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NATIONAL REGISTER
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY
NOMINATION FORM

Continuation Sheet Item Number Page 15

Name Historic Dovilliers-Manning-Magoffin House Location 4203 Saint Clair Drive

Common McKay House Classification Building

Owner Julius W. McKay
1340 Bull Street (or at subject location)
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Representation in Existing Surveys

Description: The Dovilliers-Manning-Magoffin House was built between circa 1853 and 1859. Greek Revival in design, it is a one and one-half story clapboard structure set on a raised basement. Originally located near downtown Columbia, the structure was to be demolished in 1964 and was consequently moved to be saved. It is now situated in a residential area of Columbia.

The front of the structure retains its appearance prior to the 1964 move except for the removal of the interior chimney on the right. Five bays wide, the house has a central entrance with transom and sidelights, flanked by four 6/6 light windows. A pedimented portico extends the width of the middle three bays.

The left side facade is unaltered except for the addition of two 6/6 windows on either side of an original window in the rear room. This alteration was made prior to the present owner's (continued on back)

Significance: The Dovilliers-Manning-Magoffin House (or McKay House) is significant as a good example of a raised Greek Revival house known locally as a Columbia Cottage. The structure is also important for its associations with its former owners, including Eugene Dovilliers, an artist; the Manning family; and Dr. Ralph Deman Magoffin, a noted classical archaeologist. Although the structure was moved in 1964 when demolition was imminent, it retains its integrity.

It is believed that the structure was built between 1853 and 1859 by Eugene Dovilliers. One of the few documented artists residing in antebellum Columbia, Dovilliers painted several of Columbia's natural and man-made landmarks, including: Locks on the Broad River at Columbia, South Carolina, South Carolina College in 1850, and the South Carolina Lunatic Asylum. Dovilliers also taught French, drawing and painting at Barhamville, a female college in existence from 1817 to 1861. (continued on back)

Acreage .80 acre

Verbal Boundary Description TMS 121-03-08; running 275' along Saint Clair Drive and 242.5' along East Buchanan Drive

UTM Reference Point Fort Jackson North 17/502080/3763000

Other Information This structure was moved to avoid imminent demolition. However, the structure should be considered eligible for the National Register because of its exceptional significance as the home of prominent Columbians and as a notable architectural example of the "Columbia Cottage."

Description -- continued

acquisition.

The raised basement was originally open in front and contained two enclosed rooms in the rear. When the structure was moved, brick piers were rebuilt and filled in with concrete blocks. The basement area now serves as a storage area.

The structure retains the typical plan of Greek Revival cottages. On the main floor two rooms flank each side of a central hall. A rear portico, extending the width of the house and enclosed prior to 1964 has had a bay window added. Upstairs, two originally unfinished attic rooms have been converted into three bedrooms. This upstairs area has been enlarged by a shed-roofed extension to the rear.

Original interior features include panels under windows, two-paneled doors with shouldered architraves, pine floor boards, baseboards, and numerous window panes. Among the most notable interior features is an arch supported by pilasters located in the wide entrance hall. No original mantels are now in the house.

When the house was moved, it was replastered, reroofed, and one chimney was rebuilt.

The major interior alteration was the removal of the right chimney which eliminated fireplaces in the rooms on the right. At that time, the right rear room was converted into a kitchen with a pantry in the space left by the removal of the fireplace. Cornice moldings were also added and a closet to the left of the fireplace was converted into a bookshelf. A bath was added in a portion of the rear porch, and baths were also added upstairs. Despite these alterations, necessitated by the moving of the structure and the requirements of modern living, the structure retains a sense of integrity.

Significance -- continued

The second owner of the property was Wade Hampton Manning (and it remained in the Manning family until 1964 when it was moved). The structure's third owner, Kate Hampton Manning, was married to Dr. Ralph Deman Magoffin (1874-1942), a prominent classical archaeologist. Magoffin was professor of Classical History and instructor of Archaeology at Johns Hopkins, in charge of Classical Studies at the American Academy in Rome in 1920-21, and from 1923 to 1939 head of the Department of Classics at New York University. From 1908 to 1934 he wrote eight books on archaeology and history, including Magic Spades: The Romance of Archeology, which was widely used as a university textbook.

Although the Magoffins lived away from Columbia most of their married life, they continued to own 1500 Washington Street, renting the structure until their return to Columbia in 1939.