

2012



Fort Heiman
Fort Donelson National Battlefield

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Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

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

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

Scope of the CLI

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

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

Fort Heiman is located on a bluff on the west bank of Kentucky Lake in the southeastern corner of Calloway County, Kentucky. Water surrounds three sides of the site that once defended Fort Henry (now submerged) and monitored traffic on the Tennessee River during the Civil War. Fort Heiman was one of three forts constructed by the Confederacy to guard key transportation routes into the south in western Tennessee. Engineers established Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River at Dover and Fort Henry on the eastern bank of the Tennessee River at the confluence with Standing Rock Creek in June 1861. Fort Heiman was constructed under the direction of Lieutenant Dixon, a local engineer, on the western bluff overlooking Fort Henry and played a significant role in the Battle of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson (February 1862) and the Battle of Johnsonville (November 1864).

Fort Heiman, a unit of Fort Donelson National Battlefield, is located at the terminus of Fort Heiman Road, twenty-five miles northwest of the Fort Donelson National Battlefield visitor center. The site is covered in mixed upland hardwood forest with two open areas that have been previously disturbed. The elevated peninsula overlooks Kentucky Lake and Cypress Creek; however the damming of the Tennessee River in 1944 greatly altered the setting and view. The site was subdivided for residential development prior to National Park Service (NPS) ownership and two private properties with existing vacation homes border the landscape, as well as two privately owned vacant lots.

The remains of the Confederate Fort Heiman survive as a line of earthworks 648 yards in length with alterations made by Union troops in 1863. The earthworks are readily visible and vary in height from 1' to 6'. The Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation established a turf grass cover in 2010 and removed several large trees from the earthworks. Mapping in 2002 identified several segments of the Confederate fort as well as a possible magazine site, nine pits likely associated with burials, and an unidentified pit with a communication trench leading down the bluff to the water.

The remains of the Federal fort at Fort Heiman represent an intact Union fortification similar to others constructed in Petersburg, Virginia and along the Tennessee River. The Federal fort northwest of Fort Heiman (proper), encloses 0.7 acres and contains two gun platforms sited to guard avenues of approach from the west. A sally port is located in the northeast angle. The north portion of the Federal fort shows evidence of purposeful destruction by the vacating Union army. Two road traces join to form a well-defined wagon road leading to the river landing and other road traces are visible on the property. Evidence suggests the Union garrison camped in the ravine southeast of the fort and three outlying earthworks were identified by archeologists in 2011.

At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, the Confederates constructed forts on the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers to protect the strategic industrial and railroad centers of Nashville and Memphis from Federal attack. In December 1861, construction of Fort Heiman began after Fort Henry was found inadequate and threatened by flooding. Fort Heiman was created to deny Union forces high ground to overlook Fort Henry. It was also meant to provide artillery support from the west bank of the Tennessee River, but that never actually took place. When gunboats approached in February 6, 1862, Fort Heiman was quickly abandoned and Fort Henry fell to the Union army. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant claimed victory at the Battle of Fort Donelson (February 14-16, 1862) forcing the Confederates to leave

Fort Heiman

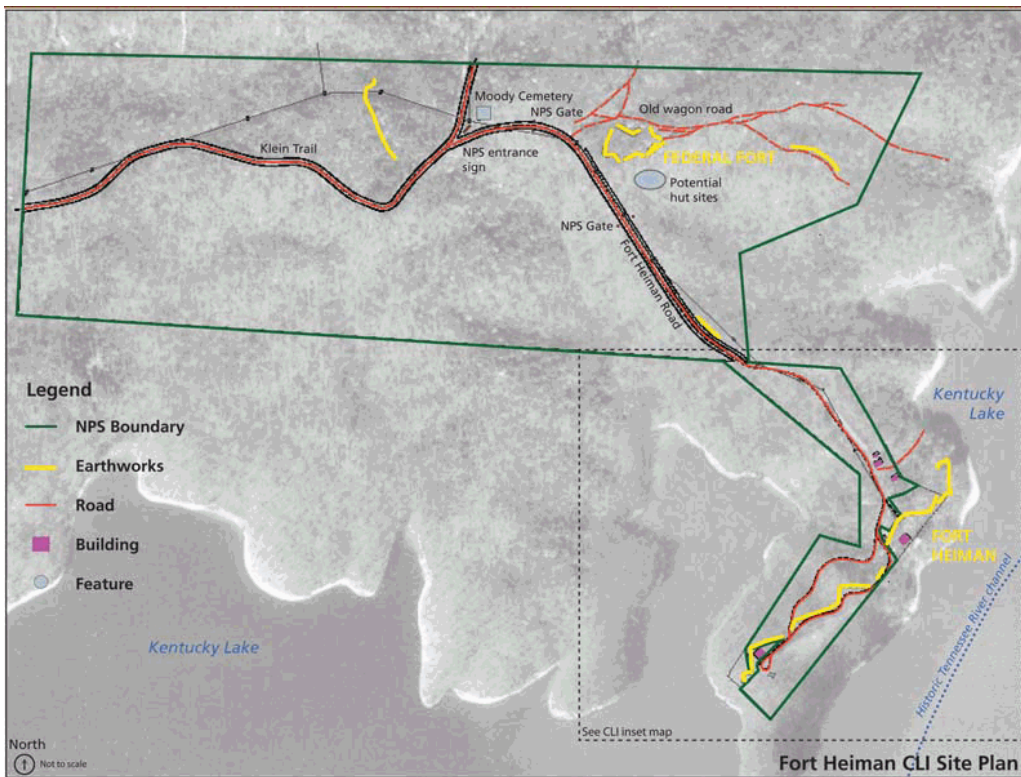
Fort Donelson National Battlefield

southern Kentucky and sever supply lines to Middle Tennessee. Several on cavalry units occupied Fort Heiman from February 1862 to March 1863, including Federal Col. W. W. Lowe and the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, the Fifteenth Kentucky Cavalry, and the Thirteenth Wisconsin. During the Union occupation, an adjacent fort was constructed, and also named Fort Heiman. It incorporated the Confederate Fort Heiman remains as well. The abandoned site was occupied again in October 1864, when Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest stationed artillery on the bluff and attacked river boats during a raid associated with the Battle of Johnsonville.

