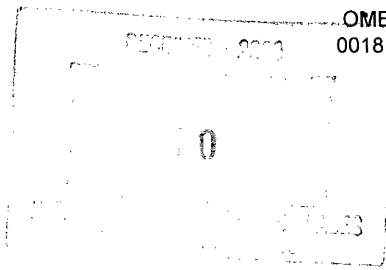


(Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form**



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Fort Hill and Butterfield, Archibald D., House

other names/site number NA

**2. Location**

street & number 201 Fort Hill Drive

N/A  not for publication

city or town Waverly

N/A  vicinity

state Tennessee code TN county Humphreys code 085 zip code 37185

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

*Herbert L. Thayer*  
Signature of certifying official/Title

1/5/01  
Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other,

(explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

*Edson H. Beall*

Date of Action

2/9/01

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Choose as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Choose only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

- private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal, building(s), district, site, structure, object

Table with 3 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing, and Resource Type (buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total). Values range from -1 to -2.

Name of related multiple property listing
Historic and Historic Archaeological Resources of the American Civil War in Tennessee MPS

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
DEFENSE: Military Facility/Fort
DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions
VACANT/NOT IN USE
RECREATION AND CULTURE: Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
Colonial Revival

Materials
foundation ; BRICK; concrete
walls BRICK; weatherboard
roof Composition Shingle
other METAL; WOOD; GLASS; earth

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheets.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
MILITARY
ETHNIC HERITAGE: African American

Period of Significance

1863-64; 1922, 1940

Significant Dates

1863-64; 1922, 1940

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

African American

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is: N/A

- Criteria A through G with checkboxes and descriptions.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- Criteria for previous documentation on file (NPS).

Primary location of additional data:

- Criteria for primary location of additional data.

Name of repository: TN Division of Archaeology

Name of Property

County and State

**10. Geographical Data**Acreage of Property 5.6 acres

Waverly, TN, 30 SE

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>428680</u>	<u>3993080</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>

3	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

4	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>
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 See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**name/title Mark Grindstaff, Shayla Allison, Sean Reines, Carroll Van Westorganization Center for Historic Preservation date January 20, 1999street & number Middle Tennessee State University—Box 80 telephone 615-898-2947city or town Murfreesboro state TN zip code 37132**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets****Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's locationA **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name G. H. Weems Education Fund (contact agency), c/o Brenda Palkstreet & number 124 E. Main Street telephone NAcity or town Waverly state TN zip code 37185

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Fort Hill and Butterfield, Archibald D., House  
Humphreys County, Tennessee

## VII. Description

Fort Hill and the Archibald D. Butterfield House are located on a bluff immediately south of the Humphreys County Area Chamber of Commerce office (the historic Greyhound Half-Way House, NR 1999) in Waverly, Humphreys County, Tennessee. The nominated property consists of two buildings and one site. The oldest contributing element is a Civil War-era redoubt, known locally as Fort Hill. Abandoned after the war by its Union garrison, the property experienced no further development until 1922 when a Michigan entrepreneur built a Colonial Revival dwelling, the Butterfield House, immediately north of the redoubt's north wall. The redoubt then became a landscape element—in this case a rustic garden—for the occupants of the dwelling. The Humphreys County Historical Society uses the house for a local history museum and in 1993 moved a historic building, the c. 1890 frame post office from Denton, Humphreys County, to the property, locating the building south of the Butterfield House and west of the Civil War-era redoubt.

### Fort Hill

Fort Hill (C) consists of an irregularly shaped redoubt, constructed 1863-1864, located on a hill overlooking Waverly, Tennessee. The term *redoubt* applies to an earthwork that is enclosed on all sides. The overall configuration may be square, polygonal, circular (see attached field sketch for shape of redoubt).<sup>1</sup> It is placed on a hill overlooking the section of the original route of the Nashville & Northwestern Railroad (now CSX Railroad) that runs through Waverly.

The circumference of the walls is approximately 525 feet. The walls of the redoubt are surrounded by an outer ditch that measures seven feet to eight feet from the ditch to the top of the wall. The interior of the fortification is about three feet lower than the top of the rampart wall with a slight rise in the center. There is an irregular projection, or lunette, on the northeast corner of the redoubt that extends thirty-five feet from the redoubt. An opening, approximately four feet, nine inches in width, in the east wall of the redoubt may have been the main entrance or sally port to the redoubt.

The outer walls of the redoubt remain intact around the entire length of the fort. The interior of the fortification was filled with an undetermined amount topsoil c. 1922. At that time, a low stone bridge, approximately two feet in height, was constructed, connecting a walkway to the fortification. This wall does not impact the integrity of the Fort Hill site, although it is a noncontributing feature.<sup>2</sup> Other than a surface

<sup>1</sup> Tennessee Department of Conservation, Division of Archaeology, *A Survey of Civil War Period Military Sites in Middle Tennessee*, 1990, 26.

<sup>2</sup> Because the wall is only a small remnant of 1920s landscaping, it is not considered a contributing element with the house.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Fort Hill and Butterfield, Archibald D., House  
Humphreys County, Tennessee

survey conducted in 1989 by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology, no other extensive testing or any type of excavation has been done at this site. The entire site measures close to one acre.<sup>3</sup>

According to the integrity tests for redoubts in the "Historic and Historic Archaeological Resources of the American Civil War in Tennessee" multiple property submission (MPS), Fort Hill retains integrity, even though it was converted to a landscape element in the twentieth century. The fort retains integrity of location since it remains in the place where it was originally built and utilized during the Civil War. It retains integrity of association as it is the place where the earthwork was constructed. The historic setting of the fort is partially intact as woodlands and low residential development characterize this portion of Waverly. Woodlands dominate views from the fort to its east, west, and south. Only to the north, where the Butterfield House and the Denton Post Office stand, have there been intrusions to the redoubt's original setting. Thus, the redoubt meets the test that the majority of traditional adjacent land uses such as cultivated fields and woodlands remain intact in order for earthworks to retain integrity. This integrity will be retained if adjacent intrusions are minimal in number and in their size and scale relative to the earthwork. The walkway bridge, for instance, is a mere two-feet in height and the rustic style of its stonework means that it is not a significant intrusion into the site. The redoubt also retains integrity of feeling, since the intact walls and ditch of the fort convey its sense of time and place from its period of significance in the Civil War. The redoubt has integrity of design, materials, and workmanship since there are substantial extant aboveground remains.<sup>4</sup>

The essential outline and design of Fort Hill also remains intact. Topsoil, probably a minimal amount, has been used to fill in the interior of the redoubt, but the outer walls and trenches around the circumference of the fort are still distinct. Although the site shows some evidence of unavoidable natural erosion, tangible aboveground remains are evident. The site also retains its original construction material (earth) and overall form and plan.<sup>5</sup> Thus, according to the criteria established in the MPS, Fort Hill's historic integrity is made quite evident by the survival and preservation of the site's physical characteristics. Whereas the inventory of Civil War sites in Tennessee suggests that the number of earthworks possessing high levels of integrity are

<sup>3</sup>Tennessee Division of Archaeology, *Tennessee Site Survey Form for "Fort Hill," Waverly, Tennessee, 1989.*

<sup>4</sup>U.S. Department of the Interior, *National Register Bulletin 16: Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms* (1991), 4. Detailed explanations of these criteria are found in Philip Thomason and Doug Cubbison, "Multiple Property Listing of Historic and Historic/Archaeological Resources of the American Civil War in Tennessee" (May 19, 1998), Section F, pp. 47-48.

