrity of the property.

The contemporary signs found around the upper parking lot south of Cravens House date from circa 1989. The directional, trail signage found along the Cravens House and Rifle Pits Trails are also non-historic. None of the contemporary interpretive or direction signage contributes to the integrity of the historic landscape but is clearly discernible from the historic monuments.

Post and Wire Fence. The War Department likely installed the post and wire fence marking the park property line prior to the 1930s. The notation fence is shown on the 1909 map, which likely referred to today's post and wire fence. It contributes to the historic significance of the site relating to the commemorative period. Its poor condition, however, results in a diminished level of historic integrity.

Williams Fences. The fences at the Williams property, while historic, are unrelated to the historic significance of the site and are non-contributing features.

Views and Vistas and Spatial Organization

The Robert Cravens House is a significant landmark visible for miles from its location on the side of Lookout Mountain. Soldiers during the Civil War and veterans after the war commonly referenced the "White House" when discussing the Battle of Lookout Mountain. The view northwest from the house is of Moccasin Bend, the Tennessee River, and of the City of Chattanooga. Conversely, the Cravens House was and is clearly visible from the valley.

These views and vistas allow visitors to understand the strategic importance of the Cravens House to both armies. This explains why the Confederate Army would occupy the Cravens property, because of its commanding views of the surrounding terrain. This also explains why Union artillery at Moccasin Bend could train their guns on the house and harass Confederate soldiers encamped on the property.

View Towards Cravens House from Valley. One still glimpses Cravens House from locations in the valley below Lookout Mountain with views also available in southern areas of urbanized Chattanooga. The forest has filled in what was open ground during the Civil War, reducing the visibility of Cravens House. Similarly, vegetation above the house today blocks views of the Palisades. These were character-defining views during the Civil War-era period of significance that continue to contribute to the historic significance of the site despite their diminished integrity.

View from Cravens House to Moccasin Bend. The vista looking northeast from Cravens House is a breathtaking view of the Tennessee River, Moccasin Bend, and Chattanooga. This expansive 180-degree vista conveys the strategic importance of the landscape and illustrates why the Cravens House was a focus of both armies' interest during the Civil War. The woods on NPS property below Cravens House have grown so tall as to block the view of Moccasin Bend and the location of the Federal battery. The woods have an adverse impact on the view's historic integrity. Nevertheless, the view from Cravens House, which is a character-defining feature, contributes to the historic significance of the site from the Civil War period.

View from Cravens House to Monuments. Cravens House and the three large monuments on the property—New York Monument, Ohio Monument, and Iowa Monument—have a visual relationship that defines the character of the commemorative space. The three monuments, with the other monuments and markers, create a setting that honors the contribution of soldiers who fought at the Battle of Lookout Mountain during the Civil War. The view between the monuments and the Cravens House contributes to its significance as a commemorative landscape.

The spatial organization of the site as described in Chapter 3 is characterized by an open landscape in the core area of the site with Cravens House as its central feature. The open space has become smaller with the intrusion of successional vegetation, which has diminished its integrity and the views outward and inward, as noted above. The spatial character that was established during the commemorative period with views from the Cravens House to the three adjacent monuments remains intact with a high level of integrity.

Evaluation of Landscape Integrity

The National Register of Historic Places identifies seven aspects that define the integrity of a historic property. These include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In its analysis of landscape integrity, this CLR compares the historic character of landscape features with its present ability to convey its historic significance. To be listed on the National Register, the historic identity of a cultural landscape will be evident because of the survival of sufficient characteristics from the period of significance. While it is not necessary for all seven qualities to be present for a landscape to retain integrity, a property should retain enough physical fabric to evoke its historic appearance. Cultural landscapes such as Cravens House reflect the accumulation of features over time. This approach acknowledges that subsequent additions to the landscape can become historically significant in their own right.

Location

Integrity of location refers to the place where a cultural landscape was constructed or where a historic event occurred. The Cravens House occupies a portion of the Lookout Mountain Battlefield known to have been the site of the battle in November 1863. At the beginning to the formal creation of the Battlefield Park, the Park Commission and War Department identified Cravens House to be a central component of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Battlefield. The original park boundary of the Cravens House has expanded from approximately 82 acres in 1896 to 91.34 acres in 2001. Although the park boundary of the Cravens House landscape has changed, the location of the Robert Cravens House, its associated outbuildings, the monuments, the trails, rifle pits, and the cast iron markers are all in their original locations. Therefore, the site retains integrity of location.

Design

Design refers to the combination of cultural features that create the form, plan, and structure of the site. The antebellum Cravens House landscape was a rural, vernacular landscape. The commemorative landscape, however, reflects a historically significant design aesthetic reflective of nineteenth-century concepts of commemorative landscape architecture. The arrangement of markers on the landscape to accurately note the location of troops during the battle is a historically significant feature of the site. The design of the three monuments and their picturesque settings are similarly characteristic of the period. These spaces are largely intact and retain integrity of design.

Setting

Setting is the physical environment within and surrounding a property. Setting includes both natural systems and cultural land use patterns. Cravens House natural systems include forest and topography. The Cravens House and the Cravens farm occupied a relatively level terrace surrounded by very steep topography. Historic photographs show the slopes of Lookout Mountain as being more open, with less undergrowth than today. Photographs also show the area covered in large rocks, which is consistent with the current conditions. The topography and rock palisades of Lookout Mountain are virtually unchanged since the Civil War, but today vegetation obscures views of these distinctive landscape features.

Also, because of several decades of allowing natural succession to occur along the edges of the woods, the open areas that existed during the Civil War and during the commemorative period of significance have become significantly smaller. This is especially true for the area around the Iowa Monument northeast of the house. The historic orchard occupied an area north of the Iowa Monument that is now covered in forest.

At the time of the battle, the northern slopes of Lookout Mountain were sparsely settled, with only a few other farmsteads besides the Cravens'. Today, a suburban neighborhood occupies the area outside the boundary of the park. Residences constructed on land platted by the Cravens' family in the 1890s are found along Caroline Street, Military Road, Cravens Terrace, and Shingle Road. These residences have a negative impact on the historic setting with the Willliams House as an intrusion in this landscape.

Overall, the setting has retained elements consistent with its condition during both periods of significance. Because of the visual impact of increased vegetation and the addition of non-contributing resources, the site has diminished integrity of setting.

Materials

Materials include the physical components combined during the periods of significance to form the historic landscape. Construction materials, including stone, earth, and other landscape elements, as well as their placement in the landscape, contribute to a site's ability to convey its historic significance. Additions to or alterations of historic material can diminish the historic integrity of a site. The Cravens House, for example, retains a small portion of material from the Civil War period, but the majority of the current material dates from the reconstruction of the building circa 1866. The restoration of the building in the 1950s, while it did try to preserve as much historic material as possible, further diminished the physical integrity of the building by replacing historic fabric. Accordingly, the Cravens House does not retain material integrity from the Civil War period of significance.

The Kitchen/Dairy Outbuilding retains a larger portion of original material. It too was extensively remodeled following the Civil War and restored during the 1950s. These projects diminished the material integrity of the building.

The commemorative small-scale features of the Cravens House landscape (i.e. the monuments and markers) retain a high level of material integrity. They are original landscape features which the NPS have diligently maintained over the years, especially recently.

The Cravens House retains a higher level of material integrity for the commemorative period of significance than the Civil War period of significance. Overall, the Cravens House landscape retains a moderate level of material integrity.

Workmanship

Workmanship refers to the evidence of the crafts or construction methods used during a specific period. The existing military fortifications reflect accepted military construction methods during the Civil War. The Cravens House, while not being the exact house that was on site during the war, was an important monument to the battle for the veterans of that battle. The Kitchen/Dairy Outbuilding was present at the battles and clearly represents mid-nineteenth-century stone workmanship. The commemorative small-scale features added to the landscape during the period of significance by the War Department and by the NPS reflect construction methods unique to these institutions and the time they were constructed. Together the site retains integrity for workmanship.

Feeling

Feeling evaluates a cultural landscape's ability to express the aesthetic or historic character of a particular time. Present land use patterns surrounding the park have changed significantly since the Civil War, but woods growing in and around the Cravens House landscape's buffer the negative impact of primarily residential and also recreational intrusions. The military fortifications, steep topography, palisades, Robert Cravens House, and the Kitchen/Dairy Building significantly affect the feeling of the landscape. These features provide a modern visitor with a good understanding of the military movements and the obstacles that affected these movements during the battle in September 1863. Therefore, the Cravens House landscape has moderate integrity of feeling to the Civil War period.

The feeling of the site associated with the commemorative use of the property retains a high integrity of feeling. The approach along the trails to the monuments and the placement of the monuments in open space reflect the design intention and specific landscape aesthetics of the Park Commission and War Department. The monuments and the open space surrounding them preserve the hallowed ground of the battle and at the same time convey today a formal memorial to the soldiers and veterans. The visual connection between the Cravens House and the monuments reinforces this reflective landscape. The site retains a high level of integrity of feeling from the commemorative period.

Association

Association refers to the link between historic events or persons and the cultural landscape. Because of the extant status of the military fortifications, the intact terrain and wooded landscape with clearings, the Cravens House landscape maintains a strong level of association with the troop movements and skirmishes of the Battle of Lookout Mountain. The commemorative features installed as part of the development of the Military Battlefield Park reinforces the association

with this specific event by illustrating the location of troops during the battle. Together, the remaining features from the Civil War and commemorative periods of significance retain a high degree of integrity for association.

Integrity of the Whole

The Cravens House landscape retains varying levels of integrity for each of the seven aspects defined by the National Register. Cravens House landscape has high integrity of location, design, workmanship, feeling, and association. The setting has diminished integrity due to residential intrusions on the views from the landscape. Alterations made to the main structures on the site diminished the materials integrity. Future improvements to the site should strive to preserve individual historic features and to protect the historic integrity of the entire site. Changes to the historic scene also include the expansion of vegetation, which obscure historically significant views. The inability to read the topography or to clearly see Moccasin Bend, for example, adversely affects the ability of a visitor to understand the resource.

Resource Table

Landscape Characteristic	Resource Name	Date of Construction	LCS No.	FMSS No.	Asset No.	CLI Contributing Status	CLR Contributing Status	Period of Significance
Natural Features								
	Topography						Contributing	CW/WD/NPS
	Limestone Boulders/Rock Outcrops						Contributing	CW/WD/NPS
	Hydrology						Contributing	CW/WD/NPS
	Vegetation						Contributing	WD/NPS
	Archeology						Contributing	CW
Circulation - Road/Pedestrian Links and Trails								
	Cravens Terrace Road /Shingle Road	c 1937	091648	61736	-		Contributing	WD/NPS
	Cravens House Drive	c 1937	-	-	-	Contributing	Contributing	WD/NPS
	Williams House Drive	c 1928-1930	-	-			Non-Contributing	
	Service Drive along Williams Property	Early 20th C	-	-	-	-	Non-Contributing	
	Caroline Street	Early 20th C	-	61714	-	Contributing	Contributing	WD/NPS
	Caretaker's House/Ranger's Quarters Drive	1960s	-	109915	-	Non-Contributing	Non-Contributing	
	CCC-era Parking Area	1937	-	-	-	Contributing	Contributing	NPS
	CCC-era Retaining Wall/Stair	1937	091648	299117	-	Contributing	Contributing	NPS
	CCC-era Grass Pathways	c 1937	-	-	-	Contributing	Contributing	NPS
	Upper Asphalt Parking Area	1960s	-	75289	-	Non-Contributing	Non-Contributing	
	Brick Sidewalk	1960s	-	-		Non-Contributing	Non-Contributing	
	Rifle Pits Trail	Pre 1909 and c 1930s	-	61827	-	Contributing	Contributing	WD/NPS
	Mountain Beautiful Trail	Pre 1909 and c 1930s	-	61829	-	Contributing	Contributing	WD/NPS
	Hardy Trail	c 1930s	-	61833	-	Contributing	Contributing	WD/NPS
	Cravens House Trail	c 1930s	-	97726	-	Contributing	Contributing	NPS
Buildings and Structures								
	Robert Cravens House	1865-1866	007176	61713	-	Contributing	Contributing	WD/NPS
	Cravens Kitchen/Dairy Outbuilding	c 1861-1863	091219	61714	-	Contributing	Contributing	CW/WD/NPS
	Spring House	c 1866-1900	091652	607982	-	Contributing	Contributing	WD/NPS
	Servant's House	Late 19th C	-	-	-	Undetermined	Contributing	WD/NPS
	Caretaker's House/Ranger's Quarters	1962	-	61722	-	Non-Contributing	Non-Contributing	WD/NPS
	Retaining Wall West of Cravens House	Prior to 1909	091605	-	-	Contributing	Contributing	WD/NPS
	Cravens Terrace Road Retaining Wall	Prior to 1937 and 1937	091648	299117	-	Contributing	Contributing	WD/NPS
	Cravens House Terrace Retaining Wall	c 1937	091648	299117	-	-	Contributing	WD/NPS
	Cravens House Retaining Wall	c 1937	091605	-	-	-	Contributing	NPS
	Williams House	Early 20th C	-	61715	-	-	Non-Contributing	
	Williams Garage	Early 20th C	-	61717	-	-	Non-Contributing	
	Williams Shed (Stone)	Early 20th C	-	-	-	-	Non-Contributing	
	Williams Folly 1 (North)	Early 20th C	-	-	-	-	Non-Contributing	
	Williams Folly 2 (Near Garage)	Early 20th C	-	-	-	-	Non-Contributing	
	Williams House Fieldstone Retaining Wall (Upper)	Early 20th C	-	-	-	-	Non-Contributing	
	Williams House Fieldstone Retaining Wall (Lower)	Early 20th C	-	-	-	-	Non-Contributing	
	Williams House Wall at Service Road	Pre 1909 and Early 20th C	-	-	-	-	Contributing	WD/NPS
	Maintenance Buildings	Late 20th C	-	-	-	-	Non-Contributing	

Landscape Characteristic	Resource Name	Date of Construction	LCS No.	FMSS No.	Asset No.	CLI Contributing Status	CLR Contributing Status	Period of Significance
Small-Scale Features								
	6 pounder Cannon #1114	c 1902	-	-	-	Contributing	Contributing	WD/NPS
	6 pounder Cannon #1115	c 1902	-	-	-	Contributing	Contributing	WD/NPS
	Ohio Monument Stairs	1917	091653	32436	-	Contributing	Contributing	WD/NPS
	Stone Wall Along Cravens House Drive	1960s	-	-	-	-	Non-Contributing	
	Cravens Terrace Stone Curbs and Gutters	c 1937	091648	-	-	Contributing	Contributing	WD/NPS
	Military Fortifications - Rifle Pits	1863	091649	-	-	-	Contributing	CW
	Monuments (See Listing in Appendix A)	Varies	091258	61661	Varies	Contributing	Contributing	WD/NPS
	Commemorative Plaques (See Listing in Appendix B)	Varies	008701	Varies	Varies	Contributing	Contributing	WD/NPS
	Contemporary Interpretive Signage	c 1989	-	-	-	Non-Contributing	Non-Contributing	
	Post and Wire Fence	1900s	-	-	-	-	Contributing	WD/NPS
	Williams Fence	Early 20th C	-	-	-	-	Non-Contributing	
Views and Vistas								
	View Towards Cravens House from Valley	19th C	-	-	-	-	Contributing	CW
	View from Cravens House to Moccasin Bend	19th C	-	-	-	-	Contributing	CW
	Views from Cravens House to Monuments	Early 20th C	-	-	-	-	Contributing	WD/NPS

* WD/NPS = Commemorative Period (War Department and National Park Service)

**CW = Civil War Period

Treatment Recommendations

Introduction

Recommendations for the treatment of the Cravens House cultural landscape follow National Park Service policy, including the Director's Orders No. 28: *Cultural Resource Management Guidelines, and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*. These documents identify four types of treatment: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. Each treatment ranges by level of physical intervention and includes specific guidelines and standards.

Preservation is the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of a historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the on-going maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.

Rehabilitation is the act or process of making possible a compatible use of a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features, which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

Restoration is the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other historic periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make the property functional is appropriate within a restoration project.

Reconstruction is the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, or objects for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time in its historic location.[94]

Management Philosophy

The enabling legislation for CHCH in 1890 state in section one that it was "for the purpose of preserving and suitably marking for the purpose of historical and professional military study the scenes of some of the most remarkable maneuvers and most brilliant fighting of the War of the Rebellion.[95]"

A much later document that now guides the management of the Cravens House landscape is the "General Management Plan (GMP), Development Concept Plan, Environmental Assessment" approved in 1988. This plan notes that the park "commemorates two 1863 battles that were among the turning points in the Civil War."[96] The GMP also establishes "basic management strategies that will ensure the protection of the park's significant cultural features, will foster a better visitor understanding of the battles of Chickamauga and for Chattanooga, and will provide facilities needed by park visitors."[97] The GMP is currently being updated and it is anticipated that the findings and

94 Charles A. Birnbaum, ed. *The Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*. (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1996, 9,18, 48, 90, 128.)

95 CHCH Administrative History, Chapter 1, 5.

96 U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, "General Management Plan, Development Concept Plan, Environmental Assessment," Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, iii.

97 Ibid.

recommendations of both the recent HSR for Robert Cravens House and Dairy and this CLR will be incorporated into a General Management Plan amendment/EA for the Lookout Mountain Battlefield unit.