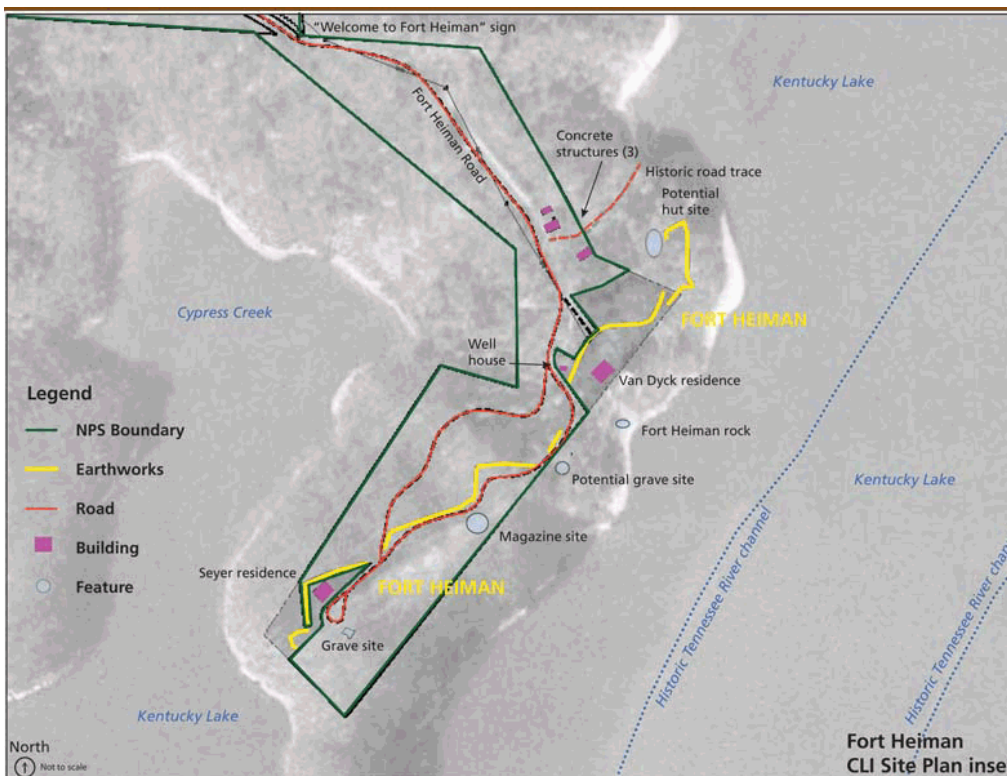
After the Civil War, the site was abandoned and remained in private ownership. In 1944, a dam across the Tennessee River created Kentucky Lake. Fort Heiman was subdivided and two vacation homes were built, one on the northern end and one on the southern portion of the site. Fort Donelson National Battlefield acquired the property (Public Law 108-367) in 2004. A new gate and entrance sign were installed in 2009.

Fort Heiman is nationally significant and played a crucial role in the river battles in the western theater of the Civil War (Criterion A). Fort Heiman and the adjacent Federal fort as well as the potential pits and encampment site retain the potential to yield archeological information (Criterion D). The site retains integrity of location, association, design, materials, feeling, and workmanship. The archeological sites and earthworks remain significant landscape features.

Site Plan



Fort Heiman Site Plan, 2012.



Fort Heiman Site Plan inset, 2012.

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Fort Heiman
Property Level:	Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	975723
Parent Landscape:	975723

Park Information

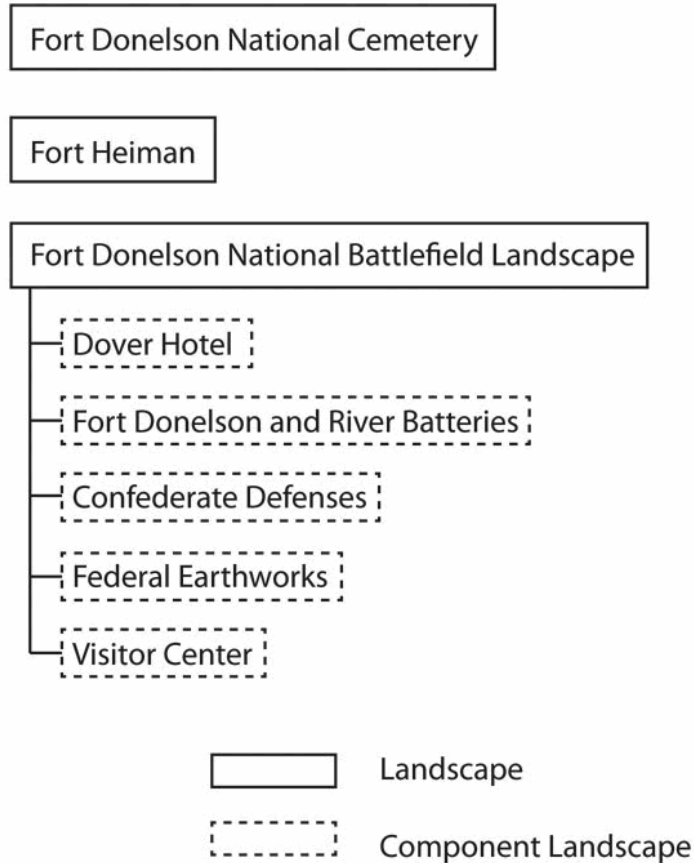
Park Name and Alpha Code:	Fort Donelson National Battlefield -FODO
Park Organization Code:	5400
Park Administrative Unit:	Fort Donelson National Battlefield

CLI Hierarchy Description

Fort Heiman

Fort Donelson National Battlefield

Fort Heiman is a landscape within Fort Donelson National Battlefield (FODO). Fort Donelson National Battlefield contains three landscapes: Fort Donelson Battlefield, Fort Donelson National Cemetery, and Fort Heiman. The Fort Donelson Battlefield includes several component landscapes: Dover Hotel, Fort Donelson (including the river batteries), the Visitor Center, the Confederate defenses, and the Federal earthworks. The park is currently acquiring land from the Civil War Trust with portions of the Federal position. All of the landscapes and component landscapes are located in Dover, Tennessee with the exception of Fort Heiman.



CLI hierarchy graphic, 2012.

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

The Southeast Regional Office completed the CLI using information from an on-going cultural landscape report for Fort Donelson National Battlefield. The Jaeger Company (TJC) completed historical research and fieldwork in 2009-2011. David Hasty and Beth Wheeler Byrd joined TJC for a site visit in July 2010. The park contact is Bill Barley.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	09/28/2012
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	08/17/2012

Concurrence Graphic Information:



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Southeast Regional Office
Atlanta Federal Center
1924 Building
100 Alabama St., SW.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303



IN REPLY REFER TO:
H22 (SERO-CRD)

31 July 2012

Roger Stapleton
Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office
300 Washington Street
Frankfort, KY 40601

Dear Mr. Stapleton:

Enclosed please find a copy of the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for Fort Heiman, a unit of Fort Donelson National Battlefield located in Calloway County, Kentucky. The CLI is an evaluated list of landscape properties in the National Park System considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or that contribute to an existing historic property. In order for CLI data to become certified, National Park Service regulations require concurrence from the SHPO on the eligibility of these properties. We are requesting your review of the Fort Heiman CLI and ask that you sign and return the enclosed concurrence form.

On December 12, 1976, Fort Heiman was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The site is significant to the Battles of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson in 1862 and the Battle of Johnsonville in 1864 (Criterion A). The nomination thoroughly describes the purpose, construction, and Civil War use of Fort Heiman and briefly mentions the presence of a period cemetery. Recent historical research and archeological surveys have located several contributing features and the nomination should be expanded to address this new information as part of an update for the entire Fort Donelson nomination. Additional resources such as the Federal fort, potential magazine site, road traces, and various depressions should be listed as significant structures or archeological sites. Fort Heiman has the potential to yield archeological information (Criterion D) and the nomination should be amended to discuss this significance.

The period of significance is 1850-1874, which reflects an outdated system of defining periods in the National Register. The period of significance should be adjusted to reflect the construction and occupation of the fort (1861-1864).

Letter to SHPO page 1

With concurrence from your office, the findings become certified in the CLI database. Your concurrence also gives us justification to submit proper additional documentation to you at a future date. If you have any questions about these documents, please contact David Hasty, CLI Coordinator, Southeast Region (SER), at (404) 562-3117 extension 630 or by e-mail at david_hasty@nps.gov. The concurrence form can be returned by fax at (404) 562-3202, or mailed to the address above.

We greatly appreciate your office's assistance with the project.

