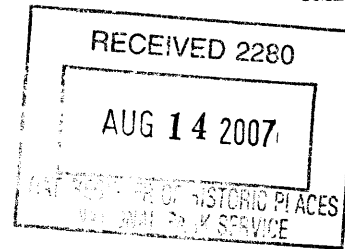


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



1022

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 Price, Raymond, House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 3004 Forest Drive not for publication
city or town Columbia vicinity
state South Carolina code SC county Richland code 079 zip code 29204

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.)
Rodger E. Stroup 8/13/07
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Rodger E. Stroup, State Historic Preservation Officer, S.C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.
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 9.27.07

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check 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 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

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

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic /Single Dwelling

Domestic/Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Modern Movement/Moderne, Modern Movement/International Style

foundation concrete, walls brick, roof Not visible, other steel

Narrative Description

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

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

The Raymond Price House is a two story residence that is a mixture of Streamline Moderne and International Style architecture. It was built in 1952 and is based on a L plan and features two irregularities that are less than room sized.¹ It has a steel frame and features a balcony on the front over the projection and a projecting balcony on the second floor on the rear. The walls and foundation are composed of brick. As is customary in Moderne and International Style houses, a flat roof is present on the Raymond Price House.² The house is in the Glenwood neighborhood on Forest Drive which features mostly bungalows and other non-Modernistic style houses. A one-story structure that is now an office is located at the Southeast corner of the lot. It was built at the same time as the house and is in the same style. Except for the removal of a partial wall in the kitchen, the addition of central air and heating, and the restoration of the awning, the house has not been altered. The one-story structure has been remodeled, however.

The Price House has masonry walls that are painted white.³ The brick covers a structural steel skeleton, a characteristic of Moderne and International Style structures.⁴ Horizontal banding surrounds the rectangular windows echoing a sense of speed, as is typical in Streamline Moderne buildings and structures. The small windows reflect the sterility and lack of ornamentation of the International Style.⁵

The North elevation (façade) faces Forest Drive and is asymmetrical as is typical in Moderne and International Style structures.⁶ The North elevation is divided into three bays like the George Price House next door. The east bay features two two-over-two window with horizontal banding on the sides, one on each story. The middle bay features the entrance, four small rectangular windows in a column, and one small rectangular window above the entrance. The entrance has four glass panes to the east of it and two panes above it. It also features a small porch with a metal awning above it. The third bay has a small projection and a covered balcony on the second story. The actual wall of the projection is slightly recessed and features a planter in front.

The Western elevation features four small horizontal windows on the first floor. These windows have horizontal banding in between them. Because of the balcony, the second story only has two small windows which also have horizontal banding between them.

¹ *Columbia City Directories, 1952-1953* (Richmond, Virginia: Hill Directory Company).

² Gerald Foster, *American Houses: A Field Guide to the Architecture of the Home* (New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 2004), 358-364.

³ Plat, Register of Mesne Conveyance, Richland County Judicial Building, Columbia, S.C.

⁴ Foster, pp. 358-364.

⁵ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A Knopf, 1992), p. 469.

⁶ Foster, pp. 358-364.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

The rear or Southern elevation is asymmetrical as well and has a one story projection that has a glass wall and with an accessible roof above it. The projection is on the Western half of the elevation. The Eastern half is unique in that it only has windows on the second floor. These are two-over-two windows. The wall below these windows is partially covered by five small trees.

The Eastern elevation has four bays and a projection. The Southern projection features two bays and has two garage doors. Three two-over-two windows and a small rectangular window are above the garage doors. On the side of the projection facing north is a rectangular block of vertical bands. These bands are unlike the other bands which are all horizontal and are not typical of the Streamline Modern style, which usually has horizontal bands as a characteristic, or the International Style, which rejects ornamentation such as bands.⁷ The bay on the North side of the Eastern elevation features horizontal banding surrounding the windows.

The Raymond Price House is a significant house and retains integrity. The interior features four bedrooms with many open areas on the ground floor. The removal of a partition in the kitchen by the current owners is an alteration but reinforces the open feel of the first floor. A significant characteristic of the interior is the central heating and air system. Because of the steel skeleton, not much room was left for big central heating and air pipes. To overcome this, a system of small hoses was used to circulate air throughout the house. There are no vents used, only small circular holes.

⁷ McAlester, p. 469.

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** birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance.
- 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.

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

Local

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1952

Significant Dates

1952

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

Architect/Builder

Price, George R.

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: S.C. Dept. of Archives & History

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

The Raymond Price House, built in 1952 at 3004 Forest Drive in Columbia, South Carolina, is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its local architectural significance. The Raymond Price House is one of a few modernistic houses in the Columbia area and is a startling anomaly in the Glenwood/Forest Acres neighborhood in which it resides. Although it is often overshadowed by the other Moderne and International Style houses in the Columbia area, it features a unique mix of Streamline Moderne and International Style architecture that is rare in Columbia and throughout the state of South Carolina. The house, along with the companion Streamline Moderne house next door at 3000 Forest, is well-known in Columbia and continues to fascinate passers-by and residents alike.

Modernism, including the Moderne and International Styles, was a European creation that rejected the decorative features of earlier revival styles.⁸ These architectural styles emphasized function. As modernism developed and the International Style emerged, houses began to be seen by many architects as simply, "machines for living." These styles took advantage of modern building materials, such as sheet glass and steel, and new techniques to create simple, functional buildings.⁹ These modern styles spread to America in the 1920s but were not very popular among residential buildings. "Modernism in U.S. residential architecture was slow to gain acceptance, and it acted more as an influence on American house design rather than succeeding it as a specific style."¹⁰

Streamline Moderne developed in the 1920s and was a later development of the Art Deco movement. Drawing inspiration from the sleek and streamlined forms of airplanes and trains, this architectural style emphasized the horizontal. Roofs were flat and many corners were rounded. Surfaces were smooth and grooves and balustrades were often added to Streamline Moderne buildings.¹¹ With its horizontal banding around the windows and balustrade with horizontal lines, the Raymond Price House features several hallmarks of the Streamline Moderne Style. Moreover, the rectangular windows with horizontal grooves reinforce the notion of train and plane-like architecture. The windows echo a vehicle in their appearance.

