City of Cayce Survey of Historic African American Cemeteries

Cayce, Lexington County, South Carolina

Prepared for City of Cayce
Prepared by Stantec

Date: September 26, 2023

**City of Cayce
Survey of Historic African
American Cemeteries**

Final Report

Stantec

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City of Cayce

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1.0 Project Summary

Cayce is a small community of approximately 13,800 residents located across the Congaree River from the City of Columbia. The City of Cayce applied for and received a state survey and planning grant from the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH), which serves as the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), to undertake a historic cemetery survey. The purpose of the project was to identify African American cemeteries that are not well marked or well documented and may be endangered by a lack of awareness or other threats. The survey data and preservation recommendations will be used by the City of Cayce for future preservation efforts. The survey area encompassed the city limits of Cayce (Figure 1).

In November 2022, the City of Cayce hired Stantec to complete the City of Cayce Survey of Historic African American Cemeteries. The project started with an initial public meeting on January 24, 2023 to introduce the project and gather input concerning cemetery locations and history. The archival research was conducted on-site and online between January 2023 and April 2023. The archival research visit concluded with a preliminary site visit to each accessible cemetery. The research culminated in the preparation of a historic context submitted to the City in April. Stantec conducted an intensive level field survey of the identified historic cemeteries in April 2023. This historic context, along with the results of the fieldwork, are integrated into this report describing the methods and results of the survey. The final report and a public meeting will present the survey results and recommendations to the community in September 2023.

A total of 11 cemeteries with possible African American interments were identified. Digital field assessment notes were collected along with representative photographs addressing existing conditions at each cemetery. Information gathered included the types of markers, materials of headstones, iconography and epitaphs present, number of burials, visible boundaries, condition, landscape features, and grave goods and traditional practices evident. The data was used to populate the SCDAH provided Microsoft Access database, GIS templates, and the Statewide Survey of Historic Properties forms.

At this point, most of the cemeteries researched during this project would benefit from additional vegetation removal and/or GPR testing. Four cemeteries, including St. Ann 1 Cemetery, Mt. Pisgah Cemetery, Arthur Cemetery, and Granby – Cayce Cemetery, were preliminarily identified by the surveyor as potentially individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). These cemeteries are historically significant, however, impacts to the setting, vandalism, the loss of historic markers, and installation of new burials threaten their integrity. Only the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) or the Keeper of the NRHP can determine properties eligible.

Additional testing is needed to determine if burials exist or to identify the extent of burials for St. Ann 2 – Earle Cemetery, Wilkinson Street Cemetery, Guignard Cemetery, Taylor – Seaboard Cemetery, and Mt. Pleasant Cemetery. St. Ann 2 – Earle Cemetery may include the graves of enslaved individuals and marked burials extend outside of the existing property lines. The uncertain ownership, extensive vegetation, and overall fragility of this cemetery indicate that it should be a high priority for further work and is likely individually NRHP eligible as well. Depending on the findings of GPR testing, the other cemeteries may be eligible for the information that they could provide in addition to their historic significance.

The original sites for the Seibels and Hane cemeteries may also provide information on the settlement of Granby. There was no indication that the bodies were relocated, and GPR testing should be conducted to determine their disposition. Although historic, the relocated site of the markers for Seibels Cemetery would likely not be eligible as a relocated cemetery site. The prolonged lack of maintenance at most of these sites poses a threat to the successful stabilization and long-term preservation of these historic resting places. Recommendations and guidance for the maintenance and further survey of historic cemeteries is included in this report to facilitate preservation efforts.

This report was prepared to outline the methods and procedures followed for the completion of the City of Cayce Survey of Historic African American Cemeteries, to identify the historic cemeteries, to record the results of the investigation, to develop a historic context of the area, and to create a summary of prior survey efforts concerning the cemeteries. This survey and report are intended to be used as tools for the preservation of the area's historic cemeteries that serve as hallmarks of family history and as expressions of religious and cultural identity.
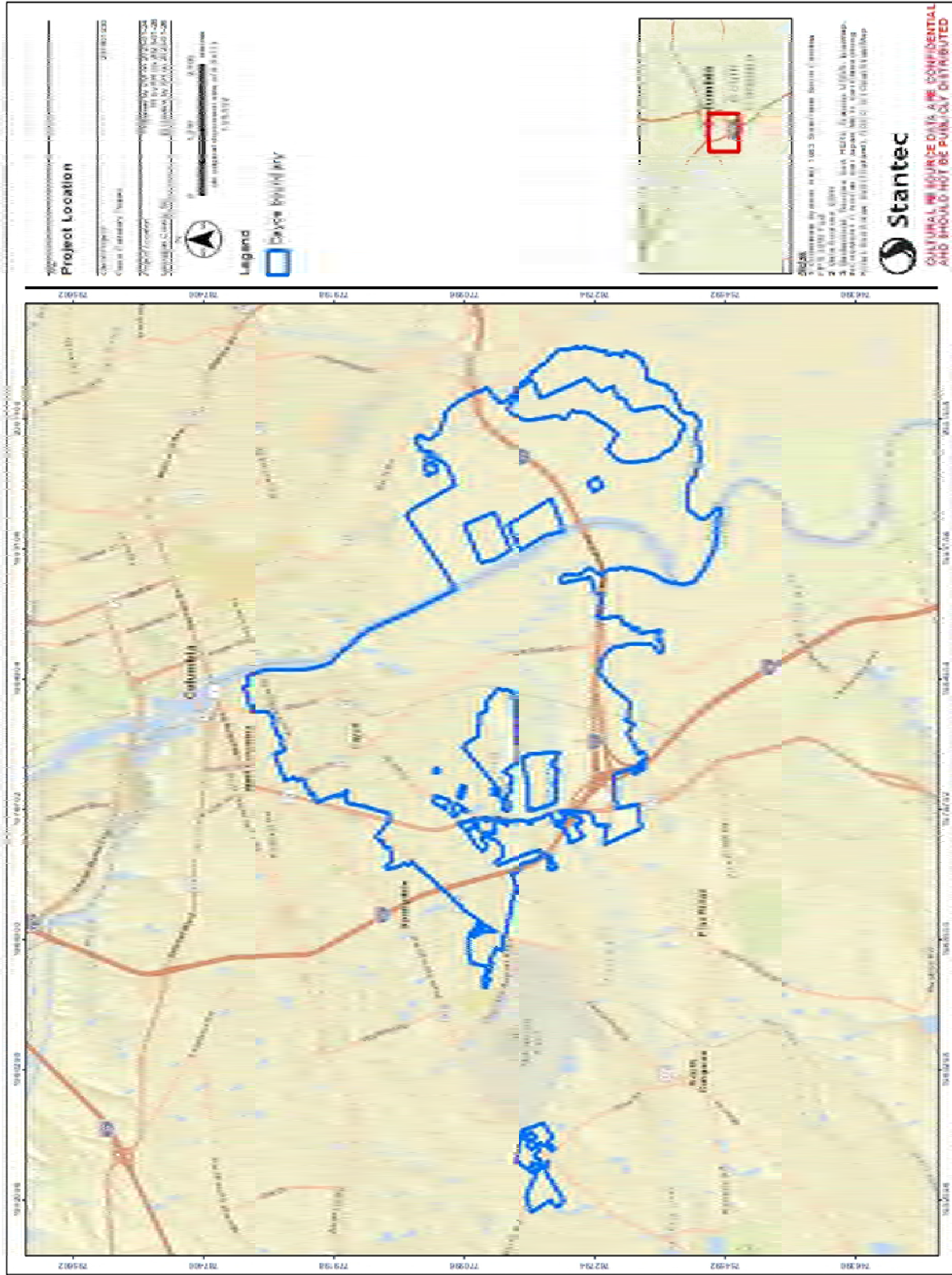
Figure 1. Project location shown on street map.

2.0 Methods and Considerations

Stantec and the City of Cayce started this project with a public meeting held on January 24, 2023 at City Hall to present the project goals and request citizen involvement to identify cemeteries for the survey. According to the NRHP, "A cemetery is a collection of graves that is marked by stones or other artifacts or that is unmarked but recognizable by features such as fencing or depressions, or through maps, or by means of testing."[1] Therefore, it was important to gather information from local residents to identify the cemeteries which may no longer be marked and to review the oral history regarding the background of all of the burial sites.