Sincerely,

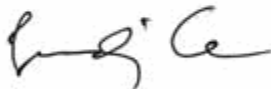


Dan Scheidt
Chief, Cultural Resource Division
Southeast Region

Enclosures

Letter to SHPO page 2

We have reviewed the submitted documentation that identifies cultural landscape features at Fort Donelson National Battlefield in Calloway County, Kentucky. We concur with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory, and understand that these features have the potential to contribute to the existing National Register of Historic Places nomination for Fort Donelson National Battlefield.



Kentucky State Historic Preservation Officer

8/17/12
Date

Signature from SHPO



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Southeast Regional Office
Atlanta Federal Center
1924 Building
100 Alabama St., S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303



H22(SERO-CRD)

26 July 2012

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Fort Donelson National Battlefield

From: Chief, Cultural Resources Division, Southeast Region 

Subject: Cultural Landscape Inventory – Fort Heiman

We are pleased to transmit to you the Fort Heiman Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI). The CLI is an evaluated list of landscape properties in the National Park System eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NR) or that contribute to an existing historic property. This CLI was produced by Cultural Resources Division (CRD) Landscape Historian, Beth Byrd, primarily using data provided by a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) written by The Jaeger Company. The CLR is currently in 95% draft format and has been reviewed by both park and CRD staff.

In order for the CLI to be certified and counted, the Kentucky State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) needs to concur on the eligibility of the identified contributing cultural landscape features to the existing nomination. Fort Heiman was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1976. The site is significant to the Battles of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson in 1862 and the Battle of Johnsonville in 1864. The nomination thoroughly describes the purpose, construction, and Civil War use of Fort Heiman and briefly mentions the presence of a period cemetery. Recent historical research and archeological surveys have located several contributing features and the nomination should be expanded to address this new information as part of an update for the entire park. This is addressed more fully in the CLI, particularly in the National Register Explanatory Narrative. David Hasty, CLI Coordinator for the Southeast Region, will send a request to the Kentucky SHPO for concurrence on the CLI findings.

Approval by the park superintendent is also needed for certification. If the findings of the CLI are agreed upon – especially regarding condition assessment and management category – please sign the attached approval form and return it to our office to the attention of David Hasty, via mail, e-mail (david_hasty@nps.gov), or fax (404.562.3202). However, if you have comments or changes to any part of the CLI, please send those to David Hasty instead. We will incorporate them into the inventory, and send the updated version back to you for further review and signature.

Enclosures

Memo to Superintendent

In Process

Signature from Superintendent

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

Fort Heiman is located in the extreme southeastern corner of Calloway County, Kentucky and bordered by Tennessee to the south and east. Today the narrow ridge forms a peninsula overlooking Kentucky Lake to the east and Cypress Creek to the west and south. The fort site sits on a high plateau with cliffs dropping to the water's edge. The Fort Heiman landscape encompasses all of the historic landscape features associated with the Civil War. The CLI boundary follows NPS park boundaries and includes the adjacent earthworks on private in-holdings.

State and County:

State: KY

County: Calloway County

Size (Acres): 164.00

Boundary UTMS:

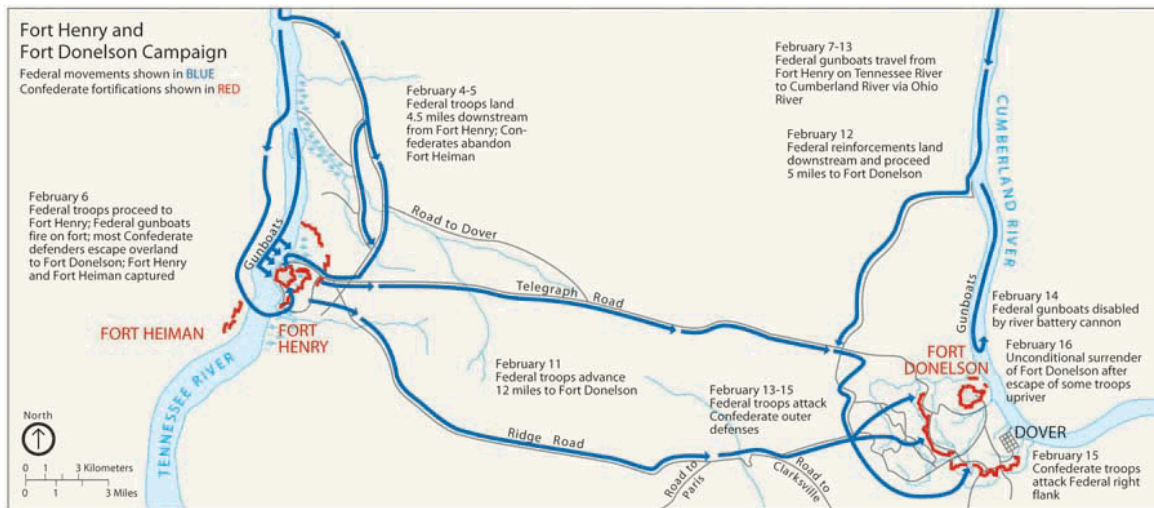
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Type of Point:	Point
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UTM Northing:	4,040,787
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
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UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	405,496
UTM Northing:	4,040,772
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
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UTM Easting:	405,362
UTM Northing:	4,040,253
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UTM Easting:	405,584
UTM Northing:	4,040,071
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected

Type of Point:	Point
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UTM Easting:	405,277
UTM Northing:	4,039,576
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Point
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UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	405,131
UTM Northing:	4,039,710
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	405,349
UTM Northing:	4,040,106
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	405,103
UTM Northing:	4,040,267
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	16

UTM Easting:	403,915
UTM Northing:	4,040,327

Fort Heiman Fort Donelson National Battlefield

Location Map:



USGS quad map (1950) of Hamlin and Paris Landing. (Note: the change in color of Kentucky Lake is due to the joining of two, differently-colored USGS quad maps, and does represent the Kentucky/Tennessee State Line.)

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

Fort Heiman remains a rural waterfront site. Prior to the Civil War, the area was used for agriculture and timbering. During the war, Confederate and later Union troops maintained a fortified position. After the damming of Kentucky Lake, the landscape was subdivided for development. Today, four parcels remain in private hands and the NPS manages the remainder of the site.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

Fort Heiman rests on the western bluff overlooking Kentucky Lake in the Lower Tennessee River valley of northwestern Tennessee and western Kentucky. The Tennessee River dam eliminated floodplains on either side of the river, leaving the eastern Tennessee bank mostly flat and the Kentucky bank rising steeply over 100 feet. The lake impacted the eastern shore of the Tennessee River to a much greater degree than the western bluff. Lake waters rose along steep slopes near Fort Heiman, but comparatively, did not alter the views and topography.

The landscape is part of the Western Highland Rim of the Interior Plateau ecoregion and contains narrow ridges, steep slopes, stream valleys, and occasional karst features and caves on a dissected plateau. The soils at Fort Heiman consist of a weathered Bodine cherty silt, Brandon silt loam, and Saffell-Guin complex, all featuring limestone gravel as a primary component. Bluff topography characterizes the site.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

Fort Heiman is located in Calloway County, Kentucky part of the First Congressional District.