<sup>5</sup>The site conforms to the construction techniques and forms of a redoubt that are explained in the Tennessee Division of Archaeology's *Survey of Civil War Period Military Sites in Middle Tennessee*, 26.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Fort Hill and Butterfield, Archibald D., House  
Humphreys County, Tennessee

rare, Fort Hill's unusually high levels of integrity serve as invaluable contributions to its overall significance as a Civil War site.<sup>6</sup>

## Archibald D. Butterfield House

The Archibald D. Butterfield House, constructed in 1922, is a one and one-half-story brick Colonial Revival dwelling situated upon a brick foundation (C). The house is composed of a central block with wings on either side, also constructed of brick. The composition shingle side-gable roof has a narrow overhanging eave. A brick end chimney, gable returns, multi-light windows and dormers and facade porch are other prominent features of the exterior of the house.

The north facade consists of a five bay central block and set back wings on either side. The well-proportioned bays of the central block include an entrance bay of two French doors with ten window lights and original, full length shutters. The wood shutters have louvers, a panel and a diamond pattern cut-out. The four remaining bays contain six-over-six double-hung windows with original shutters and stone sills. Situated above the porch are three hip roof dormers; each contains a single window with six lights. The central block is embellished with a full-width porch situated on a brick foundation with a modern concrete floor. A flat roof of composition shingle over the porch is supported by six Doric columns. The eaves of the roof overhang slightly, shielding a simple cornice. The west wing facade contains two four-over-four double-hung windows with original shutters and stone sills. The east wing facade also consists of two four-over-four double-hung windows with original shutters, and stone sills.

The south elevation consists of a symmetrical, three-bay central block with two-bay wings on either side. The central entrance is comprised of the original paneled door with nine single window lights flanked by brick pilasters. A storm screen door was added in 1996. On either side of the doorway is a single six-pane window with stone sills. Flanking these are bay windows composed of two six-over-six and two four-over-four double-hung windows each. The wings consist of a six-over-six double-hung window with original shutters on the west and a recessed doorway with a paneled door and nine window lights on the east. Small canopies are situated above each door. A storm screen has been added to the east wing door in 1996. A large shed roof dormer, with four windows of six fixed window lights, rests above the entrance bay. Hip roof dormer windows, with eight window lights, set above each bay window. The original brick chimney is situated on the far west side of the roof.

<sup>6</sup> Thomason and Cubbison, *National Register Multiple Property Nomination*, 45.

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Fort Hill and Butterfield, Archibald D., House  
Humphreys County, Tennessee

One six-over-six double-hung window and one six light window pierce the wall of the east elevation. Shutters, like those on the other windows, flank the larger window, while the smaller window has only one large louvered shutter adjacent to it. A six light round arch gable window and gable returns are also seen on this elevation. There is also one bay extending from the central block on the east side consisting of a six-over-six double-hung window with original shutters.

The west elevation contains paired four-over-four double-hung windows, flanked by original shutters that are smaller than most other windows on the house. Two six-over-six double-hung windows with shutters are situated to the south. A six light round arch gable window and gable returns are also seen on this elevation. There is also one bay extending from the central block on the west side containing six-over-six double-hung windows with original shutters and a stone sill. There is a six light, fixed window in the gable end of the main block.

The description of the interior of the Butterfield House is keyed to the enclosed floor plans.

Room 1 (rear entrance): The floor in the back entrance room is original oak plank that was refinished in 1996. The door to the rear entrance is the original c.1920 panel door with six window lights. Three doorways from the back entrance lead into the dining room (room 3) and two separate bedrooms (rooms 8 and 10). Both six light windows at the sides of the entrance doorway are original. This room includes two original closets; one under the staircase and one to the west of the door. The Colonial Revival staircase is also original and was refinished in 1996. It includes a turned wood balustrade and turned balusters that end in a volute in place of a newel post. The stairway is comprised of eleven steps, a landing area, two more steps, and another landing.

Room 2 (living room): The floor in the living room is original oak plank. Original French doors with ten lights in each door create the main entrance to the house. A colonnade of two Doric columns and two pilasters capped with a heavy molded entablature defines the open space between the living room and the rear entrance. Cove molding and molded baseboards are found in this room and several other rooms. There is a door leading into the dining room (room 3). The fireplace contains the original brick surrounded by wood pilasters and a wood mantle. A set of built-in shelves stands to the east of the fireplace.

Room 3 (dining room): The floor in the dining room consists of the original oak plank. A doorway leading from the back hall into the dining room contains French doors with ten lights in each door. There are also entrances into the living room and breakfast nook (neither contain doors). A bay window sets at the west elevation with a built-in wood seat covering the length of the bay.



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Fort Hill and Butterfield, Archibald D., House  
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Room 4 (butler's pantry/ breakfast nook): The floor contains the original red tile. There are two doorways leading into the dining room (room 3) and kitchen (room 5). The primary features of this room are the built-in wood china cabinet with work space underneath, including drawers and cabinets, and the built-in table and benches. The butler's pantry was an important component of Colonial Revival interior design.

Room 5 (kitchen): The floor contains the original red tile. There is an entrance leading into the breakfast nook (room 4) and back hallway (room 7). The cabinets and appliances were installed in 1996.

Room 6 (pantry): The floor consists of the original oak plank. There is one entrance leading into the rear hallway (room 7).

Room 7 (rear hallway): The floor is oak plank.

Room 8 (bedroom): The floor contains the original oak plank. Two entrances lead to the back entrance area (room 1) and a second bedroom (room 10). This room has been made into an exhibit room.

Room 9 (bathroom): The floor contains the original oak plank. The paneled door and bathroom cabinets are also original. The bathroom also contains the original c.1920 fixtures.

Room 10 (bedroom): The floor contains the original oak plank. Entrances lead to two bedrooms (rooms 8 and 11). As in the dining room (room 3), this room contains a bay window with a built-in wood seat covering the length of the bay. This room has been made into an exhibit room.

Room 11 (bedroom): The floor consists of the original oak plank. The room also contains an original paneled door with nine lights leading to the outside of the house. This room has been made into an exhibit room.

