

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Guignard Brick Works (Additional Documentation)

other names/site number 38LX100

## 2. Location

street & number 100 Granby Crossing at Knox Abbott Drive  not for publication

city or town Cayce  vicinity

state South Carolina code SC county Lexington code 063 zip code 29033

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide X local

Signature of certifying official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Elizabeth M. Johnson, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, South Carolina Department of Archives & History, Columbia, S.C.

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government \_\_\_\_\_

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

\_\_\_ entered in the National Register \_\_\_ determined eligible for the National Register

\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the National Register \_\_\_ removed from the National Register

\_\_\_ other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the 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**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
1		site
4		structure
		object
6	0	<b>Total</b>

**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**

6

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Industry/Manufacturing Facility

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Vacant/Not In Use

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

No Style

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Brick

roof: Concrete/Brick

other: Metal/Steel

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

### Summary Paragraph

The Guignard Brick Works is situated on the north side of Knox Abbott Drive in Cayce (U. S. Highways 21, 321 and 176) and one block to the west of the Blossom Street Bridge which connects Cayce to Columbia by way of crossing the Congaree River. This former industrial site consists of four beehive brick kilns; a brick supervisor's office; small railroad tracks in front of and between the kilns; a small rectangular chimney between two of the kilns; and remnants of other industrial features of the brick works. The complex is encircled by housing and retail development. Granby Crossing is an apartment complex on the western side of the Congaree River overlooking Riverwalk Park. The apartments sit on the former rail yard of the brickworks.

### Narrative Description

Three of the kilns were built in the 1920s.<sup>1</sup> The fourth was built to replace one that burned in 1932.<sup>2</sup> These kilns, commonly called because of their shape, are also referred to as circular downdraft kilns. They are round with brick walls and are roofed with brick domes. They measure approximately 18' high and 35' in diameter. They are in a north to south line in the northeast corner of the nominated area. The three kilns on the southern end are about 15' apart. The kiln on the northern end is 65' away from the others, with metal tracks running in between the kilns in the larger area. Each kiln is wrapped with six large metal bands. These were used to keep the kilns from exploding when they reached high temperatures during the firing process.<sup>3</sup> The kilns also feature a series of functional brick arches equidistant to each other all around their circumference. They each have a firebox, a small round-headed arch which is part of the stoking hole, a much larger three-tiered arch. The three kilns built in the 1920s, which are the two on the southern end and the one on the northern end, feature ten such arches. Beehive kilns worked by way of circulating the heat up a flue on the inside walls to the roof which consisted of a dome with no outlet. The heat then was forced down onto the green unfired brick and baked them more evenly than if the heat came from below.<sup>4</sup> The entrances to the kilns have metal gates in place to keep out intruders. Weeds grow around the walls and inside the kilns as well. The three oldest kilns have metal ladders leading to their roofs. The kilns stand atop a large concrete slab which covers most of the site.

A one-story brick supervisor's office building, constructed ca. 1900, is west of the kilns.<sup>5</sup> Brick additions were built onto it but the original building has an area of around 36' x 18'. It has a hip roof. The office has two-over-two double hung sash windows below flat jack arches, a mousetooth brick frieze, with a galvanized metal cornice plus hidden gutter. It also features a water table with three rows of projecting bricks and three rows of projecting brick which outline the tops of the windows. An exterior chimney is on its northern end while an interior chimney is on the southern end. The bricks are in a Flemish bond construction.<sup>6</sup> The windows and are boarded over to discourage people from entering.

The complex also includes portions of a small rail system used to transport materials such as coal and brick within the compound. To the east of the second kiln to the north lies a brick lined pit of uncertain use. The slits in the pavement in front and parallel to the two middle kilns probably provided air for the tunnel kilns built in 1956.<sup>7</sup> The rectangular short chimney that lies in between the two middle kilns and has a fan facing to the west was likely constructed to vent the tunnel kilns.

<sup>1</sup> John Van Dalen, "Old Brick Kilns Are Legacy of Early Locals," *Lexington Chronicle* (Lexington, S.C.), June 25, 1975.

<sup>2</sup> "Fire Damages Guignard Plant," *The State* (Columbia, S.C.), March 3, 1932.

<sup>3</sup> Mike Livingston, "Anacostia River Site is Part of Bricks-and-Mortar Legacy," *Washington Business Journal*, May 9, 2003.