Management Unit: FODO

Tract Numbers: 01-101 to 01-109, 01-112, 01-113, 01-115, 01-116, 01-118, 01-119, 01-121 to 01-138, 01-141 to 01-144, 01-146 to 01-159, 01-161, 01-162, 01-168, 01-170, 01-150A, 01-150B, 02-101, 02-101A, 02-102, 02-102A, 02-104 to 02-117, 02-105A, 02-105B, 02-105C, 02-119 to 02-127, 02-131, 05-102, 05-102A, 05-102C

GIS File Description:

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Should be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 12/12/1976

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

Fort Heiman meets National Register criteria and is compatible with the park's enabling legislation.

Maintenance Location Code: 110757

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

Fort Heiman occupies an elevated bluff overlooking Kentucky Lake. The NPS acquired most of the site in 2006 with four parcels remaining outside of NPS ownership. Resources on these properties are outside of NPS management and protection. The Van Dyck and Seyer properties each include a significant section of earthworks, although two residences, a well house, and a wooden platform intrude on the cultural landscape. Two additional vacant lots are owned by Robert C. Jackson (#05-119) and Don Jackson (#05-120). Any development on these parcels has the potential to impact the Fort Heiman cultural landscape. Besides the four non-NPS parcels, the adjacent lands are uninhabited and bordered by Kentucky Lake. A parcel owned by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) includes original earthworks, a potential hut site, and the Fort Heiman rock, a rock that overlooks Kentucky Lake. The Fort Heiman landscape is adjacent to the Land Between the Lakes (LBL) Recreation Area which preserves the natural and cultural resources of Kentucky and Tennessee and is managed by the U. S. Forest Service. The damming of the lake in 1994 impacted the setting of the historic fort, however land on the elevated peninsula remains undeveloped and steeply slope.

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

On December 12, 1976, Fort Heiman was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The site is significant to the Battles of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson in 1862 and the Battle of Johnsonville in 1864 (Criterion A). The nomination thoroughly describes the purpose, construction, and Civil War use of Fort Heiman and briefly mentions the presence of a period cemetery. Recent historical research and archeological surveys have located several contributing features and the nomination should be expanded to address this new information as part of an update for the entire park (Appendix Q, DO-28). Additional resources such as the Federal fort, potential magazine site, road traces, and various depressions should be listed as significant structures or archeological sites. Fort Heiman has the potential to yield archeological information (Criterion D) and the nomination should be amended to discuss this significance.

The period of significance is 1850-1874, which reflects an outdated system of defining periods in the National Register. The period of significance should be adjusted to reflect the construction and occupation of the fort (1861-1864).

Existing NRIS Information:

Other Names:	Fort Heiman (76000865)
Primary Certification Date:	12/12/1976

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Contributing/Individual:	Individual
National Register Classification:	Site
Significance Level:	National
Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Significance Criteria:	D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

Period of Significance:

Time Period:	AD 1861 - 1864
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Subtheme:	The Civil War
Facet:	Battles In The North And South

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Military
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Statement of Significance:

Fort Heiman is nationally significant for its military association with the Battles of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson (1862) and the Battle of Johnsonville (1864). The earthworks elevated above the Tennessee River played a crucial role in river battles in the western theater of the Civil War (Criterion A). Recent survey work identified a high research potential for archeology associated with the Civil War features of the site (Criterion D). The period of significance (1861-1864) reflects the construction and occupation of the fort by Confederate and Union troops.

Fort Heiman was constructed in January 1862 to support Fort Henry and strategically defend the Tennessee River from Union invasion. The fort, built with enslaved labor, was never completed and on February 4, 1862, Confederates evacuated as Union gunboats approached Fort Henry. Following the Confederate defeat at Fort Henry and Fort Donelson (February 16), troops including the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, Fifteenth Kentucky Cavalry, and Thirteenth Wisconsin occupied Fort Heiman until June 1863. The Federal garrison added a fort north of the existing earthworks and buried soldiers at the southern end of the peninsula. In 1864, Nathan Bedford Forrest launched raids from the fortified position taken from Confederates, then abandoned by Federal troops, as part of the Battle of Johnsonville. The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission listed the Battle of Fort Henry and the Battle of Fort Donelson as two of 384 primary battles of the Civil War in 1993. Fort Heiman retains integrity of location, association, design, materials, feeling, and workmanship. The damming of the Tennessee River in 1944 and subsequent flooding of Fort Henry diminished the integrity of setting.

The extant earthworks, landscape features, and archeological sites preserve a representative Civil War fortification. Archeologists in 2002 referred to Fort Heiman and the Federal fort as a “premier resource” for yielding extensive archeological information. Earthworks (648 yards) of Fort Heiman (proper) follow the ridgeline parallel to the water and a 0.7-acre Federal fort lies north of Fort Heiman Road. Three outlying earthworks associated with the Union occupation survive to the east, west, and south of the Federal fort. Road traces, depressions associated with burials, an encampment site, a potential magazine, and several related features compose a significant Civil War landscape used by both armies.

State Register Information

Name: Fort Heiman

Explanatory Narrative:

In 2002, the Kentucky Military Heritage Commission was created as an independent agency of the Commonwealth of Kentucky associated with Kentucky Heritage Council (SHPO). As a means of protection, the commission is charged with maintaining a registry of Kentucky military heritage sites and objects significant to the military history of the Commonwealth. Most sites registered by the commission are military monuments and memorials, but the legislation gives the commission some latitude as to what may be considered for recognition. Once accepted to the registry, these sites and objects by law cannot be damaged or destroyed, removed or significantly altered, other than for repair or renovation, without the written consent of the commission. Criminal penalties apply.

The Kentucky Military Sites Report listed Fort Heiman as an eligible site in 2008.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Site

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Battery (Defense)

Primary Current Use: Interpretive Landscape

Current and Historic Names:

Name

Fort Heiman

Type of Name

Both Current And Historic

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1861 - 1862	Built	Confederates plan and construct a defensive position at Fort Heiman to support Fort Henry across the river.
AD 1862 - 1863	Military Operation	Federal troops occupy Fort Heiman after the Battle of Fort Donelson and Fort Henry. The Union constructs another fortification to support the position and protect the shipment of supplies on the river. Troops garrison on the slope adjacent to the fort.

Fort Heiman
Fort Donelson National Battlefield

AD 1864	Military Operation	Nathan Bedford Forrest launches a raid on the Union supply depot in Johnsonville in October-November from the site of Fort Heiman. The steamer Mazeppa and two gunboats are destroyed.
AD 1938 - 1944	Built	Tennessee River dammed near Gilbertsville, Kentucky to create Kentucky Lake. Fort Henry inundated.
AD 1952 - 1973	Built	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers built five locks on the Cumberland River.
AD 1976	Preserved	Fort Heiman listed in the National Register.
AD 1987 - 1988	Paved	Road paved on site.
AD 2003 - 2006	Preserved	NPS conducts a boundary adjustment study and environmental assessment.
AD 2004 - 2006	Land Transfer	Congress authorizes an expanded boundary to Fort Donelson National Battlefield and the NPS accepts ownership of Fort Heiman.
AD 2006 - 2009	Built	New entrance sign and gates added to the landscape at Fort Heiman.
AD 2010	Preserved	Arborists from Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation establish a turf grass cover and remove trees from the earthworks.
	Excavated	New South Associates and the Southeast Archeological Center (SEAC) conduct shovel test pit and metal detector surveys of Fort Heiman.

Physical History:

Pre-Civil War (Before 1861)

A sequence of southeastern Indians inhabited the Fort Donelson landscape and by the historic period Cherokee and Chickasaw tribes occupied the region. No historic groups are associated with the site, though recent archeological investigations located evidence of Middle Mississippian period use at the southern end of the peninsula at Fort Heiman.