Following the public meeting, Stantec historian Kimberly Hinder conducted archival research on site and online between January and April 2023 to create the historic context used as a road map for the survey. The research trip concluded with a site visit to each of the accessible cemeteries. While exploring the overall history of Cayce, the research and context focused on the African American experience from the settlement of the area through the historic period. The goal was to create a comprehensive historical context that would tell the fullest story of the people and the community connected to these important sacred places. In addition to a review of existing reports and designations at SCDAH and the NRHP, sources of background information included a review of records at the:

- Cayce Historical Museum;

- Lexington County Public Library System;

- Walker Local and Family History Center at the Richland Library;

- Lexington County Clerk of the Court, Deed Books, Official Records, and Plat Maps;

- South Carolina Department of Archives and History;

- Ancestry.com online databases;

- FamilySearch.org online database of South Carolina death certificates, 1915 - 1965;

- *The State, The Columbia Record*, and other historic newspapers on Newspapers.com and Newspaperarchive.com;

- United States Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office;

- South Caroliniana Library digital collections at the University of South Carolina; and

- Local residents G.L. Locklear, Linda and Felix Anderson, Rosa Bowman, Joyce Coleman, and James Stewart

The narrative provided the necessary context to identify significant events, people, institutions, and organizations to evaluate eligibility for the NRHP. Sources consulted included deeds, plat maps, historic

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[1] National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation,* (Revised), (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Register Branch, 1997), 34.

aerial photographs, cemetery indices, death certificates, city directories, federal census records, newspapers, maps, and historic photographs as well as books and journal articles.

Following preparation of the historic context, Stantec conducted an intensive level field survey of the identified historic cemeteries in April 2023. Utilizing the public input combined with the deeds, plats, and maps found proved to be an invaluable resource in identifying cemetery locations for the fieldwork. Field survey started with photo documentation of current conditions at each cemetery. Historic archaeologist Jonathan Smith was equipped with R-1 GNSS system paired with an iPad loaded with ArcGIS Field Maps connected to Enterprise ArcGIS Online platform. IPads were used to collect digital data for each cemetery and included GPS data and photographs. GPS points were taken on all mortuary features and visible cemetery boundaries. Digital field assessment notes were collected along with representative photographs addressing existing conditions. Information gathered included the types of markers, materials of headstones, iconography and epitaphs present, number of burials, visible boundaries, condition, landscape features, and grave goods and traditional practices evident. Data collected was used to populate the SCDAH provided Microsoft Access database, GIS templates, and the Statewide Survey of Historic Properties forms. The geodatabase focused on locational data, supported by attributes that identify each resource. A point for each cemetery was defined and ESRI-compatible shapefiles provided. In some cemeteries, overgrown vegetation limited accessibility and the collection of data.

A discussion of assessment results and threats posed to each cemetery is detailed below in the final report. Integrating this information culminated in a preliminary evaluation of NRHP eligibility as well as specific, achievable management recommendations included in this report. The project will culminate in a final public meeting to present survey results and recommendations to the community.

Confusion over cemetery names or lack of names proved to be one of the challenges. For this project, St. Ann I Cemetery is the burial plot located behind City Hall adjacent to the Cayce Historical Museum. The cemetery at the south end of Lavern Jumper Road adjacent to the railroad tracks and Frink Street is referred to as St. Ann II – Earle Cemetery. Death certificates reviewed which indicated burial in St. Ann were included in the St. Ann I Cemetery. The death certificates which were marked for interment in the Earle or Hart Cemetery were included in St. Ann II – Earle Cemetery. However, as both cemeteries are currently referred to as St. Ann's, burial may have been in either cemetery. Also, no historic name was found for the cemetery along Wilkinson Street. For the purposes of identification in this report, the cemetery was named Wilkinson Street Cemetery. Similarly, the cemetery noted during the January 24 public meeting did not have a name associated with it. Historic research tentatively identified it as the Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, which it is called in this report, but field survey was unable to verify its location. Additional research is needed.

Please note that this project was limited to the boundaries of the City of Cayce. Therefore, several cemeteries in the vicinity of Cayce, but situated outside of the city limits were not included in this survey. These include Anderson Cemetery, Kinsler Cemetery, Reese Cemetery, and Mount Zion Missionary Baptist Church Cemetery.

2.1 NRHP Criteria for Evaluation

Cemeteries serve as a primary means of an individual's recognition of family history and as expressions of collective religious and/or ethnic identity. Because cemeteries may embody values beyond personal or family-specific emotions, the National Register criteria allow for listing of cemeteries under certain conditions.[2]

The standard criteria used by historians, architectural historians, and archaeologists across the country to evaluate the significance of historic properties are those criteria specified by the Secretary of the Interior and the National Park Service (NPS) for determining whether properties qualify for listing in NRHP. Contained in *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, these criteria were developed by the NPS as authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. All these criteria are consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation.[3] The guidelines classify cemeteries as a site, although they may have historically associated buildings or structures. For this survey, only cemeteries were recorded. No historic buildings, structures (e.g., bridges, water towers), linear resources (e.g., roads, railroads), or landscapes were recorded.

Essentially, the NRHP criteria consider two major elements: historic context and integrity. Historic context is defined in the National Register Bulletin 15 as "patterns or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning (and ultimately its significance) within history or prehistory is made clear."[4] The historic context for the project area is provided in chapter 3 of this report. Properties eligible for NRHP listing can be significant at the local, state, or national level.

A property is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP if it meets one or more of the following criteria, as defined in 36 CFR 60.4, and in consultation with the SHPO:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture is present in districts sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association; and

    A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to broad patterns of our history; or

    B. That are associated with lives of persons significant in the past; or

    C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

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[2] National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*, 34.
[3] National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*; National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form,* U.S. Department of the Interior, National Register Branch, (Washington DC.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1991); Elisabeth Walton Potter and Beth M. Boland, National Park Service, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places. National Register Bulletin 41,* U.S. Department of the Interior, National Register Branch (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992).
[4] National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*, 7.

D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to meeting one or more of the NRHP eligibility criteria, a property must have maintained its historic integrity. Historic integrity is defined as the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidence by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic period. Historic integrity enables a property to illustrate significant aspects of its past. The National Register criteria recognize seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity.

The seven aspects of integrity are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or where the historic event occurred. Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. Materials are the physical elements that were combined during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Association is the direct link between a historic event or person and a historic property. All seven qualities do not need to be present for eligibility as long as the overall sense of past time and place is evident. Integrity does not relate to the resource's state of repair or functional obsolescence (e.g., not up to current codes).[5]

Historic resources can be NRHP eligible individually or as part of a district. The NRHP guidelines define a district as having "a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan of physical development."[6] Furthermore, "The identity of a district results from the interrelationship of its resources, which can convey a visual sense of the overall historic environment or be an arrangement of historically or functionally related properties." Even if all the properties in a district do not meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP on their own merits, the district as a collective whole may still be considered eligible. Properties that on their own do not meet the NRHP criteria may qualify if they contribute to the historic significance of a district, or in other words, if they contribute to a historic district. Non-contributing properties are those that do not contribute to the historic character of a district. The NPS provides a two-part definition for what constitutes a contributing resource:

A contributing building, site, structures, or object adds to the historic associations, historic architectural qualities, or archeological values for which a property is significant because:

- It was present during the period of significance, relates to the documented significance of the property, and possesses historic integrity or is capable of yielding important information about the period; or

- It independently meets the National Register criteria.

Common reasons specific properties are found to be non-contributing include a loss of integrity or a construction date outside the district's period of significance. "Period of significance" refers to the span of time during which significant events and activities occurred.

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[5] National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*.
[6] National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*, 5.

Certain properties are not ordinarily considered for inclusion in the NRHP. They include cemeteries, birthplaces or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years. This only applies to the evaluation of a resource as an individual property; components of eligible districts do not have to meet the special requirements unless they compose the majority of the district or are the focal point of the district.[7]

In order to be individually eligible, a cemetery or burial site may need to meet one or more of the following:

- Criteria Consideration C: A birthplace or grave of a historical figure is eligible if the person is of outstanding importance and if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life.

- Criteria Consideration D: A cemetery is eligible if it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.

- Criteria Consideration E: A property primarily commemorative in intent can be eligible if design, age tradition or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance.

The NRHP generally prefers to recognize a significant individual by listing properties associated with that person's productive life, not with the place in which they were buried. In order to meet this criteria consideration, the person must be of outstanding importance and all other properties directly associated with the person's productive life must have been lost.

A cemetery may be eligible if it contains the graves of persons of great eminence in their fields of endeavor or had a great impact on the history of their community, State, or nation. A cemetery may be eligible for its great age in relation to its historical context, meaning that it may be associated with the early settlement period of a location. Cemeteries can also qualify for listing for their distinctive design including aesthetic elements or technological achievement in planning, landscape architecture, engineering, mortuary art, and/or sculpture. A cemetery may be eligible for its association with either specific historic events or general events that illustrate broad patterns in history. A cemetery associated with the settlement of an area by an ethnic group may be eligible if it had an important impact o the area, if other properties associated with the group are rare, and if few documentary sources have survived to provide information about the group's history. Cemeteries may also be eligible if they have the potential to yield important information. A cemetery must be able to convey its historic appearance. The number a size of recent grave markers may result in a loss of overall integrity.[8]

Commemorative properties are designed or constructed after an important historic event or after the life of an important person. As they are not directly associated with the actual event or the active life of a significant person, they are generally not eligible unless they have become historic and reflect the cultural or artistic values at the date of their construction.[9]

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[7] National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*, 25.
[8] National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*, 34-36.
[9] National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*, 39.

