

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Office of Archives and History
Department of Cultural Resources

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Dr. William C. Verdery House

Fayetteville, Cumberland County, CD0877, Listed 9/5/2007
Nomination by Michelle Michael
Photographs by Michelle Michael, December 2005



Façade and side view



Rear view

**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 any 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 Verdery, Dr. William C., House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1428 Raeford Road not for publication N/A

city or town Fayetteville vicinity N/A

state North Carolina code NC county Cumberland code 051 zip code 28305

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
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 commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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): _____

Verdery, Dr. William C., House
Name of Property

Cumberland County, North Carolina
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
In the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic-Single Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic-Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
roof Slate
walls Brick
Wood
other _____

Narrative Description

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

Verdery, Dr. William C., House
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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)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

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):**
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
 - previously listed in the National Register
 - previously determined eligible by the National Register
 - designated a National Historic Landmark
 - recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 - recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance
1936

Significant Dates
1936

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Holleyman Jr., William C., architect
Reinecke & Dillehey, builder

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Verdery, Dr. William C., House
Name of Property

Cumberland County, North Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2 +/-

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 17 691120 3881180
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
____ 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 Michelle A. Michael, Consultant

organization N/A date April 2, 2007

street & number 1801 Queen Street telephone 910-257-3047

city or town Fayetteville state NC zip code 28303

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 location.

A **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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name Branch Banking & Trust Company

street & number 130 Applecross Road telephone _____

city or town Pinehurst state NC zip code 28374

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 listings. 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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Dr. William C. Verdery House, 1428 Raeford Road, occupies a site on the north side of Raeford Road in the Sherwood Forest subdivision within the city of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, North Carolina. Raeford Road bounds the property to the south, Dobbin Avenue to the west and adjacent residential property to the east and north. A painted metal fence supported by brick piers encloses the front and west sides of the yard. Built in 1936 for Dr. William C. Verdery, the imposing Colonial Revival-style residence was designed by William C. Holleyman Jr. of Greensboro and built by local contractors Reinecke & Dillehey.

The house is set back to the center of the trapezoidal-shaped lot and occupies most of the two-acre site. Mature magnolia and pine trees shade the site, complimented by mature plantings. The metal fence with brick piers spans the length of the lot on the front, south side, and a solid brick wall spans the width of the lot on the west side. A central brick walk extends from the front metal gate to the front entrance. A second gate is located on the west side and allows access to the side porch and yard. The driveway has two entrances one behind the house on Dobbin Avenue and one on the southeast side of the house on Raeford Road. A brick walk leads from the pea gravel driveway to the rear entrance of the house. A low, pierced brick wall encloses a brick terrace on the front elevation near the dining room and kitchen wing of the house. A second brick terrace is located at the back of the house between the den wing and the garage.

The Verdery House is a two-story, ten-bay, side-gable, brick Colonial Revival style house with a telescoping design. Five symmetrical bays compose the main block. It is flanked on the west by a two-story wing and a one-story porch wing; the east side is made up of a one-story wing and recessed two-bay wing. The double-leaf entrance is protected by screen doors and capped by an arched-five-light transom. A classical surround marks the entrance and is composed of an arched pediment with modillioned cornice supported by diamond-paneled frieze blocks. Two fluted Ionic pilasters flank the entrance and support elongated entablature. The exaggerated size of the entablature and diamond-paneled frieze blocks make this surround quite unusual and unlike any other in Fayetteville. Most Colonial Revival-style entrance surrounds have either a broken pediment or molded entablature with fluted or flat pilasters. The main block of the brick home is five bays with the central entrance flanked by double-hung six-over-nine wood sash windows. Keystones and louvered shutters accent the windows. A brick belt course below the second floor windows marks the approximate level of the second floor. The second-floor windows are smaller than the first floor windows and contain six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows flanked by louvered shutters. Brick corner quoins accent the main block. Three original chimneys are visible from the exterior; one on either end of the main block; one in between the sunporch and west wing; and one later chimney on the eastern exterior wall of the den addition. The original slate roof protects the home.

A two-story, one-bay wing and one-story, one-bay side-gable porch is attached to the west side of the main block. The two-story west wing is accented by brick quoins, the wing contains a full-height, triple-hung, eight-over-eight-over-twelve wood window with louvered shutter and molded window cap. The

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second floor is separated by a brick belt course and contains one gable-roof wall dormer and double-hung, six-over-six window. The west wall of the two-story wing is composed of two bays on both the first and second floor. The central chimney is flanked by two quarter-round vents in the gable, two double-hung six-over-six wood sash on the second floor, and a triple-hung full-height window and door on the first floor. Other details on this elevation include shutters, brick quoins, and brick beltcourse under the second story windows. A side-gable, one-bay, open porch is attached to the west end of this wing. Square brick posts with quoins support the side-gable roof. A brick floor is the only other ornament for the porch.