Room 12 (bathroom): The floor is comprised of the original oak plank. The paneled door contains original hardware.

Room 13 (landing): The floor consists of the original oak plank. Four dormer windows each consisting of six window lights set on the south elevation. Two square newel posts and a curved banister of the stairway are important features in this hall landing.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Fort Hill and Butterfield, Archibald D., House  
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Room 14 (bathroom): The floor contains the original oak plank. The bathroom contains original paneled door, fixtures, mirrored medicine cabinet and tile wainscoting. A single eight-pane window with original stained glass Gothic arch inside sets on the north elevation.

Room 15 (bedroom): The floor consists of the original oak plank. The room also contains built-in closets and an original paneled door with c.1920 hardware. This room is now an exhibit room.

Room 16 (use unknown): The floor consists of the original oak plank. A paneled door contains original hardware. A single six-pane window with arched hood molding sets on the north elevation. This room is now an exhibit room.

Room 17 (possible bedroom): The floor consists of the original oak plank. The room also contains built-in closets and an original paneled door with c.1920 hardware. Two eight-pane dormer windows are on the east elevation. This room is now an exhibit room.

Room 18 (closet): The floor contains the original oak plank. and the paneled door contains the original hardware. A single six-pane window with arched hood molding sets on the north elevation.

Basement: The house still contains the original 1920s furnace, although it is no longer in use.

The Butterfield House retains architectural integrity. The shutters, flooring, staircase, doors, and furnace, all of which are original, underwent restoration between 1994-96. The original red brick structure of the house has been painted white, at an unknown date but estimated by local residents as approximately 1940. The composition shingle roof was replaced in 1994, and the original plaster around the chimney was also redone at this time along with the gutters. The house contains the original furnace, but a gas heating system was recently installed.

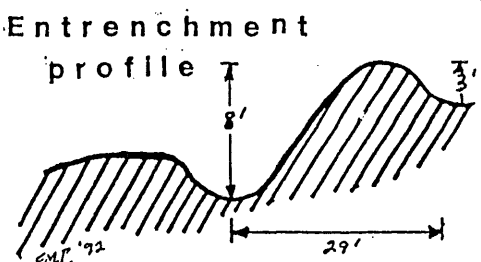
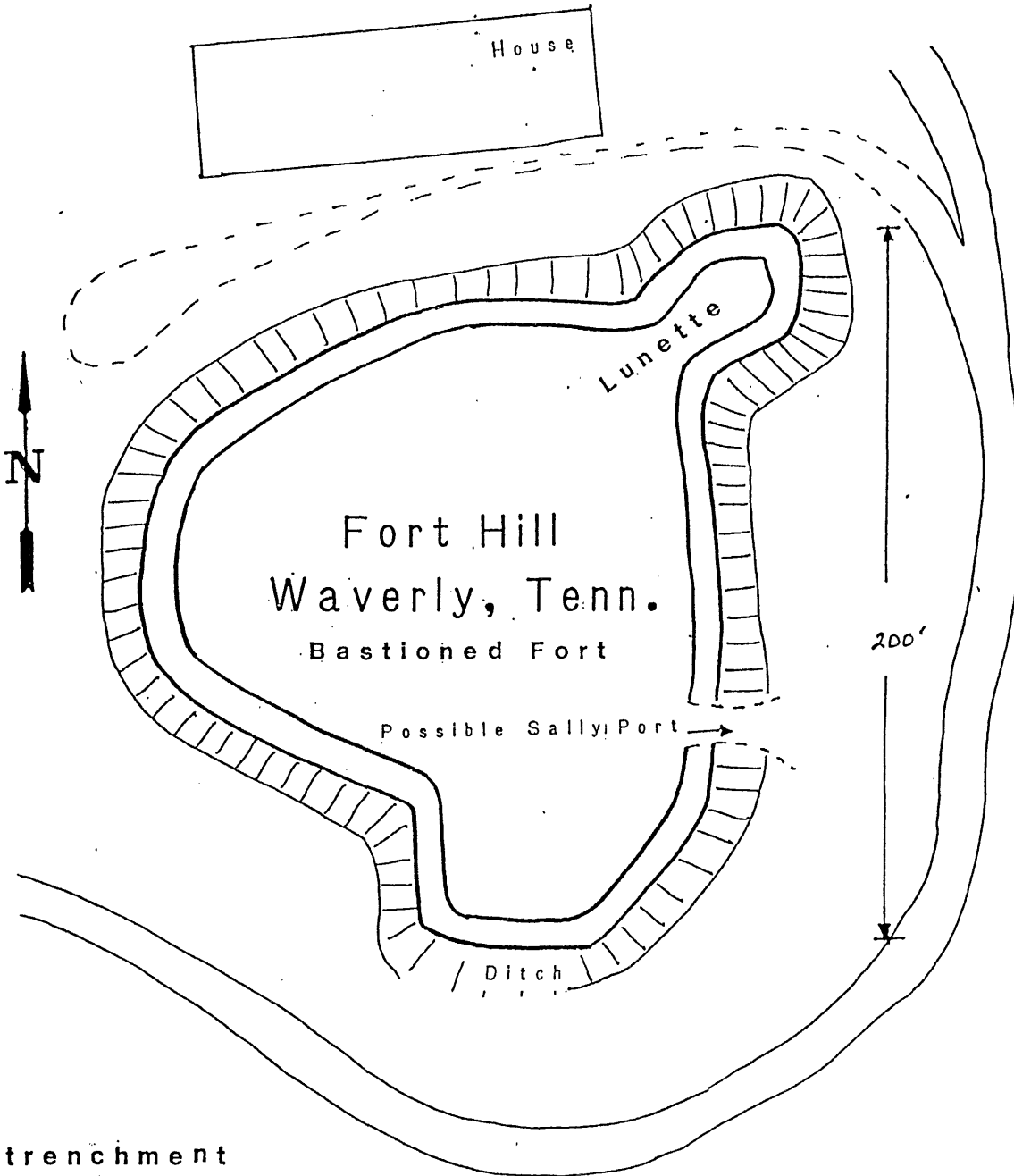
The third resource on the property is the Denver Post Office, constructed c. 1890, but moved to the grounds of the nominated property in 1995. The post office rests on a concrete foundation, with an asphalt-shingle gable roof, weatherboard walls, and an entrance at the south gable end. The building retains its original design, materials, and workmanship, but when it was moved away from its original location along U.S. Highway 70 and the railroad line, it lost its integrity of association, setting, and location. (NC)