Recognizing that the current GMP may be outdated, it is nevertheless worthwhile to review the guidelines now in place for Cravens House. First, this landscape shares importance as the site of battles in 1863. The GMP states in its opening summary "battlefields will not be restored to their appearance in 1863, but the landscape at key interpretive sites will be managed to resemble their appearance at the 'time of the battles.'[98] In listing key positions during the Battles for Chattanooga, which were considered interpretive themes in the GMP, the list included Lookout Mountain, noting, "intensive fighting was concentrated at Cravens Terrace; Point Park; Orchard Knob; Signal Point and Missionary Ridge."[99]

The GMP notes the condition of the landscape in the periods of the battles. "At the time of the Battle of Chickamauga (September 1863), the battlefield was primarily woodland interspersed with pastures, cultivated fields, and 24 small farms and connecting roads. . .. At the same time, Lookout Mountain had been mostly clear-cut because the wood was needed to support the war effort."[100] With the creation of the military park in 1890, there was an effort to restore the landscape to the conditions at the time of battle. The GMP notes that by 1906 all but 100 acres of the Chickamauga Battlefield resembled its appearance during the time of battle using the excellent mapping information from Edward E. Betts, park engineer from 1891 to 1911. There was no effort for the Lookout Mountain Battlefield to replicate this effort as the surrounding area contained residential development.[101] The GMP further notes that it was not practical to consider "historical landscape management strategies" for units such as Cravens House, due to the small size and surrounding residential areas. The GMP states that these areas were to remain in their current condition and "similarly, because of the primary significance of the west side of Lookout Mountain is derived from its natural setting it will continue to be managed as a forested area."[102]

Treatment Period of Significance

As noted in the Analysis section of the CLR, the period of significance as established in the CLI and National Register nomination is 1863 and 1890-1942. These same dates for significance will serve as the parameters in the CLR. The 1863 date reflects the events surrounding the Battle of Lookout Mountain, including activities before and after the battle. This date directs the CLR to recommend treatments that would replicate to the extent possible the appearance of the landscape as a rural farmstead in 1863. The second period, 1890 to 1942, encompasses time from three development periods associated with the property and described in detail in the Site History section of the CLR. These periods include: (1) Post Civil War; (2) National Military Park Beginnings; and (3) Early National Park Service. During the Post Civil War period, veterans' efforts to commemorate the war led to the passage of the act that authorized the NMP. Work began to establish the park culminating with the dedication by the Secretary of War in September 1895. The War Department continued to make improvements/works at the park until the property's transfer in 1933 to the National Park Service. With the aid of the CCC, including a number of projects completed at Cravens House in 1937, NPS made major improvements/works to the site. The closing of the CCC camps at CHCH in 1942 ended this period of development and thus the period of significance for this landscape.

As noted in the HSR, the actions of the APTA from the mid-1950s through mid-1970s, though with good intentions, were not beneficial to Cravens House. The HSR states "the leadership of APTA apparently remained unclear about the specific time period for interpretation, either Civil War era or post-Civil War, as indicated in their post-restoration reports. And the role of the National

98 Ibid., 53.

99 Ibid., 28.

100 Ibid., 41.

101 Ibid.

102 Ibid., 41.

Park Service, if any, seems to be undocumented."[103] In the HSR, work is noted to not meet current preservation standards and considering the general lack of record keeping, did not meet commonly accepted preservation standards of the period.[104]

With the house, much historic fabric was lost. Similar actions to the landscape setting by both the APTA as well as the Lookout Mountain Garden Club resulted in the addition of a parking lot immediately west of the house occupying a large portion of the rear yard and a Caretakers Cottage north of the New York Monument. These actions reflect little appreciation of the cultural landscape and the visual impacts on the adjacent resources. Other changes included the addition of a stone wall along Cravens House Drive, almost identical in design to walls on the site dating from the 1890s. A courtyard and herb garden became a part of the landscape between the Main House and Kitchen/ Dairy Outbuilding with no precedence for this feature. The herb garden was later removed. The period of significance does not encompass any of the changes made during the APTA period.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment

Treatment recommendations for Cravens House are limited to Preservation and Rehabilitation. The following guidelines come directly from the Secretary of Interior's Standards and are specific to each treatment.

Standards for Preservation

A property will be used as it was historically, or be given a new use that maximizes the retention of distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships. Where a treatment and use have not been identified, a property will be protected and, if necessary, stabilized until additional work may be undertaken.

The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The replacement of intact or repairable historic materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.

Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate, and conserve existing historic materials and features will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.

Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.

Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.

The existing condition of historic features will be evaluated to determine the appropriate level of intervention needed. Where the severity of deterioration requires repair or limited replacement of a distinctive feature, the new material will match the old in composition, design, color, and texture.

Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.

Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

Standards for Rehabilitation:

A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.

The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.

Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that

103 Joseph K. Oppermann, "Robert Cravens House & Dairy Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park: Historic Structure Report," March 2012, 101.

104 Ibid., 102.

create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.

Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.

Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.

Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.

Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.

Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.

New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

Treatment Recommendations

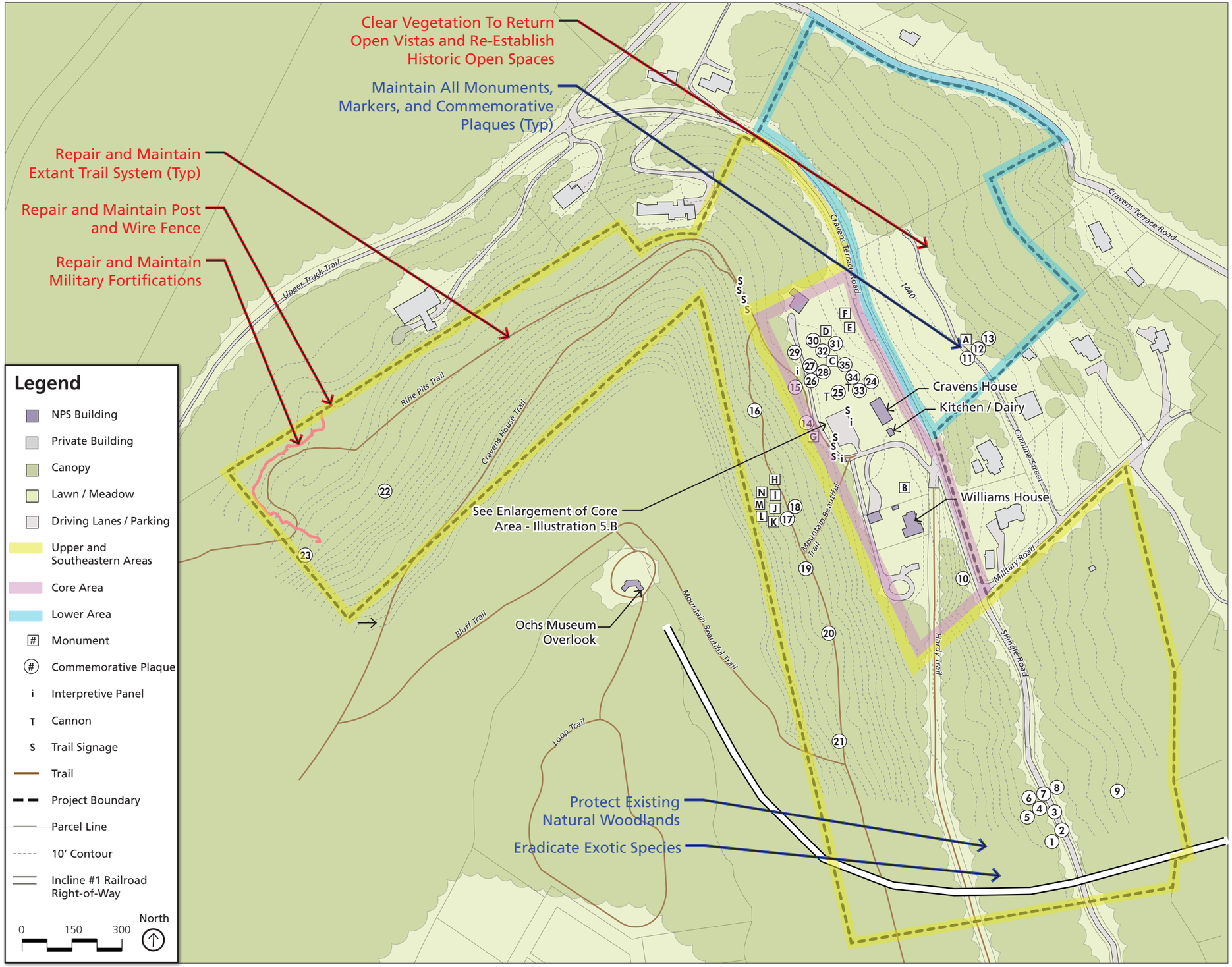
Primary Treatment

The primary treatment for Cravens House is an overall rehabilitation treatment for the entire site with some specific features requiring a preservation approach. Rehabilitation responds to the physical character of the landscape, its historic uses, and the documentation available for those uses. As an example, there is a lack of definitive information on the site's precise appearance at critical times, such as the agricultural landscape on the day of the battle. A comprehensive rehabilitation approach allows the landscape to resemble its appearance at the time of the battle, not attempt to replicate it. Features, such as the trails network, lack detailed plans or photographic documentation during the period of significance, and like the agricultural landscape, will receive a rehabilitation treatment. Preservation is the recommended treatment for the site's natural resources and extant archeological sites, including the Spring House and the former Servant's House. A table at the end of this section provides a list of resources with its corresponding treatment recommendation. This table also includes all of the information presented in the previous sections of this document. Also included at the end are three illustrations that provide graphic depictions of treatment recommendations. (See Illustrations 5.A, 5.B, and 5.C)

General Recommendations

Topography and Limestone Boulders/Rock Outcrops. The topography is one of the site's most character defining features and includes both steep terrain and level terraces. To protect this unique topography a preservation treatment is recommended. A preservation treatment is also suggested for the limestone boulders and rock outcrops as these comprise an important element in the topography. Considering their incorporation into the commemorative landscape's design as well as their presence as a natural site element, preservation is the recommended treatment for all of these features. All land disturbing activities that would alter the topography or result in the removal or relocation of rock boulders are to be avoided. Changes proposed to the core of the site, described later in this document, should be accomplished in a manner that works with the existing terrain and preserves rock outcrops in their current location.

Hydrology. The site's hydrology is comprised of a spring west of Cravens House and the natural drainage patterns dating from the time of the battle and earlier. All should receive a preservation treatment. The drainage patterns responding to



Monument Key

- A Iowa / Williamson's Brigade
- B Ohio State
- C New York 12th Corps
- D 92nd Illinois Infantry
- E 75th Illinois Infantry
- F 84th Illinois Infantry
- G 104th Illinois Infantry
- H 13th Illinois Infantry
- I 59th Illinois Infantry
- J 147th Pennsylvania Infantry
- K 28th Pennsylvania Infantry
- L 96th Illinois Infantry
- M 29th Ohio Infantry Regiment
- N 5th Ohio Infantry

Commemorative Plaque Key

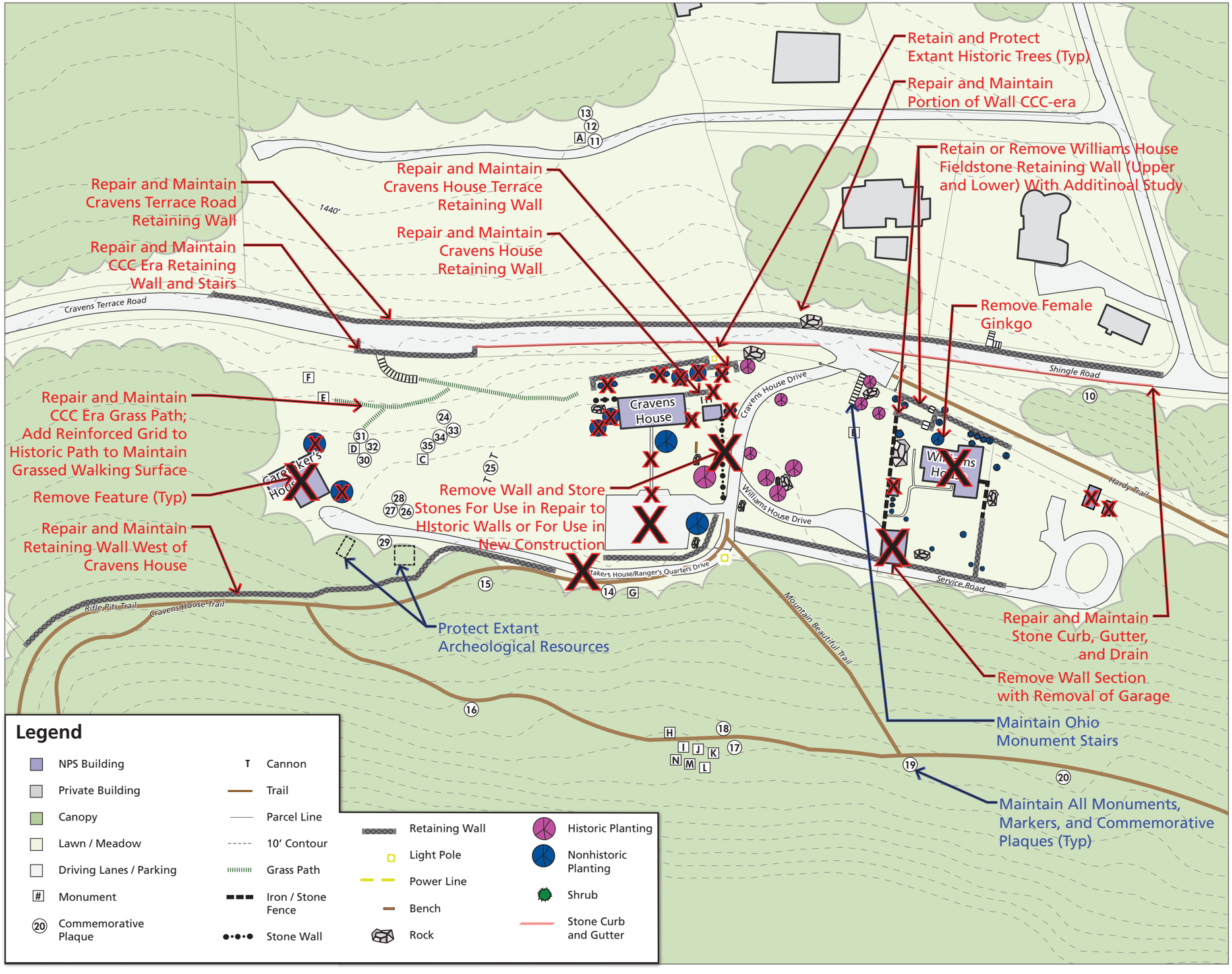
1. Stevenson's Division - Breckinridge's Corps.
2. Stevenson's Division - Breckinridge's Corps. *Cont.*
3. Clayton's Brigade
4. Walthall's Bridgade
5. Walthall's Bridgade *Cont.*
6. Pettus' Brigade
7. Pettus' Brigade *Cont.*
8. Final Line of Walthall & Pettus
9. Moore's Brigade
10. Final Union Line
11. Woods' Brigade
12. Williamson's Brigade
13. Osterhaus' Division - Blair's Corps.
14. Carlin's Brigade
15. Grose's Brigade
16. Whitaker's Brigade
17. No Path Here...
18. Candy's Brigade
19. Union Picket Line
20. Confederate Picket Line
21. Final Line of Walthall & Pettus
22. Heavy Slashings...
23. Heavy Slashings...
24. Confederate Works...
25. Howell's Georgia Battery
26. Hooker's Column
27. Hooker's Column *Cont.*
28. Hooker's Column *Cont.*
29. Geary's Division - Slocum's Corps.
30. Cruft's Division - Granger's Corps
31. Ireland's Brigade
32. Ireland's Brigade *Cont.*
33. Participation of the Artillery
34. Participation of the Artillery *Cont.*
35. Participation of the Artillery *Cont.*

Treatment Recommendations By Zones - Rehabilitation and Preservation

Treatment

Cravens House
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Illustration 5.A



Monument Key

- A Iowa / Williamson's Brigade
- B Ohio State
- C New York 12th Corps
- D 92nd Illinois Infantry
- E 75th Illinois Infantry
- F 84th Illinois Infantry
- G 104th Illinois Infantry
- H 13th Illinois Infantry
- I 59th Illinois Infantry
- J 147th Pennsylvania Infantry
- K 28th Pennsylvania Infantry
- L 96th Illinois Infantry
- M 29th Ohio Infantry Regiment
- N 5th Ohio Infantry

Commemorative Plaque Key

- 10 Final Union Line
- 11 Woods' Brigade
- 12 Williamson's Brigade
- 13 Osterhaus' Division - Blair's Corps.
- 14 Carlin's Brigade
- 15 Grose's Brigade
- 16 Whitaker's Brigade
- 17 No Path Here...
- 18 Candy's Brigade
- 19 Union Picket Line
- 20 Confederate Picket Line
- 24 Confederate Works...
- 25 Howell's Georgia Battery
- 26 Hooker's Column
- 27 Hooker's Column *Cont.*
- 28 Hooker's Column *Cont.*
- 29 Geary's Division - Slocum's Corps.
- 30 Cruft's Division - Granger's Corps
- 31 Ireland's Brigade
- 32 Ireland's Brigade *Cont.*
- 33 Participation of the Artillery
- 34 Participation of the Artillery *Cont.*
- 35 Participation of the Artillery *Cont.*

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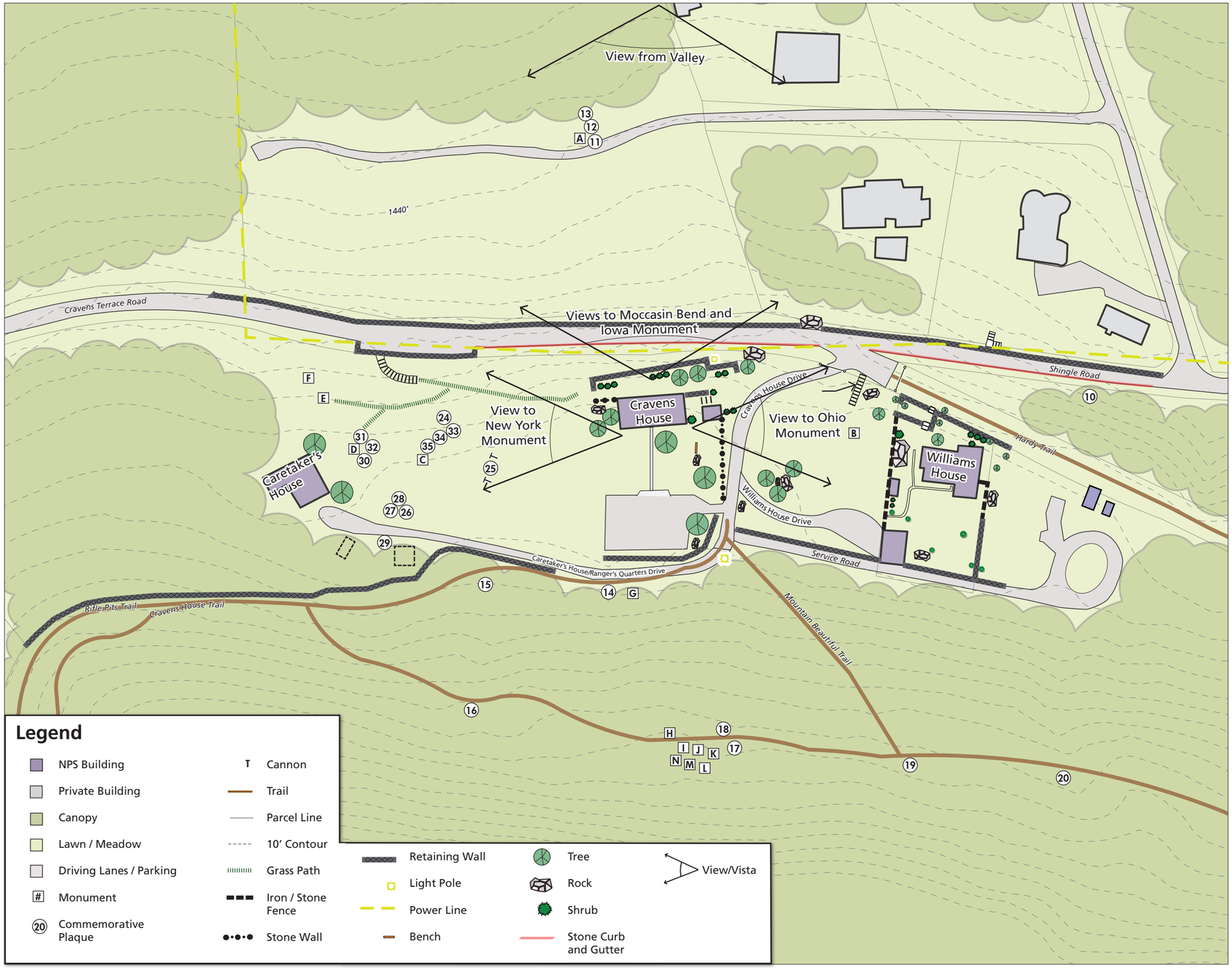
North