2.2 Previous Documentation Efforts

Periodic local efforts have been undertaken to document the historic white cemeteries in the Cayce area. As a result, lists of those interred in the Granby - Cayce Cemetery, the Hane Cemetery, the Seibels Cemetery, and the Arthur Cemetery exist at the Cayce Historical Museum. When the Cayce Museum and Historical Commission was established in January 1987, one of its stated objectives was to restore and protect the site of the Granby - Cayce Cemetery. The nearby Seibels and Hane Family Cemeteries were also of concern. To that end, clean-up efforts were held in the 1990s to preserve the cemeteries. In 1992, Boy Scout Robert Snuffer of Scout Troop No. 25 completed a Community Service Project to clean and document the graves of the Arthur Cemetery. Between 1999 and 2001, the Episcopal Church and the City of Cayce reached an agreement to maintain the St. Ann I Cemetery. In the twenty-first century, Historian David Brinkman has led efforts to document the Granby community drawing attention to the condition of the cemeteries in the area. In more recent years, clean-up efforts have focused on St. Ann II – Earle Cemetery and the Taylor – Seaboard Cemetery, but the on-going fight with vegetation has proven a challenge.[10] However, none of these cemeteries have been officially recorded as an archaeological site or as a historic site with SCDAH.

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[10] Clayton B. Kleckley to Boy Scouts of America, Eagle Board of Review, 8 May 1992, on file, Cayce Museum of History; Lexington County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 12X, Page 220; David Brinkman, *Miracles to Yesterday* (Cayce, SC: HistorySoft, LLC, 2018); David Brinkman, "Finding Granby," 2010, accessed March 2023, www.historysoft.com/granby/.

3.0 History of Cayce

Notes on nomenclature: While "African American" is most generally in use and the accepted term today, other names have been used historically. When a direct quotation or proper name is used in this discussion, the one from the source material, whether it was "colored, "negro," "black," or "African American," was used here.

3.1 Early South Carolina and Regional History

The beginning of the historic period was generally marked by Hernando de Soto's 1540 entrance into what later became Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina; in his search for gold, he encountered Cofitachequi. Located 105 miles inland possibly near present-day Camden along the Wateree River, this was a key Native Indian town and ceremonial center. At the time, approximately 25 Indian nations occupied the region that would become South Carolina. Following the de Soto expedition, the Spanish established missions and forts during the second half of the sixteenth century along the South Carolina and Georgia coasts. Santa Elena, located near present-day Beaufort, South Carolina, served as a base of operations. Expeditions led by Juan Pardo passed through central South Carolina in search of Cofitachequi and a route to Mexico establishing small forts with garrisons of 15 to 30 men in his wake. A subsequent expedition that visited Cofitachequi arrived ca. 1627 when Pedro de Torres led soldiers to verify rumors of roving mounted Europeans but found none. By 1670, the Spanish abandoned their forts and missions with Santa Elena deserted in 1587 and the Georgia coastal missions by 1686. Although permanent settlements were largely confined to coastal areas, the Spanish carried on trade with interior American Indian groups. Disease, war, and the introduction of European trade goods rapidly affected traditional regional societies.[11]

During the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, various European groups, including the Spanish, the English, and the French, vied for territory and trade in what later became the states of South Carolina and Georgia. The British journeyed into the Native American lands of interior Georgia and South Carolina as early as the late 1600s. In 1663, King Charles II granted eight proprietors the right to establish the colony of Carolina and establish colonial governments in the latter half of the century. The area where Cayce would develop was designated as part of Berkeley County in 1680 with the Saluda River as the dividing line between it and Craven County. Anxious to establish relationships with interior settlements for the purpose of expanding their commercial and political boundaries, representatives of the British colonial government ventured westward soon after the founding of Charles Towne (Charleston, South Carolina) in 1670. In that year, Henry Woodward explored central South Carolina seeking Cofiachequi, and convinced the chief to conduct a state visit to Charles Towne in September 1670. Following a subsequent Charles Towne visit in 1672, the Cofiachequi chief and his people appear to have abandoned their lands.

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[11] Claudette Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County, South Carolina*, (Virginia Beach, VA: The Donning Company Publishers, 2003), 11-17; Chester B. DePratter, "Cofitachequi: Ethnohistorical and Archaeological Evidence," in *Anthropological Studies*, Vol. 9, 1989 (Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology), 133-38.

Subsequent visits to the interior region by Woodward in 1674 and James Moore in 1690, were oriented primarily toward the establishment of trade and political alliance.[12]

English surveyor John Lawson found one of the small Indian nations, the Congaree, on the east bank of the Santee River below its junction with the Wateree and Congaree rivers when he explored the area in 1701. A later map, from 1715, placed their village on the south bank of the Congaree River across from present-day Columbia. After decimation by smallpox and losses from the 1715 Yemassee (also spelled Yamasee) War, the Congaree moved north toward present-day York County to join the Catawba. The 1715 conflict arose following abuses by traders and pitted the Yemassee, Creeks, Cherokee, Catawba, and other Native American nations against the English, Kiawah, and Etiwan tribes. Afterwards, the colonial government sent Captain Charles Russell and 20 men to build a fort near the Congaree village in 1718. Initially more of a trading post, the Fort at Congarees was located approximately 130 miles inland from Charleston near the mouth of Congaree Creek and the intersection of the Cherokee and Occaneche trails. Early traders and subsequent settlers primarily followed the existing Native American trails and waterways in establishing their settlements. A 1730 expedition commissioned by King George II and led by Sir Alexander Cuming and Surveyor General George Hunter mapped the Cherokee trail through Fort Congaree to present-day Tennessee. The route followed the Saluda, Congaree and Santee rivers to Charlestown. The Occaneechi trail extended from Petersburg, Virginia, south through present-day Camden and Columbia to the Savannah River. The Occaneehci trail joined the Cherokee trail from the Fort at Congarees to outside of present-day Lexington.[13]

Originally established as a proprietary settlement, the unrest with the native populations and fear of rebellion from the enslaved populations led white settlers to seek status as a royal colony. In 1729, the Carolina colony was divided to form two royal colonies: North Carolina and South Carolina. In 1732, South Carolina relinquished territory to create what is now Georgia. Later that year, the British Crown granted a charter to the "Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia," who founded the colony at Savannah.[14] The Township Act of 1733 established eleven townships in South Carolina with three additional ones in 1759 to encourage settlement along the trading paths and deter further unrest. Primarily located along the rivers throughout the state, each of the new townships consisted of twenty thousand acres of land with a village established along the river if possible. Twelve square miles around each village was reserved for those settling from abroad. Each settler received a town lot and fifty acres for each family member with equal use of the river and no rent charged for the first ten years. Once the township had one hundred families, the residents could select two representatives to send to the State Assembly. Originally named Congaree, Saxe Gotha, situated along the Congaree River, had around 200

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[12] Chapman J. Milling, *Red Carolinians*, (Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 1969); James Mooney, *Myths of the Cherokee* (Originally published by Bureau of American Ethnology, 19th Annual Report, 1900; reprint, Nashville, TN: Charles Elder, 1982); Chester B. DePratter, "Cofitachequi: Ethnohistorical and Archaeological Evidence," in *Anthropological Studies*, Vol. 9, 1989 (Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology), 133; Nancy Fox Wingard, *An Inventory and Plan for the Preservation of Historical Properties in the Central Midlands Region*, 1974, Central Midlands Regional Planning Council, on file, Cayce Historical Museum.

[13] Gladys North Chambers, *The History of Cayce, South Carolina,* (Cayce, SC: privately printed, 1968), 2; Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County,* 17-23; National Park Service, "People in the Floodplain," Congaree National Park, accessed March 2023, National Park Service, www.nps.gov; Taylor Karlin, "Deeply Rooted: The Story of Congaree National Park," (2015), Senior Thesis 53, https://scholarcommons.sc.edu/senior_theses/53; Historic Preservation Staff, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Congarees Site, 1974, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, www.nationalregister.sc.gov/lexington/S10817732005/S10817732005.pdf.