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Fort Hill and Butterfield, Archibald D., House  
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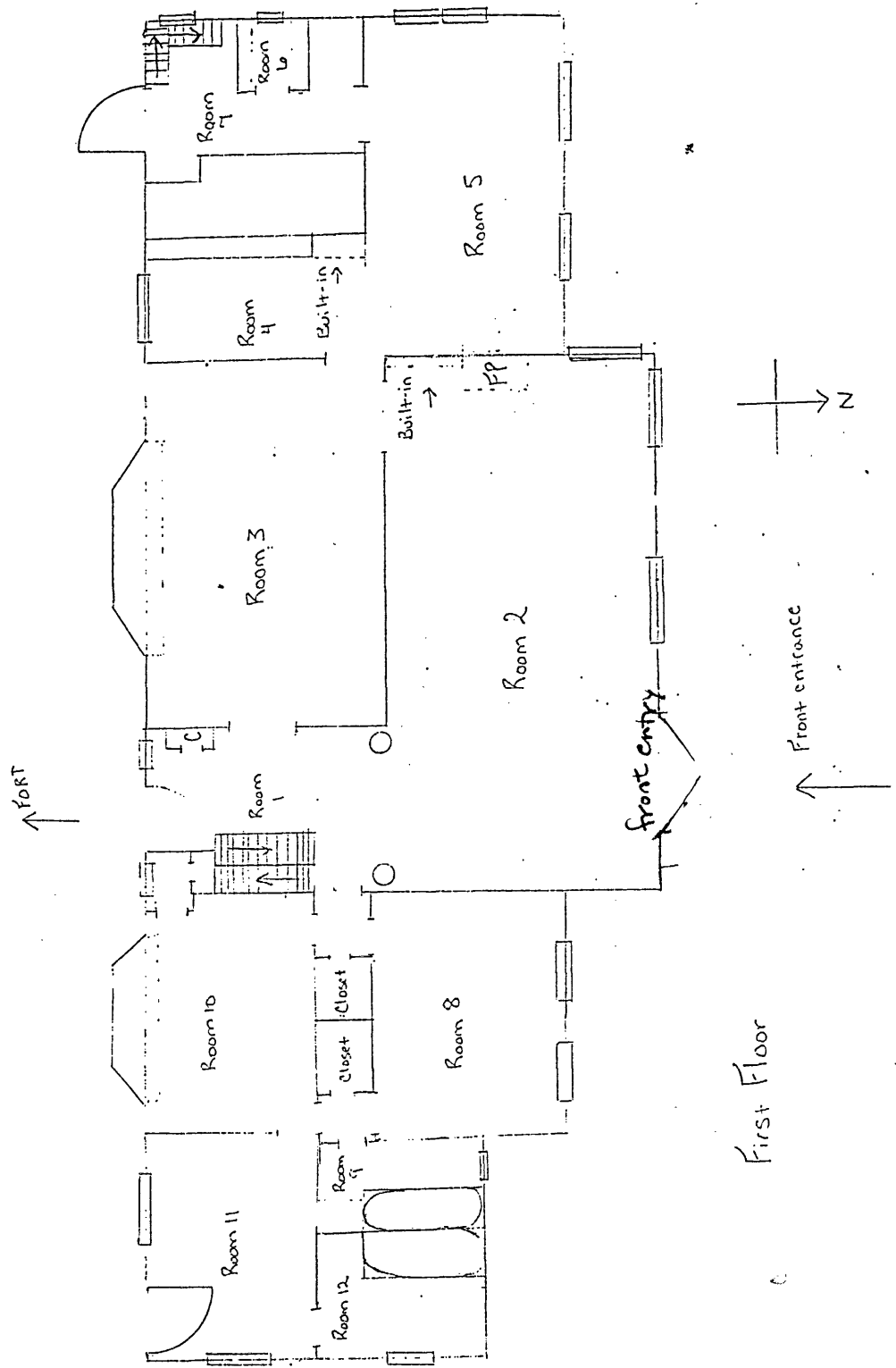
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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Fort Hill and Butterfield, Archibald D., House  
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First Floor Plan - Not to Scale



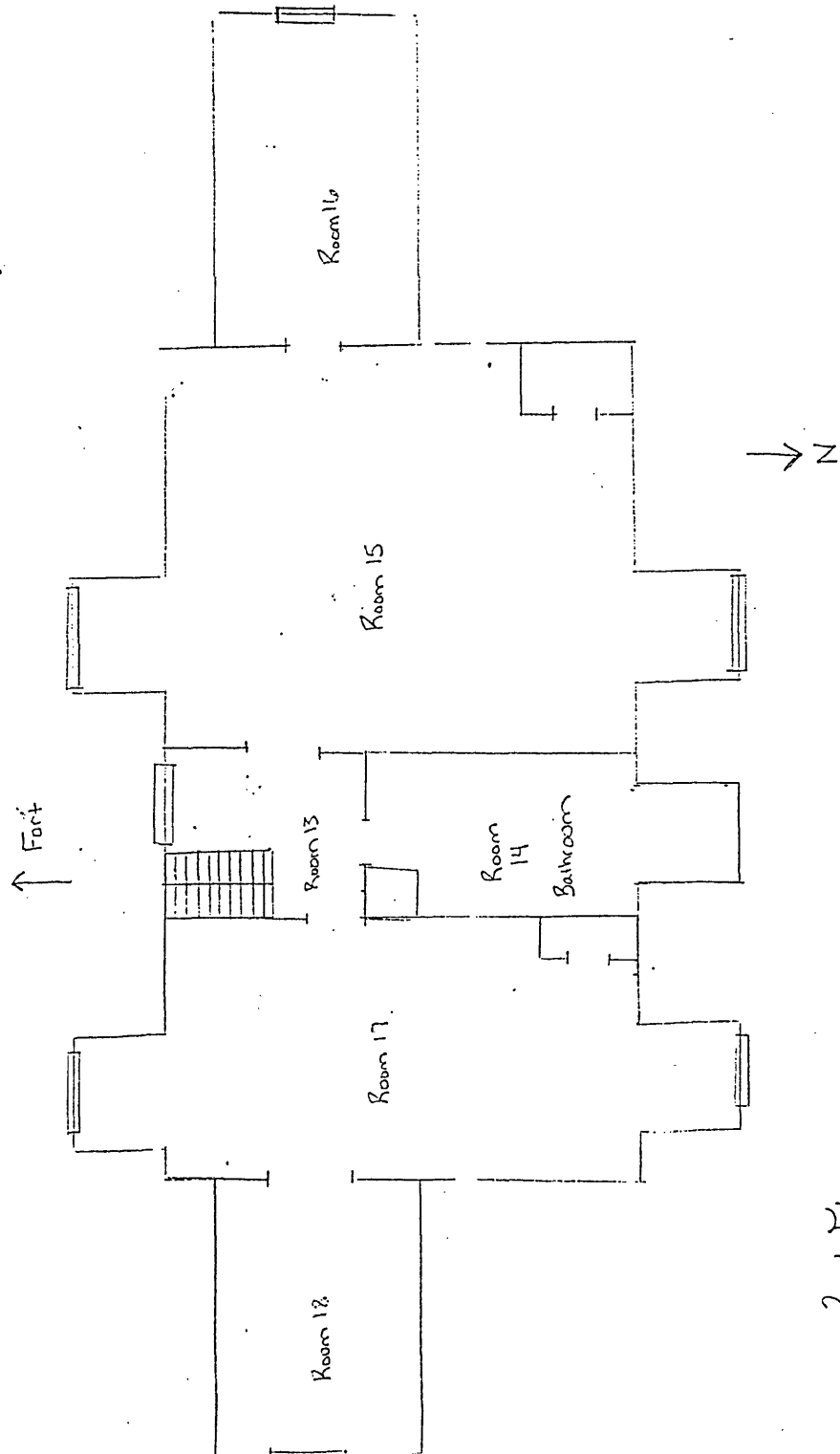
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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Fort Hill and Butterfield, Archibald D., House  
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Second Floor Plan - Not to Scale