<sup>4</sup> Karl Gurcke, *Bricks and Brickmaking: A Handbook for Historical Archeology* (Moscow, Idaho: University of Idaho Press) pp. 32-33.

<sup>5</sup> Brock Harvey, "The Brick That Rebuilt Columbia: The Story of Guignard Brickworks," *South Carolina Magazine* (March 1951), p. 17.

<sup>6</sup> Harvey, p. 17.

<sup>7</sup> "Landmark to be Razed This Morning," *The State* (Columbia, S.C.), January 7, 1956.

**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 grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

ca. 1900-1956

**Significant Dates**

ca. 1900, ca. 1920, 1932, 1956

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

**Period of Significance (justification)**

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The Guignard Brick Works is significant as an example of an early twentieth century industrial complex, one which produced brick for many buildings constructed in Columbia and throughout South Carolina from ca. 1900 through the mid-twentieth century, and for its association with the Guignard family, prominent in local business and civic affairs throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This complex is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its role in the industrial and commercial development of Columbia and under Criterion C as an excellent surviving example of a beehive or circular downdraft brick kiln, an important method of construction in brickmaking facilities from the nineteenth century well into the twentieth century.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance)

The Guignard Brick Works was originally listed in the National Register on 13 February 1995 at the local level of significance, with Areas of Significance of Industry and Architecture and a Period of Significance of ca. 1900-1944.

Subsequent research since that time, however, has demonstrated that there was an error made in assigning circa dates to the beehive kilns in the the original nomination.

The circa dates of ca. 1900 for the office and three of the beehive kilns and ca. 1932 for the fourth beehive kiln have been shown to be incorrect through interviews with persons associated with the Guignard Brick Works and examination of Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps for this area.

The correct dates for the resources at the complex are ca. 1900 for the office, ca. 1920 for three of the beehive kilns, and ca. 1932 for the fourth beehive kiln; and that the correct Period of Significance for this resource should be ca. 1900-1956.

This document corrects and replaces the 1994-95 nomination of the Guignard Brick Works to the National Register of Historic Places, incorporating additional information and context about the operations at the brick works during the period of significance, ca. 1900-1956.

**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (if appropriate)

Though the extant complex dates from the first half of the twentieth century, the Guignard family began producing bricks on or near this site as early as 1801, utilizing the rich clay deposits on the banks of the Congaree River. James Sanders Guignard I (1780-1856), who was a planter with extensive holdings in Lexington, Richland, Orangeburg, Edgefield, and Barnwell District and who also served a term as Treasurer of South Carolina 1800-1804, owned a large plantation which included this acreage along the Congaree River, and which later became known as Still Hopes Plantation.

A small brick works on the plantation limited its production to bricks made for the Guignard family's own use for nearly fifty years. By 1850, however, Guignard began making bricks for sale, transforming his brick works from a purely private plantation industry into a successful commercial concern. The brick works, which operated and made a profit from 1850 until the Civil War, was managed by Guignard's son James Sanders Guignard II (1803-1868) after his father's death in 1856.<sup>8</sup> The war and immediate postwar years, coupled with James Sanders Guignard II's death in 1868, suspended brick production at the site for almost twenty years.

By the 1880s, however, Guignard's grandson Gabriel Alexander Guignard (1860-1926), who had been unsuccessful as a planter on the old Still Hopes plantation, decided to revive the brick works, with encouragement and advice from his father, John Gabriel Guignard III (1832-1913). The elder Guignard wrote his son in 1884, "let us get at the Brick if we can. . . . I am in favor of Brick. Grand Father and Father followed that business and did well." By 1886 Alexander Guignard wrote his father, "Am getting on very well with my brick yard affairs."<sup>9</sup> The younger Guignard's venture soon

<sup>8</sup> Arney R. Childs, ed., *Planters and Business Men: The Guignard Family of South Carolina, 1795-1930* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1975), pp. 16-17, 30

<sup>9</sup> John Gabriel Guignard III to Gabriel Alexander Guignard, February 4, 1884, February 5 1884; Gabriel Alexander Guignard to John Gabriel Guignard III April 28, 1886, Guignard Family Papers, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, hereafter cited as Guignard Family Papers.