[14] Kenneth Coleman, "Part Two: 1775-1820," in *A History of Georgia*, ed. Kenneth Coleman (Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1991), 18, 71-126.,

residents by 1748 (Figure 2). John Jacob Reimensperger led an additional 250 settlers to the township in 1749. Many of the newcomers came from Germany, Switzerland, Austria, and France. Although a village was platted, most settlers were farmers who lived a distance from their neighbors.[15]
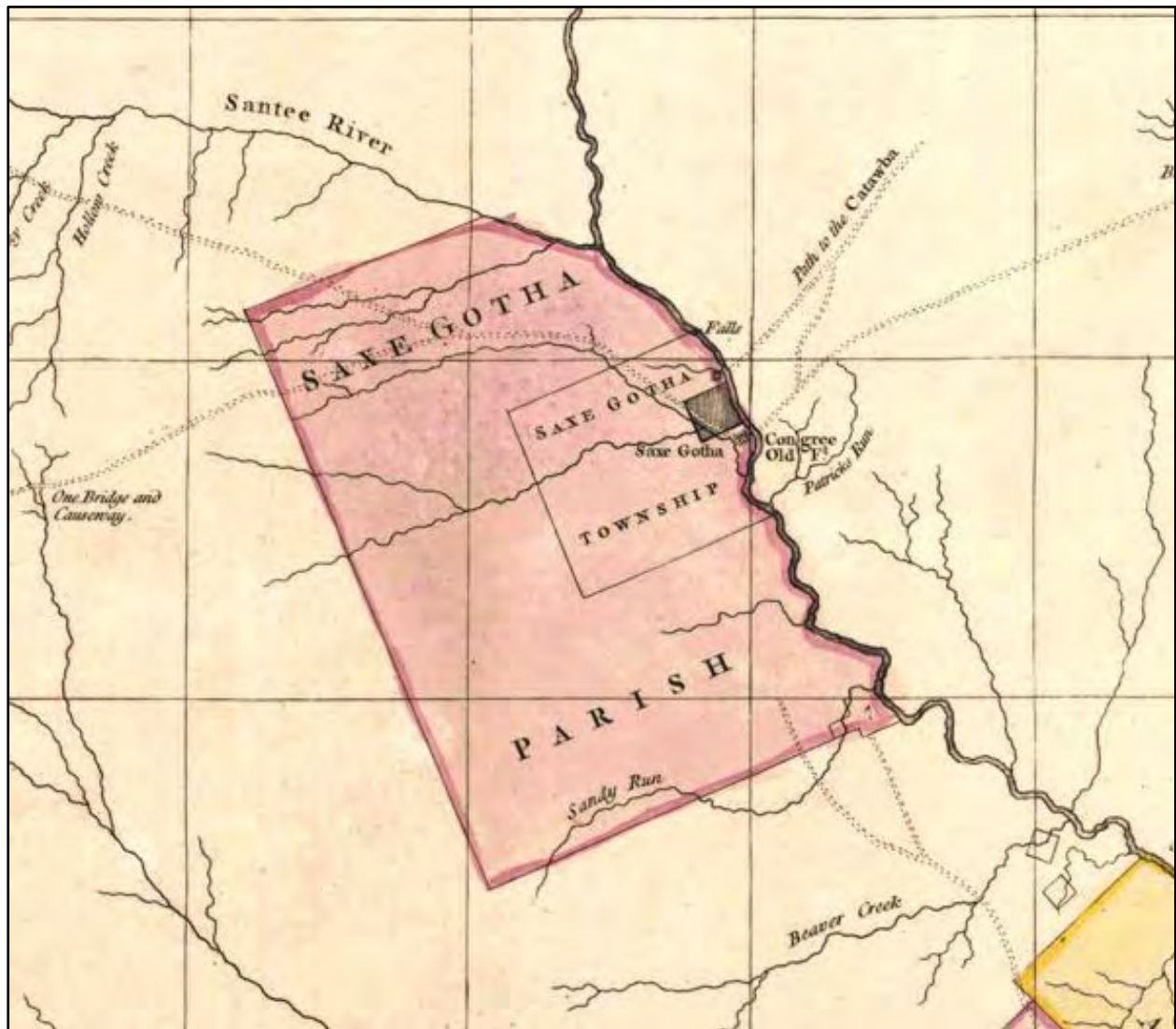
Figure 2. Portion of map showing Saxe Gotha in 1757.[16]

Recognizing rich farmlands, European settlers acquired the property along the Congaree through land grants from the English king. Most early residents were subsistence farmers, but some wealthy men acquired large landholdings. Establishing plantations, the new landowners claimed the Congaree floodplain during the 1700s to grow rice, indigo, and livestock by clearing land and building dikes, levees, and earthen mounds. White settlers pushed the native residents further west with most of the smaller, early American Indian tribes assimilated into four main groups: the Cherokee, Creek, Cusabo, and

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[15] Chambers, *The History of Cayce,* 2; Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County,* 23-25.
[16] William De Brahm, "A Map of South Carolina and Part of Georgia," Map, (London: Thomas Jefferys, 1757). Birmingham Public Library Cartography Collection, https://cdm16044.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p4017coll7/id/570/rec/19.

Catawba. Indigo, which created a dark blue dye, was of little use to the subsistence farmer, but gained popularity as an export for the English textile industry in the 1730s and 1740s. From the 1740s to the 1790s, it was the state's second most valuable export behind rice and quickly served as the largest industry in the region around Saxe Gotha. The ground was plowed at the end of the year with seeds sown in the spring and the plants cut twice a year. The extracted pigment, dried and shaped into circular cakes, was so valuable that it was used as currency and barter for slaves at times. Wealthy landowners acquired slaves to work the labor-intensive indigo fields. However, some enslaved people seeking freedom chose to join the native tribes or escaped into the woods to establish "maroon settlements" where they could live independently.[17]

Early traders in the Saxe Gotha Township included Henry Sterling, Thomas and Patrick Brown, George Haig, and Herman Geiger. Thomas Brown opened a trading post near the fort in 1733. Geiger operated a trading post along the Cherokee Trail in the present-day Sandy Run community and played an important role in expanding the Cherokee Trail from a footpath to a wagon road. Geiger, along with early residents John Jacob Reimensperger, Martin Fridig (Americanized as Friday), Hans Uric Bachman, and Jacob Hagebuck, petitioned the Assembly for road improvements to Charlestown, which resulted in the widening of the Cherokee Trail by 1759. A native of Switzerland, Martin Friday claimed 250 acres in Saxe Gotha in 1738, eventually establishing a grist mill on Falls Creek, acquiring a second mill on Twelve Mile Creek, and opening a ferry approximately 1.5-miles north of Fort Congaree by 1750.[18]

The original Fort at Congarees was largely abandoned by 1722 which was followed by the death of Captain Russell, who had settled in the area, in 1737. Continued unrest with the American Indians, prompted the construction of a new fortified fort in 1748 situated north of the plat of Saxe Gotha and the earlier Fort at Congarees (Figure 3). Upland settlers fled to the Congaree Fort in 1751 after skirmishes again led to the loss of life. Cherokee uprisings in 1760-1761 brought fighting along the boundary of Indian territory, approximately 55 miles west of Saxe Gotha. By 1796, most of the Lower Cherokee left for Alabama, with an 1816 treaty ceding the last Cherokee lands in South Carolina to the State for $5,000. The second fort was abandoned when its troops left to join General George Washington during the French and Indian War, which lasted from 1754 to 1763.[19]

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[17] Chambers, *The History of Cayce,* 9; Latria Graham, "The Blue That Enchanted the World," in *Smithsonian Magazine*, November/December 2022, accessed March 2023, www.smithsonianmag.com/arts-culture/indigo-making-comback-south-carolina-180980987/; Nic Butler, "Indigo in the Fabric of Early South Carolina," 2019, Charleston County Public Library, accessed March 2023, www.ccpl.org; National Park Service, "People in the Floodplain;" Karlin, "Deeply Rooted."

[18] Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County,* 18-28, 104.

[19] Chambers, *The History of Cayce,* 2; Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County,* 18, 60.
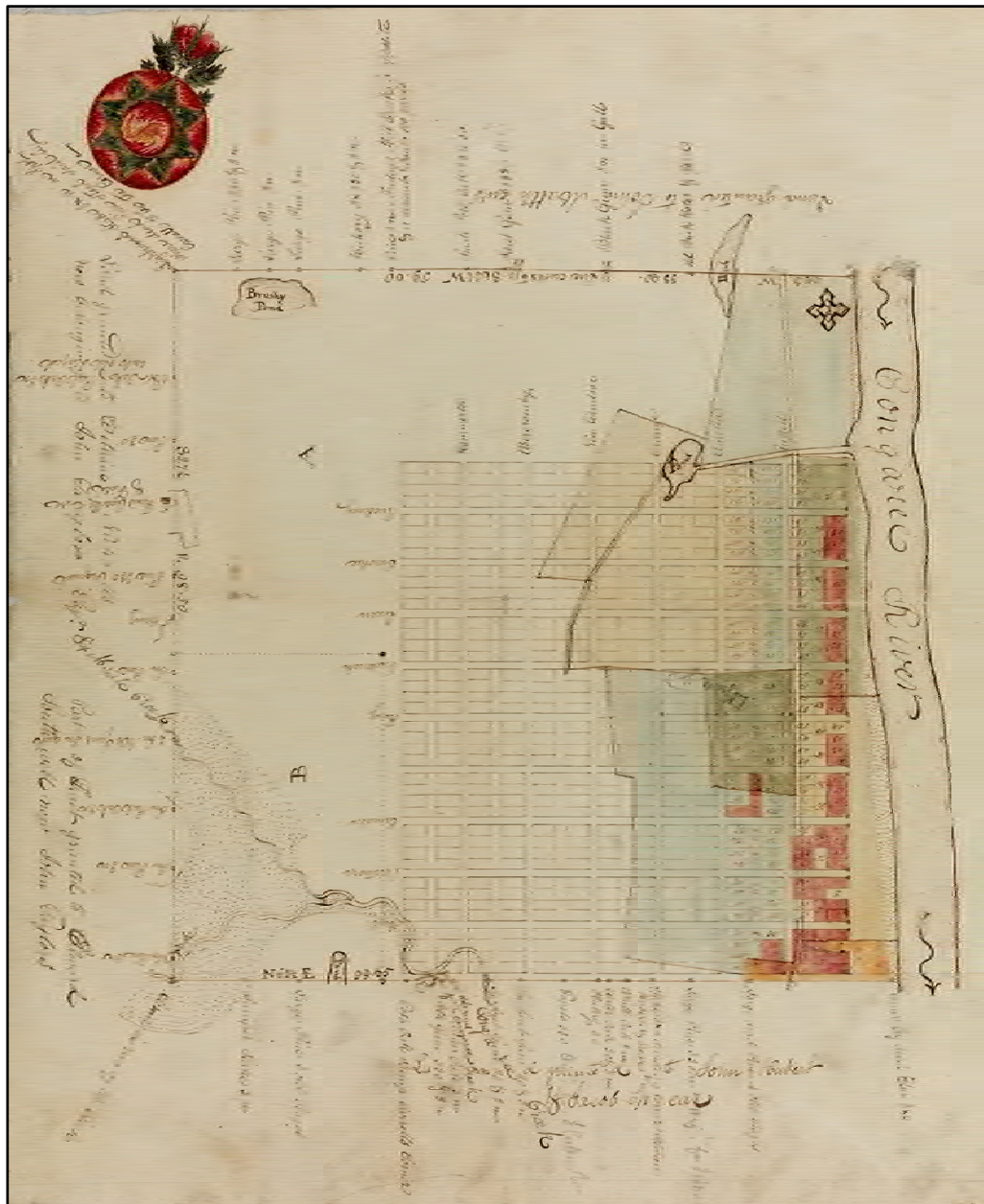
Figure 3. Saxe Gotha Town Plat with 1748 Fort at north end of the community.[20]