The larger Fort Donelson landscape was part of Tennessee County, North Carolina until 1796 when Tennessee became a state. The region that became western Kentucky, east of the Ohio River remained sparsely populated in the eighteenth century. In the early nineteenth century, roads originating in Dover connected the town to surrounding farms and nearby communities. The Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers provided transportation for agricultural crops, primarily cotton, while lumber production and ore processing contributed to the regional economy.

The site of Fort Heiman became part of Kentucky in 1792 when the state separated from Virginia. Western settlement increased after 1818 when Chickasaw treaties ceded land to the U.S. government. As steamboat transportation became common, the Tennessee River supported trading posts, meanwhile becoming a crucial artery for southern markets.

Civil War (1861-1864)

The Civil War began in April 1861 when Confederate forces fired upon Fort Sumter in the Charleston harbor. President Lincoln called for volunteers to put down the southern insurrection and Winfield Scott devised a plan to blockade the Atlantic Ocean and control the Confederate rivers using gunboats. The “Anaconda Plan” recognized the strategic importance of northern Tennessee and Kentucky.

In 1861, Confederates in Dover, Tennessee started to construct an earthwork fort and two gun batteries into the bluffs along the Cumberland River. The upper and lower “water batteries” supported positions in front of Fort Donelson, a 15-acre garrison enclosed by a 10’ parapet wall made of earth piled on top of logs. The upper battery had three cannon positions and a magazine while the lower battery had 10 positions and a magazine. One position was empty, eight had 32-pounders, and one had a 10-inch Columbiad. In the winter of 1861-1862, Confederate General Lloyd Tilghman oversaw the construction of nearby Fort Henry to defend the Tennessee River. Tilghman noted the comparatively high elevation on the opposite side of the river and ordered a new defense built on the western bluff in Kentucky. Col. Adolphus Heiman of the 10th Tennessee Regiment, for which the fort was named, and his chief engineer Major Gilmer scoped the site to determine the best position for artillery.

In December 1861, the 27th Alabama and 15th Arkansas infantry regiments began construction of Fort Heiman. Some 500 enslaved laborers from Alabama built the earthwork fortifications that were meant to deny Union forces the high ground to overlook Fort Henry, as well as provide artillery support, though the Parrott rifles intended to stop gunboats were never installed. The Official Records note,

In addition to placing the main work in good defensive order I found that extensive lines of infantry cover had been thrown up by the troops forming the garrison, with a view to hold commanding ground that would be dangerous to the fort if possessed by the enemy These lines and the main work were on the right hand [east side] of the river and arranged with good defensive relations, making the place capable of offering strong resistance against a land attack coming from the eastward (i.e., the site of Fort Henry). On the left bank of the river [the site of Fort Heiman] there was a number of hills within cannon range that commanded the river batteries on the right bank. The necessity of occupying these hills was apparent to me at the time I inspected Fort Henry early in November last, and on the 21st of that month Lieutenant Dixon, the local engineer, was ordered from Fort Donelson to Fort Henry to make the necessary surveys and construct the additional works. He was at the same time informed that a large force of slaves with troops to protect them, from Alabama, would report to him for the work, which was to be pushed to completion as early as possible. The surveys were made by the engineer and plans decided upon without delay; but by some unforeseen cause the negroes were not sent until after the 1st of January last. Much valuable time was thus lost, but under your urgent orders, when informed of the delay, General Tilghman and his engineers pressed these defenses forward so rapidly, night and day, that when I reached the fort (January 31 last) they were far advanced, requiring only a few days' additional labor to put them in a state of defense. But no guns had been received that could be put in these works except a few field pieces; and, notwithstanding every effort had been made to procure them from Richmond, Memphis, and other points, it was apprehended they would not arrive in time to anticipate the attack of the enemy, which, from the full information obtained by General Tilghman, was threatened at an early day either at Fort Henry or Fort Donelson, or possibly on both at the same time. The lines of infantry cover, however, which had been thrown up were capable of making a strong resistance, even without the desired artillery, should the attack be made on that (the left) bank of the river,... Impressed with the great deficiency in the preparations for defending the passage of the river at Fort Henry, the commanding officer expressed to me his fears that it might cause disaster if the place were vigorously attacked by the enemy's gunboats. This he thought his greatest danger. (Official Records, Series I, Vol. VII, Part I, p. 132)

On February 4, Fort Henry was held by 1,885 Confederates under the command of Col. A. Heiman. The Tennessee River, swollen from winter rains, flooded the lower magazine of the fort. Across the river on the heights, the incomplete Fort Heiman was occupied by 1,100 troops supported by a small section of artillery. Meanwhile, Brig. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant moved south toward the three forts. By February 5, the Confederate forces were well aware of the presence of the Union troops. Colonel Heiman's report of the battle in the Official Records gives the following account:

I was satisfied that we could not hold the heights opposite the fort [the site of Fort Heiman], and that it would be prudent to move the forces from there to Fort Henry, but did not like to take the responsibility without the order of General Tilghman, as previous order from you [Gen. Tilghman] stated positively that these heights must be held. However, these troops were held in readiness to move at a moments warning.... At daylight on the morning of the 5th General Tilghman directed the removal of troops from Heiman to Fort Henry, with the exception of the Cavalry. (Official Records, I, Vol. VII, Part I, p. 150)

Grant led 15,000 Union soldiers to Fort Henry and Fort Heiman on February 6, 1862. The force was evenly divided on each side of the river with supporting gunboats under the command of Comm. Andrew Foote. Three companies of cavalry remained at Fort Heiman to observe the Union advance and though Tilghman ordered most troops to assist Fort Donelson, he left between 54 and 90 men to man the guns at Fort Henry. At 11:45 a.m., seven gunboats under Commodore Foote fired at Fort Henry. The floodwaters and mechanical troubles limited Tilghman's defense to only four guns. The Battle of Fort Henry ended in surrender by mid-afternoon. The Confederates retreated back to Fort Donelson until Union forces attacked on February 14.

Following the Battle of Fort Henry, Grant prepared a combined infantry and gunboat attack on the Cumberland River near Dover. Union soldiers marched and travelled by ship to Fort Donelson and on February 14, 1862, Confederate cannons repulsed the initial gunboat attack. The next morning, as the Confederates attempted to open an escape route back to Nashville, they broke through the right wing of the Union line in surprise counter-attack. Despite their victory on the battlefield, Confederate General Gideon Pillow ordered a withdrawal to the defenses without General John B. Floyd's knowledge. Soon after, Floyd transferred his command to Simon Buckner and the Confederates surrendered on February 16 at the Dover Hotel.

After the Union victory at Forts Henry and Donelson, the 5th Iowa Cavalry commanded by Col. W. W. Lowe occupied Fort Heiman. The Federal forces constructed a new fort and reworked the existing earthworks abandoned by the Confederates. Crude huts sheltered men from the winter weather. An African American Freedmen camp was located near Fort Heiman, though no documentation survives. Enslaved and freed African Americans in the context of Civil War Tennessee and Kentucky often migrated to Union camps for paid employment. Men and women contributed as cooks, laborers, officers' servants, nurses, and seamstresses at the Fort Heiman and Fort Donelson freedmen camps. Little information and no extant landscape features survive related to the freedmen camp at Fort Heiman (Parsons, 27).