became much more successful than his great-grandfather's and grandfather's had been. By 1891 "G.A. Guignard, Brick Manufacturer" was producing and selling almost two million bricks a year.<sup>10</sup>

The Guignard Brick Works flourished and expanded its operations with the building boom in Columbia which began in the 1890s, was in full swing by 1900, and was sustained well into the first decades of the twentieth century. This boom was in large part due to the growth of the textile industry in the city and the resulting expansion in the local economy. From 1895 through 1900 four large cotton mills—Richland Mill (1894-95), Granby Mill (1896-97), Olympia Mill (1899-1900), and Capital City Mill (1900)—were constructed in Columbia, all built of Guignard Brick. The population of the city soon swelled to include a large new workforce of over 10,000 mill operative and managers.<sup>11</sup> Such demographic growth also encouraged the construction of other factories as well as stores, offices, warehouses, churches, residences, and other buildings, and the resulting demand for brick ensured the continuing success and expansion of the Guignard Brick Works. Other notable Columbia buildings constructed with Guignard Brick about this time included the National Loan and Exchange Bank Building (1902-03), which was South Carolina's first skyscraper; Columbia Hospital (1904); the Columbia YMCA (1910); the Hotel Jefferson (1913); and the interior of the South Carolina State House. Guignard Brick Works also benefitted from the similar expansion of other South Carolina cities and towns throughout the period, as Guignard Brick was used for new buildings all across the state.<sup>12</sup>

Two types of kilns were used at the brick works from the late nineteenth century into the early twentieth century. Both were updraft kilns, which operated quite differently from the four extant circular downdraft kilns that contribute to this resource; the heat comes from below, which often results in uneven firing. The first commercial kilns here, called scove kilns, were temporary; they worked by putting unfired bricks on top of arches made of fired bricks. The second type of updraft kilns here were Hoffman kilns, named for their inventor, Friedrich Hoffman. Hoffman kilns were oval rather than circular, and had different chambers for the bricks during different stages of the firing and curing process; they were fired by a tall chimney to create a stronger updraft. A 325' chimney built in 1902 served the Hoffman kilns, and later the beehive kilns as well; it was demolished in 1956. At least one of the Hoffman kilns on site was in operation along with the beehive kilns until that date.<sup>13</sup>

In 1901 the Guignard Brick Works boasted three brick machines each capable of churning out 50,000 wet bricks a day; two dryers with a capacity were 30,000 bricks each and a third under construction; and four kilns with a capacity for 350,000 bricks total, with two of them being used virtually around the clock. Thirty mules were used for hauling bricks and wood, and 1,000 cords of wood a day were being used as fuel. It was claimed that the plant could produce 20,000,000 bricks that year "if necessary."<sup>14</sup> In the 1920s three additional beehive kilns were erected, with their downdraft method resulting in more even firing of bricks and a more satisfactory product.

G. A. Guignard built a small railroad to bring in clay, wood, and other materials needed for the brick works. The first line connected the Guignard Brick Works with the main line of the Southern Railway, a mile south. A second line ran to clay pits a half-mile south on the Congaree River.<sup>15</sup> The iron in the clay from those pits gave the bricks their rich red color.<sup>16</sup> A later line ran five miles south to an enormous quarry on the floodplain of Congaree Creek.<sup>17</sup> The private rail was called the "Guignard Meteor."<sup>18</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Sanders Richardson Guignard to John Gabriel Guignard III, September 20 1890 and July 9, 1891; Gabriel Alexander Guignard, Memoranda, "Bricks Sold During 1890 by G. A. Guignard," n. d. but 1891, and "Bricks Sold During 1891—by G. A. Guignard," n. d. but mid-1891, Guignard Family Papers.

<sup>11</sup> David L. Carlton, *Mill and Town in South Carolina 1880-1920* (Baton Rouge: LSU Press, 1982), p. 135; John Hammond Moore, *Columbia and Richland County: A South Carolina Community, 1740-1990* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1993) pp. 295-97, 300-07; J. Tracy Power, "The Brightest of the Lot: W. B. Smith Whaley and the Rise of the South Carolina Textile Industry, 1893-1903," *South Carolina Historical Magazine* 93:2 (April 1992), 126-38.

<sup>12</sup> Harvey, p. 17.

<sup>13</sup> Gurcke, pp. 29-34; Van Dalen, "Old Brick Kilns Are Legacy of Early Locals;" "Landmark To Be Razed This Morning."