Rather than settling in the flood-prone lands of the Saxe Gotha village, pioneers established a new community north of the 1748 fort centered around Martin Friday's Ferry. Formed around 1754, Granby replaced Saxe Gotha as the primary trading center along the Congaree River. It was named for the British Marquis of Granby, a member of parliament from 1754 to 1761 and the commander of the English Army from 1766 to 1770. By 1760, the Congaree valley area had a population of around 800 people. In 1758, the Charleston firm of Angrum, Lance, and Loorock sent Joseph Kershaw inland to open branch stores for the company. After starting one in Camden, he built and established a store at Granby ca. 1765 and

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[20] J.D. Lewis, "A History of Saxe-Gotha Township, South Carolina," 2007, www.carolana.com/SC/Towns/Saxe_Gotha_Township_SC.html.

brought in John Chestnut to manage it. Following Martin Friday's death in 1758, his son, Gabriel, inherited 100 acres and the rights to operate the ferry. Martin Friday left another portion of his property to his son, John Jacob Friday, Sr., who would pass most of it to his son John Jacob Friday, Jr. Timothy Rives operated a tavern. Planters James and Thomas Taylor, Hargrove Arthur, Charles Pinckney, and Daniel Morgan acquired and farmed the lands around the town.[21]

Virginia native Hargrove Arthur established a plantation northwest of Granby with a residence built reportedly in the vicinity of Cayce's present-day City Hall. He married Mary Reese, the daughter of Baptist minister Joseph Reese, in 1758, and their family and holdings grew rapidly. In 1790, Hargrove Arthur's household included six white and 20 enslaved people. By 1800, the household was 11 white and 30 enslaved, which grew to include 42 enslaved individuals by 1810. The Arthurs had six daughters and four sons. Daniel Morgan married Hargrove's daughter, Mary, and the couple lived just west of her parents. Hargrove Arthur passed away in 1817 followed by his wife in 1839; they were buried in their family cemetery on their property. Mary Reese Arthur's father, Joseph, was selected as the first minister of the Congaree Baptist Church, which was sponsored by the Charlestown Baptist congregation in 1766. German pioneers had established Lutheran churches in the larger Saxe Gotha region as early as 1713, but there was not one in Granby. The Cherokee trail, which became known as the Charlestown Road, passed through Saxe Gotha to Friday's Ferry and continued north through present-day Cayce. In 1747, the General Assembly designated the trail a public road with the adjacent owners responsible for its upkeep.[22]

In response to the unrest, some frontier citizens mobilized to enforce their own system of justice starting in the late 1750s until the outbreak of the American Revolution. Known as the Regulator Movement, Anglican minister Charles Woodmason acted as an intermediary between the regulators and the colonial government. In 1768, around 4,000 regulators gathered at the Congarees to sign a petition expressing their frustrations with the lack of law and order. The government tolerated and, at times, encouraged, the regulators and their plantation justice to keep the majority enslaved population under control. However, their excesses prompted Council to pass the Circuit Court Act in 1769, which pardoned the illegal acts of the regulators and created seven judicial districts with a courthouse in each to hear cases. Saxe Gotha was eliminated and assimilated into the larger Orangeburg District.[23]

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[21] Chambers, *The History of Cayce,* 8, 18, 33; Brinkman, *Miracles to Yesterday*, 118, 219, 396-97; Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County,* 18-28, 60, 104; Sarah Pyle, "Cemetery Unearths Puzzle," *The Columbia Record*, 16 June 1986. Accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; Cayce Historical Museum, "Saxe Gotha Township Tour," no date, on file, Cayce Historical Museum.
[22] Now State Street; Chambers, *The History of Cayce,* 8, 18, 33; Brinkman, *Miracles to Yesterday*, 118, 219, 396-97; Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County,* 18-28, 60, 104; Sarah Pyle, "Cemetery Unearths Puzzle," *The Columbia Record*, 16 June 1986. Accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; Ancestry.com, *South Carolina, U.S., Compiled Marriage Index, 1641-1965* [database on-line], accessed March 2023, (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2005); Ancestry.com, *1790 United States Federal Census* [database on-line], Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, National Archives, accessed March 2023, (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010); Ancestry.com, *1810 United States Federal Census* [database on-line], Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, National Archives, accessed March 2023, (Lehi, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010); Cayce Historical Museum, "Saxe Gotha Township Tour."
[23] Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County,* 60-62; J.D. Lewis, "A History of Saxe-Gotha Township, South Carolina."

3.2 The American Revolution and the Creation of Lexington County

South Carolina declared its autonomy as a free and independent state on March 26, 1776. Although hostilities between the English and residents of the colonies started in Lexington and Concord in April 1775, South Carolina joined the active hostilities in June 1776 at Fort Sullivan in Charleston harbor. Additionally, friction between the Cherokee and Euroamerican interests became apparent throughout the upcountry. News of the Cherokee alliance with the British following the first armed uprisings of the American Revolution in 1775 and 1776 and their attacks on the frontier galvanized the state governments of Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia in a policy of war against the Cherokee.[24]

During the war, Gabriel Friday organized a company of local men to serve under Colonel Thomas Taylor. In 1780, the British took Charlestown and then moved upriver to Camden. The British captured Granby along with several local soldiers including Colonel Thomas Taylor. Gabriel Friday rescued Taylor and his men when they were being transported by the British to Charleston. During the war, the British fortified Chesnut and Kershaw's store with trenches and earthworks to serve as a fortified post that they called Fort Granby. The post transferred between the forces several times during the war. British Major Maxwell led a garrison of 290 Loyalists and 90 Hessians to occupy the fort initially. The post was retaken by Lt. Col. Harry Lee and his men, only to fall to Lord Rawdon again on July 1, 1781. According to legend, sixteen-year-old Emily Geiger passed through enemy lines to deliver a message from American General Nathaniel Greene to General Thomas Sumter under the guise of visiting relatives in the area. Caught and briefly held in Fort Granby, she memorized and ingested the message to keep it from falling into enemy hands. After being escorted to her relative's home, she successfully delivered the message and became a legendary figure in the region. Emily later married Major Llewellyn Theewitts of Congarees and spent the remainder of her life in Granby and was buried in its cemetery. Following Emily Geiger's successful delivery, General Greene retook Fort Granby and prevented the reunification of various British forces to form a larger force at the outpost on the Congaree River. Appointed commander of the American forces in the south, General Greene led the Continental Army and the South Carolina militia under Sumter, Marion and Pickens to push the British from the interior back to Charleston. The American victory at the Battle of Eutaw Springs secured South Carolina for the Continental Army. [25]

Although fighting continued until 1783, South Carolina initiated efforts to formalize a state government following the British surrender at Yorktown in 1781. In 1785, the earlier judicial districts were subdivided into counties with the Orangeburg District divided into Winton, Orange, Lewisburg, and Lexington counties. Settlement during this period was brisk with fertile land along the Congaree, Broad, Saluda, and Wateree rivers drawing farmers and the waterways providing transportation and power for early industry. Located in Lexington County, the Granby community supported a post office, boat landing, stores, warehouses, and a hotel operated by Hebry Voss when it was designated as the county seat in 1785. A courthouse and jail were completed in 1805. Prominent local families included the Cayces, Arthurs, Fridays, Seibels, and Hanes. Brothers Richard and Wade Hampton purchased the ferry from the Friday