The International Style which was popularized in the 1930s and 1940s grew out of the rejection of the ornamentation and complexity of the revival styles and other grandiose styles. It emphasized the residence as a "machine for living" featuring plain, usually white, walls. Asymmetry was essential as was a rectangular form and flat roofs.¹² The Raymond Price House features the square corners, lack of most ornamentation and steel skeleton.

⁸ McAlester, p. 469.

⁹ David Gebhard, *The National Trust Guide to Art Deco in America* (Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1996), 12

¹⁰ Foster, p. 356.

¹¹ Gebhard, p. 12.

¹² Foster, p. 358.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

The builder and architect of the Raymond Price House, George Price, Sr., had a history of designing Modernistic buildings.¹³ His residence next door, which he also designed, is in the Streamline Moderne style. Price, Sr. may have gotten ideas for these two residences from architectural magazines or from some other unknown source.¹⁴ As was often the case in residences at this time, the styles are mixed.¹⁵

The lot that is currently known as 3004 Forest was originally composed of lots B and C. Lot B was acquired Mattie Jennings in February 1940 and lot C was acquired by George Price Sr. from Jennie B. Prince on 19 January 1946.¹⁶ As a graduation gift for his son, Price, Sr. built the house at 3004 Forest in 1952.¹⁷ Most of the houses in this area were built in the 1940s and 1950s. Raymond Price, George Price's son, didn't receive ownership of the land until 1956, however. After Raymond Price and his wife divorced, the house at 3004 Forest was rented out.¹⁸ It remained a rental property until Scarlett Price Burns, the daughter of Raymond Price, sold the Raymond Price House to Raymond Kyzer in 1981. At this time, the house became a single family residence again.¹⁹ The current owners, Gary and Lisa Matson, purchased the house in January 1998.

Throughout its existence, the house has changed very little. A metal awning was removed over the balcony on the façade. The Matsons have expanded the kitchen by removing a partition in 2004, remodeled the bathrooms, and added central heat and air. This was done with little change to the property. Furthermore, the Matsons have restored the awning over the balcony in an attempt to restore the character of the property.

The Raymond Price House is an important structure in Columbia. This house should be included for its modern architecture and because of its importance in the diversity of the neighborhood and the city of Columbia. It and the earlier George Price House next door provide variety and are local landmarks in the city.

¹³ John Sherrer, George R. Price House Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (1998), p. 6; on file at the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office.

¹⁴ Chuck Crumbo, "Benefit Tour Will Give Curious A Peek at Price Home," *The State*, October 24, 1999, section H, p. 3.

¹⁵ Gebhard, p. 14.

¹⁶ Deed Book GJ, page 263, Richland County Register of Mesne Conveyance (RMC), Richland County Judicial Building, Columbia, S.C.

¹⁷ Sherrer, p. 7.

¹⁸ *Columbia City Directories*, 1965-1982.

¹⁹ Deed Book S73, page 275, Richland County RMC.

Raymond Price House

Name of Property

Richland County, SC

County and State

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 5

Select Bibliography

Columbia City Directories 1965-1982. Richmond, Virginia: Hill Directory Co.

Crumbo, Chuck. "Benefit Tour Will Give Curious A Peek at Price Home." *The State*, October 24, 1999, Section H, Page 3.

Deed Books, Register of Mesne Conveyance, Richland County Judicial Building, 1701 Main Street, Columbia, South Carolina.

Foster, Gerald. *American Houses: A Field Guide to the Architecture of the Home*. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 2004.

Gebhard, David. *The National Trust Guide to Art Deco in America*. Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1996.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A Knopf, 1992.

Sherrer, John. George Price House Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, 1998. On file at the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

Raymond Price House
Name of Property

Richland County, SC
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>17</u>	<u>500213</u>	<u>3763664</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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 B

name/title	<u>James Fennell</u>				
organization	<u>Public History Program, University of South Carolina</u>	date	<u>23 March 2007</u>		
street & number	<u>1642 Enoree Ave Apt. I</u>	telephone	<u>(843) 217-1659</u>		
city or town	<u>Columbia</u>	state	<u>SC</u>	zip code	<u>29205</u>

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name	<u>Gary Matson</u>				
street & number	<u>3004 Forest Drive</u>	telephone	<u>(803) 743-0911</u>		
city or town	<u>Columbia</u>	state	<u>SC</u>	zip code	<u>29204</u>

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.

Raymond Price House

Name of Property

Richland County, SC

County and State

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 6

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is shown as the line marked as "Raymond Price House" on the accompanying Richland County Tax Map #R-13904-04-02.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the Raymond Price House.

Raymond Price House

Name of Property

Richland County, SC

County and State

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 7

The following information is the same for each of the photographs:

Name of Property: Raymond Price House
Location of Property: 3004 Forest Drive
Columbia, Richland County, S.C.

Name of Photographer: Gary Matson
Date of Photographs: August/November 2006

Location of Original
Negatives/Digital
Images S.C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

1. Facade
2. Rear Elevation
3. Guest House
4. Front Porch, with Awning
5. Living Room
6. Kitchen, Before Remodeling
7. Kitchen
8. Front Hallway