<sup>14</sup> "Development of the Local Brick Industry", *The State*, (Columbia, S.C.), January 31, 1901.

<sup>15</sup> "Development of the Local Brick Industry."

<sup>16</sup> Van Dalen, "Old Brick Kilns Are Legacy of Early Locals."

<sup>17</sup> Harvey, p. 25.

<sup>18</sup> Gordon, "Guignard Is Oldest Brick Firm."

When G. A. Guignard died in 1926 he left the company to his brother Christopher Gadsden Guignard (1871-1941). C.G. Guignard and his sisters Susan (1870-1955) and Mary incorporated Guignard Brick Works in 1929, with an initial offering of 100,000 shares for \$100.00 a share.<sup>19</sup>

In 1932 one of the beehive kilns burned when hay stored in it caught fire; a replacement was soon built to the specifications of the other ca. 1920 beehive kilns.<sup>20</sup>

After C.G. Guignard's death in 1941 his sister Susan took over the company until her death in 1955. In 1951 the clay pits on Congaree Creek had been exhausted of all their usable clay, so the brick works trucked in shale from a site eight miles north. With that development, the railroad was limited to carrying bricks and the coal that had replaced wood as fuel for the kilns.<sup>21</sup>

The single Hoffman and four beehive kilns ceased operation in 1956, and the tall chimney that fired them was demolished, as L.V. Bruno, Susan Guignard's successor as president, supervised the construction of tunnel kilns at Guignard Brick Works.<sup>22</sup> A tunnel kiln consists of a long tunnel with different compartments for drying, firing, and cooling bricks. It uses natural gas and a steel car loaded with approximately 1,000 bricks.<sup>23</sup> In 1974 this site was abandoned and the Guignard Brick Works moved to Lexington. The company was bought by Boral Bricks, a subsidiary of the Australian Boral Corporation, in 1976.<sup>24</sup>

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

### UNPUBLISHED SOURCES

#### Interviews

J. Tracy Power, Staff Historian, South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

Telephone Interview with Sanders R. Guignard, Columbia, S.C., July 29, 1994.

Telephone Interview with Clayton Kleckley, Cayce Museum, Cayce, S.C., August 1, 1994.

Lexington County Courthouse, Lexington, S.C.

Register of Mesne Conveyances

South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.

Secretary of State Papers

Live Domestic Corporation Charters

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

Guignard Family Papers

### PUBLISHED SOURCES

*Be It Remembered: Dedicated to the Founders and Patrons of the Robert Mills Historic House and Park.* Columbia: The State Printing Company, 1974.

"C.G. Guignard Dies Here." *The State* (Columbia, S.C.), December 20, 1941.

<sup>19</sup> Secretary of State of South Carolina, Live Domestic Corporations, File #15969, Guignard Brick Works, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.; *Manufacturer's Record*, January 3, 1929, p. 101; January 17 1929, p. 88.

<sup>20</sup> "Fire Damages Guignard Plant."

<sup>21</sup> Harvey, "The Brick That Rebuilt Columbia," p. 25.

<sup>22</sup> Van Dalen, "Old Brick Kilns Are Legacy of Early Locals;" "Landmark to be Razed This Morning."

<sup>23</sup> Gurcke, p. 34.

<sup>24</sup> Gordon, "Guignard Is Oldest Brick Firm."