Shawle Allison

2nd Floor

United States Department of the Interior  
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Humphreys County, Tennessee**VIII. Statement of Significance**

Fort Hill in Waverly, Humphreys County, Tennessee, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A for local significance in military history, especially the role of the United States Colored Troops (USCT) in the American Civil War. Earthworks were constructed in association with offensive and defensive operations throughout Tennessee during the Civil War. Many of these were built along transportation routes to defend railroads and bridge crossings. Redoubts, such as Fort Hill, were often relatively small, detached works used to fortify hilltops or strengthen main lines.<sup>7</sup> Given the proximity of Fort Hill to the section of railroad line running through Waverly, the redoubt's location was ideal for Federal troops to guard and defend this important supply and communication route.<sup>8</sup> The property meets the registration requirements set forth in the *Historic and Historic Archaeological Resources of the American Civil War MPS*.<sup>9</sup>

Under Criterion C, the Archibald D. Butterfield House is being nominated for its local significance important example of Colonial Revival domestic architecture in the context of Waverly's domestic architecture of the early twentieth century. The architect and builder of the dwelling are unknown. The house was built in Colonial Revival style, that being a particularly popular style for southern domestic architecture in the 1920s and 1930s. The significant architectural elements of the dwelling include its center block and wing composition, its symmetrical façade, the classical-influenced portico, and dormer windows. The interior plan and craftsmanship is intact. The oak floors, the staircase, various built-in bookcases and cupboards, and the craftsmanship of the interior Doric columns are excellent examples of Colonial Revival design elements. The Butterfield House is the earliest known example of Colonial Revival style in Waverly. Previous National Register-listed properties in Waverly, the James N. Nolan House (3/13/86) and the Hugh M. McAdoo House (10/29/91), are both in the vernacular gable-front and wing form, with various Victorian-era stylistic details.

<sup>7</sup> *A Survey of Civil War Period Military Sites in Middle Tennessee*, 26.

<sup>8</sup> For a detailed account on the design and use of various types of Civil War fortifications in Tennessee, see David Russell Wright, *Civil War Field Fortifications: An Analysis of Theory and Practical Application* (Middle Tennessee State University: Master's Thesis, 1982), 123-191.

<sup>9</sup> For more information on the archaeological significance of sites like this or more information on the Civil War in Tennessee, see the MPS.

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Humphreys County, TennesseeFort Hill

Unlike most cities and towns in Tennessee, Waverly successfully avoided a large number of battles and skirmishes during the Civil War. Only two minor skirmishes took place in the town throughout the entire duration of the war. The first skirmish took place on October 22-25, 1862, between a group of Napier's Confederate Guerrillas and a detachment of the 83<sup>rd</sup> Illinois Volunteers who, after three days of fighting, forced the Confederate guerrillas to surrender.<sup>10</sup> Another skirmish on January 16, 1863, involved a Union raid on Waverly that resulted in the capture of twelve Confederate soldiers along with their horses and weapons.<sup>11</sup> Aside from these minor events, no other military skirmishes are reported to have taken place in Waverly, although the town served as headquarters for some Confederate guerrilla armies during the early years of the war. It was not until the construction of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, when the Union Army made its presence strongly felt in the city, that Waverly would become an important strategic location for Federal military operations.

During the first two years of the Civil War, a rail line ran from Nashville in Davidson County to Kingston Springs in Cheatham County, Tennessee. Because the line did not extend to the Tennessee River it was considered to be of little military importance. However, after the Union Army's seizure of Nashville in February 1862, discussions began in regard to extending the line. On January 27, 1863, in accordance with an order from General William S. Rosecrans, work began to extend the line westward to an army base known as Johnsonville in Humphreys County on the Tennessee River. The purpose of this rail extension was to provide a transportation, communication, and supply line for the Federal armies stationed at various points along the river between Nashville and Johnsonville. Along with this order, Rosecrans ordered that Federal troops occupy Waverly immediately and hold the surrounding countryside.

To extend the railroad line, free blacks, as well as former slaves who sought freedom in Union-occupied Nashville, were commandeered into service by the Federal army and ordered to undertake the majority of construction work necessary to complete the line from Kingston Springs to the Tennessee river. The recruitment of slaves into the Union army in Tennessee was the primary responsibility of the Bureau of U.S. Colored Troops (USCT), an organization that opened an office at 38 Cedar Street in Nashville on September 10, 1863. Recruiting from both urban and rural areas, including Waverly, the Bureau was most successful in recruiting fugitive slaves whose owners supported the Confederate cause. Many of these slaves were also products of Nashville contraband camps who jumped at the chance to gain their freedom through military

<sup>10</sup> Report of Brigadier General Thomas A. Davies, U.S. Army, commanding District of Columbus, *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Series I, Volume 17, Part I, Serial Number 24, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1886), 463.

<sup>11</sup> Report of Brigadier General Alexander Asboth, U.S. Army, commanding District of Columbus, *Ibid.*, 798.

