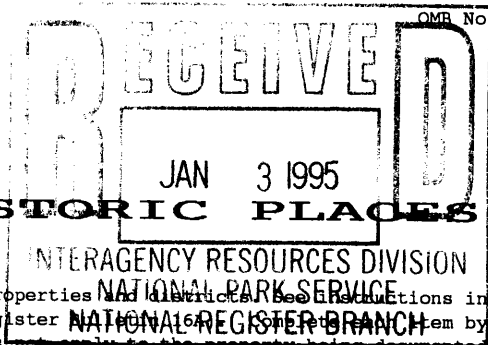


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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 68) for more information. Mark items 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 Guignard Brick Works
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street & number 100 Granby Crossing at Knox Abbott Drive not for publication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 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 12/22/94
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 Autawellth 9/200 2/13/95
 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): _____

for _____
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	
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u>4</u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>6</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 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: INDUSTRY

Sub: Manufacturing Facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: VACANT/Not In Use

Sub: _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)
NO STYLE

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
 roof Brick
 walls Brick
 other 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)

INDUSTRY
ARCHITECTURE

Significant Dates

ca. 1900
1932

Significant Person

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

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Period of Significance

ca. 1900-ca. 1944

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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. Department of Archives & History

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.52 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	495340	3760600	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	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 J. Tracy Power, NR Specialist/Staff Historian, SHPO; Edward B. Tolson,
Staff Architectural Historian, SHPO; assistance from Leslie Ann Pierce

organization S.C. Department of Archives & History date 1 December 1994

street & number P.O. Box 11669 telephone (803) 734-8610

city or town Columbia state SC zip code 29205

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 Guignard Land Limited Partnership

street & number P.O. Box 8509 telephone (803) 791-3828

city or town Columbia state SC zip code 29202

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.

United States Department of the Interior
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 5

Guignard Brick Works
name of property
Lexington County, South Carolina
county and State

The Guignard Brick Works is located just north of Knox Abbott Drive (U.S. Highways 21, 321, & 176) in Cayce. This complex includes four brick beehive kilns, a historic brick office, and remnants of other industrial features of the brick works, and has archaeological potential as well. The complex is surrounded by commercial development and medium density housing; Granby Crossing, an apartment community on the west bank of the Congaree River, is located immediately north and east of the brick kilns on an adjacent parcel.

Three of the four kilns were built ca. 1900, while the fourth was built in 1932 to replace a ca. 1900 kiln which burned beyond repair. These beehive kilns, also called circular downdraft kilns, are constructed of brick, topped with brick domes, and measure approximately 18' high and approximately 35' in diameter. They are aligned in a north-south row in the northeast corner of the nominated property. They are situated approximately 15' apart except for the 65' span between the northernmost kiln and the next kiln to its south.¹ Each kiln is wrapped with six metal bands which appear to be later alterations made to help stabilize the structures. The kilns also feature a series of functional brick arches spaced symmetrically around their circumference, consisting of a small round-headed arch forming the firebox and set within a larger three-tiered round-headed arch forming the stoking hole. Each of the three kilns built ca. 1900 features ten of these arches. Downdraft kilns operated by circulating the heat by means of a flue up the inside of the kiln to the top of the dome and then down on the green unfired bricks, producing more evenly-baked bricks than those fired in an up-draft kiln, in which the heat rises from the fires built directly under the bricks.² The kiln doors are covered by metal gates to keep the public from entering the kilns, and the kilns themselves are surrounded--and in some instances, topped--by weeds, grass, and small pine trees. The kilns are built on a large concrete slab foundation which covers most of the site.

A one-story hip roof brick office building, built ca. 1900, stands west of the kilns. It is partially obscured by later brick additions, but the historic core of the building measures approximately 36' x 18'. The building features two-over-two double hung sash windows under flat jack arches, a mousetooth brick frieze, and a galvanized metal cornice and hidden gutter. Other features include a water table, consisting of three

¹Kay Gordon, "Guignard is Oldest Brick Firm in U.S.," Columbia Record, 29 January 1986.