The east side of the main block is comprised of the central exterior chimney flanked by quarter round vents in the gable, a double-hung six-over-six window with shutter on the second floor south bay, and a French door opening onto the terrace on the first floor. A second wing telescopes from the east side of the main block containing the kitchen and a later addition. The kitchen wing is set back and is a one-story, one-bay wing with side-gable roof. The facade is composed of an unusual window with eight-light window with four-light transom above. A four-light frieze window further accents the space and is separated by a wooden mullion. Individual shutters flank the windows. A brick patio enclosed with a pierced brick wall is in front of the kitchen wing. Access to the patio is by a French door from the dining room located on the east wall of the main block.

To the east of the kitchen is a two-bay, one-story, side-gable wing recessed behind the original wall plane, and it is the den addition. The addition was built in 1969 and designed by Paul H. McArthur Jr. to compliment the original home without detracting from its architectural beauty. Two, double-hung six-over-nine windows flanked by shutters compose this facade. The quoined east end of the wing marks the terminus for the house and contains a well-crafted, double-shouldered corbelled chimney. Louvered vents at the eave line also flank the chimney.

The rear (north) elevation of the house displays a variety of interesting architectural elements. The main, two-story block has three bays including a central rear entrance. A metal concave Mansard porch roof supported by paired square posts protects the double-leaf rear entrance. The doors are three-quarter glazed with eight lights per door. The porch is flanked by two four-light sidelights set unusually away from the door. Six-over-six wood sash windows compose the bays of this elevation with two exceptions; the first, a four light vertically-oriented window is evident on the second floor east of the central window. The original plans called for two round windows to flank the second-floor window over the entrance. This was apparently changed before or during construction because the sidelight-type window and a blind panel on the opposite side were installed instead. The second exception is a large round-arched window with keystone flanked by shutters that occupies the westernmost bay of the main block. The window is absolutely beautiful and marks the stair hall. This dramatic window treatment adds to the distinctive architectural character of this home.

Also on the rear elevation is a two-story side-gable wing with gable-roof dormer and triple-hung sash window just west of the main block and connected to the open porch. The kitchen wing on the east side of

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the main block includes a service hall to the original two-bay, one-story wing. All corners are marked by brick quoins. A breezeway projects from the kitchen wing to the detached brick and frame two-car garage. The garage has a gable roof and is sited perpendicularly to the house.

Double-leaf doors with a decorative transom compose the entrance to the Colonial Revival style interior. The first floor center hall bisects the house and is finished with raised panel wainscot, crown molding, circa 1950 wallcovering, and carpeting. The hall is the main artery allowing access to the dining room, library, and stair hall. East of the entrance hall is a large dining room adorned with pine floors, simple crown molding, flat wainscot, and a French door that leads to the brick terrace.

West of the center hall is a well-appointed library with double doors. The focal point is a dog-eared Georgian mantel surrounded by raised-panel walls and wainscoting. Just behind the library and accessible from a side stair hall is a wonderful elliptical stair illuminated by a large arched window. Tall, slender, round balusters compose the balustrade capped by a molded handrail. Continuing through the stair hall and two steps down is the formal living room on the western end of the house. A wonderful Federal-style mantel with black marble surround is centered on the west wall and flanked by a French door and a full-height window. Again, chair rail, crown molding and three-part molded window and door surrounds finish the room. A service hall lies behind the dining room and allows access to a half bath, pantry and the kitchen. The kitchen also dates from the 1950s update. A small stair extends to a basement and the den addition. The den has beautifully crafted pine-paneled walls and a full bath.