Treatment Recommendations for Core Area - Rehabilitation and Preservation

Treatment

Cravens House
Chickamauga & Chattanooga National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Illustration 5.B



Legend

- NPS Building
- Private Building
- Canopy
- Lawn / Meadow
- Driving Lanes / Parking
- Monument
- Commemorative Plaque
- Cannon
- Trail
- Parcel Line
- 10' Contour
- Grass Path
- Iron / Stone Fence
- Stone Wall
- Retaining Wall
- Light Pole
- Power Line
- Bench
- Tree
- Rock
- Shrub
- Stone Curb and Gutter
- View/Vista

Treatment Recommendations for Core Area (Views and Vistas) - Rehabilitation and Preservation

Monument Key

- A Iowa / Williamson's Brigade
- B Ohio State
- C New York 12th Corps
- D 92nd Illinois Infantry
- E 75th Illinois Infantry
- F 84th Illinois Infantry
- G 104th Illinois Infantry
- H 13th Illinois Infantry
- I 59th Illinois Infantry
- J 147th Pennsylvania Infantry
- K 28th Pennsylvania Infantry
- L 96th Illinois Infantry
- M 29th Ohio Infantry Regiment
- N 5th Ohio Infantry

Commemorative Plaque Key

- 10 Final Union Line
- 11 Woods' Brigade
- 12 Williamson's Brigade
- 13 Osterhaus' Division - Blair's Corps.
- 14 Carlin's Brigade
- 15 Grose's Brigade
- 16 Whitaker's Brigade
- 17 No Path Here...
- 18 Candy's Brigade
- 19 Union Picket Line
- 20 Confederate Picket Line
- 24 Confederate Works...
- 25 Howell's Georgia Battery
- 26 Hooker's Column
- 27 Hooker's Column *Cont.*
- 28 Hooker's Column *Cont.*
- 29 Geary's Division - Slocum's Corps.
- 30 Cruft's Division - Granger's Corps
- 31 Ireland's Brigade
- 32 Ireland's Brigade *Cont.*
- 33 Participation of the Artillery
- 34 Participation of the Artillery *Cont.*
- 35 Participation of the Artillery *Cont.*

North

0 62.5 125

Treatment

Cravens House
Chickamauga & Chattanooga National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Illustration 5.C

the topography and dividing the site into two watersheds played an important role in the Battle of Lookout Mountain.

Vegetation. The vegetative cover at Cravens House ranges from natural vegetative areas to individual tree plantings at the core of the site. The following narrative groups the discussion of vegetation into several areas based on common characteristics.

Natural Woodland on Upper Slopes - The natural woodland comprising much of the Cravens House acreage would suggest a preservation treatment. Based on the severe topography and the mature woodland forest, specifically in the upper western slopes, central upper slopes and southeastern side of the study area, a preservation treatment would conserve both the topography and the native vegetation now covering it. Preservation also allows the removal of exotic vegetation now compromising the health of the woodlands. In the eradication of exotic vegetation, steep slopes and mature vegetation should be protected to avoid erosion or damage to sensitive root zones.

Natural Woodland, Meadow and Turf on Lower Slopes and Terraces – The vegetation is mixed on the lower slopes and terraces at Cravens House, containing a natural woodland, meadows areas and more manicured grass zones. A rehabilitation approach is recommended in returning the orchard and open space characteristics from 1863 that continued into the 1930s. This approach will require vegetation removal and replanting.

Further study and design plans are required to create a new orchard and maintain an adjacent open space. The layout of the orchard and species of fruit plants, including a study of historic fruit varieties, are future tasks in more detailed designs. To address accessibility to the Iowa Monument, a small parking area at the entrance to the NPS property along Caroline Street would facilitate access, combined with an accessible path to the monument.

Core Area of the Site - There are a limited number of mature trees documented on the site at the time of NPS improvements in the late 1930s that remain today. All are native trees, some likely volunteers that have reached mature sizes. These extant plant materials should be retained and steps taken to insure longevity. As these extant historic plant materials appeared on the NPS drawings, they are considered part of the designed-landscape. As these trees mature and lost to age or disease, an in-kind and in-place replacement is recommended. Since the historic plants are native varieties, propagation from the historic mother plant is not necessary. Other mature native trees on the site, though not historic, such as the Sugar Hackberry and Dogwood in the rear west yard of the Main House or the Red Cedars adjacent to the Caretaker's House, might also be retained.

Illustration 3.C and the associated plant list of extant vegetation provide guidance in the development of more detailed planting plans to guide future improvements.

Archeological Resources

Cravens House is rich in archeological resources, as evidenced by the extent of findings in the limited studies performed since the mid-1970s. Based on the high probability of additional findings and the value of this information in future interpretive opportunities, further archeological work should be carried out. Findings would also help locate non-extant structures, including former outbuildings and garden zones associated with the Main House as well as other resources, such as Jesse's former cabin north of the Iowa Monument and the "unknown structure" on the 1863 survey.

Known archeology sites at Cravens House include the Spring House and Servants' House. Based on their fair and poor condition, respectively, a preservation treatment will stabilize these ruins. Further planning and design will be necessary to identify specific stabilization and preservation approaches.

Buildings and Structures. Treatment recommendations for the Main House and Cravens Kitchen/Dairy Outbuilding are covered extensively in the Historic Structures Report. This document provides detailed recommendations on these two buildings. Additional buildings within Cravens House boundaries include the Spring House and Servant's House, both in a ruinous state, and described above under archeological resources. All other structures, with the exception of historic walls, discussed as part of the core area later in this report, are to be removed from this site since they were all built after the site's periods of significance.

Small Scale Features. *Cannon, Ohio Monument Stairs, Monuments and Markers, and War Department Tablets* – All of these features are noted as being in good condition. A preservation treatment approach is recommended, including following a plan for ongoing cyclic maintenance to keep these features in good condition.

Military Fortifications – Rifle Pits and Post and Wire – The Military Fortifications are one of only four Civil War era resources at Cravens House, easily recognizable in the landscape for their association with the conflict. The fortifications are considered in fair condition since some of the stones have shifted. A program of cyclic maintenance, including annual inspection and minor repairs to reinstall these stones in their original location should be implemented. Otherwise, the fortifications are protected by their wooded cover, the isolated location, and the durability of stone construction. The post and wire fencing adjacent to the fortifications that was added to the site during the War Department period should be rehabilitated. This extant feature provides tangible evidence of early actions in developing the military park, and also serves as a park boundary.

Other Small Scale Features – The Stone Walls along Cravens House Drive and the Cravens Terrace Stone Curbs and Gutters is described below under the Zones section for the Core Area.

Views and Vistas. Two of the three vistas considered important at this site are associated with the Civil War period of significance. These include the view towards Cravens House from the Valley and view from Cravens House to Moccasin Bend. These two vistas are of critical importance in telling this site's Civil War history, as these views played important roles in the battles.

These views are associated with the earliest historical period at Cravens House. The GMP from the late 1980s was bold in suggesting the removal of utility lines, while also recognizing the high cost in implementing this recommendation. The GMP also noted that re-establishing lost viewsheds would take coordination with private property owners, as many of the tall trees now blocking views are located on adjacent private lands. Without the expansion of the park's boundaries, NPS is limited in what it can accomplish within its own lands.

The recommendation to replant a portion of the former orchard and reestablish the open space of Cravens Farm has the opportunity to promote vista restoration. This activity will remove large expanses of woodland downhill that now partially block views from the terrace. These activities will improve the view from the terrace and one of the monument views from the Main House to the Iowa Monument, which is already in good condition. Views from the Main House to the New York and Ohio monuments are filtered by mature vegetation, but once in the west yard (rear) of Cravens House better visibility is possible.

Further study would be helpful in defining a scientific approach to vista restoration particularly toward the valley. Such a study would include view analyses utilizing sections, placing the viewer on Cravens House terrace and identifying the height of obstructions (trees and power lines) that now block the vistas and their exact location (NPS vs. private land). The clutter of power lines in view of the Ohio Monument are impediments. Figures 3.49, 3.50, and 3.51, which illustrate all three of the significant views, contain power lines in each image.

Zone Specific Recommendations

There are three separate zones within the Cravens House site, all following the overall rehabilitation treatment. All of these zones contain Monuments, Markers and Commemorative Plaques with a preservation treatment recommended for all. These zones are described below and shown graphically on Figure 5.1.

Upper and Southeastern Areas. The upper elevations of Cravens House contain the most severe terrain and are covered in mature vegetation. The southeastern sections of the study area share this same landscape character. Rehabilitation treatment is appropriate to activities within this zone related to improvements to the existing trail system and military fortifications. Preservation is the recommended treatment for the monuments and markers contained in this area as well as the eradication of exotic vegetation.

Lower Area. The lower elevations in the northeast section of the study area offer a rehabilitation treatment. Here the site can be returned to resemble an orchard and open space as existing

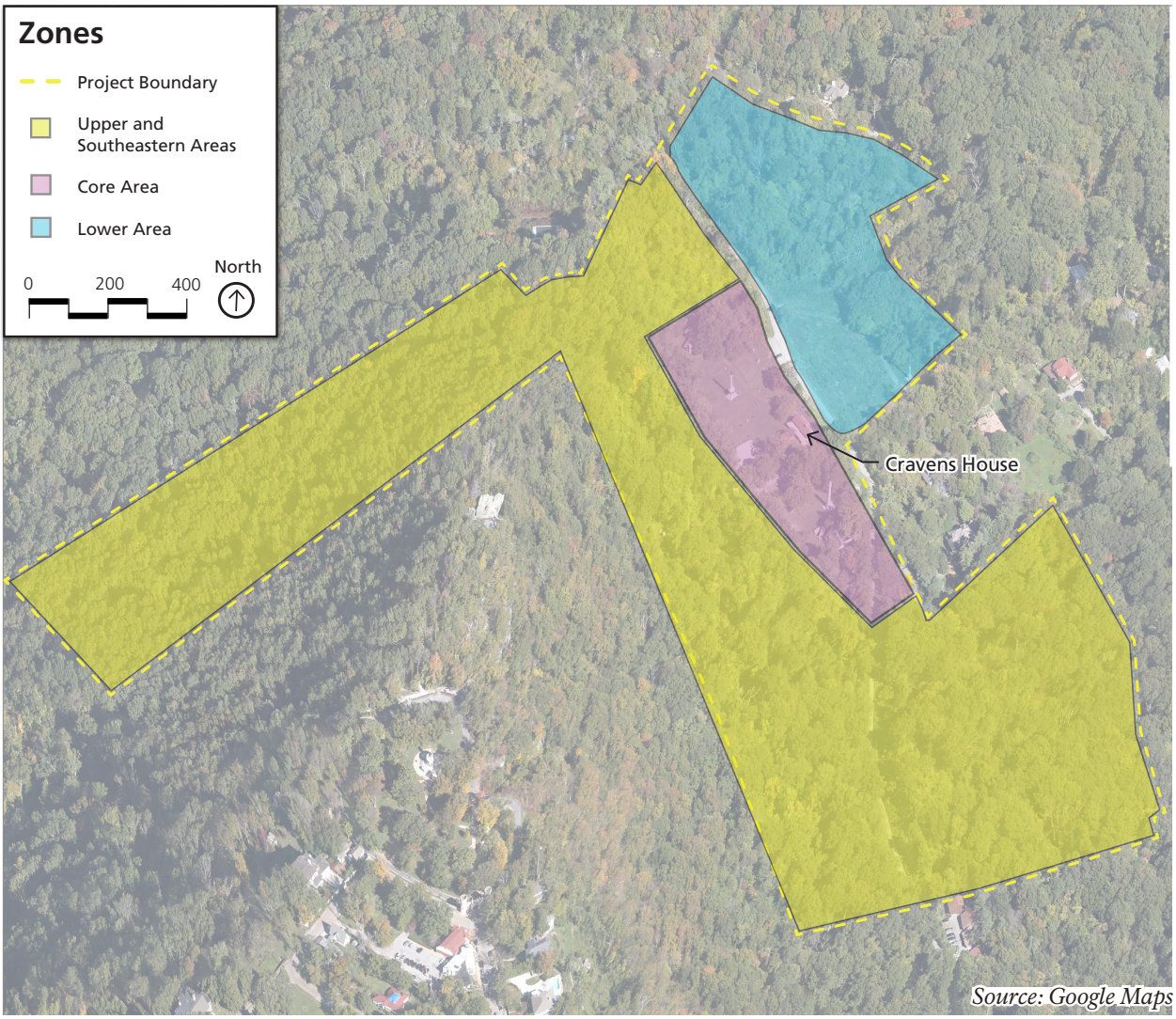


Figure 5.1: Cravens House Zones

at Cravens Farm at the time of the battle in 1863 and remaining somewhat open into the 1930s. Rehabilitation would allow limited replanting of the orchard within the confines of the property owned by NPS. By following a rehabilitation treatment, there will be some flexibility as original plant varieties are unknown, more modern disease resistant cultivars can be used in the new orchard space. Rehabilitation also allows some latitude in the layout of the orchard in responding to current and future park management.

Defining this zone was achieved through a review of historic maps and photographs in comparison to contemporary maps and aerials. Figure 5.2 provides an overlay of the 1863 Coast Survey Map on a current aerial photograph provided via Google. Property lines and the study area boundary are also included as additional layers. This illustration allows the general location of the orchard and open spaces, recognizing that with more detailed mapping data and GIS analysis this information can be refined and thus be more precise. Figure 5.3 illustrates the orchard and open spaces on the CLR base map. This figure shows that the orchard occupied a majority of NPS property north and west of Cravens Terrace Road and that the orchard extended beyond today's NPS land holdings. The open space south of the orchard zone occupied the area on both sides of today's Iowa Monument and like the orchard extended beyond NPS property into today's adjacent residential neighborhoods. Rehabilitation would result in a space that resembles the spatial qualities of the site's former orchard and the former open space, likely used at Cravens time for agricultural crops. Removing the woodland from this area would also return to the site significant vistas lost through natural vegetative succession. Illustration 2.C can serve as a reference for this treatment.