²Karl Gurcke, Bricks and Brickmaking: A Handbook for Historical Archaeology (Moscow, Idaho: University of Idaho Press, 1987), pp. 32-33; see also Harley J. McKee, Introduction to Early American Masonry: Stone, Brick, Mortar, and Plaster (Washington: The Preservation Press, 1980), pp. 42-44.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Guignard Brick Works
name of property
Lexington County, South Carolina
county and State

rows of projecting bricks, and three rows of projecting bricks delineating the top half of the windows. An interior chimney is at the north elevation and an exterior end chimney is at the south elevation. The complex also includes portions of a small rail system used to transport materials within the brick works and remnants of brick paving blocks, brick walls, and concrete piers, as well as other above-ground and subsurface features associated with the operation of the brick works.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Guignard Brick Works
name of property
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county and State

The Guignard Brick Works is significant as an example of an early-twentieth century industrial complex, one which produced bricks 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.

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 Districts and who also served a term as Treasurer of South Carolina from 1800 to 1804, owned a large plantation which included this acreage along the 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 plantation industry into a successful commercial concern. The brick works, which operated and made a profit until the Civil War, was managed by Guignard's son James Sanders Guignard II (1803-1868) after his father's death in 1856.³ The war and immediate postwar years, coupled with James Sanders Guignard II's death in 1868, suspended brick production at the site.

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 Guignard wrote his father, "Am getting on very well with my brick yard affairs."⁴ Alexander Guignard's venture soon became much more successful than his great-grandfather's and grandfather's had been, and by

³Arney R. Childs, ed., Planters and Business Men: The Guignard Family of South Carolina, 1795-1930 (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1957), pp. 16-17, 30, 41. The extant house known as Still Hopes, a short distance west of the Guignard Brick Works, was built in 1910 for James Sanders Guignard I's great-grandson Gabriel Alexander Guignard and is now the office for the South Carolina Episcopal Home at Still Hopes, a retirement community; it was individually listed in the National Register in 1983.

⁴John Gabriel Guignard III to Gabriel Alexander Guignard, 4 February 1884, 5 February 1884; Gabriel Alexander Guignard to John Gabriel Guignard III, 28 April 1886, Guignard Family Papers, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C., hereafter cited as Guignard Family Papers. See also Childs, ed., pp. 137-38.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Guignard Brick Works
name of property
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1891 "G.A. Guignard, Brick Manufacturer" was producing and selling almost two million bricks a year.⁵

The Guignard Brick Works flourished and expanded its operations with the building boom in Columbia which began in the late 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 and were all built of Guignard Brick. The population of the city soon swelled to include a large new workforce of over 10,000 mill operatives and managers.⁶ Such demographic growth also encouraged the construction of other factories and businesses, stores, churches, residences, and other buildings, and the resulting demand for brick ensured the continuing success of the Guignard Brick Works. Other notable Columbia buildings constructed with Guignard Brick about this time were the National Loan and Exchange Bank Building (1902-03)--South Carolina's first skyscraper--Columbia Hospital, and the Hotel Jefferson. The company also benefitted from the similar expansion of other South Carolina cities and towns during the same period, as Guignard Brick was used in the construction of buildings all across the state.⁷

The office building and three of the extant kilns now on the site were built during this period, and the kilns were described in a January 1901 article in The State, South Carolina's largest and most influential newspaper. The article, which featured "Guignard's mammoth brick works," noted that "summer or winter, rain or shine, are all the same at Guignard's brick works. Two of the four brick kilns having a capacity of 350,000

⁵Sanders Richardson Guignard to his father, John Gabriel Guignard III, 20 September 1890 and 9 July 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.

⁶David L. Carlton, Mill and Town in South Carolina 1880-1920 (Baton Rouge and London: Louisiana State University 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), 126-138; see also "Development of the Local Brick Industry," The State (Columbia, S.C.), 31 January 1901; and "The Cotton Mills of New Columbia" and "Upbuilding of Columbia," The State, 1 January 1903.