On the second floor are four bedrooms, three bathrooms, a dressing room, and a linen room, accessed by a long hallway. The west end contains a bedroom suite with its own bathroom, dressing room, and small hall connecting the suite to the stair hall. A fireplace is sited off-center on the west wall with a simple wooden mantelpiece supported by paneled pilasters. The bathroom has an arched opening over the bathtub and shower and original sink. A large dressing room supplied ample space for closet and storage. A door opening connects bedroom one with the middle bedroom which is also accessible by the hall. A fluted frieze and wainscoted fireplace adorns the middle bedroom and is located in the northwest corner of the room. A raised panel wall surrounds the corner fireplace. A full bath connects the middle bedroom with the bedroom located in the southeast corner. This simply-detailed room is also accessible to the hall. The fourth bedroom is located in the northeast corner and is much smaller than the other rooms. It too has little detail but does have a full bath.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

The Dr. William C. Verdery House meets National Register Criterion C as it is significant in Fayetteville for its distinctive Colonial Revival design. Designed by Greensboro architect William C. Holleyman Jr., the 1936 home is one of the most high style Colonial Revival-style residences in the city. It is a careful blending of Colonial and classical architectural elements including keystones, quoins, cornice returns, belt courses, and an Ionic entrance surround with a symmetrical main block and asymmetrical flanking wings that combine to form a striking residential masterpiece. The Dr. William C. Verdery House maintains an outstanding degree of original integrity with regard to location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Historical Background

Dr. William C. Verdery was born on November 20, 1893 in Harlem, Georgia, the youngest of seven children born to Augustus T. and Mary Savannah (Phillips) Verdery. He graduated from the University of Georgia in 1915 and continued his medical education at the Medical College of Georgia at Augusta. Following his hospital training at the University Hospital in Augusta he practiced in Okmulgee, Oklahoma and then went into service with the U.S. Army at Fort McClellan in Alabama. He came to Fayetteville in 1919 shortly after the establishment of Camp Bragg (1918). His initial mission in Fayetteville was to create a health department for the city and county (The Fayetteville Observer, 1/6/1980). During his brief tenure in public health he also helped establish a baby clinic in one of the city's mill villages and treated patients during the influenza epidemic, both at Camp Bragg as well as in Fayetteville. After being cited by the Surgeon General of Public Health he was honorably discharged from service in 1920 (The Fayetteville Observer, 1/6/1980).

In 1920, Dr. Verdery married Marie Judge, daughter of John W. and Maud Jones Judge. That same year, he joined the staff at Cumberland Hospital where he practiced until 1925. He was later a member of the Pitman Hospital staff in Fayetteville; he specialized in obstetrics and pediatrics. According to an article in The Fayetteville Observer Dr. Verdery delivered over 10,000 babies in Cumberland County before he retired (1/6/1980). His professional memberships were many, including Cumberland County Medical Society, North Carolina State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Tri-State Medical Society, the Southern Medical Association, American Pediatric Society, the North Carolina Medical Society 50-Year Club, as well as social organizations such as the Kiwanis, Fayetteville Country Club, American Legion, and the Shriners.

In 1936 Dr. and Mrs. Verdery hired Greensboro architect William C. Holleyman Jr. to design their new home. The home was to be sited on several lots on Raeford Road, recently subdivided as the Sherwood Forest subdivision. William C. Holleyman Jr. was listed in the North Carolina membership roster of the American Institute of Architects between 1926 and 1937. Unfortunately, little is known about him. The Verdery House is the only known house in Fayetteville attributed to Holleyman. However he did design several homes in nearby Southern Pines and Pinehurst, as well as homes in Asheboro, Randolph County,

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and Greensboro. Mr. Holleyman's death at age forty of a heart attack substantially shortened his career which showed great promise based on his work on the Verdery House. Local builders Reinecke & Dillehey built the home to Holleyman's specifications.

During their marriage Dr. and Mrs. Verdery had only one child, a daughter Stuart. The home has been continuously inhabited by the family. Mrs. Stuart Verdery Kerr inherited the home and still resides there today. The home is held in trust by Branch Bank and Trust. It is the hope of Ms. Kerr that the home that her father built, the home that she has spent most of her life will be preserved for the enjoyment of future generations.

Architecture Context

The Colonial Revival style became popular in the United States at the turn of the twentieth century. In North Carolina it was at its peak during the 1910s and 1920s. The style marked a return to classicism in architecture with many examples interpreting earlier architectural styles such as the Georgian, Federal, and Greek Revival. In many cases a combination of elements from all of these styles is visible in Colonial Revival buildings. Fayetteville followed the state and national trend with a number of Colonial Revival-style buildings erected during this time. The style was adopted for public buildings as well as private buildings. The federal government used the style for the Veteran's Administration Hospital (1939) while the city built both the City Hall (1939) and Fire Station # 2 (1941) in the Colonial Revival style. The style was equally popular among private citizens for their personal homes. Many of Fayetteville's Colonial Revival-style homes follow a traditional prototype of a two-story house with hip or gable roof and columned porch or portico. Most of these are built on standard size house lots. However, in the mid 1920s the city's wealthiest citizens began constructing large in-town estate houses west of the city's downtown along Morganton and Raeford Roads. Many of these homes were built in the Colonial Revival style. The earliest of these houses is the William O. Huske House built in 1925 at 205 Rush Road designed by Aymar Embury. It is a two-story, side-gable, brick Colonial Revival-style home with wood shingled wings; the interior features a dual staircase in the entry foyer. Brownlea, circa 1939, (NR, 2002) is a stone example of the Colonial Revival style designed by J. Harold McDowell. Like the Huske House, Brownlea consists of a large main block and smaller wings.

