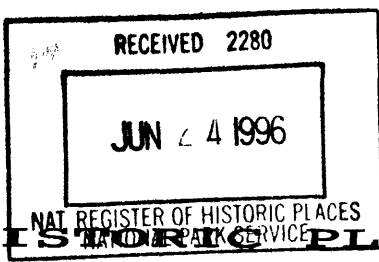


836



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 Stroman, William P., House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1017 N. Boulevard not for publication _____
city or town Orangeburg vicinity _____
state South Carolina code SC county Orangeburg code 075 zip code 29115

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.)

Mary W. Edmonds 6/10/96
Signature of certifying official Date

Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy SHPO, S.C. Department of Archives & 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 commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register _____
See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register _____
- determined not eligible for the National Register _____
- removed from the National Register _____
- other (explain): _____

Elson H. Beall 8-1-96

Entered in the National Register

Beall _____
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
0	0	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 0

Orangeburg Multiple Resource Area

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC

Sub: Single Dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC

Sub: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & 20th Century
Revivals: Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
roof Ceramic Tile
walls Brick
other Wood
Metal: Steel

Narrative Description

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

- 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 prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

- 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Significant Dates

1926

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Period of Significance

1925-1926

Architect/Builder

Lafaye and Lafaye, Columbia, S.C.

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: South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C.

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Approximately two acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>17</u>	<u>513060</u>	<u>3706920</u>	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____
	<u>See continuation sheet.</u>					

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 Steven A. Davis
organization Applied History Program, U. of South Carolina date 3 August 1995
street & number 1580 Sunset NE telephone (803) 536-0619
city or town Orangeburg state SC zip code 29115

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 Ms. Janne Berry Osborne
street & number P.O. Box 2732 telephone _____
city or town Orangeburg state SC zip code 29116

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**Section 7 Page 1Stroman, William P., House
name of property
Orangeburg County, SC
county and state**Description**

The William P. Stroman House is a large, Neoclassical dwelling located at 1017 N. Boulevard Street in the City of Orangeburg, South Carolina. It is positioned on a lot of approximately two acres at the corner of N. Boulevard Street and Ellis Avenue. Included on the property are two contributing outbuildings. Since its construction in the 1920s, the house has had a residential setting.

The Stroman house is a brick residence with a roof of Spanish tiles. The main portion consists of a two-story, "L"-shaped structure. To the rear of this portion are one-story sections. The front elevation contains a full-height entry porch with a separate one-story, full-width porch. A covered driveway is on the right elevation and an enclosed porch is on the left elevation. The house includes gabled roofs over the two-story portions and hip roofs over the one-story sections. Four brick chimneys rise above the roof of the two-story portions of the house.

The front elevation of the Stroman House contains two porches. The full-height entry porch is centered and includes a gabled roof with a pediment. It is supported by two fluted Doric columns on either side of the entry. As with the house's other columns, these are made of steel. The pediment contains a wooden entablature with dentils and a fanlight. A wooden cornice runs around the entire house and includes two bands of dentils. Stone steps lead up to the entry porch. The one-story, full-width porch extends onto both the right and left elevations of the house. This porch is completely detached from the full-height porch. It is supported by small Doric columns and has a hip roof. A small deck is located on top of the one-story porch behind the full-height porch. This deck is surrounded by wrought iron railing. The front elevation's main entrance is Greek Revival with a transom above the door, lights on either side, and stone trim. On either side of the entrance is a pilaster which continues for the full height of the residence. A door with a transom above opens onto the deck above the first level porch. On either side of this door is a small window. The first floor of the elevation contains a triple window on either side of the entry porch. The pane configurations for these triple windows are 6/1, 8/1, and 6/1. The second floor of the facade contains a double window on either side of the entry porch, each with a pane configuration of 6/1. On the first floor of the elevation, a small doorway leads into the enclosed porch on the residence's left elevation.

The right elevation of the Stroman House includes a small extension of the front elevation's one-story porch to cover a driveway. The hip-roofed extension is supported by columns on the one-story porch and by four columns on a brick wall at the side of the driveway opposite the house. A stone beltcourse separates the elevation's two floors and continues onto the other elevations. Most windows on both floors have a pane configuration of 6/1. At the rear of the two floors of the elevation are triple windows. The first

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National Park Service****NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**Section 7 Page 2Stroman, William P., House
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Orangeburg County, SC
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story one has pane configurations of 4/1, 6/1, and 4/1. The second story one has a pane configuration of 8/1. As with other areas of the house, the elevation's windows have stone sills. In the middle of the right elevation is an exposed basement level with a doorway and two small windows. The rear one-story portion of the right elevation includes a screened window and a coal chute. Wooden louver vents are located on this elevation.