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[24] Cole Blease Graham, Jr., "Constitutions," in *South Carolina Encyclopedia*, 2016, University of South Carolina, Institute for Southern Studies, accessed March 2023, https://www.scencyclopedia.org/sce/entries/constitutions/; J.G. de Roulhac Hamilton, "Revolutionary Diary of William Lenoir," *Journal of Southern History,* Vol.6, No.2 (1940): 249-250.
[25] Chambers, *The History of Cayce,* 5-6; Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County,* 68-69; Cayce Historical Museum, "Saxe Gotha Township Tour."

family in the 1780s. In 1790, Wade Hampton converted the ferry charter to a bridge charter and initiated construction of a bridge. John Compty, who owned and operated a ferry on the Broad River approximately a mile to the north, received a charter for the construction of a bridge across the Broad River in 1791. Although the men paid for the operation and oversaw the work, enslaved African Americans constructed the bridges, which were built of wood with end abutments of granite stones. The General Assembly required that local landowners donate the use slave labor toward construction projects like this. Owners of the lands leading to the crossings were also required to build and maintain the roads to the bridges and ferries.[26]

Located at the head of a navigable river with ferry service, roads leading to both the upcountry and lowcountry, and vast expanses of fertile lands to the south, Granby seemingly was a perfect location. However, after settlement led to clearing of the low-lying lands for farming, Granby, like Saxe Gotha, was susceptible to flooding. It was much larger than Columbia, which was located on a bluff on the eastern bank of the Congaree River across from Granby. However, in spite of its small size, Columbia was selected as the new state capital in 1786 reflecting the beginnings of a shift in power from Charleston and more equal representation in the center of the state. The land for Columbia was purchased from brothers James and Thomas Taylor and Wade and Richard Hampton, and the town was surveyed by John Gabriel Guignard in 1787. Also designated as the county seat of Richland County in 1799, Columbia grew to 250 houses and around 1,000 residents by 1816 with businesses, stores, churches, and the South Carolina College chartered in 1801 (designated the University of South Carolina in 1805).[27]

The selection of Columbia as state capital led to growth there and a corresponding decline in the community of Granby. In 1792, flooding washed away Compty's almost completed bridge across the Broad River, with the debris and raging water also destroying Hampton's newly completed bridge across the Congaree River. Their replacement bridges were again demolished by flooding in 1796 and rebuilt again. Hampton's replacement bridge at Granby was a large, covered wooden bridge over 40 feet above the water at its height. The repeated episodes of flooding that destroyed the bridges also flooded Granby leading to stagnant water, mosquitoes, and rampant disease.[28]

Around 1800, Wade Hampton sold the Granby Ferry to Nicholas Hane. A native of Germany, Hane arrived in Charleston in 1784 after he and Gerard Berck declared the bankruptcy of their London store in 1783. The pair reopened the enterprise in Charleston, but the men soon acquired land in Granby. Hane was one of five commissioners appointed in 1774 to plat the town of Granby. He owned the property on which the courthouse and jail were built after its selection as the county seat in 1785. In 1787, Hane and Berck sought passage to Granby and sold and closed their Charleston store in 1790. The men would open stores adjacent to each other in Granby. Nicholas Hane remained in Granby until his death in 1829 when he was buried in the family cemetery presumably started in 1798 on their property following the death of his daughter, Rachel. The cemetery remained in use until 1865. At least 11 family members were interred in the family burying ground, but it remains unknown if any of the people enslaved by the Hane

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[26] Chambers, *The History of Cayce,* 4; Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County,* 75, 79; Graham, "Constitutions;" Brinkman, *Miracles to Yesterday*, 118-120; John Taylor, "Map of Granby Village, Lexington County, South Carolina" [map], 1789, traced by B.F. Taylor, 5 June 1905. South Caroliniana Library Map Collection, University of South Carolina, https://digital.tcl.sc.edu/digital/collection/sclmaps/id/0/.

[27] Chambers, *The History of Cayce,* 9-10; Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County,* 75, 79; Graham, "Constitutions;" Wingard, *An Inventory and Plan for the Preservation of Historical Properties in the Central Midlands Region*; Brinkman, *Miracles to Yesterday*, 118-18, 208.

[28] Chambers, *The History of Cayce,* 9-10; Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County,* 75, 79; Brinkman, *Miracles to Yesterday*, 121-124.

family were buried at or near the site. In the 1810 federal census, the household included seven family members and seven enslaved individuals. In 1826, he offered a reward for his slave Billy, "who absented himself from my Ferry, at Granby (Figure 4)."[29] In 1800, more than half of Granby's population was enslaved, with a total of 170 blacks and 162 whites composing the town. The community cemetery was at the northern edge of the settlement, but it is unknown if those who died while enslaved were interred in a separate section of the cemetery or at a different location.[30]

Figure 4. 1826 Advertisement placed in the *Charleston Daily Courier* by Granby ferry owner Nicholas Hane.[31]

By 1818, Granby was practically a ghost town. Although its merchants and 62 Granby residents were opposed to the move, the county seat, along with some of its buildings, relocated to Lexington, approximately 10 miles to the west. Some Granby structures, such as the former courthouse, were moved across the river to Columbia, where it was repurposed to serve as the Presbyterian church for over 20

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[29] "Fifty Dollars Reward for my Black Man Billy," *The Charleston Daily Courier*, 16 May 1826, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; Brinkman, *Miracles to Yesterday*, 219.
[30] After being notified that their family cemetery would soon be covered by a slag pile, the Hane family installed a new monument to their relatives in the main Granby cemetery; Cayce Historical Society, "Hane Burying Ground (1798-1969) at Granby, no date, on file, Cayce Historical Society; Brinkman, *Miracles to Yesterday*, 206, 384-387; Findagrave.com, "Granby Cemetery," accessed February 2023, https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/2343345/granby-cemetery.
[31] "Fifty Dollars Reward for my Black Man Billy," *The Charleston Daily Courier*, 16 May 1826, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; Brinkman, *Miracles to Yesterday*, 219

years.[32]. After the relocation, only a few stores remained in Granby including those of Muller & Senn and Pou and Seibels. In addition to the stores and Hane's ferry, James Cayce ran a blacksmith shop, a mill, and a coach shop with his wife, Ann Friday. After the Revolutionary War, Major Daniel Tateman, who had married Ann Geiger, had acquired the Chesnut and Kershaw's store. After his death, his widow married Captain William Rea. Their daughter, Elizabeth, became the second wife of James Cayce on February 25, 1817, after the death of his first wife in 1816. James and Elizabeth Cayce acquired the former Chesnut and Kershaw store building around 1834 and converted it to their home. They owned the 500-acre property and mill until 1847 when it was sold under foreclosure proceedings to John Bryce. Although he had acquired the land after default on a loan, Bryce allowed Elizabeth to continue to live on the property, farm a third of the cleared land, and receive a fourth of the income from the corn ground at the mill after the death of her husband in 1849 until her death in 1875. German native John Jacob Seibels married Sarah Sally Temple in Charleston in 1785, and the couple settled in Granby operating a store out of their home. In 1790, his household included nine enslaved people, which grew to 21 by 1810. Like the Hane family, the Seibels had their own burying ground on their family property in which John Jacob Seibels was interred following his death in 1816.[33]

After selecting Columbia as the new state capital, the General Assembly banned the importation of enslaved people in 1787. This was followed by the ratification of the United States Constitution in 1788 and a new state constitution in 1790. However, the ability to hold office as a state representative was limited to white males who owned either 500 acres and ten slaves, or £150 sterling worth of debt-free real estate or £500 sterling. State senators had to own twice that amount. Voting was limited to white males who owned 50 acres, a lot in town, or paid three shillings sterling tax in his residential district. Although an 1808 amendment to the constitution allowed for more representation from the upcountry, the plantation system continued to spread along with its values creating a more unified leadership who was later in favor of secession.[34]

Most of the first residents were subsistence farmers. As farms grew, owners used the waterways or the early trails to bring their goods to sell at larger settlements. Prosperity and the introduction of cotton growing to the region between 1820 and 1830, led to an increase in the number and size of farms. The indigo industry, which had collapsed during the American Revolution, was replaced by cotton after improvements to the cotton gin made the crop a highly profitable commodity. Cotton fields replaced the

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[32] Chambers, *The History of Cayce,* 9-10; Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County,* 75, 79; Brinkman, *Miracles to Yesterday*, 380-83; Edwin J. Scott, "From Random Recollections of a Long Life," *Newberry Weekly Herald*, 10 April 1884, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com.