The Verdery House differs from the others in Fayetteville because the architect integrated key Colonial Revival details including quoins, keystones, beltcourse, grand arched window, and classical Ionic entrance surround with the unique telescoping house design to form an distinctive and important interpretation of the Colonial Revival style. The interior is equally as interesting with its single-pile form, intimate room arrangement, and classical elliptical stair tucked away in the side hall. The Verdery House adds an element of variety to the Colonial Revival style of architecture within the city of Fayetteville.

The Verdery House is the only known house in Fayetteville attributed to William C. Holleyman Jr. However, Holleyman was well-versed on the architectural styles of the early twentieth century based on his designs in other cities and towns. These include the circa 1929, Spanish Colonial Revival-style home of Mrs. Louis Barber Hogg in Southern Pines; the circa 1930, Village Court commercial buildings in

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Pinehurst in the Colonial Revival style; the circa 1933, Tudor Revival J. F. McCrary House in Asheboro; and the 1936, eclectic French and Tudor Revival-style Herman Cone House in Greensboro (Bishir, 279, 313, 332). The Verdery House was constructed by local builders Reinecke & Dillehey who were responsible for the construction of several homes and buildings within the region.

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9. WORKS CONSULTED

Books and Reports:

Alexander, Ann C. *Perspective on a Resort Community: Historic Buildings Inventory Southern Pines, NC*. Southern Pines, NC: Town of Southern Pines. 1981.

The American Heritage Dictionary, Second College Edition: Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1982.

Bishir, Catherine W. and Michael Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*. Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press. 2003.

Michael, Michelle A., *Fayetteville Municipal Survey of Buildings, Sites, and Structures*. Unpublished Report on file at North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, NC. 2001.

North Carolina Chapter American Institute of Architects. *List of Architects Registered to Practice Architecture in North Carolina*. Raleigh, NC: NC AIA. 1926, 1928, 1935, 1936, 1937.

Oates, John A., *The Story of Fayetteville and the Upper Cape Fear*. 1950: rpt. Charlotte, NC: The Dowd Press, Inc.; reprint ed., Raleigh, NC: Litho Industries, Inc. 1972.

Parker, Roy, Jr. *Cumberland County: A Brief History*. Raleigh, NC: Division of Archives and History, NC Department of Cultural Resources, 1998.

Archival Records:

Cumberland County Deed Books, Cumberland County Register of Deeds, Fayetteville, North Carolina.

Maps & Plans:

Holleyman Jr., William C. *Plans for the Dr. W. C. Verdery House*. 1936

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Fayetteville: 1930, 1930 with 1950 updates

Newspapers:

“Over 10,000 Babies.” The Fayetteville Observer, Fayetteville, NC: May 8, 1960.

“Dr. W. C. Verdery Dies Here at 74.” The Fayetteville Observer, Fayetteville, NC: August 21, 1968.

“Verdery Home Rich in Beauty and Design.” The Fayetteville Observer, Fayetteville, NC: January 6,

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1980.

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10. BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries for the Dr. William C. Verdery House property are identified in the Cumberland County Tax Records as Property Pin Numbers 0427-85-5130 and 0427-85-6131. The attached tax map illustrates that boundary (Scale 1" = 60').

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary encompasses the acreage historically associated with the Dr. William C. Verdery House.

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Photographs

The following information pertains to all photographs:

Dr. William C. Verdery House
Fayetteville, Cumberland County
North Carolina
Photographer: Michelle A. Michael
Date: June 2006
CD on file at NCHPO and NPS, photos 3-7
Negatives: NCHPO, Raleigh, photos 1-2 and 8-9

Photo View Description:

1. View of front, looking north
2. Front entrance, looking north
3. View of southwest corner, sunporch and façade, looking northeast
4. Rear elevation, looking southeast
5. Rear entrance, looking south
6. View of northeast corner, looking southwest
7. Façade showing southeast corner, looking west
8. Interior, library mantel
9. Interior, stair from living room