The Union soldiers did not skirmish or engage in battle during their time at Fort Heiman, though they may have engaged in battle at other locations while using Fort Heiman as their main post. Confederate cavalry patrols, action in Paris, Tennessee, and disease took the lives of some men. Major William Kelsay succumbed to typhoid fever and was buried at Fort Heiman along with at least eleven others. (The Union dead were reinterred in Shiloh National Cemetery after the war.) In June 1863, the Union troops abandoned and destroyed the fort. They damaged parapets and earthworks in an attempt to render the fort unusable by Confederates.

Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest reoccupied Fort Heiman in October 1864. Union forces stockpiled supplies at Johnsonville, Tennessee thirty miles south of Fort Heiman and created an opportunity for the cavalry to interrupt the supply line. Federal supplies sent by boat were unloaded in Johnsonville and transferred by trains to outfit Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman. Forrest stationed artillery at Fort Heiman overlooking the river and attacked the steamer Mazeppa and two gunboats. The gunboats were salvaged, manned by Forrest's troops, and

Fort Heiman
Fort Donelson National Battlefield

navigated to join the attack on Johnsonville, although they were abandoned before it took place. The Confederate attack on Johnsonville on November 6, 1864, caused significant damage to Union supplies and caused them to change supply procedures.



Robert Knox Sneden, Capture of forts [sic] Henry...Tennessee. By U. S. Grant, January 1862. Library of Congress map, Courtesy of the Virginia Historical Society. (<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.ndlpcoop/gvhs01.vhs00281>)

Post-Civil War (1865-Present)

The fortifications were abandoned following the war and little documentation survives from this period. Sometime after the war, nine graves were exhumed and reinterred at Shiloh National Cemetery (Gregory and Tankersley, 2010). The construction of the Tennessee River dam between 1938 and 1944 vastly changed the Fort Heiman landscape. The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) flooded Kentucky Lake in 1944 and submerged Fort Henry along with

numerous archeological sites and homesteads along the river. The resulting lake created a peninsula from the elevated Fort Heiman, meanwhile altering the views and setting.

In 1976, Fort Heiman was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Jackson family owned Fort Heiman and subdivided the land into individual parcels. Two houses were built and three concrete structures remain in the landscape. Logging occurred and Klein Trail was paved in the late 1980s.

In the early 2000s, local Calloway County residents began a preservation campaign to purchase and protect the historic fort. Preservationists raised money and received a Federal Transportation Enhancement grant, a Land and Water grant, and several grants from Kentucky Heritage Land Conservation. In 2003, the Albert Jackson family sold 180 acres to the Calloway County Fiscal Court and later that year 14 land owners sold 43 more individual lots. The next year Federal legislation passed authorizing an expansion of the Fort Donelson National Battlefield (FODO) boundary to include Fort Heiman and in 2006, the ownership and management of the property transferred to the NPS. Since Fort Heiman became a unit of FODO, the park installed a limestone entrance sign, fencing and two gates at the intersection of Klein Trail and Fort Heiman Road and along Fort Heiman Road.

As part of a boundary study and environmental assessment in 2002, David Lowe and the Cultural Resources GIS program in Washington documented the historic resources at Fort Heiman and Fort Henry. The earthworks and landscape features were mapped using GPS (Global Positioning System) and described in detail. In 2010, a shovel test pit and metal detector survey found prehistoric lithics and ceramic artifacts dating to the Middle Mississippian period along with new evidence related to the construction and use of the earthworks. Almost half of the shovel test pits were positive and a majority of the recovered metal artifacts were associated with the various Civil War occupations of Fort Heiman or post-war building activities. The survey located 14 possible grave sites. In late 2010, the Southeastern Archeological Center (SEAC) conducted additional archeological work and identified the outlying earthworks.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Fort Heiman retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Fort Heiman is located on the same bluff chosen in 1861 for its view of Fort Henry. The earthworks retain their form, structure, scale, proportion, and placement to convey the design of the site as a defensive position. The materials of Fort Heiman, namely the earthworks, survive and convey the historic use of the fort. The earthworks reflect the historic construction techniques and retain integrity of workmanship. Integrity of feeling remains at Fort Heiman due to the presence of earthworks, road traces, and archeological features. The fort (proper) and Federal fort convey the military history of the site and express the historic character of the Civil War. The cultural landscape of Fort Heiman preserves integrity of association with the historic Battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and Johnsonville. The setting of Fort Heiman was compromised by the damming of the Tennessee River. The visual connection to Fort Henry (now submerged under Kentucky Lake with the outerworks surviving on the adjacent low land) is lost, but the elevated and prominent location of Fort Heiman remains. The intrusion of modern houses and roads also diminishes the integrity of setting. Overall, Fort Heiman retains integrity.

The landscape characteristics of Fort Heiman compose a significant cultural landscape. Archeological sites, buildings and structures, circulation, land use, natural systems and features, small-scale features, spatial organization, and topography, together reflect the Civil War history of the fort. Several modern and non-contributing features are extant in the landscape.

Aspects of Integrity:	Location
	Association
	Materials
	Workmanship
	Feeling

Landscape Characteristic:

Vegetation

Fort Heiman is currently covered in an upland mixed hardwood forest with two cleared areas that were previously disturbed. Ornamental plantings are associated with adjacent residential parcels, but do not impact the cultural landscape. No description of the historic landscape details the vegetation, but the woodland character of the area remains.

Buildings and Structures

Two major earthworks are located in the southeastern and northern sections of Fort Heiman and convey the significant Civil War history of the site. Fort Heiman (proper) and the Federal Fort survive along with sections of outlying earthworks associated with the Union occupation.

Modern concrete structures are located along Fort Heiman Road and do not contribute to the cultural landscape.

Fort Heiman (proper) consists of 648 yards of visible earthworks ranging from 1 to 6 feet in height. The earthworks follow the ridgeline overlooking Kentucky Lake with the northernmost portion extending onto TVA land. The northern end of Fort Heiman faces the river with a rear ditch west of the parapet. This section is likely the oldest portion of the fort and may represent the original Confederate construction (f20). A shallow shelf along the bluff may be the bottom of an interior ditch and evidence of the Federal destruction in 1863. The remaining sections (f19, f17, f16, f12, f11, f10) continue south-southwest, ending just southwest of the Seyer House on private property. These earthworks face inland with a double-ditched gun platform (f12) located just northwest of the magazine site. The 2002 GPS survey found 55% of the earthworks to be in good to fair condition and in 2010; the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation removed trees and sodded portions of the Fort Heiman earthworks. Since that time, tree falls have impacted the site contributing to previous damage from road construction and erosion. The on-going CLR assessed the fort to be in fair condition. The earthworks retain integrity of location, design, association, feeling, materials, and workmanship. Integrity of setting is diminished by the extant Van Dyck and Seyer residences, and the potential for development on the two Jackson properties.

The Federal fort is located north of the gated-portion of Fort Heiman Road inland from Fort Heiman (proper). The earthen fort encloses 0.7 acres forming an irregular redoubt designed to support three to four guns. The parapet measures 258 meters and the outer perimeter 308 meters. The GPS mapping survey identified two gun platforms to the northwest and southwest with squared-off angles forming pan coupés. The sally port is located in the northeast angle of the fort with two road traces joining to form a well-defined wagon road. The north face of the fort shows evidence of destruction by vacating Union troops with soil from the breastwork thrown into the fort and the ditch. The 2002 survey called the Federal fort a “premier resource at the site” and noted the likely potential to yield extensive archeological information. The Federal fort is in good condition and retains integrity of location, association, design, material, workmanship, and feeling. The integrity of setting remains though slightly diminished by logging on adjacent land.