[33] When threatened by burial under a slag pile in 1957, the headstones in the Seibel family burial ground were relocated and erected at a new site with a new monument surrounded by a stone wall; Chambers, *The History of Cayce,* 9-10; Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County,* 75, 79; Brinkman, *Miracles to Yesterday*, 380-83; Findagrave.com, "Seibles Cemetery," accessed February 2023, www.findagrave.com/cemetery/2731151/seibles-cemetery; Findagrave.com, "Seibles Family Cemetery," accessed February 2023, www.findagrave.com/cemetery/2480243/seibles-cemetery; Scott, "From Random Recollections of a Long Life;" Sara Texas Geiger, "The Cayce House," William Capers Chapter, Daughter of the American Revolution, 1965, accessed March 2023, www.sciway3.net/clark/revolutionarywar/geiger22.html; "The Rise and Fall of Granby," *The State* [Columbia, SC], 16 October 1949, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; Lexington County Register of Deeds, Book P, Pages 332-33 and Book SS, Page 362; *Cayce Land Company v. Guignard*, 135 S.C. 446, 134 S.E. 1 (S.C. 1926), Supreme Court of South Carolina, 17 May 1926, accessed March 2023, https://casetext.com/case/cayce-land-company-v-guignard.

[34] Graham, "Constitutions;" Wingard, *An Inventory and Plan for the Preservation of Historical Properties in the Central Midlands Region*.

indigo fields in the region around Granby increasing boat traffic along the Congaree. On September 30, 1827, Granby shipped 10,000 cotton bales by boat to Charleston.[35]

A labor shortage early in the new century prompted the state to reopen the slave trade in 1804 until it was prohibited by the United States Constitution in 1808. After the Panic of 1819 was followed by an overproduction of cotton in Mississippi and a corresponding drop in prices, congressman John C. Calhoun adopted a stance in support of nullification in the 1820s, favoring the independent right of states over the federal government. This philosophy was supported by the majority of coastal communities and those in the cotton belt as it defended the agricultural basis of the state and slavery. The state passed laws in 1820 prohibiting emancipation and the education of enslaved people.[36]

By 1820, the Board of Public Works widened the former Cherokee trail that was called the Old State Road to 30 feet and operated it as a toll road from Charleston to Greenville. In an attempt to improve the transportation network, the state legislature appropriated $1 million for the construction of canals, turnpikes, and river improvements in 1818.The State of South Carolina built the Columbia Canal designed by Robert Mills between 1821 and 1824 to bypass the rapids of the Broad River where it joins the Saluda River to form the Congaree River. It extended approximately three miles originally starting between Lumber and Richland streets in Columbia and terminating opposite the Granby landing. It provided a direct water route in the transportation of raw materials from the up country to Charleston. Irish immigrants were brought in to construct the canal since slave labor was deemed too valuable in the production of cotton to be used on the canal. Five of the eight planned canals between Columbia and Charleston were completed by the time the project was abandoned in 1826.[37]

In 1827, Robert Mills devised a new plan for the construction of a railroad system from Charleston to Columbia. Chartered as the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company, the first locomotive in the United States built to carry passengers transported 50 riders in 1830 from Charleston to Hamburg, which was located across the Savannah River from Augusta, Georgia. The South Carolina Railroad line was extended to Columbia in 1842. The early railroad lines followed the existing trails established by the Native Americans. The route from Charleston to Hamburg, followed the Chickasaw Path, while the later rails from the Congaree to Charlotte, North Carolina, paralleled the Catawba trail. By the 1850s, lines were completed between Columbia, Wilmington, Charlotte, Spartanburg, and Greenville. Opening new markets and bringing new goods, the railroad supported the continued growth in the region.[38]

By the early 1800s, the Methodists sponsored a circuit minister, Reverend William Scott, to pastor the Congaree Circuit, which incorporated portions of present-day Richland and Lexington counties. In 1810, he reported that his flock consisted of 446 white and 101 black members. In 1830, the circuit included a location in Granby in the 28 communities the preacher visited. Often, the first places of worship were in homes or stores with summer services held outside.[39] The Public Free School Act of 1811 provided for the establishment of field schools for the education of white children of South Carolina. In 1861, there

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[35] Butler, "Indigo in the Fabric of Early South Carolina;" Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County,* 104.
[36] Graham, "Constitutions;" Wingard, *An Inventory and Plan for the Preservation of Historical Properties in the Central Midlands Region.*
[37] Cayce Historical Museum, "Saxe Gotha Township Tour;" Julie Burr, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, The Columbia Canal, 1978, Record Group 79: Records of the National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places Records, file 79002392; Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County,* 104.
[38] Chambers, *The History of Cayce,* 19; Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County,* 104-106; Wingard, *An Inventory and Plan for the Preservation of Historical Properties in the Central Midlands Region.*
[39] Chambers, *The History of Cayce,* 33.

were nearly 20,000 students enrolled in school in the state and, of those who enlisted with the Confederate Army, less than ten present were illiterate. At the time, 71 schools operated in Lexington County.[40]

The increase in population to the region brought small-scale industry during the early 1800s. With a ready supply of the raw material, the Saluda Factory, an early water-powered cotton mill, was built on 203 acres of land on the Old State Road at the Saluda River. Constructed in 1830, the mill was a three-story granite structure housing three waterwheels. At the height of its operation, the mill was operated by 250 hands and produced 58,000 pounds of cotton yarn and two million yards of cotton cloth each year. After James G. Gibbes purchased the mill in 1855, he acquired all of the remaining houses at Granby from Alexander R. Taylor for $300 and moved them to the Saluda Factory for use as residences for mill workers. In addition to the Saluda Factory, the county supported 73 sawmills, eight carriage and wagon makers, one sash and blind factory, two boot and shoemakers, one tannery, one blacksmith, one turpentine distillery, one printing establishment, one wooden bucket factory, and the brick making factory started by James Sanders Guignard.[41]

The son of surveyor John Gabriel Guignard, James Sanders Guignard was born in Charleston and moved to Columbia around 1800 when he was elected state treasurer. He owned plantations incorporating over 10,000 acres in Orangeburg, Barnwell, Edgefield, and Lexington Counties. Around 1801, he started a small brick works at his Lexington County plantation, named Still Hopes, utilizing the rich clay deposits from the banks of the Congaree River to meet the needs of his land holdings. In 1830, his household consisted of three white people, one free black person, and 37 slaves, some of which likely worked the fields, while others operated the brick kilns. By 1850, he expanded the manufacturing to sell the brick commercially and owned at least 89 slaves. Upon his death in 1856, his son, James Sanders Guignard II, managed the family holdings in Lexington County including the brick works. He owned 21 slaves in 1860.[42]

By the mid-nineteen century, the area that would become Cayce and New Brookland was filled with agricultural enterprises, but few clusters of settlers. In 1850, there were 1,312 families of which 837 were farms in the census district comprising the former settlement of Granby. There were 7,352 white residents, 21 free black inhabitants, and 5,557 enslaved people in the district.[43] One of these families, the Arthurs, maintained a plantation southwest of the Guignard estate. Born in 1797, Hargrove Arthur's son, Henry, married Louisa Seibels, the daughter of John Jacob Seibels. In 1820, Henry Arthur's household included his wife and five enslaved people, which grew to include three white adults and 20 enslaved

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[40] Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County,* 87-88, 124.

[41] Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County,* 75, 99; Brinkman, *Miracles to Yesterday*, 380; Wingard, *An Inventory and Plan for the Preservation of Historical Properties in the Central Midlands Region.*

[42] Find-a-Grave.com, "James Sanders Guignard," accessed March 2023, https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/79308363/james-sanders-guignard; J. Tracy Power, Edward B. Tolson, and Leslie Ann Pierce, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Guignard Brick Works, 1994, Record Group 79: Records of the National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places Records, file 95000019; Byron Smith, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Guignard Brick Works (Additional Documentation), 2012, Record Group 79: Records of the National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places Records, file 95000019; Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County,* 100-01; Ancestry.com, *1830 United States Federal Census* [database on-line], Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, National Archives, accessed March 2023 (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010); Ancestry.com, *1860 U.S. Federal Census – Slave Schedules* [database on-line], Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, National Archives, accessed March 2023, (Lehi, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2004).