The rear elevation of the Stroman House includes the one-story sections at the rear of the two story main portion of the residence. The elevation has a variety of windows including single, double, and triple ones. Pane configurations include 8/1, 6/1, and 4/1. To the left of the first floor of the rear elevation is a screened window and a modern door. This portion of the one-story rear section of the house is a porch. Cement steps lead up to this door and another coal chute is located on this elevation. Wood vents are also on this elevation.

The left elevation of the Stroman House includes a one-story section at the rear. The elevation contains four single windows with a pane configuration of 8/1 and one double window with a pane configuration of 6/1. Near the front of this elevation is the one-story, enclosed porch which is an extension of the one-story, full-width porch on the front elevation. The entrance into this porch includes stone steps and two columns on either side. Other columns support the porch's hip roof, which has a projecting gabled roof and pediment at the entrance to the porch. The walls of the porch include wood panels at the bottom and windows at the top.

The garage building at the Stroman House is a two-story brick-veneered structure with a gabled roof covered with shingles. The front elevation contains two large wooden doors on the first floor and a double window with pane configuration of 6/6 on the second. The right elevation includes two windows and a doorway leading to a staircase. The left elevation includes a window and an exposed flue. The square greenhouse is a small structure made of brick and containing large glass windows on all four sides. The roof is hip and covered by shingles.

The landscaping at the Stroman House consists of a large lawn. Small shrubs and trees surround the house and larger trees are in the yard. Concrete walkways come to the house from both N. Boulevard Street and Ellis Avenue. Another walkway goes around the front and left elevations of the house. In addition, a concrete driveway comes to the house from N. Boulevard Street and passes under the extension of the one-story porch. Afterwards, the driveway splits with one driveway going to the garage behind the house and one driveway going to Ellis Avenue. The back portion of the original lot is wooden and remains undeveloped.

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National Park Service****NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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The Stroman House maintains excellent integrity. The house has had no significant alterations. Due to some neglect in recent years, the house has suffered water damage on both the exterior and interior. In addition, small portions of the cornice around the house are missing. Overall, the Stroman House still maintains its original design and materials.

Statement of Significance

Located in Orangeburg, South Carolina, the William P. Stroman House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture. Built in the mid-1920s, the house is significant as an example of Neoclassical residential architecture.

The Stroman House was the creation of a large landowner in eastern Orangeburg County. During the 1920s, the county's economy was based largely on agriculture. The county led the state in cotton production and ranked twenty-fourth in the nation for the value of crops and livestock produced. As in much of the South's cotton belt, large landowners used tenants to farm their holdings. In fact, nearly two-thirds of the farms in Orangeburg County were operated by tenants.¹ William J. Stroman and his wife, Mary Lee Stroman, were residents and large landowners in Orangeburg County's Eutaw Township, which included the Town of Eutawville. In 1926, the couple owned nearly nineteen hundred acres, three town lots, and forty-three buildings valued at over fourteen thousand dollars. Most of the couple's wealth was the property of Mary Lee Stroman.²

Many large landowners during this period preferred to live in towns or cities, leaving their agricultural holdings in the hands of tenants. Such urban environments with neighbors could provide the owner more social contacts than rural settings. Apparently for this reason, the Stromans began making plans for a residence in Orangeburg, the county's seat. With a population of over seven thousand in 1920, Orangeburg was an agricultural marketing center as well as the location of a number of industrial operations.³ As Orangeburg's population expanded, new middle and upper-class residential subdivisions and a country club were developed along the city's northern edges. New residential

¹J.M. Green, Jr., and W.F. Fairey, Jr., "Orangeburg County: Economic and Social", unpublished report prepared for the Department of Rural Social Science, University of South Carolina, 15 June 1923, Orangeburg County Public Library, 16, 43, 67, 70.

²United States, Bureau of the Census, population census manuscript for Eutaw Township, Orangeburg County, South Carolina, 1920; Orangeburg County, South Carolina, Auditor's tax duplicate book, 1926, p.187, South Carolina State Archives, Columbia, microfilm, roll C 7909.