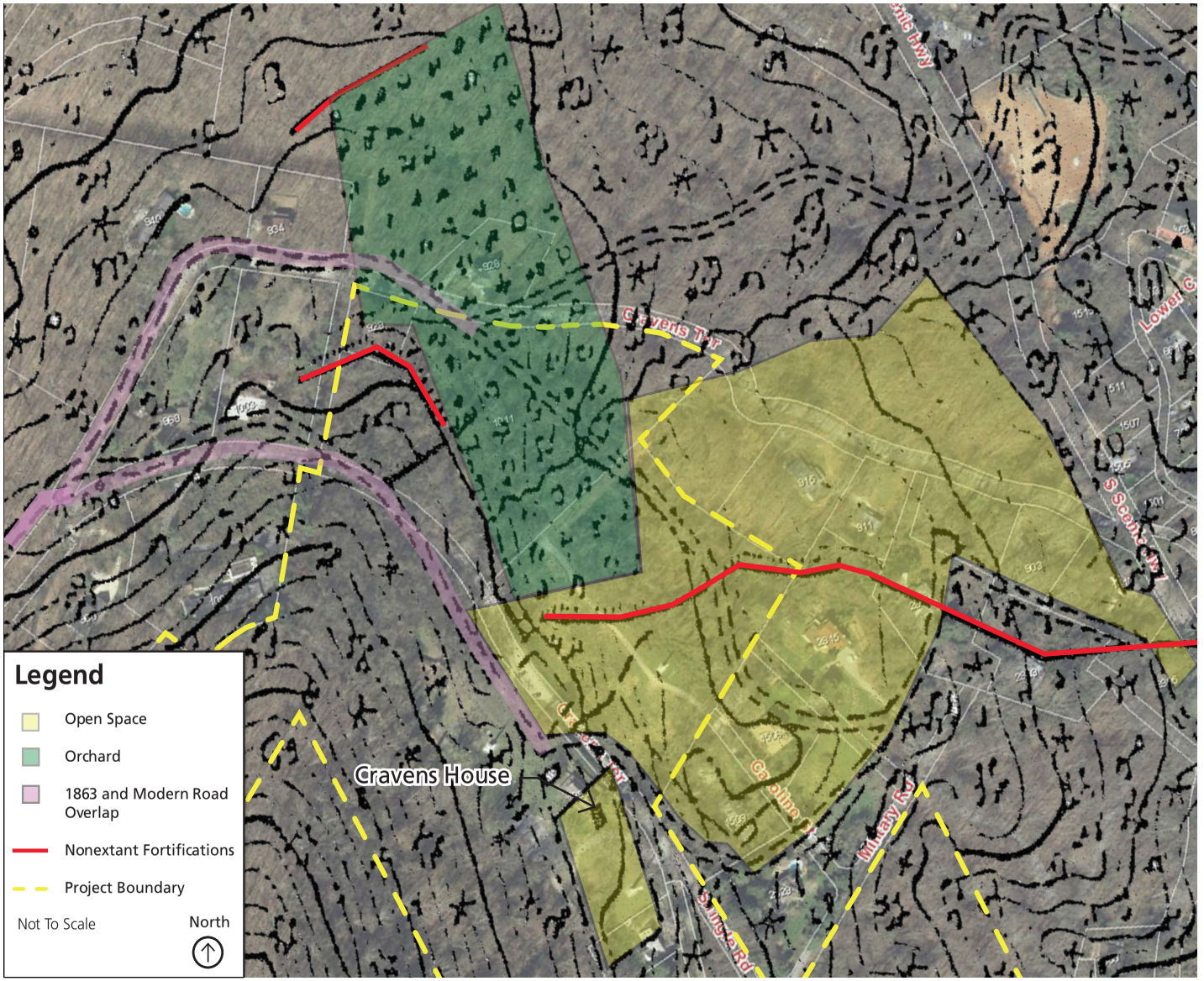


Figure 5.2: 1863 U.S. Coast Survey Overlay on Hamilton County GIS

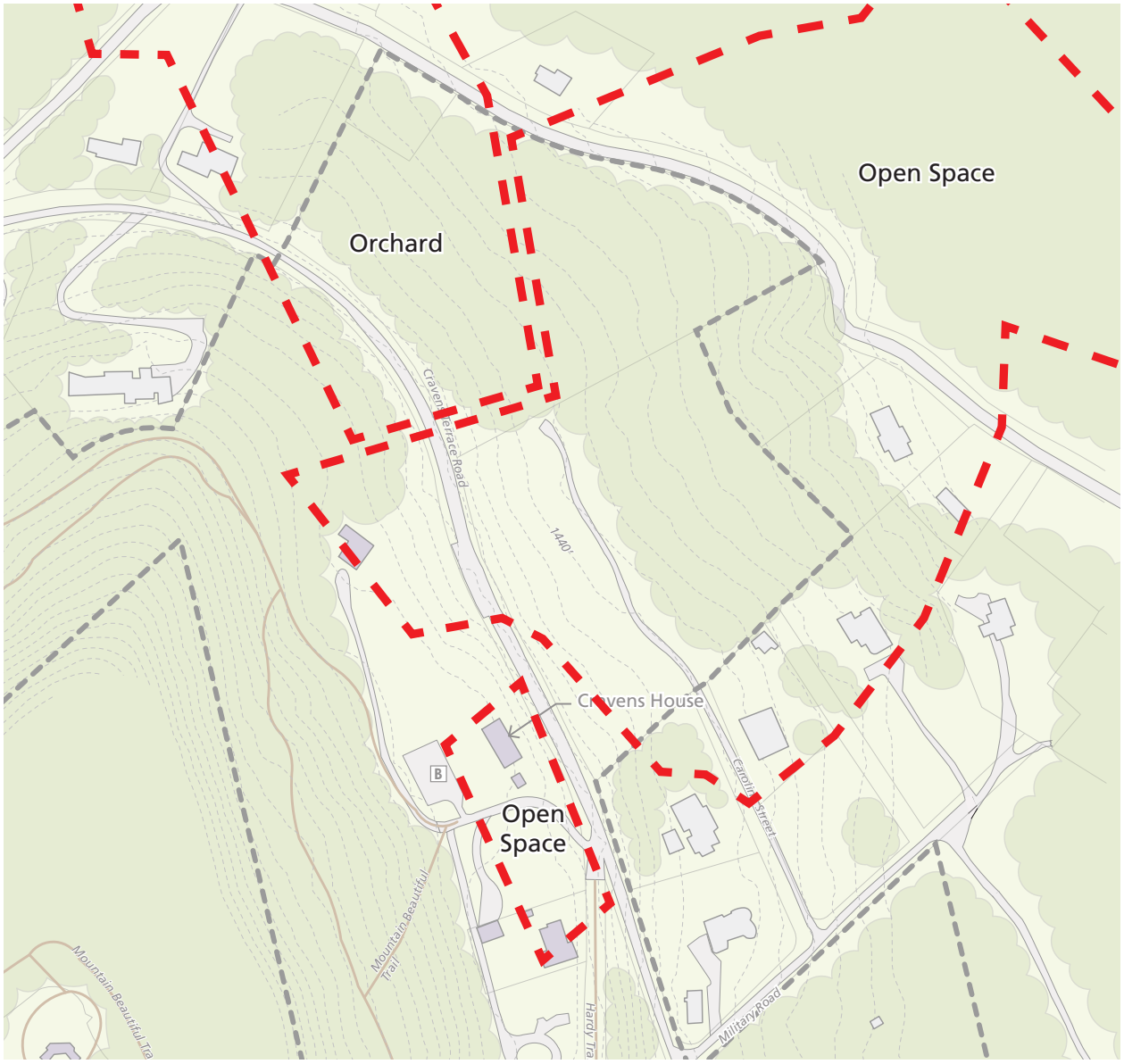


Figure 5.3: 1863 U.S. Coast Survey Overlay

This 1899 image illustrates the use of this area as an orchard and open space as well as showing the farm roads bisecting this open landscape. These former road traces provide a framework for a future trail network within this zone of Cravens House.

Core Area. Rehabilitation is recommended as the treatment for the final zone, the core of the site. This area occupies the terrace containing the Main House and associated buildings and landscape features and extends from the Caretaker's House at the far north to the Williams House and maintenance area to the south. In analyzing the 1863 Coast Survey Map, the approximate one acre yard adjacent to the Main House is situated in this area. Based on comparison mapping this rectangular shaped space incorporated the Main House and extended approximately one-half of the way across the Williams property. The intent in this space is to remove the numerous non-contributing elements, resulting in an unencumbered open space offering new interpretive opportunities. Also the significant vistas now blocked by some of these non-contributing features will be open.

Recognizing the periods of significance, the following non-contributing elements are recommended for removal: (1) Caretaker's House/ Ranger's Quarters Drive; (2) Williams House; (3) Williams Garage; (4) Williams Shed (Stone); (5) Williams Folly 1 (North); (6) Williams Folly 2 (South); (7) Williams Fence; (8) Williams Drive and (9) Maintenance Buildings. With these removals the landscape can be rehabilitated to its historic open character.

There is some question as to whether or not the two non-contributing stone walls associated with the Williams House and located between the front yard of the Williams House and Hardy Trail are to be removed. Today these walls retain the landscape, creating the terrace on which the Williams House sits. Also, immediately north is the Ohio Monument. Removing these walls will require grading to make the transition from the terrace to Hardy Trail below and extending to the Ohio Monument Stairs. Further study, especially the use of field run topographic data, will be necessary to determine if this action would pose a negative impact to the Ohio Monument. In this document, the Williams House walls (Williams House Fieldstone Retaining Wall (Upper and Lower) are shown as being left in place, but removal is also a possible recommendation in the future.

Also the Williams House Wall at the Service Road is a contributing feature and should be preserved, but sections adjacent to the Williams Garage were altered. Additional study will be necessary to determine how best to retain this contributing feature, especially with the removal of the Williams Garage. Rehabilitation is the recommended treatment.

Landscape features recommended for removal and associated with the Main House and part of APTA and Garden Club changes to the site, include the (1) Stone Wall Along Cravens House Drive; (2) Upper Asphalt Parking Area; and (3) Brick Sidewalk and its associated Flagstone Plaza. The Stone Wall, though compatible in design to the other historic walls from the War Department period, is an obstruction as well as a later addition. In returning the site to its more open 1863 condition, this wall would bisect the space. Its compatible design is confusing, as most visitors likely assume that it dates from the early Military Park period as other walls of this design reflect. Recognizing the value of the rock contained within these walls, the reuse of these stones is recommended and discussed later in this section. With the removal of the Parking Area and Brick Sidewalk the open character would be returned. The open character defining feature of this historic landscape would now extend across this entire terrace.

Circulation – Roads/Pedestrian Links and Trails and Buildings and Structures/Walls - There are numerous resources within the core area contributing to both the Military Park and NPS periods. The ones dating from the NPS period and documented in the Monthly Reports of the Superintendent with photos of before and after offer the opportunity to guide a rehabilitation treatment. These include (1) CCC-era Parking Area; (2) CCC-era Retaining Wall/Stairs; and (3) Cravens House Retaining Wall. The CCC-Grass Paths shown on the NPS maps from the 1930s might be restored, using new technologies that can reinforce turf while allowing the grassed surface to remain. The grass paths would link the restored parking area and retaining wall/stairs to the Main House and the New York Monument.

Other resources within the core zone slated for rehabilitation include the roadway of Cravens Terrace Road/Shingle Road and also the associated Cravens Terrace Stone Curbs and Gutters; Retaining Wall west of Cravens House; Cravens Terrace Road Retaining Wall; and Cravens House Terrace Retaining Wall.

The trails (Rifle Pits, Mountain Beautiful, Hardy, and Cravens House) that initiate in this areas and extend into the upper zone are also slated for rehabilitation. Trail work would include maintenance to control drainage and erosion, while retaining the original alignments, gradients and widths. Some of the historic treatments, such as "log cross drains," could be utilized in trail repairs.

With the demolition of the Williams House and its associated support buildings and landscape features and recognizing the need for parking with the removal of the asphalt parking area, there is an opportunity to establish a new parking lot at the southern section of the Williams site. Figure 5.4 shows two options for access. The first option would continue to utilize Cravens House Drive and via the existing Service Drive link to a new parking lot.

The other proposal shows access via Hardy Trail. This former railroad trace now serving as a trail could be reused as a roadway linking to the new parking lot. The second option benefits site circulation by removing the pedestrian and vehicular conflicts caused in Cravens House Drive bisecting the site. In the second option, Cravens House Drive could be rehabilitated into its original trail configuration and the Service Drive removed. The stone contained in the Stone Wall along Cravens House Drive, slated for removal, could be reused in this area.

The Maintenance Buildings have been recommended for removal, but this could be a long-term action as either option allows these buildings to remain in their current location. In the short-term, maintenance vehicles would utilize the same route as visitors in either option. Maintenance buildings are shown in their current location.

Vehicular access from Cravens Terrace Road/ Shingle Road to either Cravens House Drive or the alignment of Hardy Trail is problematic as turning radii is tight in both turning movements for cars entering from the opposite direction. The primary route from the City of Chattanooga brings visitors to Cravens House from the north, but access from the south is also possible, likely used by those more familiar with the local road system. In addition, there are likely topographic challenges in reaching the terrace containing today's Williams House and in the future a potential parking area from Hardy Trail.

Figure 5.5 provides a conceptual sketch of how the first option described above might work. Access from Cravens Terrace Road requires enlarging the turning radius below the Main House to allow turning by vehicles entering from the north. An expanded radius is also required in the turn from Cravens House Drive to the historic Service Drive trace. Here a portion of the extant historic wall might be required to facilitate this expansion. This concept shows existing paving remaining with the new Service Drive section being a natural, likely gravel, surface. The parking lot is also surfaced in gravel with 14 spaces including one Americans with Disabilities (ADA) space. The ADA space will be hard surface, potentially concrete, asphalt, or more preferred, a hard pervious material. The parking lot's location worked around the site's significant features including boulders, stone walls, and historic and mature vegetation. The Williams House wall at Service Drive is shown with the section reworked, or removed in the location of today's garage. The access drive to the parking lot is shown as extending beyond the parking lot to facilitate in the short term today's maintenance area.

Once the location of access and parking is determined, an overall interpretive approach for the entire terrace can be developed. Pedestrian routes, recommended as reinforced turf, will be identified. There is an opportunity with the open condition of the rear yard of the Main House that the former rural character of this area could be interpreted. Further archeological study could help locate former buildings, fence lines, garden zones and plantings. Additional study on which option is best and also the best location for parking is required. More refined survey information will be helpful in making the best decision for the site's natural and cultural amenities and future visitation.

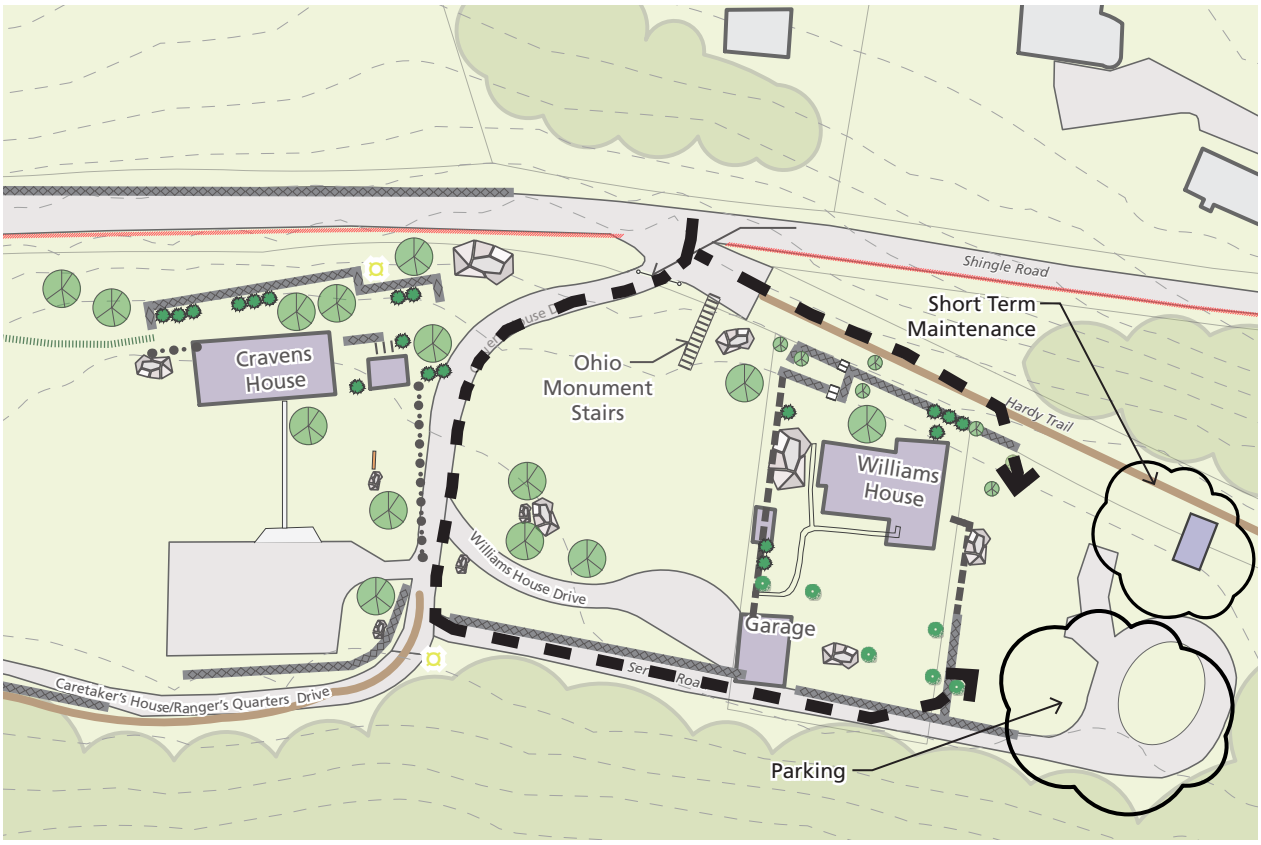


Figure 5.4: Core Area Access Options

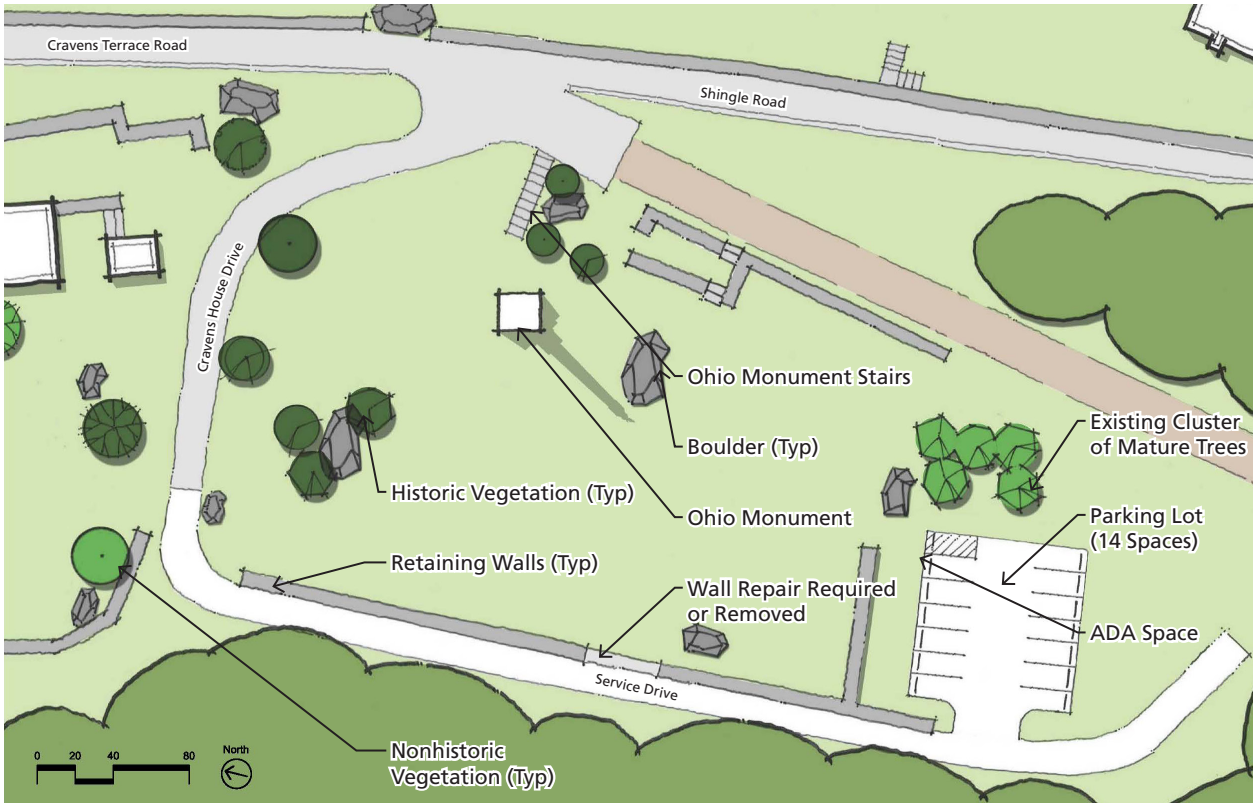


Figure 5.5: Conceptual Sketch of Access and Parking

Implementation

This section assigns priorities to the Treatment Recommendations to aid in planning and implementation decisions to serve as Project Management Information System (PMIS) statements. Existing PMIS statements are listed first, followed by recommendations in the GMP, which could be offered as future PMIS statements. Finally, additional Draft PMIS statements are offered to implement recommendations that are not part of an existing PMIS or covered in the GMP. As planning is undertaken, many factors will drive the level of priority placed on implementation, including: budget, timing, available resources, staffing and unexpected or immediate repairs. This section is intended to be flexible with future decisions at the discretion of the NPS.