⁷Brock Harvey, "The Brick That Rebuilt Columbia: The Story of Guignard Brick Works," South Carolina Magazine (March 1951), 16-17.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Guignard Brick Works
name of property
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brick each are burning most of the time."⁸ By 1903 the Guignard Brick Works had not only contributed to the rapid and dramatic growth of the city of Columbia--furnishing the material for over fifty new buildings in 1902 alone--but had also expanded its own complex to meet the increased demand for bricks in the capital city.⁹ The company produced so many bricks for buildings in Columbia and Richland County in the first half of the twentieth century that a 1951 article in the South Carolina Magazine on "The Brick That Rebuilt Columbia" commented, "look where you will today and you will see Guignard brick."¹⁰

The company continued to prosper under G. Alexander Guignard's leadership, and was awarded a Distinguished Service Award by the United States War Department for its production record during World War I. When Guignard died in 1926, after forty years' work as president of the brick works, he was praised as "a leading business man of Columbia and moving spirit in the development of the city."¹¹ Guignard was succeeded as president by his brother Christopher Gadsden Guignard (1871-1941), who was a graduate of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University with a degree in engineering and who guided the further growth of the company through the late 1920s and into the 1930s. In 1929 Guignard, in partnership with his sisters, obtained a corporation charter for the Guignard Brick Works from the Secretary of State of South Carolina. The corporation was chartered not only to manufacture and sell bricks and other clay building products, but also to "erect, build, and finance houses and buildings; to operate [an] industrial railroad [and to] buy, sell, mortgage, lease and deal in all kinds and classes of real and personal property."¹² The fourth extant kiln on the site was built shortly after a March 1932 fire which destroyed one of the four kilns built ca. 1900.¹³ When C. Gadsden Guignard died in

⁸"Development of the Local Brick Industry, The State, 31 January 1901; see also James Sanders Guignard III to John Gabriel Guignard III, n.d. but ca. 1886-ca. 1900, for a description of "a 10 arch kiln of 32 Brick high & wide" similar to those extant at the Guignard Brick Works in 1994.

⁹"Upbuilding of Columbia," The State, 1 January 1903.

¹⁰Harvey, p. 17.

¹¹"Dies at Residence Early Hour Sunday; G.A. Guignard, Long Prominent in Columbia, Ill Only Few Minutes," The State; 19 July 1926; "Gabriel Alexander Guignard," in David Duncan Wallace, The History of South Carolina, Volume IV: Biographical Volume (New York: American Historical Society, 1934), pp. 987-88.

¹²Secretary 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, 3 January 1929, p. 101, 17 January 1929, p. 88.

¹³"Fire Damages Guignard Plant," The State, 3 March 1932; Manufacturer's Record, 21 April 1932, p. 30.

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Guignard Brick Works
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1941 his sister Susan R. Guignard (1870-1955), who had long served as office manager of the Guignard Brick Works and as general assistant to G. Alexander Guignard until his death in 1926, succeeded to the presidency of the company, a post which she held until her own death in 1955.¹⁴

The brick works constructed a new kiln and several corrugated metal buildings in 1956, after razing a large brick chimney over 135' high which had been built ca. 1902; these structures and buildings are no longer extant at the site. The company ceased operations on this property in 1974 when it moved to a new headquarters off U.S. Highway 1 in Lexington. Though the corporation was later purchased in 1976 by Merry Companies, a subsidiary of the Boral Corporation and one of the largest brick manufacturers in the United States, the Guignard Land Limited Partnership still holds title to the property along the river which includes the historic brick works complex.¹⁵

The evolution of the Guignard Brick Works over more than one hundred years of operation at this site, in a process in which the fuels and methods for firing brick changed from wood to coal to gas, may be further illustrated by examination and interpretation of the standing structures and extant above-ground features. Archaeological investigation and interpretation of the remains of additional buildings and structures--primarily from the period ca. 1886-ca. 1974, during the commercial operation of the Guignard Brick Works on this site--is likely to yield significant information about the process of brick-making at this complex from the late-nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. It is also possible that such historic period archaeological sites might contribute further to the significance of the Guignard Brick Works and might determine the possible eligibility of the property for the National Register under Criterion D.