³Green, "Orangeburg County", 43.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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Stroman, William P., House
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areas during the 1920s included Moss Heights, Ellis Avenue Heights, and Boulevard Terrace.⁴

The Stromans chose a house site near the Boulevard Terrace development. For five hundred dollars, the couple purchased a lot at the corner of N. Boulevard Street and Ellis Avenue from Mabel S. Webster in May of 1923.⁵ The Stromans hired the architectural firm of Lafaye and Lafaye to design their new Neoclassical residence. Based in Columbia, South Carolina, Lafaye and Lafaye was recognized as one of the state's leading architectural firms at the time. The firm was founded in 1919 by brothers George Eugene Lafaye and Robert Stoddard Lafaye. This partnership ended in 1939 with the death of George Eugene Lafaye. The architectural firm designed many significant public and private structures throughout South Carolina, including buildings at the State Hospital for the Insane in Columbia and the State Training School in Clinton. The firm was active in Orangeburg designing other Neoclassical structures such as the First National Bank Building and the Dr. E.O. Horger House, located across the street from the Stroman House.⁶

Plans for the Stroman House were prepared by November of 1923 and revised by March of 1925.⁷ Construction subsequently began and the residence was completed by June of 1926. Orangeburg's The Times and Democrat described the large Neoclassical house as being "among the finest and most modern homes in the city and ... an artistic and valuable adjunct to the new North Boulevard section and to the entire city as a whole."⁸ Its original street address was 237 N. Boulevard Street.⁹ Like other new residences in these emerging

⁴Orangeburg (South Carolina) Times and Democrat, 10 October 1925, 8; 31 December 1925, 4; 26 January 1926, 1; 4 February 1926, 1; Sanborn Map, Orangeburg, South Carolina (New York: Sanborn Map Company), 1931.

⁵Orangeburg County, South Carolina, Register of Mesne Conveyances, deed, book 75, p. 214.

⁶John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, The South Carolina Architects, 1885-1935: A Biographical Directory (Richmond, Virginia: New South Architectural Press, 1992), 94-99; Representative Work, Lafaye and Lafaye (Norfolk, Virginia: George S. Myers Company, n.d.).

⁷Lafaye and Lafaye, blueprints for the W.P. Stroman House, Lafaye and Lafaye Collection, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, file no. 12e, sheets no. 1-15.

⁸Times and Democrat, 8 June 1926, 1.

⁹Baldwin's Orangeburg, South Carolina, City Directory (Charleston, South Carolina: Baldwin Directory Company, Inc., 1938), 239.

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subdivisions, the Stroman property included a detached garage building. Such garages were becoming standard with the growth of automobile ownership among the middle and upper classes. In 1920, Orangeburg County was home to over four thousand automobiles, or about one for every sixteen persons.¹⁰ The Stromans lived in their new residence until the mid-1950s.¹¹

The Stroman House is significant as a fine example of Neoclassical residential architecture. The Neoclassical style was widely used for public, commercial, and residential buildings across the United States from 1895 until the mid-twentieth century. The revival of classical styles in the late 1890s was sparked by the buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. The nation's leading architectural firms such as McKim, Mead, and White used classical designs for major civic buildings. Subsequently, the Neoclassical became one of the most popular styles for residential designs. After 1920, the style became less common and included fewer elaborate classical details.¹²

The Stroman House included numerous elements of Neoclassical design such as a symmetrical arrangement, a full-height porch, Doric columns, a pediment, cornices with dentils, and a Greek Revival entrance. The house's full-height entry porch with one-story, full-width porch was a less popular variation of the Neoclassical style. After the Neoclassical style peaked around World War I, other eclectic styles became more popular during the 1920s. In Orangeburg's new subdivisions such as Moss Heights, most houses were designed in the Colonial Revival, Tudor, or Mediterranean styles. Thus, the Stroman House represents a later period of the Neoclassical style. Using building materials popular during the 1920s, the house included brick veneering and a Spanish tile roof. In addition, the columns are Doric and less ornamental than the Corinthian or Ionic columns of most earlier Neoclassical houses.¹³ The Stroman House remains as an example of later Neoclassical residential design in Orangeburg.

¹⁰Green, "Orangeburg County", 48.

¹¹Times and Democrat, 28 February 1955, 1, 7.

¹²Virginia and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1992), 342-353; Frederick Koeper, American Architecture, volume 2 (Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press, 1992), 267-285.

¹³McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses, 342-353.

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10 and Photographs

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Stroman, William P., House

name of property

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county and state

Verbal Boundary Description

Orangeburg County tax map number 171-16, block 6, lot 11.

Boundary Justification

This property is the original lot purchased by the Stromans in 1923.

Photographs

name of property: William P. Stroman House
county and state: Orangeburg County, South Carolina
name of photographer: Steven A. Davis
date of photographs: October 1995
location of original negatives: SC State Historic Preservation Office

1. View of the Stroman House looking west.
2. View of the front elevation facing N. Boulevard Street.
3. View of the full-height entry porch on the front elevation.
4. View of the right elevation.
5. View of the covered driveway on the right elevation.
6. View of the rear elevation.
7. View of the left elevation.
8. View of the enclosed porch on the left elevation.
9. View of the garage building's front elevation.
10. View of the greenhouse.