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Humphreys County, Tennessee

service. From the beginning of recruitment efforts of the Bureau in 1863 until the end of the war, a total of 20,133 blacks (or 39% of the state population) served in the Union Army of Tennessee as both military laborers and combat units.<sup>12</sup>

By October 8, 1863, Brigadier General Alvin C. Gillem of the U.S. Army of the Cumberland organized nearly 1,000 black men to begin laying the segment of track of the Nashville and Northwestern line that would run through Waverly.<sup>13</sup> From October 22, 1863, to May 10, 1864, Federal troops occupying Waverly and to the east the town of Kingston Springs also contributed to the construction and subsequent fortification of the railroad line through the area. These troops consisted primarily of the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> USCT (both of which were organized a few months earlier in Nashville), the 8<sup>th</sup> Iowa Cavalry, and the 1<sup>st</sup> Kansas Battery of which James Nicholas Nolan was 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant. Nolan, who was stationed with his Battery at Fort Hill, remained in Waverly after the war and made his home at what is now recognized as the historic Nolan House (NR 3/13/86) on the bluff opposite the fort where he had been stationed.<sup>14</sup>

The Nashville and Northwestern Railroad was a necessary line of support that functioned as a communication and supply line for the Union army. Along these railroads would flow rations, quartermaster supplies, medical equipment, and other materials of war. The Union military effort depended upon these supplies, and it was only natural that severing these lifelines would be a major priority for the Confederacy. Confederate guerrillas had already been successful in repeatedly cutting the telegraph wire in Waverly that ran to Cumberland City, Stewart County, prompting Colonel William P. Lyon of the 13<sup>th</sup> Wisconsin Infantry to declare that "Waverly is the nest of the vilest and most pestilential set of traitors that live, and the place ought to be destroyed."<sup>15</sup> Thus, earthworks and blockhouses were constructed at vulnerable locations, such as trestles and bridges, along the rail line to prevent any further damage from Confederate raiders.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>12</sup> Bobby Lovett, *The African-American History of Nashville, Tennessee, 1780-1930: Elites and Dilemmas* (Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Press, 1999), 60; *Freedom: A Documentary History of Emancipation, 1861-1867*, Series II: The Black Military Experience (Ira Berlin, Joseph Reidy, Leslie Rowland, eds. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1982), 63.

<sup>13</sup> Letter from Alvin C. Gillem to Frank Bond, October 8, 1863, *Official Records* (Series I, Volume 30, Part IV, Serial Number 53), 185.

<sup>14</sup> Garrett, *A History of Humphreys County, Tennessee*, 98; Bobby Lovett, *The Negro in Tennessee, 1861-1866: A Socio-Military History of the Civil War Era* (University of Arkansas: Doctoral Dissertation, 1978), 289; Humphreys County Historical Society, *Humphreys County Heritage* (Waverly, Tennessee: Humphreys County Historical Society, 1979), 379.

<sup>15</sup> Report from Colonel William P. Lyon, *Official Records* (Series I, Volume 23, Part I, Serial Number 34), 844.

<sup>16</sup> Multiple Property Listing, *Historic and Historic Archaeological Resources of the American Civil War in Tennessee*, 20.



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Aside from building the railroad, regiments of the USCT also played a key role in guarding the railroad line. At Waverly, the 13<sup>th</sup> USCT regiment, under the leadership of Colonel John A. Hollenstein, along with other regiments including the 1<sup>st</sup> Kansas Battery, guarded the railroad from a redoubt they constructed which would later become known as "Fort Hill". This encampment would serve as the headquarters for the 13<sup>th</sup> USCT throughout the remainder of the war. It was from this location that the 13<sup>th</sup> regiment was called into combat at the Battle of Nashville on December 15-16, 1864.<sup>17</sup> Situated on a hill clearly overlooking the portion of rail line running through Waverly, Fort Hill served as an ideal location for the Union Army in protecting the railroad from a Confederate invasion.

The strategic military importance of Fort Hill is clearly evident from its role as a defense post of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad. The fort's historical significance is shown not only through its association with the Civil War in Tennessee, but perhaps even more so through its association with the 13<sup>th</sup> USCT regiment. Not only did this regiment, along with other black soldiers, contribute to the construction of the railroad line through Waverly, they also hold responsibility for building the fort that would become the headquarters of the 13<sup>th</sup> USCT throughout the remaining years of the War.<sup>18</sup> Thus, Fort Hill's historical significance is found both in its local role as a protector of the Nashville and Northwestern railroad and its occupation by African-American troops during the Civil War.

## Context for Evaluation of Fort Hill

From the Multiple Property Submission *Historic and Historic Archaeological Resources of the American Civil War*:

Earthworks were constructed in association with offensive and defensive operations throughout Tennessee. Many of the surveyed earthworks were built along transportation routes to defend railroads and bridge crossings. Others were built to defend strategic points such as urban areas and encampment sites. Earthworks may also be associated with a specific campaign or engagement.

<sup>17</sup> Lovett, *The Negro in Tennessee*, 97-98; For a report on the 13<sup>th</sup> USCT's operations out of Waverly see the *Official Records* (Series I, Volume 45, Part I, Serial Number 93), 193.

<sup>18</sup> There are a few references that document the 13<sup>th</sup> USCT's presence in Waverly. Bobby Lovett discusses the regiment's headquarters at Waverly in *The Negro in Tennessee*, pp. 97-98. Primary documentation supporting Lovett's discussion can be found in the *Official Records*, (Series I, Volume 45, Part I, Serial Number 93), pp. 193-194. See also the *Supplement to the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Part II, Volume 77, Serial Number 89), pp. 486-496. For a brief mention of the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> USCT's involvement in the construction of the railroad see George B. Abdill, *Civil War Railroads* (New York: Bonanza Books, 1961), 151; and Lovett, *The Negro in Tennessee*, 288-290.

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Soldiers used picks and spades to build high earthen walls to provide protection from the enemy. These earthworks often were built five to six feet in height and reinforced with stones or logs. Interior ditches allowed soldiers to stand and be protected by the earthen walls while outer ditches made scaling the earthwork more difficult. Due to their exposure to the elements, all of the surveyed earthworks have eroded to some degree. The majority of those inventoried retained discernible walls and outlines of their original designs. The most intact display much of their original wall heights and overall workmanship and design. Earthworks were inventoried in both urban and rural areas.<sup>19</sup>

In the Tennessee Division of Archaeology's survey of Civil War resources, redoubts, such as Fort Hill, are defined as one type of earthwork. Redoubts are:

an earthwork enclosed on all sides and often resembles a square on level terrain. On a hilltop the redoubt usually conforms to the contour or topography of the summit and can take on any enclosed shape or form. Redoubts were often built as part of larger earthworks and to defend strategic points and transportation routes. Redoubts surveyed in Tennessee are often part of larger railroad guard posts.<sup>20</sup>

Four redoubts were recorded in West Tennessee. One was built by Confederate troops and three were constructed by Federal troops. Wray's Bluff Fortification in McNairy County was built in 1863 to guard the adjacent Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The redoubt is square in shape and has a gorge on the west wall. The property was listed in the National Register on 9/29/98.

In Middle Tennessee, a total of eighteen Federal redoubts were recorded. Six were built for railroad guard posts, seven were parts of larger fortifications, and the five were built to defend hilltops or remote outposts. A redoubt was built as part of the railroad guard post on a hilltop overlooking the Nashville and Decatur Railroad crossing of the Elk River (40GL54). This redoubt at the Elk River Fortifications was listed in the National Register on 9/29/98. At Triune in Williamson County are three redoubts connected by a continuous entrenchment line were listed on 2/5/99 as the Triune Fortifications. All three redoubts have well defined walls and a stone-lined magazine is also located within the central hill.