¹⁴"C.G. Guignard Dies Here," The State, 20 December 1941; Be It Remembered: Dedicated to the Founders and Patrons of The Robert Mills Historic House and Park (Columbia: The State Printing Company, 1974).

¹⁵"Landmark To Be Razed This Morning," The State, 7 January 1956; "Towering Cayce Stack Pulled Down in Cloud of Dust," The State, 8 January 1956; Kay Gordon, "Guignard is Oldest Brick Firm in U.S.," Columbia Record, 29 January 1986; J. Tracy Power, Staff Historian, South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Telephone Interview with Sanders R. Guignard, Columbia, S.C., 29 July 1994; Interview with Clayton Kleckley, Cayce Museum, Cayce, S.C., 1 August 1994; "Plat showing Property of Guignard Brick Works, In and adjoining the towns of Cayce and West Columbia," revised 1957, Lexington County Register of Mesne Conveyances, Lexington County Courthouse, Lexington, S.C.

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Section 9 Page 11

Guignard Brick Works
name of property
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Guignard Brick Works
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Section 10 Page 13

Guignard Brick Works
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Verbal Boundary Description

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

Verbal Boundary Justification

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

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Section PHOTOGRAPHS Page 14

Guignard Brick Works
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The following information is the same for each of the photographs:

Property: Guignard Brick Works
Location: 100 Granby Crossing at Knox Abbott Drive
Cayce, Lexington County, South Carolina
Photographer: J. Tracy Power, S.C. Department of Archives and History,
Columbia, S.C.
Date: 21 December 1994
Negatives: S.C. Department of Archives and History

1. Office (ca. 1900)
Facade, facing W
2. Office (ca. 1900)
Facade detail, facing W
3. Office (ca. 1900)
Facade right oblique, facing SW
4. Brick paving between Office and Brick Kilns
5. Brick Kiln #1 (ca. 1900)
Facade, facing E
6. Brick Kiln #1 (ca. 1900)
Detail, facing NE
7. Brick Kiln #2 (1932)
Facade, facing E
8. Brick Kiln #2 (1932)
Detail, facing NE
9. Brick Kiln #3 (ca. 1900)
Facade, facing E
10. Brick Kiln #3 (ca. 1900)
Detail, facing NE
11. Brick Kiln #4 (ca. 1900)
Facade, facing E
12. Brick Kiln #4 (ca. 1900)
Detail, facing NE
13. Brick Works Complex Overview, facing NE
L-R: Brick Kiln #s 4, 3, 2, & 1

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Guignard Brick Works
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-
14. Brick Works Complex Overview, facing NE
 15. Rear of Brick Kilns, facing N
L-R: Brick Kiln #s 4, 3, 2, & 1
 16. Brick Kiln #3 (ca. 1900)
Detail of arch
 17. Rails between Brick Kilns and Office, facing N
 18. Brick Kiln #1 (ca. 1900)
Detail, facing NE
 19. Brick Kiln #1 (ca. 1900)
Detail of main arch
 20. Brick Works Complex Overview, facing SE
L-R: Brick Kiln #s 2, 3, & 4
 21. Brick Kiln #2 (1932)
Detail of main arch
 22. Brick Works Complex Overview, facing N
L-R: Office, Brick Kiln #s 4, 3, 2, & 1
 23. Brick Works Complex Overview, facing N
L-R: Office, Brick Kiln #s 4, 3, 2, & 1
 24. Brick Works Complex Overview, facing NE
L-R: Brick Kiln #s 4, 3, 2, & 1