- Carlton, David L. *Mill and Town in South Carolina 1880-1920*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1982.
- Childs, Arney R., ed. *Planters and Business Men: The Guignard Family of South Carolina, 1795-1930*. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1957.
- "The Cotton Mills of New Columbia." *The State* (Columbia, S.C.), January 1, 1903.
- "Development of the Local Brick Industry." *The State* (Columbia S.C.), January 31, 1901.
- "Dies at Residence Early Hour Sunday; G.A. Guignard, Long Prominent in Columbia, Ill Only Few Minutes." *The State* (Columbia, S.C.), July 19, 1926.
- "Fire Damages Guignard Plant." *The State* (Columbia S.C.), March 3, 1932.
- "Gabriel Alexander Guignard," in David Duncan Wallace, *The History of South Carolina*, Volume IV: Biographical Volume. New York: American Historical Society, 1934.
- Gordon, Kay. "Guignard Is Oldest Brick Firm in U.S." *The Columbia Record* (Columbia, S.C.), January 29, 1986.
- Gurcke, Karl. *Bricks and Brickmaking: A Handbook for Historical Archeology*. Moscow: University of Idaho Press, 1987.
- Harvey, Brock. "The Brick That Rebuilt Columbia: The Story of Guignard Brick Works." *South Carolina Magazine*, March 1951.
- "Landmark to be Razed This Morning." *The State* (Columbia SC) January 7, 1956.
- Livingston, Mike. "Anacostia River Site is Part of Bricks-and-Mortar Legacy," *Washington Business Journal*, May 9, 2003.
- McKee, Harley J. *Introduction to Early American Masonry: Stone, Brick, Mortar, and Plaster*. Washington: The Preservation Press, 1980.
- Manufacturer's Record*, January 3, 1929, April 21, 1932.
- Moore, John Hammond. *Columbia and Richland County: A South Carolina Community, 1740-1990*. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1993.
- Power, J. Tracy. "'The Brightest of the Lot': W. B. Whaley and the Rise of the South Carolina Textile Industry, 1893-1903," *South Carolina Historical Magazine* 93: 2 (April 1992).
- "Towering Cayce Stack Pulled Down in Cloud of Dust." *The State* (Columbia, S.C.), January 8, 1956.
- "Upbuilding of Columbia." *The State* (Columbia, S.C.), January 1, 1903.
- Van Dalen, John. "Old Brick Kilns Are Legacy of Early Locals," *Lexington Chronicle* (Lexington, S.C.), June 25, 1975.

Guignard Brick Works  
(Additional Documentation)  
Name of Property

Lexington County,  
South Carolina  
County and State

**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. Department of Archives & History, Columbia, S.C.

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 1.685 acres  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>17</u> Zone	<u>495640</u> Easting	<u>3760600</u> Northing	3	<u>          </u> Zone	<u>          </u> Easting	<u>          </u> Northing
2	<u>          </u> Zone	<u>          </u> Easting	<u>          </u> Northing	4	<u>          </u> Zone	<u>          </u> Easting	<u>          </u> Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description** (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundary of the nominated property is shown as the pencil line labeled "Guignard Brick Works" on the accompanying Lexington County Tax Map #04648, Block 3, Parcel 27, drawn at a scale of 1" = 100'.

**Boundary Justification** (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The nominated property includes the historic kilns and office building and their immediate surroundings, and also includes other scattered above-ground and subsurface features associated with the operation of the Guignard Brick Works.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Byron Smith, Graduate Student, Dept. of Geography, University of South Carolina, with the assistance of. South Carolina SHPO Staff

organization SC Department of Archives & History, SC SHPO date 6 September 2012

street & number 8301 Parklane Road telephone (803) 896-6182

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e-mail POWER@scdah.state.sc.us

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**Additional Documentation**

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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**Photographs:**

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Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

**Name of Property:** Guignard Brick Works  
**Location of Property:** 100 Granby Crossing at Knox Abbott Drive  
Cayce  
Lexington County, S.C.

**Name of Photographer:** Andrew W. Chandler  
**Date of Photographs:** April 2011  
**Location of Digital Images:** S.C. Department of Archives and History

**Description of Photograph(s) and number:**

- 1 of 16 - Site overview from the west showing the Office, chimney stack and Kilns 1, 2 and 3
- 2 of 16 - View of the Office and Kilns 1 and 2 from the southwest
- 3 of 16 - Office northwest oblique
- 4 of 16 - Office south facade
- 5 of 16 - Office from northeast with brick paving
- 6 of 16 - Kiln 1 from the south with former rail line
- 7 of 16 - Kiln 1 entry
- 8 of 16 - Kiln 1 band detail
- 9 of 16 - Kiln 1 interior
- 10 of 16 - Kilns 1 through 4 and chimney stack from the south
- 11 of 16 - Guignard Brick Works site from the south
- 12 of 16 - Kilns 1 through 4 and chimney stack from the southwest
- 13 of 16 - Rear of Kilns 1 through 4 from the south
- 14 of 16 - Kilns 2, 3, 4 and chimney stack from the northwest showing brick paving
- 15 of 16 - Kilns 1, 2 and Stack
- 16 of 16 - Kiln 2

**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.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.