Existing PMIS Statements

Proposed Project: Control of Exotic Plants on Lookout Battlefield – PMIS 92741

Project Total Cost – $50,000

Description - This activity would eradicate the many exotic plants in the natural landscape of Lookout Mountain, noted as including, mimosa, princess tree, tree-of-heaven, and privet. Point Park and Cravens House are two locations where nonnative species impact the resource by blocking critical views important to the interpretation of the battle. Exotic plants also threaten native populations, including the large-flowered skullcap. From the PMIS statement it appears that $25,000 allowed some initial work completed in 2004. Staff officials note there is much more work needed in this area.

The following is a listing of all the exotic species observed in the CLR study area: tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*); mimosa (*Albizia julibrissin*), cinnamon vine [*Dioscorea (batatas) oppositifolia]*; autumn olive *(Elaeagnus umbellate*); English ivy *(Hedera helix)*; common privet *(Ligustrum vulgare);* Japanese honeysuckle *(Lonicera japonica);* and multi-flora rose (Multiflora *rose)*. Poison ivy *(Toxicodendron radicans)* is native to North America; however, it is an unwanted pest that has invaded large areas at the edges of the woods and should be eradicated along with the non-native species listed above.

Proposed Project: Cyclic Maintenance of Culverts and Drainages on Lookout Mountain District Roads – PMIS 171793

Project Total Cost – $130,000 *($45,000 approximately for Cravens House only)*

Description - This project would clean/repair and replace culverts and drainages on three park roads, which include Craven Terrace Road. Many culverts are old (20-60 years) and failing due to age and settling of road base. Safety is a major factor as the roads are narrow, located in mountainous terrain, which causes flooding and erosion in the failure of drainage systems

Proposed Project: Repair/Rehab of Cravens House and Cravens Kitchen – PMIS 175991

Project Total Cost – $133,227

Description – This project would repair and rehabilitate these historic structures to prevent significant loss and damage to these cultural assets. Work includes installing a French drain with associated piping and fill to handle a current drainage issue. Improvements to the interior, window replacements, new electrical systems and wiring and lock replacements are proposed. Structural repairs to the rear porch are required. Some limited work was completed in 2011 on Cravens House including the replacement of cedar shakes on the roof and exterior painting. Also, the Kitchen/Dairy was painted in 2011 and the roof replaced.

Proposed Project: Demolition of Non-Contributing Structures at Lookout Mountain District – PMIS 179493

Project Total Cost – $520,000

Description - This proposal would remove from the Cravens House Landscape, three non-contributing structures, including the Williams House, Williams Garage, and the Caretaker's House. These buildings have no significance to the Civil War or park development period of significance assigned to this landscape. They are not part of any existing or future visitor programs. The removal of these buildings would open the landscape to major vistas important in the interpretation of the site.

Projects from the General Management Plan

Projects from the existing GMP, though not as specific or detailed as the PMIS statements, do provide some guidance in planning prior to the late 1980s on ways to improve the Cravens House setting. Specifically some of these projects include:

- **Removal of Power lines along Cravens Terrace Road -** This project is part of a park-wide effort to eliminate visual intrusions in these battlefield landscapes. In the GMP burial of power lines is proposed. The GMP also optimistically notes that power companies should be encouraged to place the lines underground, but not at NPS expense.
- **Maintain Landscape Features to Complement Interpretive Themes**
- **Only Return Battlefields to their 1863 Appearance at Key Interpretive Sites, including Cravens Terrace**
- **Maintain the West Side of Lookout Mountain in a Natural Condition**

Proposed PMIS Statements

Additional projects to assist in the implementation of the recommended treatments, described above, and not included in current PMIS statements or in the 1988 GMP follow:

Note more detail to these projects as well as additional projects will be provided in the 100% submittal with further direction from the park and SERO on some outstanding questions/options

- Vegetation removal to the Lower Area provides a space for the reconstruction of the orchard and open space; orchard will be planted with fruit trees utilizing historic varieties; the open space will be maintained as a meadow with a trail system established to access landscape spaces and the Iowa Monument.
- Removal of the Asphalt Parking Lot, Brick Sidewalk, and Stone Wall along Cravens House Drive and the redevelopment of the south end of the Cravens House terrace to accommodate a new parking area. Access options via Hardy Trail or Cravens House Drive/Service Drive.
- Removal/Retention of Maintenance Area; if retained, buffered from balance of site and utilizing same vehicular access as new parking lot.
- Restoration of CCC-era resources, including Stone Walls, Parking Area, Steps, and Grass Paths
- Rehabilitation of Trails
- Rehabilitation of Fortifications and Post and Wire Fence
- Conduct archeological surveys as needed (cost unknown) - Park should consider working with the Southeastern Archaeological Conference (SEAC) to determine possible sources of funding and potential ways to approach this work, including the use of contractors or Cooperative System Studies Unit (CESU) agreements.

Resource Table

Landscape Characteristic	Resource Name	Date of Construction	LCS No.	LCS Condition	FMSS No.	FMSS Condition	Asset No.	CLI Condition	CLI Contributing Status	CLR Condition	CLR Contributing Status	Period of Significance	Treatment Recommendation
Natural Features													
	Topography										Contributing	CW/WD/NPS	Preservation
	Limestone Boulders/Rock Outcrops										Contributing	CW/WD/NPS	Preservation
	Hydrology										Contributing	CW/WD/NPS	Preservation
	Vegetation										Contributing	WD/NPS	Preservation/Rehabilitation
	Archeology										Contributing	CW	
Circulation - Road/Pedestrian Links and Trails													
	Cravens Terrace Road /Shingle Road	c 1937	091648		61736	Good	-	-		Good	Contributing	WD/NPS	Rehabilitation
	Cravens House Drive	c 1937	-		-	-	-	-	Contributing	Good	Contributing	WD/NPS	Rehabilitation
	Williams House Drive	c 1928-1930	-		-	-		-		Good	Non-Contributing		Remove/Rehabilitation
	Service Drive along Williams Property	Early 20th C	-		-	-	-	-	-	Good	Non-Contributing		Rehabilitation
	Caroline Street	Early 20th C	-		61714	Poor	-	-	Contributing	Fair	Contributing	WD/NPS	Rehabilitation
	Caretaker's House/Ranger's Quarters Drive	1960s	-		109915	Good	-	-	Non-Contrib-uting	Fair	Non-Contributing		Remove/Rehabilitation
	CCC-era Parking Area	1937	-		-	-	-	-	Contributing	Good	Contributing	NPS	Rehabilitation
	CCC-era Retaining Wall/Stair	1937	091648	Fair	299117	-	-	-	Contributing	Good	Contributing	NPS	Rehabilitation
	CCC-era Grass Pathways	c 1937	-		-	-	-	-	Contributing	Good	Contributing	NPS	Rehabilitation
	Upper Asphalt Parking Area	1960s	-		75289	Fair	-	-	Non-Contrib-uting	Good	Non-Contributing		Remove/Rehabilitation
	Brick Sidewalk	1960s	-		-	-		-	Non-Contrib-uting	Good	Non-Contributing		Remove/Rehabilitation
	Rifle Pits Trail	Pre 1909 and c 1930s	-		61827	Fair	-	-	Contributing	Fair	Contributing	WD/NPS	Rehabilitation
	Mountain Beautiful Trail	Pre 1909 and c 1930s	-		61829	Good	-	-	Contributing	Good	Contributing	WD/NPS	Rehabilitation
	Hardy Trail	c 1930s	-		61833	Good	-	-	Contributing	Good	Contributing	WD/NPS	Rehabilitation
	Cravens House Trail	c 1930s	-		97726	Poor	-	-	Contributing	Fair	Contributing	NPS	Rehabilitation
Buildings and Structures													
	Robert Cravens House	1865-1866	007176	Fair	61713	Good	-	Fair	Contributing	Good	Contributing	WD/NPS	See HSR
	Cravens Kitchen/Dairy Outbuilding	c 1861-1863	091219	Fair	61714	Good	-	Fair	Contributing	Good	Contributing	CW/WD/NPS	See HSR
	Spring House	c 1866-1900	091652	Fair	607982	-	-	Fair	Contributing	Fair	Contributing	WD/NPS	Preservation
	Servant's House	Late 19th C	-		-	-	-	-	Undetermined	Poor	Contributing	WD/NPS	Preservation
	Caretaker's House/Ranger's Quarters	1962	-		61722	Excess - Demo	-	-	Non-Contrib-uting	Good	Non-Contributing	WD/NPS	Remove/Rehabilitation
	Retaining Wall West of Cravens House	Prior to 1909	091605	Fair	-	-	-	Fair	Contributing	Fair	Contributing	WD/NPS	Rehabilitation
	Cravens Terrace Road Retaining Wall	Prior to 1937 and 1937	091648	Fair	299117	-	-	Fair	Contributing	Good	Contributing	WD/NPS	Rehabilitation
	Cravens House Terrace Retaining Wall	c 1937	091648	Fair	299117	-	-	-	-	Fair	Contributing	WD/NPS	Rehabilitation
	Cravens House Retaining Wall	c 1937	091605	Fair	-	-	-	-	-	Fair	Contributing	NPS	Rehabilitation
	Williams House	Early 20th C	-		61715	Excess - Demo	-	-	-	Poor	Non-Contributing		Remove/Rehabilitation
	Williams Garage	Early 20th C	-		61717	Excess - Demo	-	-	-	Poor	Non-Contributing		Remove/Rehabilitation
	Williams Shed (Stone)	Early 20th C	-		-	-	-	-	-	Good	Non-Contributing		Remove/Rehabilitation
	Williams Folly 1 (North)	Early 20th C	-		-	-	-	-	-	Good	Non-Contributing		Remove/Rehabilitation
	Williams Folly 2 (Near Garage)	Early 20th C	-		-	-	-	-	-	Good	Non-Contributing		Remove/Rehabilitation
	Williams House Fieldstone Retaining Wall (Upper)	Early 20th C	-		-	-	-	-	-	Good	Non-Contributing		Remove/Rehabilitation or Retain
	Williams House Fieldstone Retaining Wall (Lower)	Early 20th C	-		-	-	-	-	-	Fair	Non-Contributing		Remove/Rehabilitation or Retain
	Williams House Wall at Service Road	Pre 1909 and Early 20th C	-		-	-	-	-	-	Good	Contributing	WD/NPS	Rehabilitation
	Maintenance Buildings	Late 20th C	-		-	-	-	-	-	Good	Non-Contributing		Remove/Rehabilitation

Landscape Characteristic	Resource Name	Date of Construction	LCS No.	LCS Condition	FMSS No.	FMSS Condition	Asset No.	CLI Condition	CLI Contributing Status	CLR Condition	CLR Contributing Status	Period of Significance	Treatment Recommendation
Small-Scale Features													
	6 pounder Cannon #1114	c 1902	-		-	-	-	-	Contributing	Good	Contributing	WD/NPS	Preservation
	6 pounder Cannon #1115	c 1902	-		-	-	-	-	Contributing	Good	Contributing	WD/NPS	Preservation
	Ohio Monument Stairs	1917	091653	Fair	32436	-	-	Fair	Contributing	Good	Contributing	WD/NPS	Preservation
	Stone Wall Along Cravens House Drive	1960s	-		-	-	-	-	-	Good	Non-Contributing		Remove/Rehabilitation
	Cravens Terrace Stone Curbs and Gutters	c 1937	091648		-	-	-	-	Contributing	Good	Contributing	WD/NPS	Rehabilitation
	Military Fortifications - Rifle Pits	1863	091649	Fair	-	-	-	-	-	Fair	Contributing	CW	Rehabilitation
	Monuments (See Listing in Appendix A)	Varies	091258	Good	61661	Good	Varies	Fair	Contributing	Good	Contributing	WD/NPS	Preservation
	Commemorative Plaques (See Listing in Appendix B)	Varies	008701	Good	Varies	Good	Varies	Fair	Contributing	Good	Contributing	WD/NPS	Preservation
	Contemporary Interpretive Signage	c 1989	-		-	-	-	-	Non-Contrib-uting	Good	Non-Contributing		
	Post and Wire Fence	1900s	-		-	-	-	-	-	Poor	Contributing	WD/NPS	Rehabilitation
	Williams Fence	Early 20th C	-		-	-	-	-	-	Fair	Non-Contributing		Remove/Rehabilitation
Views and Vistas													
	View Towards Cravens House from Valley	19th C	-		-	-	-	-	-	Good	Contributing	CW	Rehabilitation
	View from Cravens House to Moccasin Bend	19th C	-		-	-	-	-	-	Fair	Contributing	CW	Rehabilitation
	Views from Cravens House to Monuments	Early 20th C	-		-	-	-	-	-	Good-Fair	Contributing	WD/NPS	Rehabilitation

* WD/NPS = Commemorative Period (War Department and National Park Service)

**CW = Civil War Period

Appendix A: Additional Information



U.S. Coast Survey, Map of Lookout Valley.

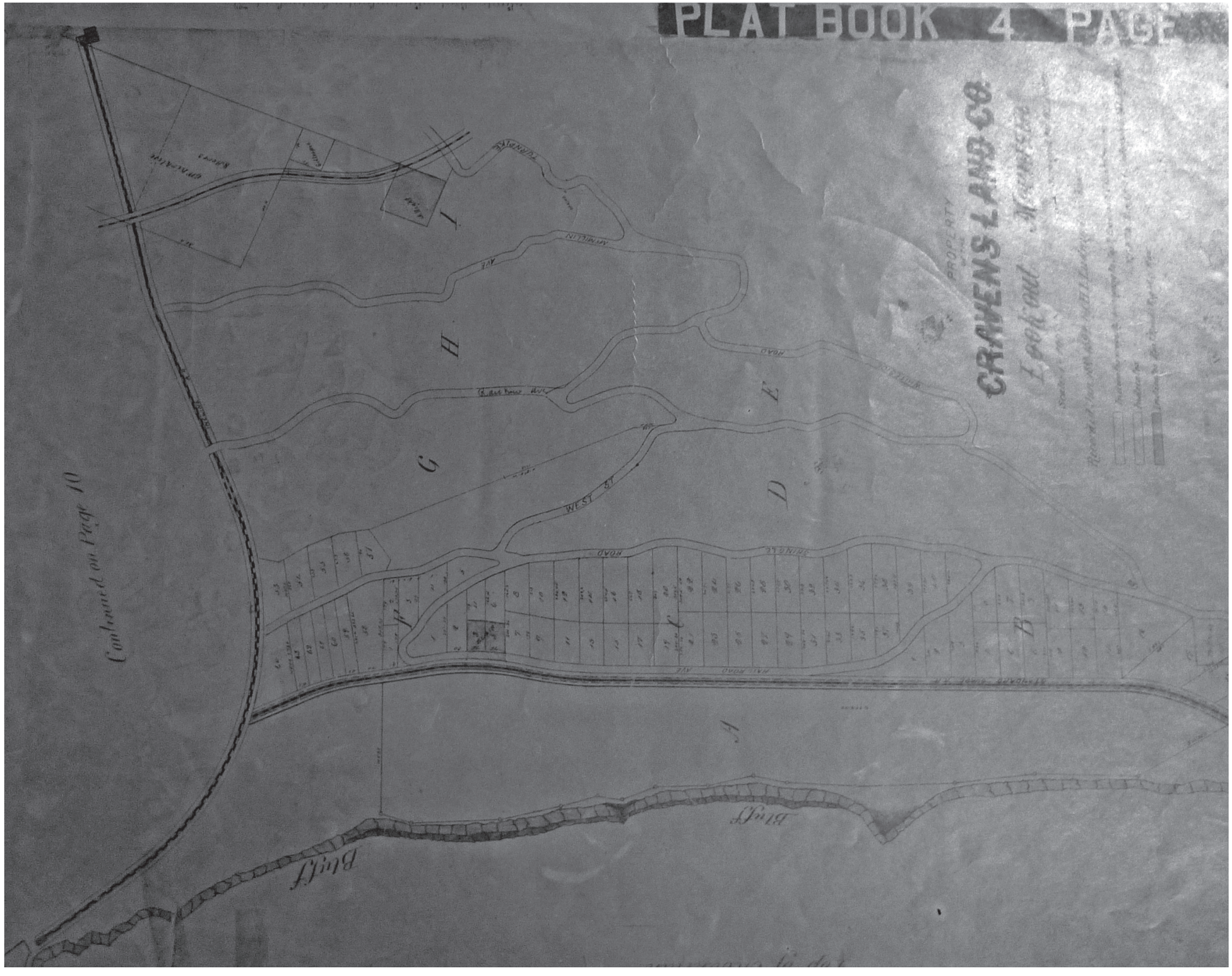
Surveyed during the months of November and December 1863. U.S. coast and Geodetic Survey, A.D. Bache Superintendent. Published in 1892. (CHCH Archives)



Map of the Cravens Place Lookout Mountain Tenn. Showing the Location of Monuments and Tablets

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission. June 22, 1909 (CHCH Archives)

PLAT BOOK 4 PAGE



Map of Cravens Land Co.
(CHCH Archives)

Appendix B: Cravens House Monuments

Monument Name (Keyed to Illustration 3.A)	Date of Construction	LCS No.	LCS Condition	CLI Condition	FMSS No.	Asset No.	FMSS Condition	CLR Condition
Iowa / Williamson's Brigade Monument	1903	008666	Fair	Fair-	99014	-	Good	Good
Ohio State Monument	1917	008701	Fair	Fair	99015	-	Good	Good
New York 12th Corps Monument	1899	008702	Fair	Fair	99016	-	Good	Good
92 Illinois Infantry Marker	1899	008707	Fair	Fair	61661	32506	Good	Good
75th Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	008709	Fair	Fair	61661	32501	Good	Good
84th Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	008708	Fair	Fair	61661	32500	Good	Good
104th Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	008705	Fair	Fair	61661	32592	Good	Good
13th Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	008711	Fair	Fair	61661	32625	Good	Good
59th Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	008706	Fair	Fair	61661	32622	Good	Good
147th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument	1897	008704	Fair	Fair	61661	32618	Good	Good
28th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument	1897	008710	Fair	Fair	61661	32611	Good	Good
96th Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	008700	Fair	Fair	61661	32573	Good	Good
29th Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1908	091258	Fair	Fair	61661	32615	Good	Good
5th Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1908	091259	Fair	Fair	61661	32614	Good	Good



Iowa State / Williamson's Brigade Monument with rear view of cast iron tablets, (L-R) No. 11-Woods' Brigade, No. 12-Williamson's Brigade; and No. 13-Osterhaus Division-Blair's Corps - see key A on Illustration 3.A



Ohio State Monument - see key B on Illustration 3.A



New York 12th Corps Monument - see key C on Illustration 3.A



92nd Illinois Infantry Marker - see key D on Illustration 3.A



75th Illinois Infantry Monument with 84th Illinois Infantry Monument (R) in background – see key E on Illustration 3.A