In 2011, archeologists located additional outlying earthworks in poor condition at the site of Fort Heiman. Previously undocumented, the three sections of earthworks are likely associated with the Federal occupation. One heavily eroded section (180') parallels Fort Heiman Road southeast of the Federal fort. Another earthwork parallels the identified road trace due east of the Federal fort for 330'. This earthwork may be a double row, but is also heavily eroded. The final outlying earthwork runs southeast to northwest (375') and turns northeast at a right angle for another 130'. This feature remains in low relief but rises to almost 4' in height. The outlying features retain integrity of location, association, design, materials, and workmanship.

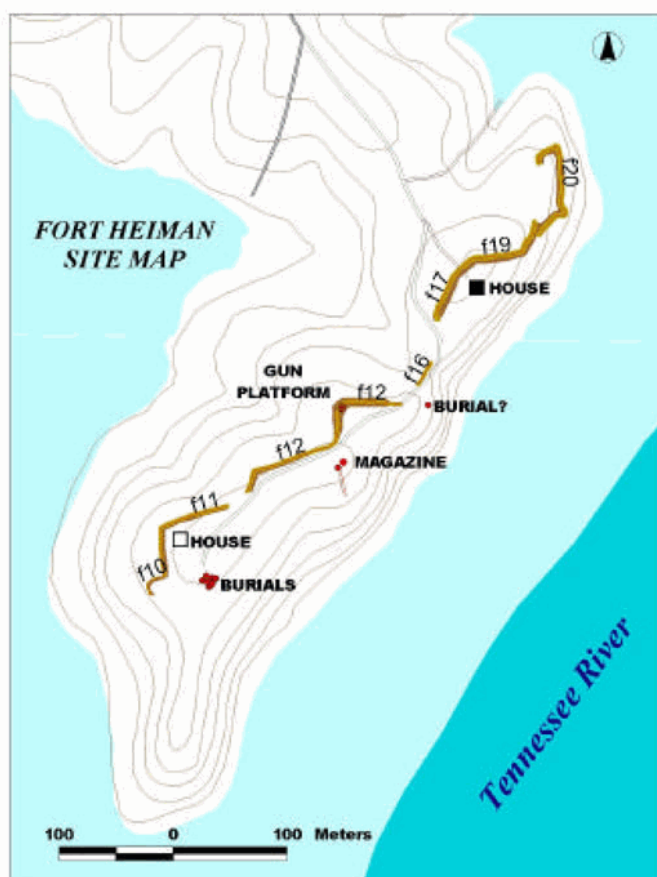
The remnants of three modern concrete structures did not contribute to the cultural landscape,

and were removed in 2012. The buildings were clustered east of Fort Heiman Road and northwest of the Van Dyck residence near the intersection with a road trace that leads to the lake. The most complete structure (12' x 24') was a gable-end concrete block building. A partially completed (24' x 40') concrete-block structure was adjacent to a concrete pad (12' x 30') that likely survived from a previous demolition.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Fort Heiman
Feature Identification Number:	154719
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
ASMIS ID Number:	19.000
Feature:	Federal Fort
Feature Identification Number:	154721
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
ASMIS ID Number:	15.000
Feature:	Outlying earthworks
Feature Identification Number:	154723
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
ASMIS ID Number:	16.000

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Map of Fort Heiman earthworks from GPS Survey by David Lowe, CRGIS, National Park Service, 2002.



Fort Heiman earthworks, 2010. NPS photo.



Federal fort, 2010. NPS photo.



Concrete block structure at Fort Heiman, 2010. Removed in 2012. TJC Photo.

Topography

The topography of Fort Heiman remains a character-defining landscape feature. The flooding of the Tennessee River impacted the cultural landscape, however, the fort on the bluff remains elevated over Kentucky Lake and retains its relation to the site of Fort Henry. The siting of Fort Heiman on the topographical high-ground west of the lake now overlooks the inundated site. In 1862, Fort Heiman was 150' above Fort Henry.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



View of Fort Heiman from Kentucky Lake. Fort located at highest peak in center of image.

Small Scale Features

Small-scale features include contemporary signs, fences, and gates installed to direct and enhance the visitor experience. None of these modern landscape features contribute to the historic landscape. A wooden “Welcome to Fort Heiman” sign predated the NPS ownership of the site and was removed. The NPS constructed a limestone entrance sign similar to others added throughout the park in 2009. The NPS also installed snake fencing around the sign and along Fort Heiman Road as well as the modern steel gates during the same period.

The Moody family cemetery at the fork between Klein Trail and Fort Heiman Road encloses approximately 1,500 square feet. Bound by a metal post and wire fence, the cemetery contains a monument to Sarah and L. P. Moody and two simple gravestones with each individual’s initials. The cemetery may contain more unmarked burials. The monument and gravestones are small-scale features in the Fort Heiman cultural landscape, but do not contribute to the period of

significance. The park manages these features as cultural resources.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Gate 1

Feature Identification Number: 154731

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Entrance sign

Feature Identification Number: 154737

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Gate 2

Feature Identification Number: 154743

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Moody monument

Feature Identification Number: 154745

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

ASMIS ID Number: 14.001

Feature: Moody gravestone 2

Feature Identification Number: 154749

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

ASMIS ID Number: 14.003

Feature: Moody gravestone 1

Feature Identification Number: 154761

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

ASMIS ID Number: 14.002

Feature: Fences

Feature Identification Number: 154765

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Contemporary snake fencing at Fort Heiman, 2010. TJC Photo.



Welcome to Fort Heiman wooden sign, 2010. TJC Photo.



Modern NPS steel gate at Fort Heiman, 2010. TJC Photo.



Moody monument at Fort Heiman, 2010. TJC photo.



NPS Fort Heiman sign.

Views and Vistas

The flooding of the Tennessee River altered the views from Fort Heiman, dramatically widening the expanse of water forming Kentucky Lake and submerging Fort Henry. Col. Adolphus Heiman chose the site of Fort Heiman for its strategic position and the view the river and Fort Henry in 1861. Today the site preserves the view of the eastern bank of Kentucky Lake from the elevated position used throughout the war, but does not communicate the importance of the river channel or location of Fort Henry. The view does not retain integrity. The edge of the bluff is owned by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA).

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Panoramic view from Fort Heiman of Kentucky Lake. TJC Photo, 2010.

Circulation

Fort Heiman contains several historic road traces and two contemporary gravel and asphalt roads. There are no formalized pedestrian trails. Klein Trail enters the Fort Heiman landscape from the west and provides the primary access to the site. The road veers north and Fort Heiman Road continues east and south past the Federal fort and parallel to the Confederate earthworks. Fort Heiman Road has gravel driveways to the Seyer and Van Dyck properties.