<sup>19</sup> Thomason and Cubbison, *National Register Multiple Property Nomination*, 41.

<sup>20</sup> Thomason and Cubbison, *National Register Multiple Property Nomination*, 42.

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In East Tennessee, the ongoing archaeological survey identified several redoubts along transportation routes. The Loudon Fortifications were determined eligible on 2/1/99. The fortifications at Strawberry Plains in Knox County were listed on 2/5/99. Three redoubts, with varying degrees of integrity, comprise this site. The fortifications at Bulls Gap in Greene County guarded the approaches to the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. One redoubt was listed on 9/29/98.

According to the multiple property submission *Historic and Historic Archaeological Resources of the American Civil War*

may be nominated under criterion A, B, C, and/or D for their significance in the areas of military history, engineering, and historic archaeology. Earthworks were built during the Civil War primarily to defend strategic areas or positions. The defensive strategy adopted by both armies included the guarding of important communities, transportation routes, and supply points. The earthworks built in Tennessee are illustrative of tactics and planning which influenced the course and outcome of the Civil War. They are also illustrative of the military engineering of the Civil War in terms of the design, form, and construction of fortifications.

Earthworks may be significant under criterion A for their association with the military history of the Civil War. Earthworks are physical remains which illustrate the offensive and defensive strategic planning of both Union and Confederate forces. They are often the only surface evidence of an engagement or long term defensive position, and provide important information to understanding specific actions or campaigns of the Civil War.

All earthworks inventoried in the state have been altered to various degrees by natural erosion. Others have been altered through manmade actions such as cultivation, mining, or building construction. The inventory of Civil War sites in Tennessee suggests that the number of earthworks which possess high levels of integrity are minimal, and those retaining such characteristics may be significant as illustrative of military engineering designs and construction techniques.<sup>21</sup>

The registration requirements for properties eligible under criterion A in the same document state

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<sup>21</sup> Thomason and Cubbison, *National Register Multiple Property Nomination*, 45.

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The earthwork(s) must be directly associated with the American Civil War within the boundary of the State of Tennessee.

The earthwork's period of significance must be within the beginning and end of the American Civil War (1861-1865).

The earthwork(s) must have a strong association with the strategic planning or specific campaigns of the Civil War, or illustrate offensive or defensive planning and tactics which are representative of the evolution and course of the Civil War.

The earthwork(s) must retain integrity of setting, location, feeling, and association of its physical remains and surrounding historic landscape features. The earthwork must possess sufficient integrity of these qualities to provide a sense of time and place from the Civil War era.<sup>22</sup>

The Fort Hill site meets the majority of these requirements. It is documented as directly associated with the war and it retains integrity of location, and feeling. The site's integrity of materials and workmanship has been somewhat compromised by the infill and small bridge. However, all other listed redoubts have had similar changes and Fort Hill compares favorably with these in the level of integrity. The character defining features of the redoubt are extant. The Butterfield House does not directly adversely impact the integrity of the site. In addition to its role in defense, the site has strong associations with the use of African-American troops in the Civil War.

## Archibald D. Butterfield House

Built in 1922, the eighteen-room Colonial Revival-style Archibald D. Butterfield House has been preserved and maintained by seven different owners over the past 77 years. On March 8, 1922, members of the Slayden family in Waverly, including John Alvin Slayden, a prominent businessman in Waverly and founder of the Slayden Lumber Company, his wife Violetta Weems Slayden, brother Lucien White Slayden, and Lucien's wife Eve Slayden, conveyed to Archibald D. Butterfield and his wife Lyda the Fort Hill site. Butterfield, a well-respected businessman in his native Michigan, had chosen Waverly for his family's future home and immediately began construction on the mansion and access road in late 1922.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>22</sup> Thomason and Cubbison, *National Register Multiple Property Nomination*, 47.

<sup>23</sup> Brochure for the Butterfield House and Civil War Fort, from the Butterfield House Museum, Waverly, Tennessee.

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During the Butterfield family's occupation of the house, the home served as the center of elite social life in Waverly. Archibald and his wife Lyda Butterfield used the house for receptions and dinners, where festivities often extended into the adjacent rustic garden. The Butterfields transformed the Fort Hill site into a unique pleasure garden; retaining all of the major architectural features of the fort but filling in much of the interior so flowers and ornamental bushes could be planted. The Butterfield house remained a hub of social activity until Mr. Butterfield's death from typhoid fever on December 28, 1926. After her husband's death, Lyda Butterfield moved to Nashville, and on February 24, 1930, she conveyed the house and surrounding property to C.C. Flannery and his wife Geneva White. As a memorial to Butterfield, his brother Champlin Butterfield donated \$10,000 to the city of Waverly to upgrade the city's water system, which was then located southeast of the fort. For many years the water system has been recognized as the A.D. Butterfield Memorial Waterworks.

It is worth noting that the seven individuals who have owned the house since its construction the 1920s have all been prominent businessmen and women in Waverly. Flanery, Miss Earlie Miller, Bert Ensley, Mary Lee Ensley, Joe Holland, and Colonel William M. Slayden II, have all been recognized as important citizens, both in the local business realm and in their charitable contributions to the town.<sup>24</sup>

Today the house serves as a local history museum using a number of rooms to display artifacts and written documentation regarding not only the house itself, but also recalling individuals and events significant to Waverly's history. The displays and exhibit cases have been sensitively arranged in the house so not to obscure, remove, or damage the significant interior design features of the dwelling. The museum was developed after the present owner of the house, Joe Holland, handed over control of the property to Colonel William M. Slayden II. Slayden, who has remained an important political and business figure in Waverly for the past several years, was given rent-free control of the house with an option to buy later as long as the condition of the house is maintained. The museum, which includes the house, the fort, and the Denver Post Office building, is operated under the auspices and financial support of the G.H. Weems Educational Fund. The fund, named in honor of Violetta Chapman Weems, is a private, tax exempt foundation which provides

<sup>24</sup> For biographical accounts of these individuals, especially a detailed account of the Slayden family, see Jill Knight Garrett, *A History of Humphreys County, Tennessee* (Master's Thesis, 1963); Margaret Whitfield, *Humphreys County Heritage* (Waverly: Humphreys County Historical Society, 1979).

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educational loans to needy students and rent free office space to the Waverly and Humphreys County Chamber of Commerce, as well as other non-profit organizations in Waverly. Under the financial support of this fund, Colonel Slayden made an agreement with Mr. Holland for acquisition of the property and proceeded to restore the Butterfield residence. The work was undertaken and completed between 1994-96 by work-release inmates from the Humphreys County prison. Not only does the museum serve Waverly as a reminder of the town's history, the Butterfield house, whose architectural history remains intact to this day, serves as a classic example of a well-preserved and maintained Colonial Revival dwelling.<sup>25</sup> Thus, while the role of the house in regard to Waverly's social history is important, it is even more significant that the architectural features of the house have been preserved, and restored when needed, for almost 80 years.