84th Illinois Infantry Monument - see key F on Illustration 3.A



104th Illinois Infantry Monument - see key G on Illustration 3.A



13th Illinois Infantry Monument - see key H on Illustration 3.A



59th Illinois Infantry Monument - see key I on Illustration 3.A



147th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument with 59th Illinois Infantry Monument to L in background - see key J on Illustration 3.A



28th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument with 96th Illinois Infantry Monument to L in background - see key K on Illustration 3.A



96th Illinois Infantry Monument - see key L on Illustration 3.A



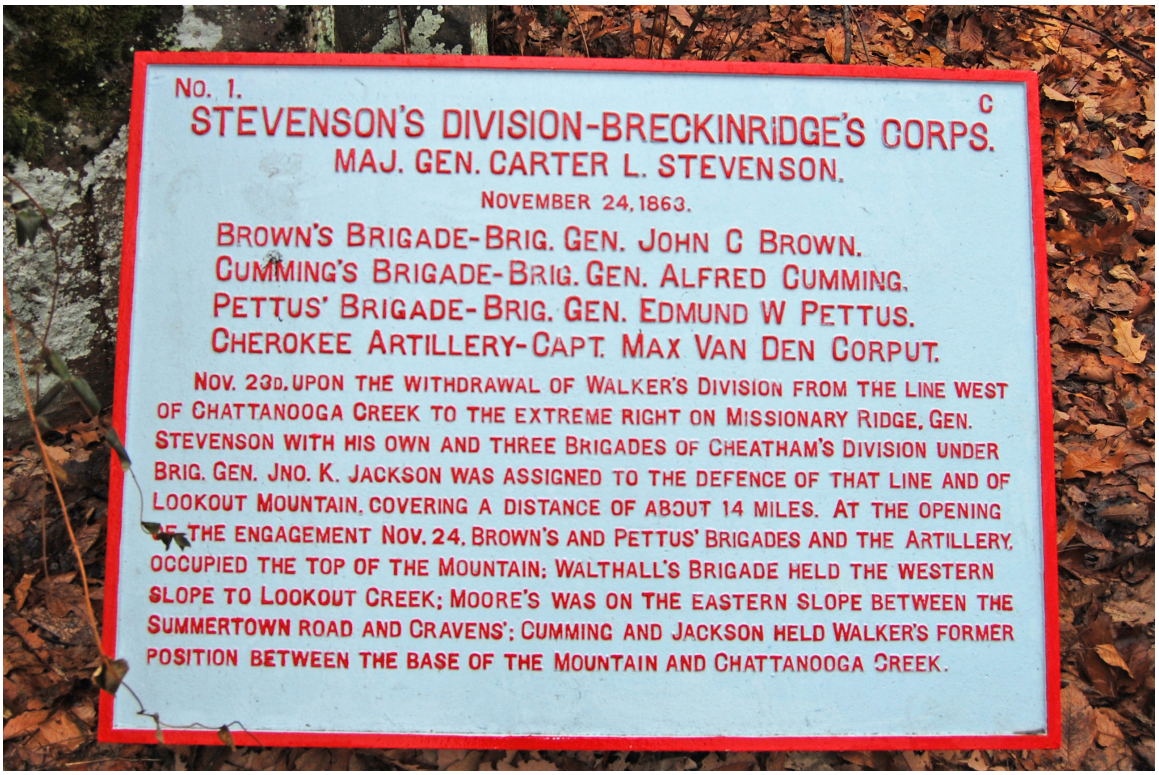
29th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker - see key M on Illustration 3.A



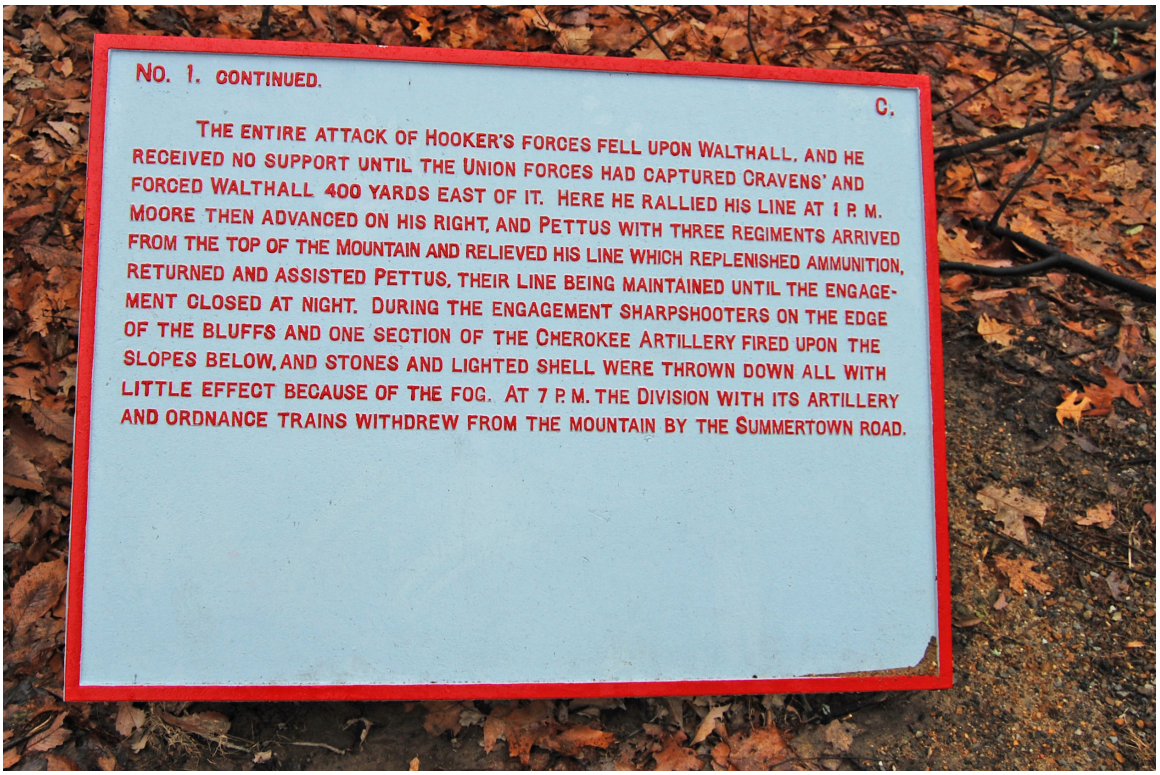
5th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker - see key N on Illustration 3.A

Appendix C: Cravens House Tablets (Commemorative Plaques)

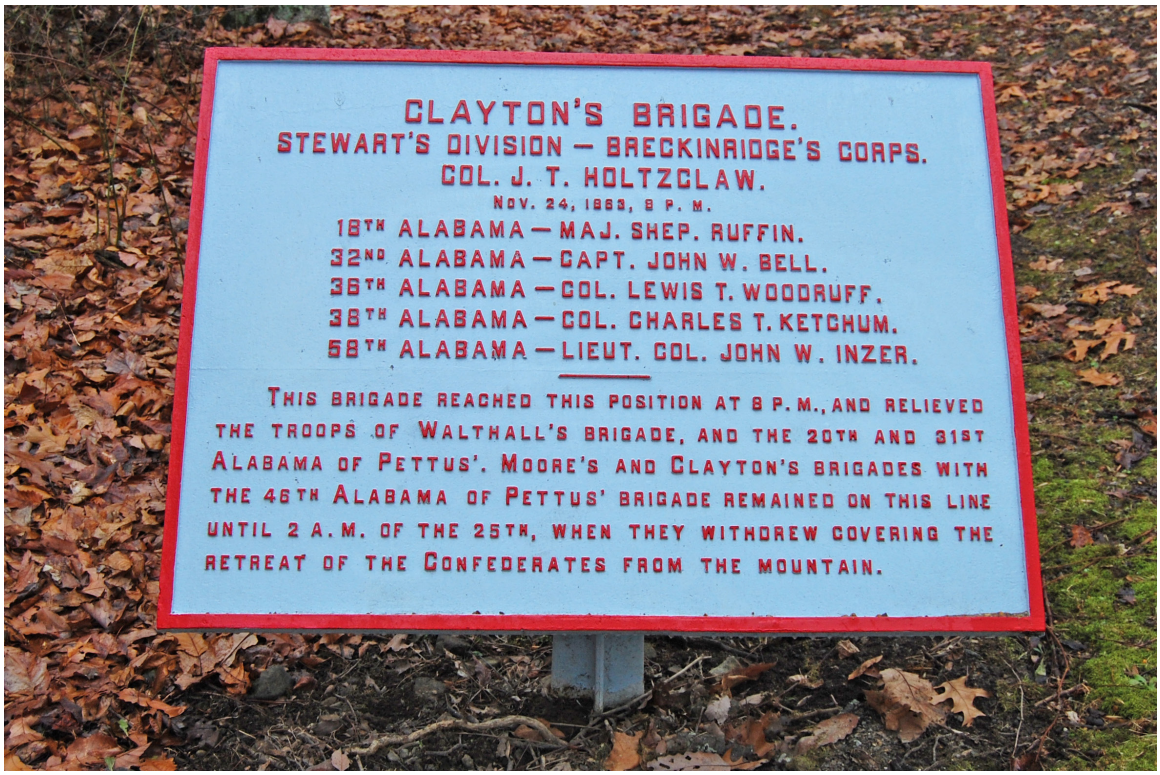
Commemorative Plaque (Keyed to Illustration 3.A)	Date of Construc-tion	LCS No.	LCS Condition	CLI Condition	FMSS No.	Asset No.	FMSS Condition	CLR Condition
Stevenson's Division - Breckin-ridge's Corps.	1890s	91258	Good	Fair	61661	32454	Good	Good
Stevenson's Division - Breckin-ridge's Corps. Cont.	1890s	91258	Good	Fair	61661	32457	Good	Good
Clayton's Brigade	1890s	91258	Good	Fair	61661	32458	Good	Good
Walthall's Brigade	1890s	91258	Good	Fair	61661	32463	Good	Good
Walthall's Brigade Cont.	1890s	91258	Good	Fair	61661	32465	Good	Good
Pettus' Brigade	1890s	91258	Good	Fair	61661	32460	Good	Good
Pettus' Brigade Cont.	1890s	91258	Good	Fair	61661	32462	Good	Good
Final Line of Walthall and Pettus	1890s	91258	Good	Fair	61661	32466	Good	Good
Moore's Brigade	1890s	91258	Good	Fair	61661	32468	Good	Good
Final Union Line	1890s	91258	Good	Fair	61661	32471	Good	Good
Woods' Brigade	1890s	91258	Good	Fair	61661	32478	Good	Good
Williamson's Brigade	1890s	91258	Good	Fair	61661	32475	Good	Good
Osterhous' Division, Blair's Corps.	1890s	91258	Good	Fair	61661	32476	Good	Good
Carlin's Brigade	1890s	91258	Good	Fair	61661	32632	Good	Good
Grose's Brigade	1890s	91258	Good	Fair	61661	32483	Good	Good
Whitaker's Brigade	1890s	91258	Good	Fair	61661	32630	Good	Good
No Path Here…	1890s	91258	Good	Fair	61661	32627	Good	Good
Candy's Brigade	1890s	91258	Good	Fair	61661	32620	Good	Good
Union Picket Line	1890s	91258	Good	Fair	61661	32608	Good	Good
Confederate Picket Line	1890s	91258	Good	Fair	61661	32601	Good	Good
Final Line of Walthall and Pettus	1890s	91258	Good	Fair	61661	32599	Good	Good
Heavy Slashings…	1890s	91258	Good	Fair	61661	32639	Good	Good
Heavy Slashings…	1890s	91258	Good	Fair	61661	32642	Good	Good
Confederate Works…	1890s	91258	Good	Fair	61661	32496	Good	Good
Howell's Georgia Battery	1890s	91258	Good	Fair	61661	32484	Good	Good
Hooker's Column	1890s	91258	Good	Fair	61661	32507	Good	Good
Hooker's Column Cont.	1890s	91258	Good	Fair	61661	32567	Good	Good
Hooker's Column Cont.	1890s	91258	Good	Fair	61661	32568	Good	Good
Geary's Division - Slocum's Corps.	1890s	91258	Good	Fair	61661	32504	Good	Good
Cruft's Division, Granger's Corps.	1890s	91258	Good	Fair	61661	32502	Good	Good
Ireland's Brigade	1890s	91258	Good	Fair	61661	32497	Good	Good
Ireland's Brigade Cont.	1890s	91258	Good	Fair	61661	32498	Good	Good
Participation of the Artillery	1890s	91258	Good	Fair	61661	32490	Good	Good
Participation of the Artillery Cont.	1890s	91258	Good	Fair	61661	32492	Good	Good
Participation of the Artillery Cont.	1890s	91258	Good	Fair	61661	32494	Good	Good



Stevenson's Division - Breckinridge's Corps. Commemorative Plaque - see key 1 on Illustration 3.A



Stevenson's Division - Breckinridge's Corps. Cont. Commemorative Plaque - see key 2 on Illustration 3.A



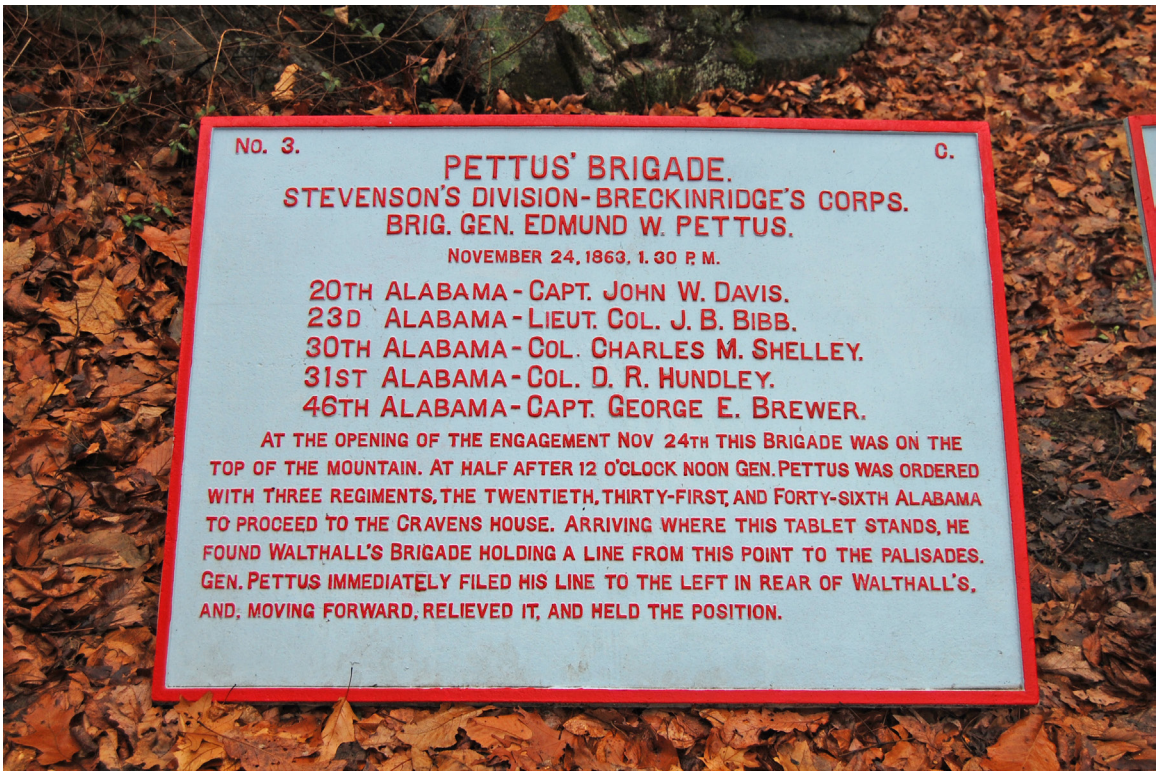
Clayton's Brigade Commemorative Plaque - see key 3 on Illustration 3.A



Walthall's Brigade Commemorative Plaque - see key 4 on Illustration 3.A



Walthall's Brigade Cont. Commemorative Plaque - see key 5 on Illustration 3.A



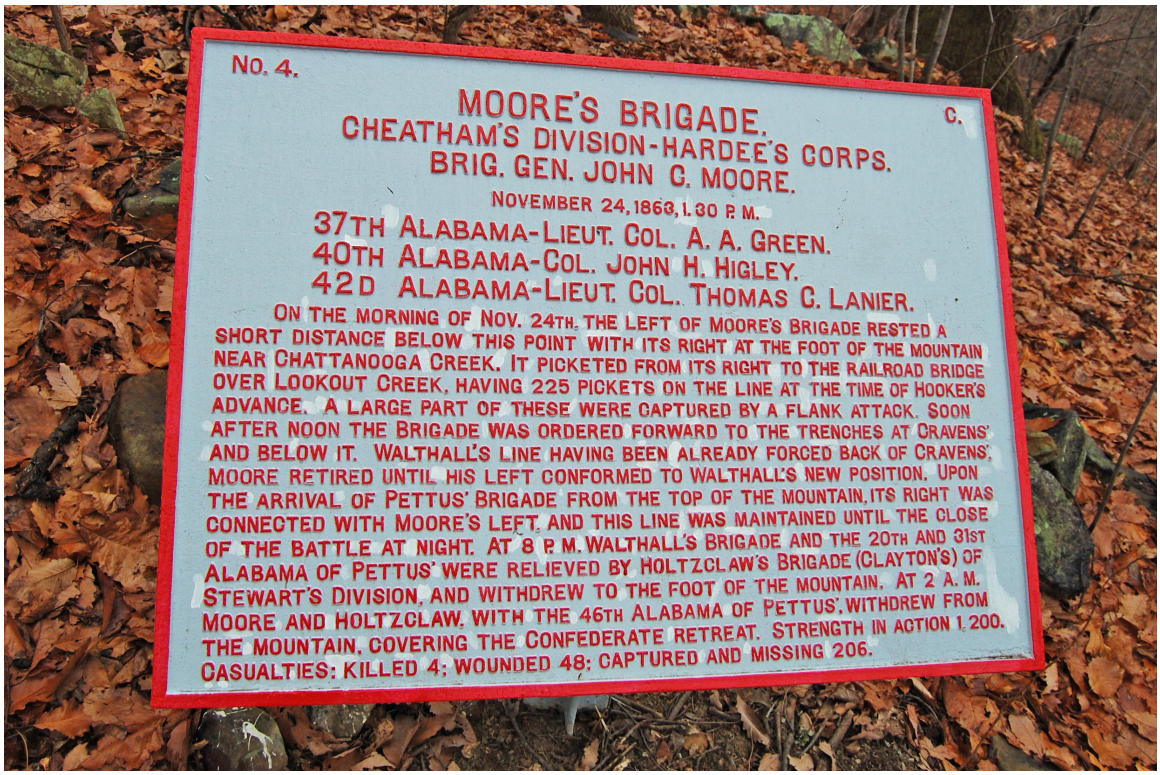
Pettus' Brigade Commemorative Plaque - see key 6 on Illustration 3.A