The Cultural Resources Geographic Information Systems (CRGIS) team mapped the historic road traces in 2002 and identified an “old wagon road” running east past the northern earthworks of the Federal fort before turning slightly south through a hollow to a landing on the shore. This road maintains a five percent grade and remains well-defined. No information survives to date this road trace. An outlying earthwork parallels this road trace. Other road traces at Fort Heiman lead from Fort Heiman Road northeast to the water between the concrete structures and northeast from the east side of the Federal fort.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Klein Trail

Feature Identification Number: 154767

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Fort Heiman Road

Feature Identification Number: 154769

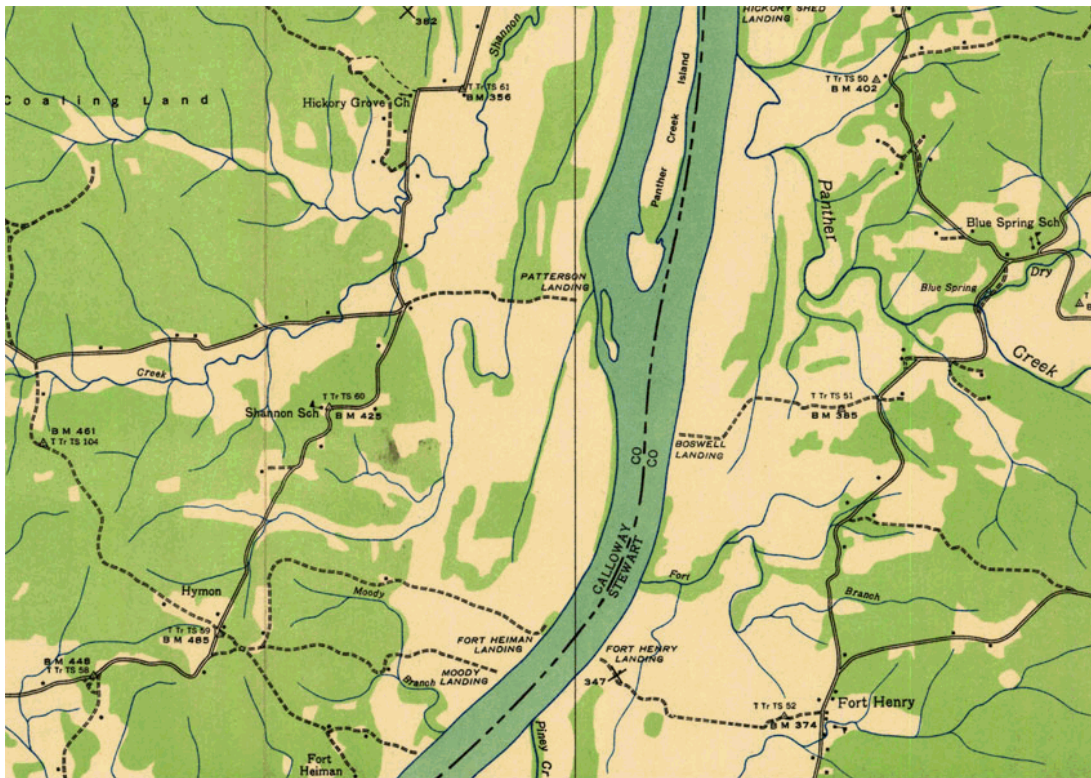
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Historic road traces

Feature Identification Number: 154771

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



USGS quad map, Hamlin, KY, 1936. Note road trace continuing beyond Moody structure to Fort Heiman Landing. This road trace is identified as “old wagon road” in recent cultural resource surveys.

Land Use

The Fort Heiman landscape is significant for the military occupation and battle action during 1862 and 1863. Prior to the battle, the landscape was undeveloped and following the Civil War, the site remained isolated until property owners began constructing vacation homes on site. The Moody Cemetery remains from the twentieth century and includes one monument and two gravestones surrounded by a wire fence. The earliest known interment dates to 1918, after the period of significance. Today Fort Heiman is a unit and cultural landscape of Fort Donelson National Battlefield. The park interprets and maintains the site for the public.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Overview of Moody family cemetery, 2010. TJC Photo.

Archeological Sites

Fort Heiman (15CW69) retains the potential to yield archeological information. Local relic hunters and recent professional surveys uncovered artifacts and features dating to the period of significance (1861-1864) that retain integrity. Earthworks, an encampment site, burial depressions, a potential magazine, and road traces convey Civil War use.

Survey work located two prehistoric archeological sites on the floodplains within two miles of Fort Heiman prior to the Tennessee River inundating the surrounding land. The 2010 survey of Fort Heiman located artifacts from the Middle Mississippian period but presently, the cultural landscape has not been evaluated for prehistoric significance.

The earthworks of Fort Heiman (proper), the Federal fort, and outlying sections associated with the Union occupation remain as archeological sites in the landscape. The Union encampment is located southeast of the Federal fort and reflects the siting, proximity, and configuration of similar garrisons. Hut pads were located in 2002 and conclusive evidence in 2011 located 19 sites leveled into the slope. Each rectangular site varies in size ranging between 8 to 13 square feet to 46 to 13 feet, indicating a row of multiple hut pads. The camp site associated with Fort Heiman is overgrown and eroded, but preserves the potential for future archeological information.

In 2002, David Lowe mapped nine pits attributed to Union gravesites. Each pit was six feet

long. Two were nine feet wide, two were five feet wide, and the others wide enough for a single burial. Several burials were reinterred to Shiloh National Cemetery. These depressions and a large rectangular depression with old firebricks (thought to be the powder magazine) retain integrity and convey the location of an historic cemetery and related Fort Heiman structures.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Potential magazine site, 2010. NPS photo.

Natural Systems and Features

The Tennessee River channel is located 650' east of Fort Heiman and 125' below the ridge. The damming of the river to form Kentucky Lake submerged the original channel (and Fort Henry). Although the low-lying landscape around the Tennessee River changed dramatically, the bluff with Fort Heiman retains its historic landform, drainage, and topography.

Spatial Organization

Fort Heiman retains a spatial organization that conveys the defenses of the Confederate and Union troops that occupied the site. The linear earthworks poised on a bluff over the Tennessee River provided Confederates protection from Union gunboats and a vantage point to support Fort Henry. After the Battle of Fort Henry (February 6, 1862), Federal troops reoriented the site to defend threats approaching from the west. The construction of the Federal fort turned gun platforms to defend against land attacks and added outlying earthworks to the west to

support the fort and the east to cover the wagon road. The arrangement of the surviving earthworks conveys the use of the fort by both armies and retains integrity.

The encampment location conveys a typical Union garrison built on a slope adjacent to the Federal fort. The organization of hut pads, individual and in a row, convey the historic camp and preserve a significant archeological site. The site retains integrity.

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 07/23/2012

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Fort Heiman is in fair condition following a site visit in 2010 and on-going project work related to the Fort Donelson National Battlefield Cultural Landscape Report. The rehabilitation of the earthworks (2010) by the Olmsted Center stabilized the primary landscape features at the site, but a subsequent storm felled trees adjacent to Fort Heiman.

Impacts

Type of Impact:	Adjacent Lands
External or Internal:	Both Internal and External
Impact Description:	Four parcels of the Fort Heiman property remain in private ownership. These in-holdings detract from the visitor's experience and allow the potential for trespassing and other impacts. Calloway County currently maintains a section of Klein Trail that traverses the site and owns the right-of-way on Fort Heiman Road.
Type of Impact:	Exposure To Elements
External or Internal:	Both Internal and External
Impact Description:	Mature trees near the recently cleared earthworks fell during storms in 2010. Tree falls impacted the historic earthworks.
Type of Impact:	Impending Development
External or Internal:	Both Internal and External
Impact Description:	The potential for development on the Don Jackson, Robert Jackson, Van Dyck, and Seyer parcels could negatively impact the Fort Heiman cultural landscape.

Treatment

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

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Year of Publication: 2010
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Citation Publisher: NPS
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Year of Publication: 1882
Citation Publisher: GPO