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<sup>25</sup> Brochure for the Butterfield House and Civil War Fort, Waverly, Tennessee.

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## **X. Geographical Data**

### Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

The nominated property is marked as parcel 3 on the attached Humphreys County Tax Maps C-64-1 and Q-64-H. The nominated boundaries are the boundaries of the property lot owned by the Weems Foundation, which contains all extant significant resources associated with Fort Hill and the Butterfield House. These boundaries include the house, and its driveway, the fort, and the post office, with undeveloped wooded land to the south and an undeveloped wooded hill slope to the north. The Weems Foundation acquired the land to protect the nominated properties from future visual and aural intrusions to the overall site integrity.



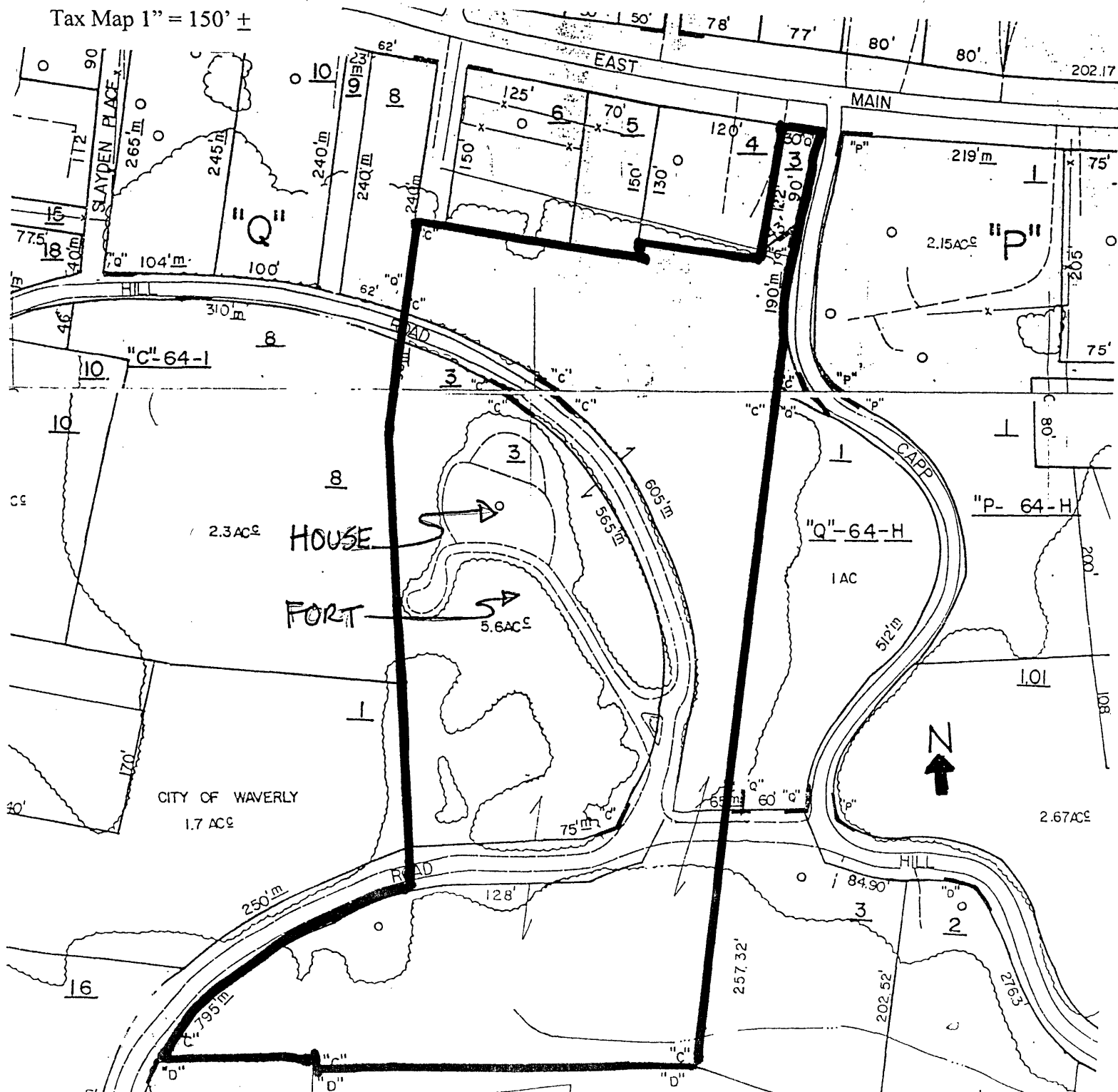
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Tax Map 1" = 150' ±



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Fort Hill and Archibald D. Butterfield House

Humphreys County, Tennessee

Photos by: Carroll Van West

MTSU Center for Historic Preservation

Date: January 1999

Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission

2941 Lebanon Road

Nashville, TN 37243

North wall, Fort Hill, facing south

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Fort Hill interior, facing southwest

2 of 35

Fort Hill interior, facing southeast

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Fort Hill interior, facing northwest

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Fort Hill, north wall, facing west

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Fort Hill, north lunette wall, facing northwest

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Fort Hill, east wall, facing southwest

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Fort Hill, east wall, facing northwest

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Fort Hill, sally port, facing east

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Fort Hill interior, facing west  
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Fort Hill interior wall, facing west  
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Fort Hill west wall, facing north  
12 of 35

Fort Hill west wall, facing northwest  
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Butterfield House facade, facing southwest  
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Butterfield House facade, facing south  
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Butterfield House facade, portico detail, facing southwest  
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Butterfield House facade and west elevation, facing southeast  
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Butterfield House, west elevation, facing southeast  
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Butterfield House, south elevation, facing northeast  
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Butterfield House, south elevation, facing north  
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Butterfield House, east elevation, facing west  
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Butterfield House, room two and room one, facing south  
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Butterfield House, room two, facing southeast  
23 of 35

Butterfield House, room two, facing southwest  
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Butterfield House, room three, facing west  
25 of 35

Butterfield House, room three, facing east  
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Butterfield House, room four, facing west  
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Butterfield House, room five, facing southwest  
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Butterfield House, room ten, facing southwest  
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Butterfield House, room nine, facing northeast  
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Butterfield House, room two from staircase, facing north  
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Butterfield House, room thirteen, facing southeast  
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Butterfield House, room fourteen, facing south  
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Butterfield House, room fifteen, facing northeast  
34 of 35

Butterfield House, room seventeen, facing northeast  
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