Pettus' Brigade Cont. Commemorative Plaque - see key 7 on Illustration 3.A



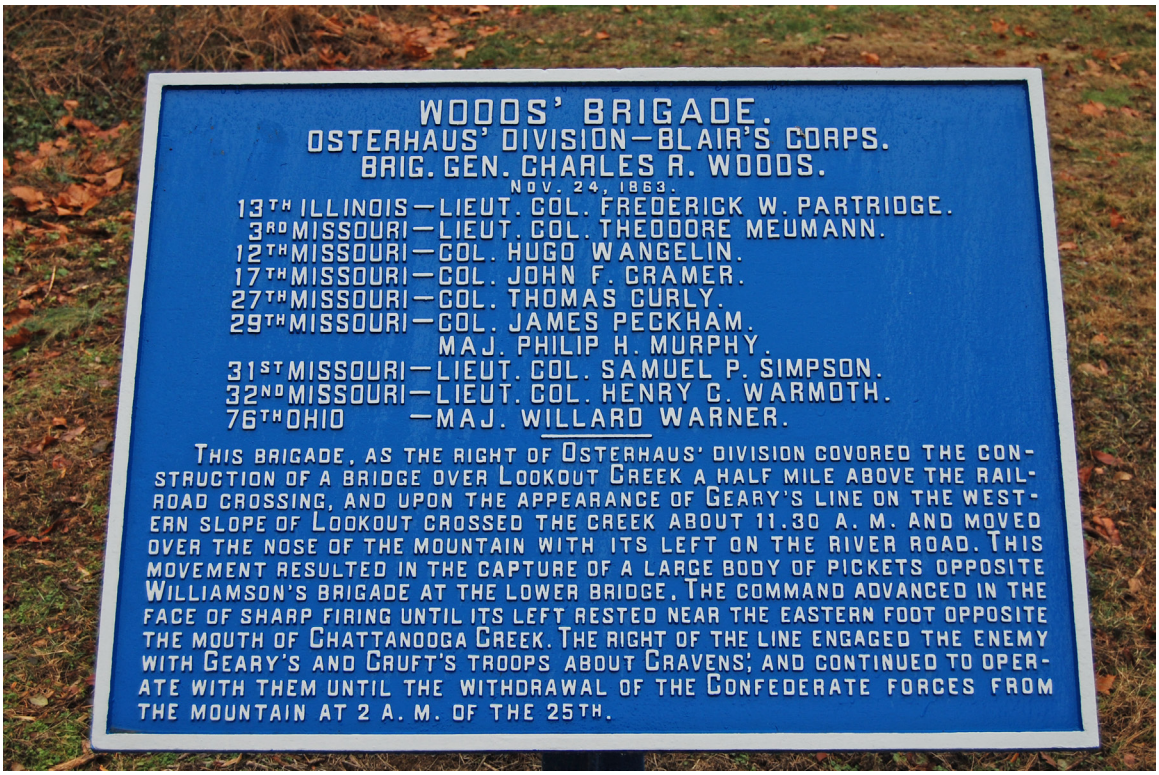
Final Line of Walthall and Pettus Commemorative Plaque - see key 8 on Illustration 3.A



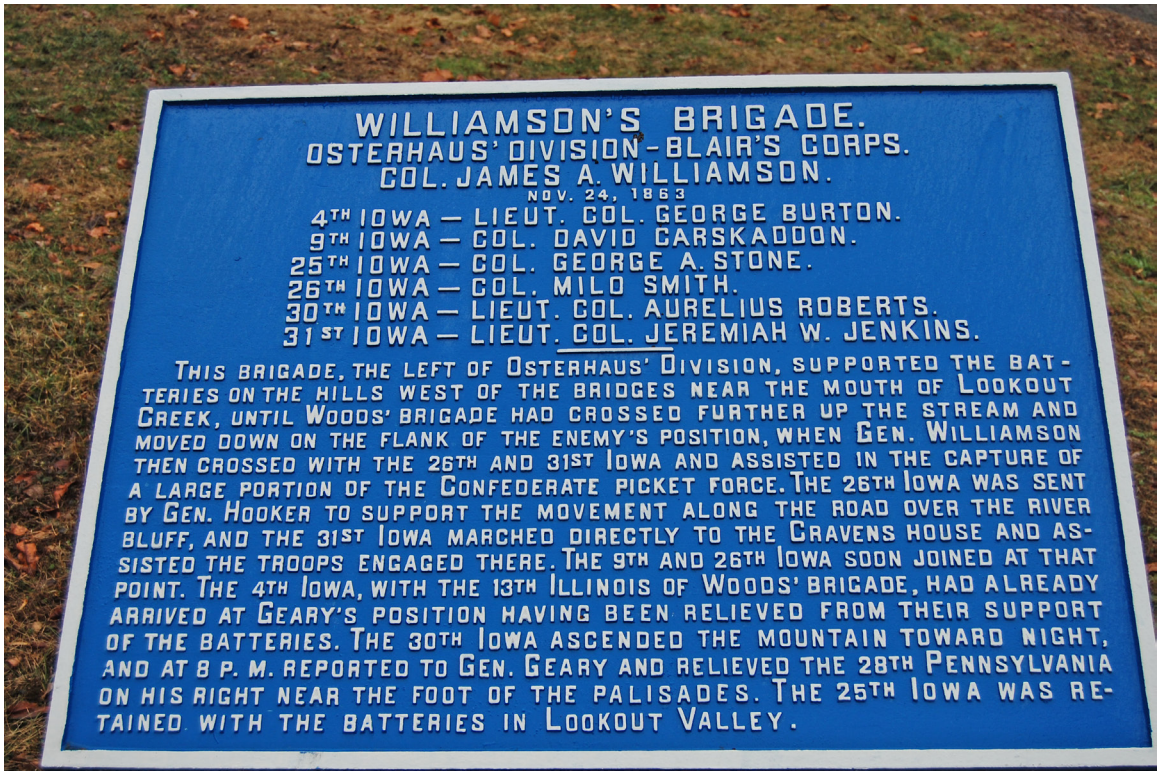
Moore's Brigade Commemorative Plaque - see key 9 on Illustration 3.A



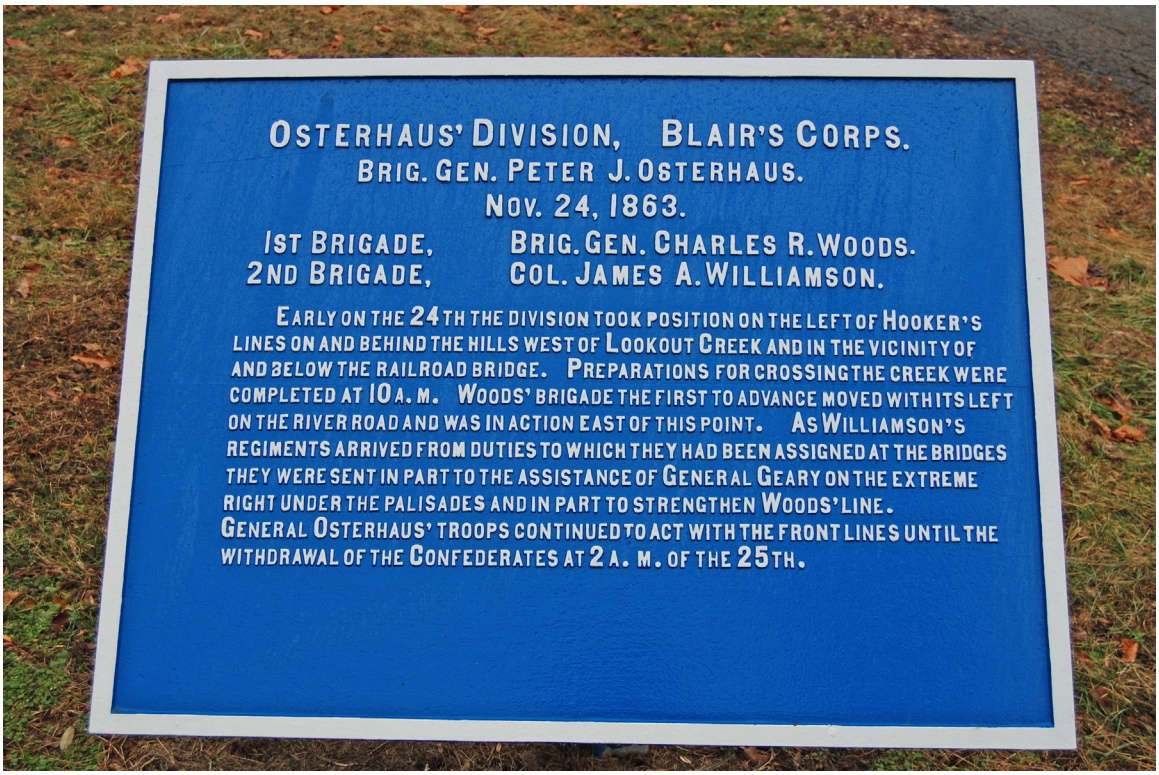
Final Union Line Commemorative Plaque - see key 10 on Illustration 3.A



Woods' Brigade Commemorative Plaque - see key 11 on Illustration 3.A



Williamson's Brigade Commemorative Plaque - see key 12 on Illustration 3.A



Osterhous' Division, Blair's Corps. Commemorative Plaque - see key 13 on Illustration 3.A



Carlin's Brigade Commemorative Plaque - see key 14 on Illustration 3.A



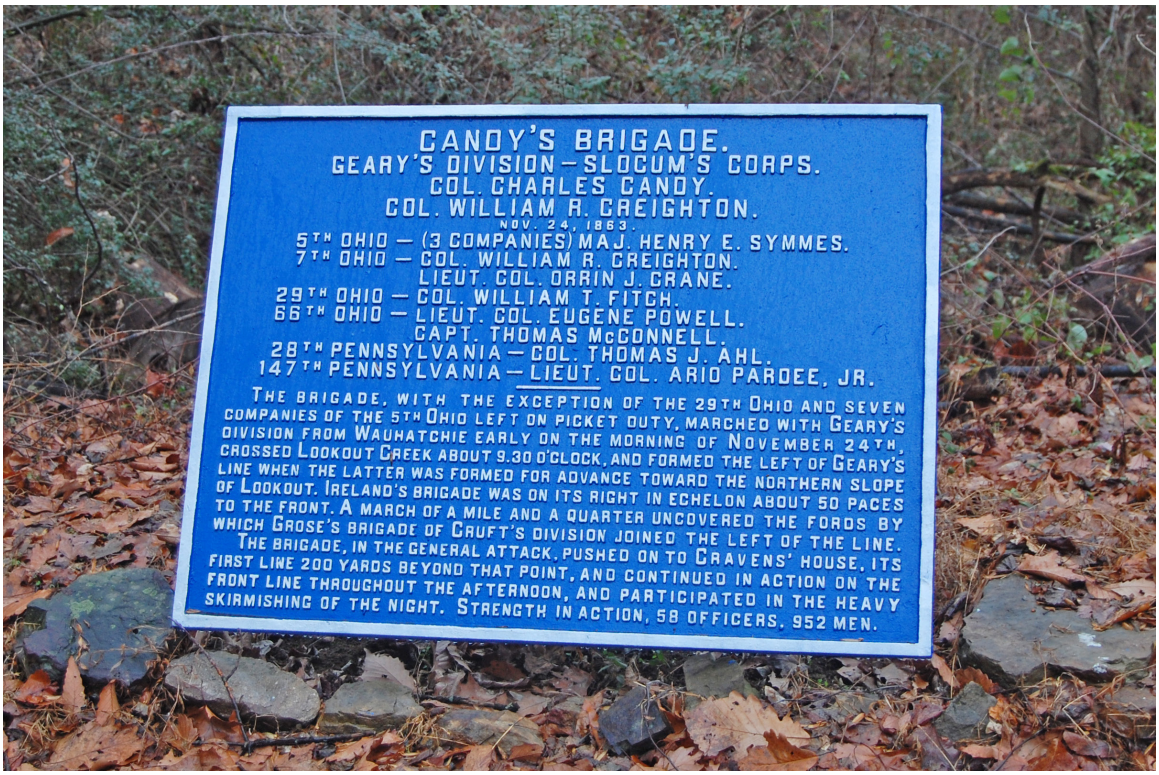
Grose's Brigade Commemorative Plaque - see key 15 on Illustration 3.A



Whitaker's Brigade Commemorative Plaque - see key 16 on Illustration 3.A



No Path Here… Commemorative Plaque - see key 17 on Illustration 3.A



Candy's Brigade Commemorative Plaque - see key 18 on Illustration 3.A



Union Picket Line Commemorative Plaque - see key 19 on Illustration 3.A



Confederate Picket Line Commemorative Plaque - see key 20 on Illustration 3.A



Final Line of Walthall and Pettus Commemorative Plaque - see key 21 on Illustration 3.A



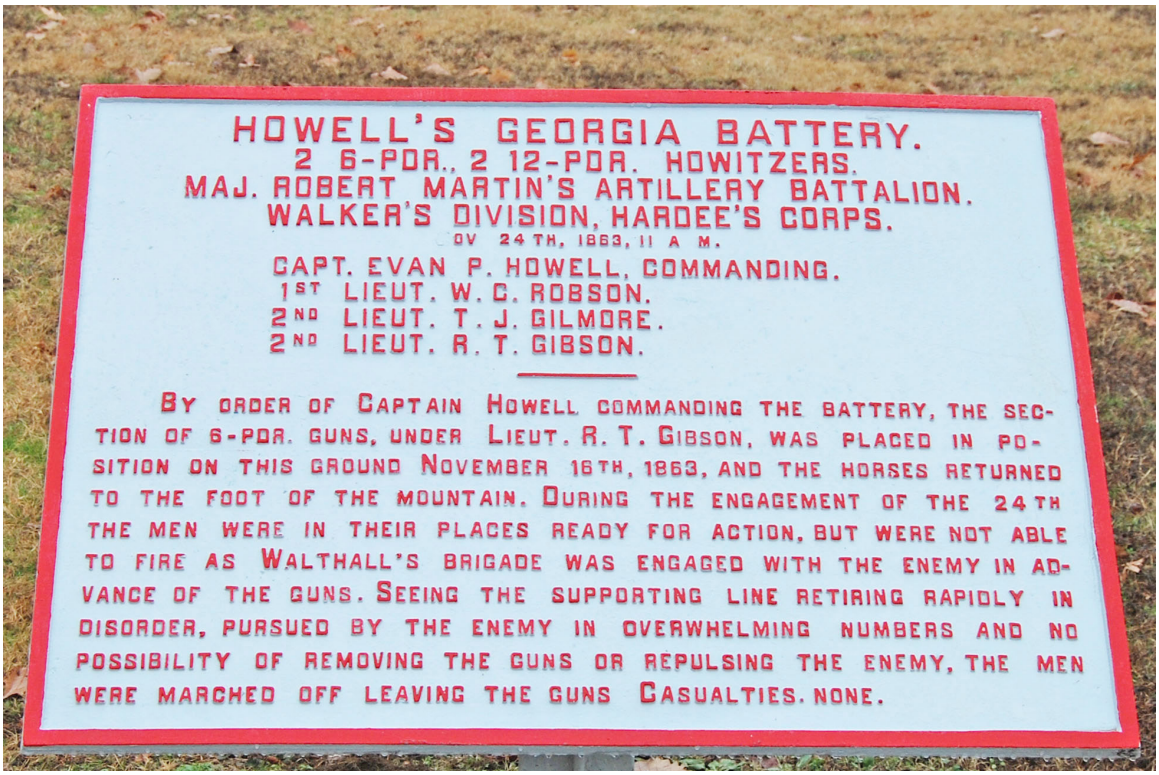
Heavy Slashings… Commemorative Plaque - see key 22 on Illustration 3.A



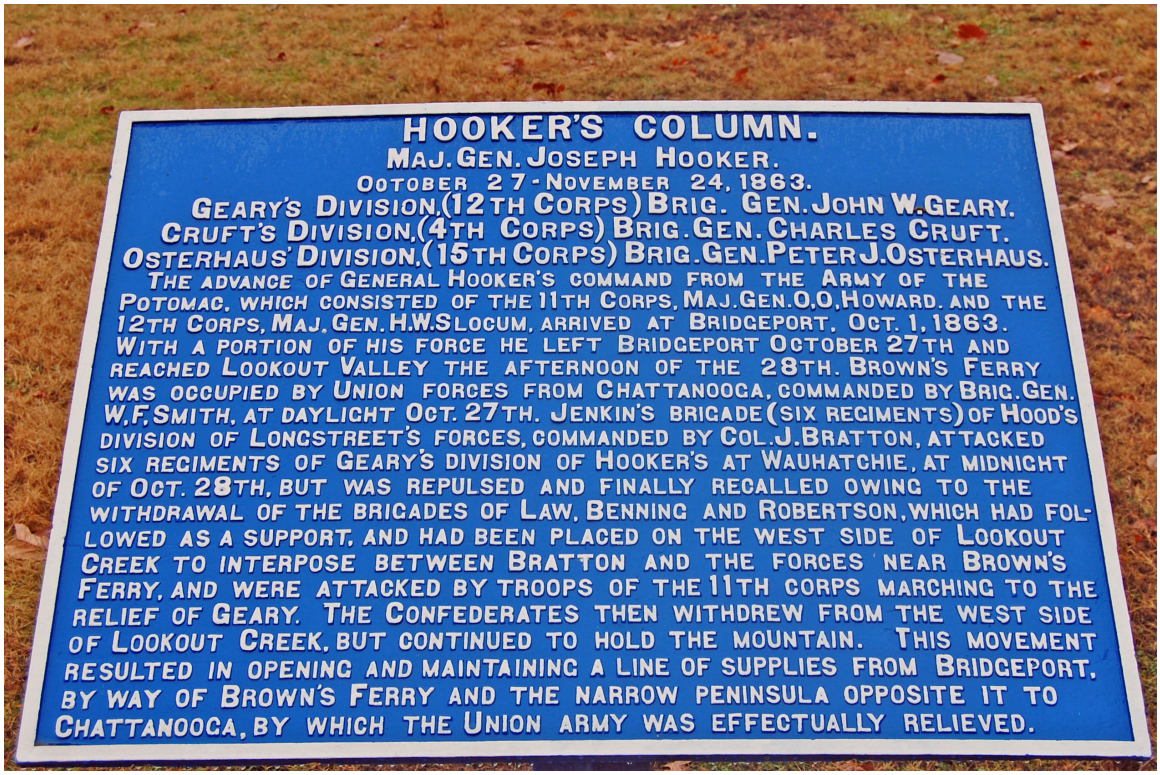
Heavy Slashings… Commemorative Plaque - see key 23 on Illustration 3.A



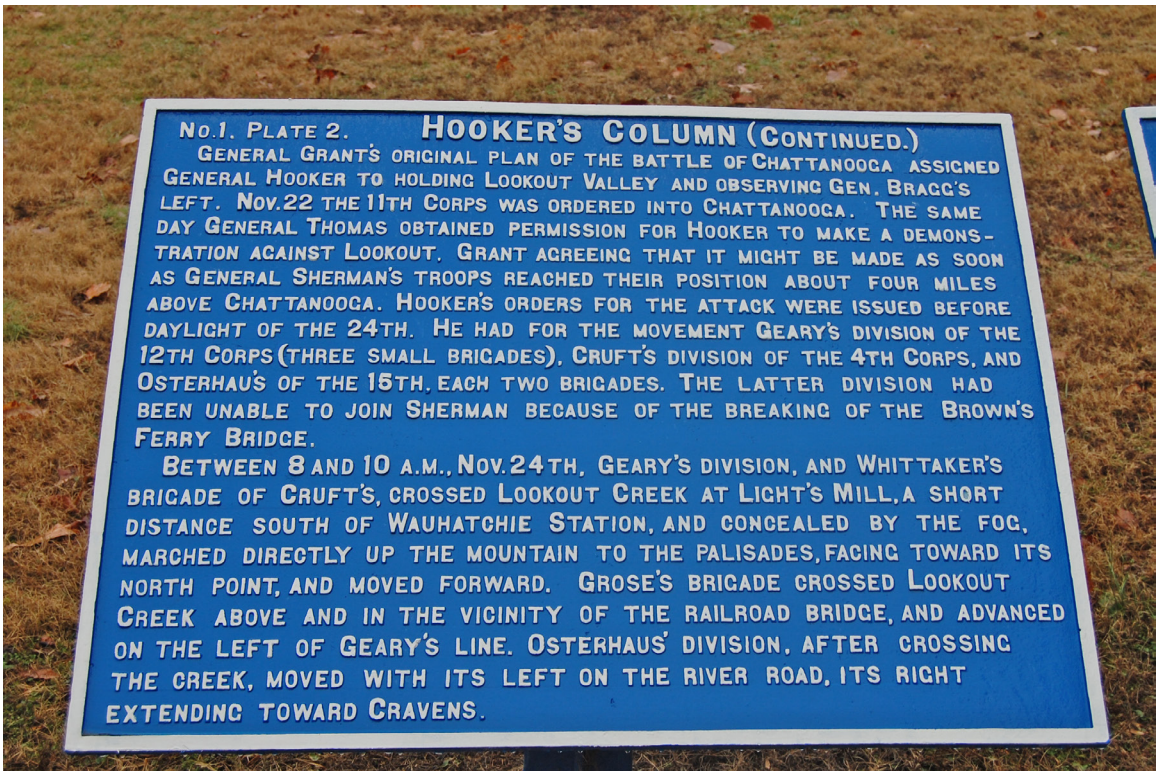
Confederate Works… Commemorative Plaque - see key 24 on Illustration 3.A



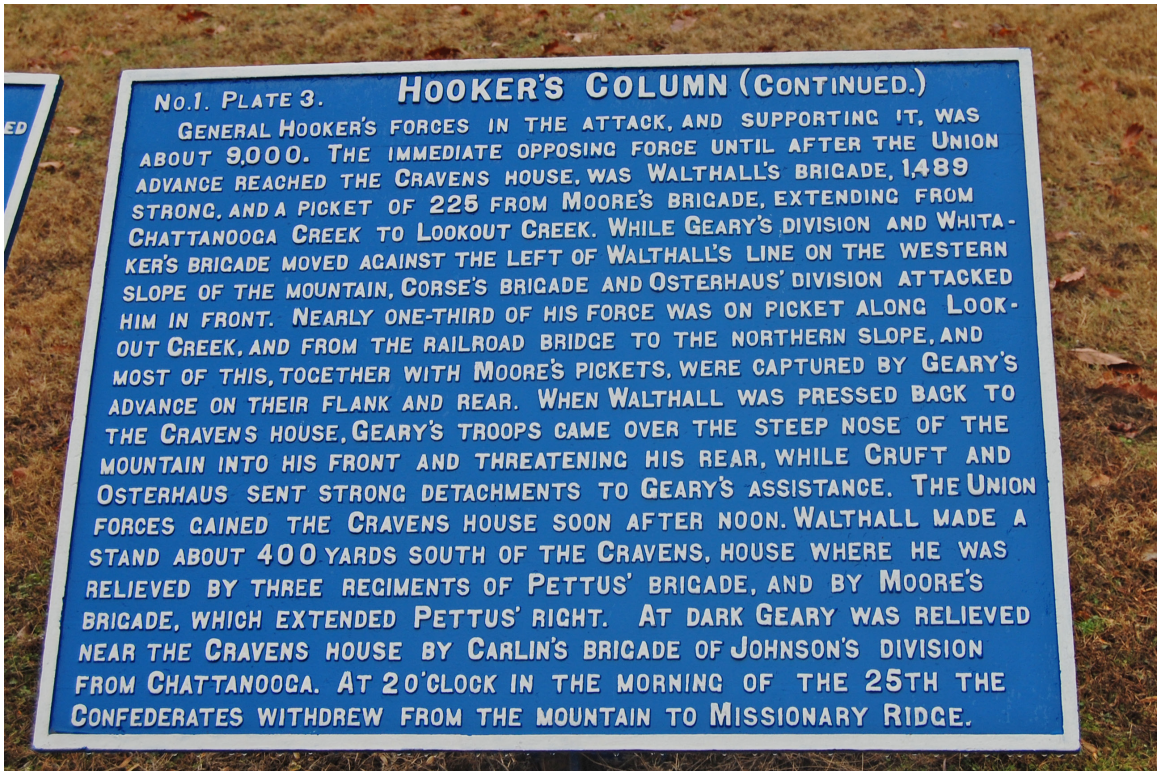
Howell's Georgia Battery Commemorative Plaque - see key 25 on Illustration 3.A



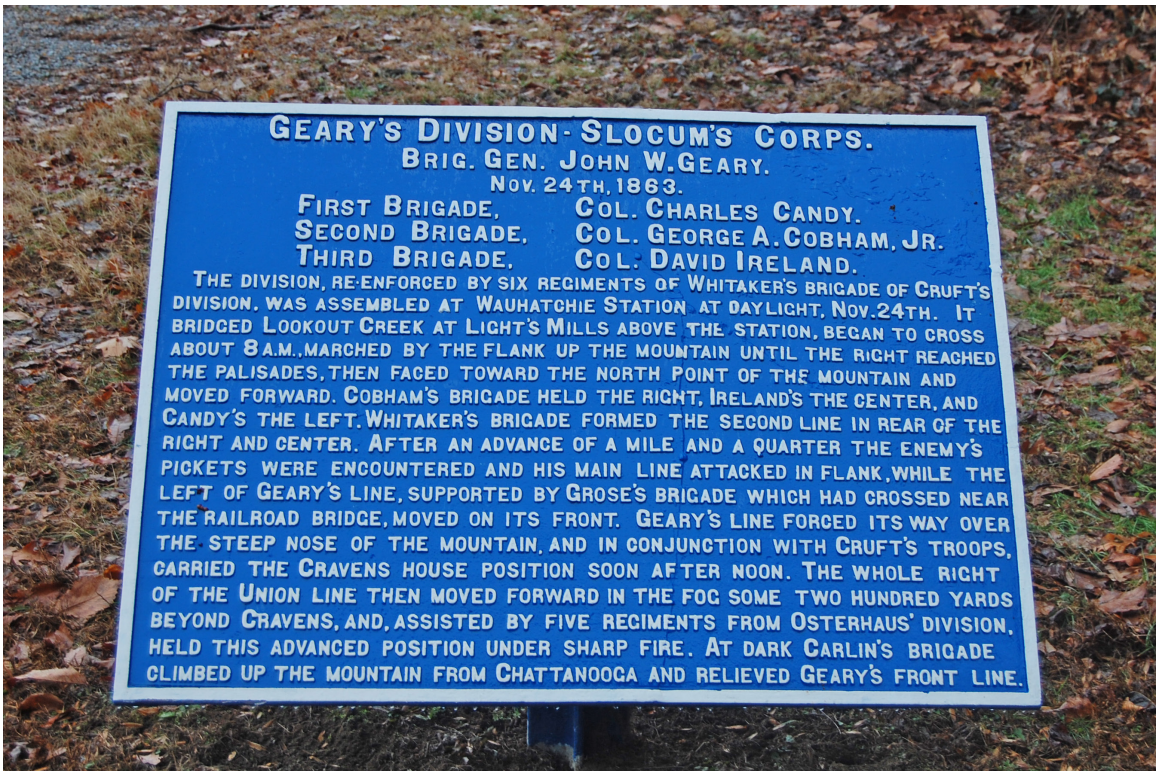
Hooker's Column Commemorative Plaque - see key 26 on Illustration 3.A



Hooker's Column Cont. Commemorative Plaque - see key 27 on Illustration 3.A



Hooker's Column Cont. Commemorative Plaque - see key 28 on Illustration 3.A



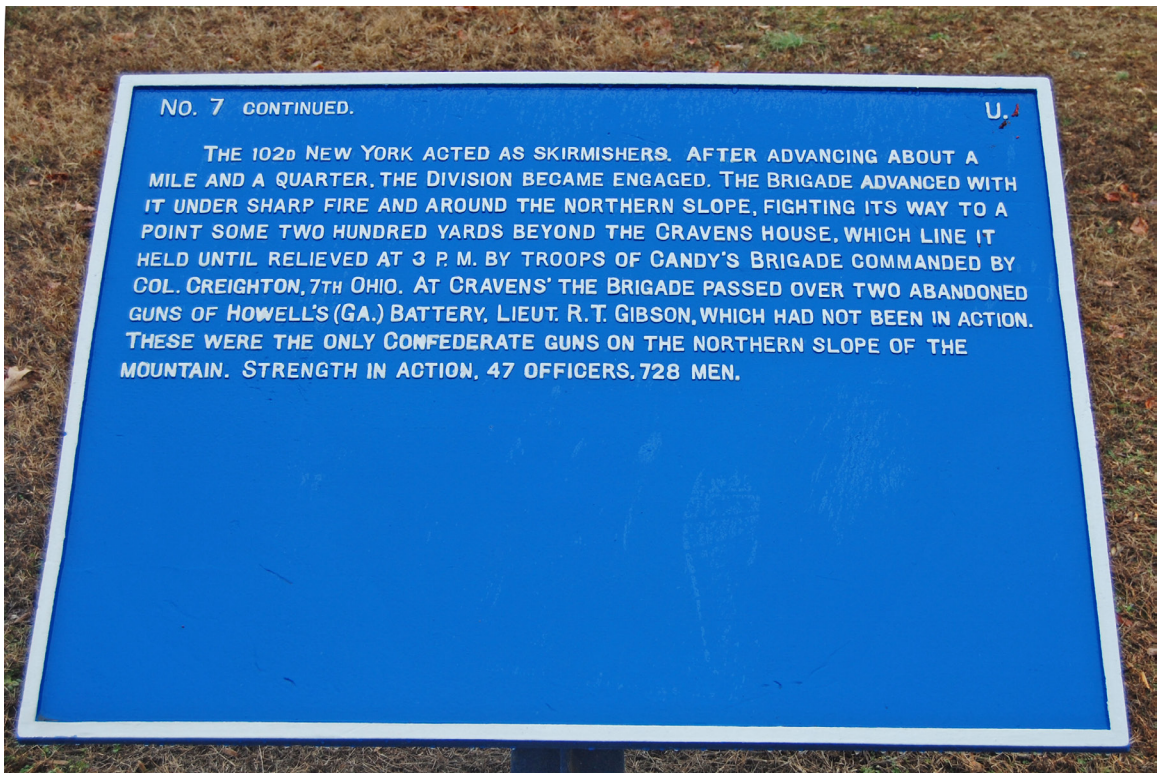
Geary's Division - Slocum's Corps. Commemorative Plaque - see key 29 on Illustration 3.A



Cruft's Division, Granger's Corps. Commemorative Plaque - see key 30 on Illustration 3.A



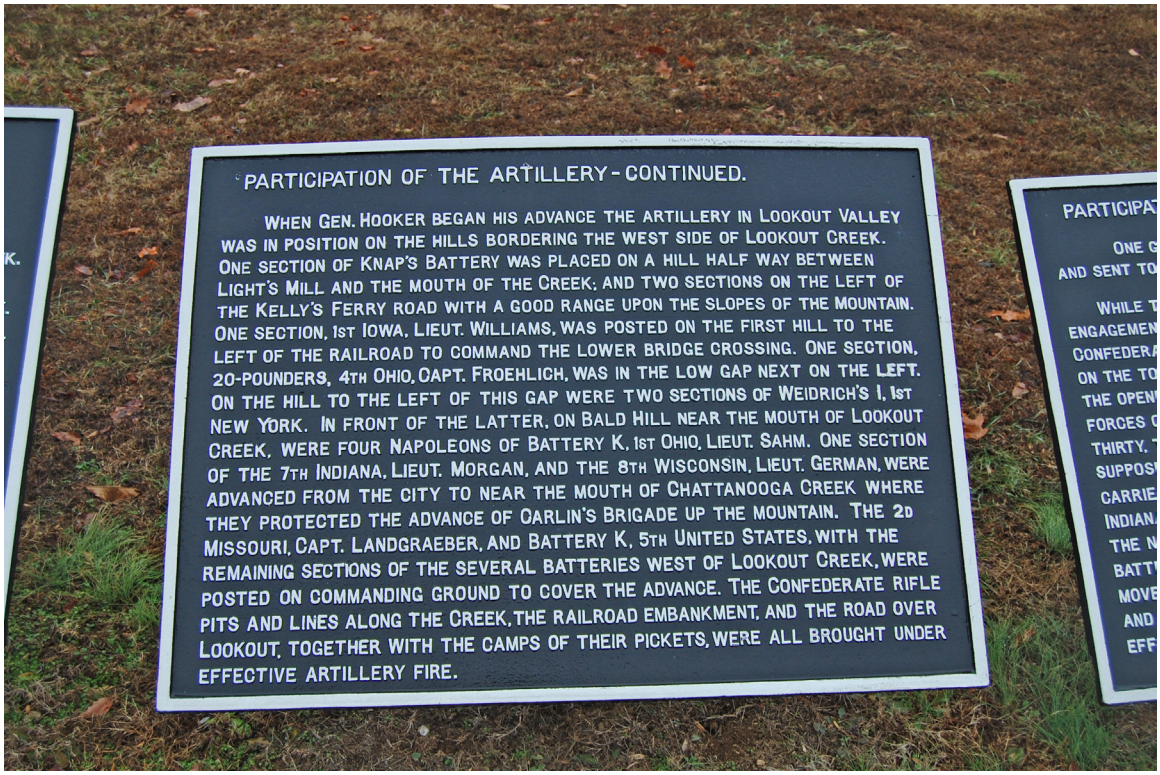
Ireland's Brigade Commemorative Plaque - see key 31 on Illustration 3.A



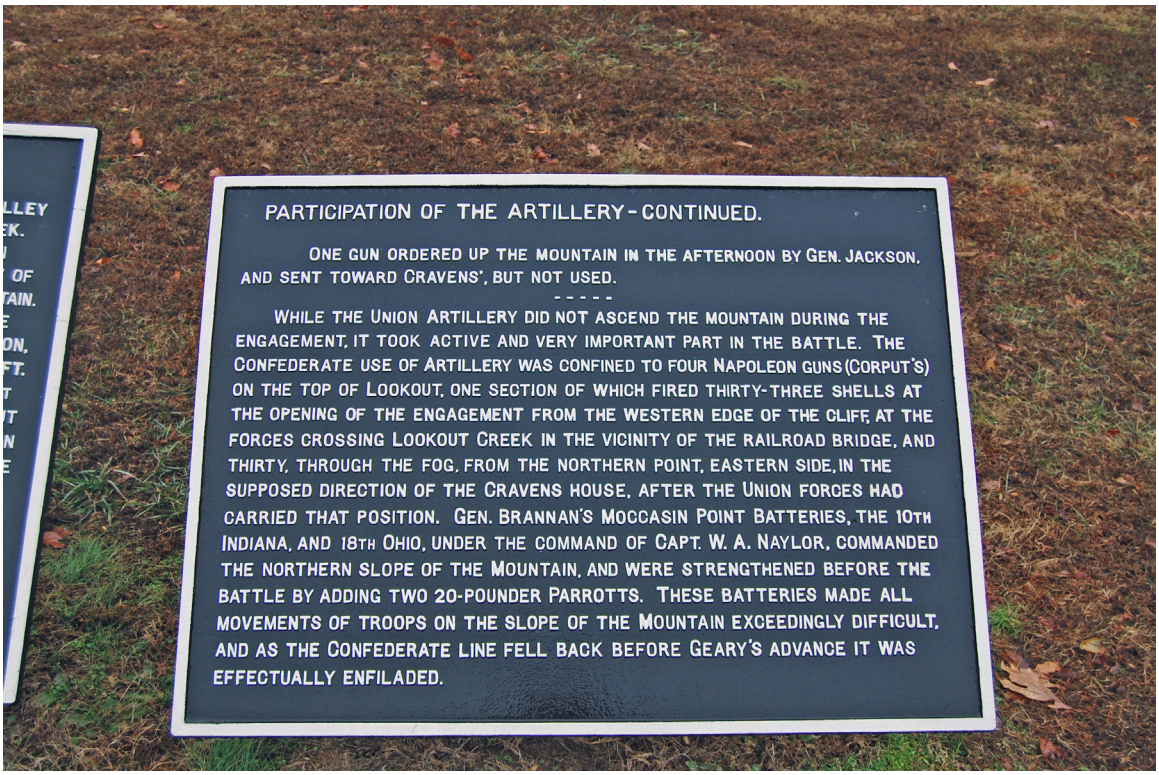
Ireland's Brigade Cont. Commemorative Plaque - see key 32 on Illustration 3.A



Participation of the Artillery Commemorative Plaque - see key 33 on Illustration 3.A



Participation of the Artillery Cont. Commemorative Plaque - see key 34 on Illustration 3.A



Participation of the Artillery Cont. Commemorative Plaque - see key 35 on Illustration 3.A

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

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