[43] Ancestry.com, *1850 United States Federal Census* [database on-line], Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, National Archives, accessed March 2023, (Lehi, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009).

individuals with 12 employed in agriculture in 1840. After his wife's death in 1849, Henry Arthur married her niece, Harriet Seibels, who was the daughter of Henry and Lavinia Seibels. In 1850, Arthur was listed as a farmer who owned $9,000 worth of real estate including 1,200 acres of unimproved land as well as 500 acres of improved land used for growing corn, oats, cotton, beans, potatoes, and livestock. He also enslaved 45 people. Listed with the title of "General" due to his service in the state militia, Arthur was listed as a planter who owned real estate valued at $20,000 and a personal estate valued at $112,000 in 1860. He owned 800 acres of unimproved land and 700 acres of improved land where he grew corn, cotton, beans, sweet potatoes, and livestock. At the time, Henry, along with his sisters Keziah, Ann, and Caroline, owned 125 enslaved people between them.[44]

3.3   The Civil War Era and Reconstruction

After first organizing in Columbia, the state's Secession Convention moved to Charleston where they adopted and signed the Ordinance of Secession on December 20, 1860, and a new state constitution in 1861. After the fall of Fort Sumter in April 1861, local men formed military companies and left for war. Although some coastal locations including Beaufort and Port Royal fell to the Union, most of the fighting occurred in other southern state until 1865. Those left at home formed local defense units and produced guns, munitions, knives, belts, and leather products for the war effort. Although cotton prices initially soared during the war, the shortage of labor, lack of equipment, the federal blockade, and inflation soon impacted production. Attention turned to survival with the generation of food crops. [45]

During the war, the Columbia Canal was leased to the Confederate government to run powder works. A Confederate prison camp, named Camp Sorghum, was established across the Congaree River from Columbia in 1864 with 1,370 prisoners transferred from the prison at Andersonville. Late in 1864 into early 1865, General William Tecumseh Sherman led his campaign from Savannah to Columbia destroying courthouses, churches, houses, crops, businesses, and railroads. Divided into four corps composed of over 60,000 soldiers who covered an area around fifty miles wide, Sherman's troops entered Lexington County and camped for four nights while shelling Columbia. The soldiers burned the county courthouse along with most of the town of Lexington. However, Lexington County Clerk of Court Simon Wingard along with Henry Meetze, the Commissioner of Equity, saved the county's court records by hiding them at Wingard's farm in the Dutch Fork.[46] The plantation house of Henry Arthur was destroyed. He bequeathed the following to his widow upon his death,

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[44] Ancestry.com, *1820 United States Federal Census* [database on-line], Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, National Archives, accessed March 2023, Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010; Ancestry.com, *1830 United States Federal Census*; *1840 United States Federal Census* [database on-line], Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, National Archives, accessed March 2023, Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010; Ancestry.com, *1850 United States Federal Census*; Ancestry.com, *1860 United States Federal Census* [database on-line], Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, National Archives, accessed March 2023, (Lehi, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009); Ancestry.com, *United States Selected Federal Census Non-Population Schedules, 1850-1880* [database on-line], Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, National Archives, accessed March 2023, (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010); Ancestry.com, *1850 U.S. Federal Census – Slave Schedules* [database on-line], Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, National Archives, accessed March 2023, (Lehi, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2004); Ancestry.com, *1860 U.S. Federal Census – Slave Schedules*.
[45] Anita B. Sams, *Wayfarers in Walton: A History of Walton County, Georgia 1818-1967*, (The General Charitable Foundation of Monroe, Georgia, Inc. Doraville, GA: Foote & Davies, 1967)*,* 120-25,180-81, 188-90; 203-05, 289.
[46] Cayce Historical Museum, "Saxe Gotha Township Tour;" Graham, "Constitutions;" Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County,* 112-19; Burr, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, The Columbia Canal; Wingard, *An Inventory and Plan for the Preservation of Historical Properties in the Central Midlands Region.*

> All that tract of land whereon my house and residence was [sic] situated previous to
> Sherman['s] raid through that section containing 60 acres in Lexington County about
> three miles from the City of Columbia adjoining lands belonging to the Miss Arthurs, Miss
> Ann Morgan, A.R. Taylor, Mr. Guignard, and Mrs. Cayce together with the bricks and
> other material left after burning of the said house by said raiders.[47]

He also her left four acres in "old Granby fronting the main Charleston public road, adjoining the lands of A.R. Taylor."[48] It is unclear which land might have included the family cemetery. Nearby, the Cayce House survived the raid by Sherman's soldiers. Federal troops occupied the Saluda Factory and used its flooring to build a pontoon bridge across the river. The army continued northeast and entered Columbia on February 16, 1865, where they overtook the new State House, which was under construction. Fire destroyed around 84 of the city's 124 blocks. Disease, scarcity of food and supplies, and the lack of crops, livestock and horses contributed to the slow recovery following the war. Smaller farms and sharecropping replaced the plantation system. Lexington County government resumed operations in the Methodist church until a new courthouse was built.[49]

Although many had supported the succession from the Union, several prominent abolitionist leaders in Lexington County including Simeon Corley, the editor of the *South Carolina Temperance Standard*, and Judge Lemuel Boozer, sought to avoid war, free enslaved peoples, and support voting rights for all. After the war, these men helped to rebuild the state. Simeon Corley served in the South Carolina Constitutional Convention in 1868 and as a congressman after the war. Judge Boozer acted as Lieutenant Governor and state senator and judge. He provided an acre of land and funding for the first African American school in Lexington County with the caveat that the property was "in trust to erect and establish a public school therein which all persons without distinction of race, color, or previous condition shall have the right and privilege to be taught, instructed and education in conformity with the laws and Constitution of this State."[50] In addition to himself, he named James Rawl, James Lowman, J.H. Hendrix, and Thomas Waring as trustees for the school. Judge Boozer also paid the teacher's salary and provided for the school's maintenance. Initially a one teacher, one room school with grades one through seven, the facility was later divided into two rooms with another teacher added to the staff.[51]

After South Carolina's first post-war constitution and passage of "Black Codes" to regulate former slaves were rejected by the U.S. Congress, a new state constitutional convention was held under federal military supervision in 1868. For the first time, African American men were allowed to vote for delegates to the convention. With many whites refusing to participate, around three-fifths of the delegates were African American. The new state Constitution approved in 1868 provided for population alone, not wealth, as the basis for House representation. Although the "Black Codes" passed under the 1865 Constitution were officially abolished, they were replaced by local regulations that took their place over the second half of the century. Seemingly designed to be neutral, the laws, in effect, reinforced segregation limiting African American access to white establishments, preventing open voting, and limiting where they could live. The

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[47] Ancestry.com, *South Carolina, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1670-1980* [database on-line], South Carolina, Probate Court (Lexington County), accessed March 2023 (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015).
[48] Ibid.
[49] Cayce Historical Museum, "Saxe Gotha Township Tour;" Graham, "Constitutions;" Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County,* 112-19; Burr, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, The Columbia Canal; Wingard, *An Inventory and Plan for the Preservation of Historical Properties in the Central Midlands Region.*
[50] Blondell Harmon, "First School for Black Children," in Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County,* 125.
[51] The school remained in operation until it was replaced by a Rosenwald funded school in 1929. Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County,* 85-86, 109-12, 125-26.

regulations came to be known as Jim Crow laws, named for a character in a minstrel show that featured white actors in black make-up. The 1868 Constitution also eliminated debtors' prisons, removed property ownership as a prerequisite to holding office, did not prohibit interracial marriage, and allowed African American men to vote. Although not fully implemented for decades, the new constitution entitled all citizens to 24 months (four academic years) of education, required schools to operate for at least six months each year, opened schools to all races, and provided for education of the deaf and blind. Initially supported by a poll tax, an 1878 amendment increased funding through a property tax and provided the establishment and/or maintenance of the state university, a normal school, and agricultural college. An inventory of schools conducted of schools in Lexington County after the war counted 54 schools compared to the 71 schools in operation before the war. Parents in the former Granby area either hired tutors or banded together to form subscription schools to pay for a teacher for their children.[52]

Before the Civil War, enslaved peoples often went to the church that their enslavers attended but were seated in galleries or at the back of the church separate from the white people. Soon after the close of the war, African Americans formed their own church organizations in South Carolina including the Baptist, the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, the Reformed Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, and Presbyterian. One of the oldest in the area was the Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church. In 1887, African American Rosetta Morgan donated a quarter of an acre of land on Six Mile Creek to the Mt. Pleasant Colored Church. The donated portion already had a church and graveyard on it. Part of a larger ten-acre tract her husband, Reverend Richard Morgan, purchased in 1870, she donated the tract following his death. The church was part of the Gethsemane Baptist Association of South Carolina, the oldest religious organization among African Americans in South Carolina, organized on November 14, 1867. At the time of the deed, Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church was represented by Pastor Jas. Taylor and deacons William Mickins and A.J. Chapman. The current Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church was the second congregation of that name formed with its origins dating back to the early twentieth century when the group met in a bush arbor on George Taylor's property off of Highway 215 with Reverend Charles W. Young serving as the pastor. The congregation later sponsored the organization of the New Life Baptist Church in the home of Julius Felder, Sr., who lived in a house on Griffon Row, which is now Poplar Street. The Mt. Zion Baptist Church was organized by Reverend C.C. Chancle. Reverend Ferguson founded and built Ferguson Chapel A.M.E. Church. Bishop H.C. Corbitt founded Holiness Calvary Church.[53]

In the late nineteenth century, the Episcopal Church, which had organized in 1812 in Columbia, undertook an effort to minister to and educate African Americans, opening missions with associated schools throughout the region. St. Ann's Mission (also shown as St. Anne's) started in 1871 in the future community of Cayce as an associate mission. Located on property owned by Alex Guignard near Columbia, the mission was one of four started by Reverend B. B. Babbit.[54]

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[52] Chambers, *The History of Cayce,* 15; Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County,* 124; Graham, "Constitutions."
[53] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Deed Book VV, Page 274; "Colored Baptists' Oldest Organization is in Session Here," *The Columbia Record,* 21 October 1927, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; Chambers, *The History of Cayce,* 31-32; "Church History Highlights," Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church, 2018, accessed March 2023, mpbccayce.com; Linda Anderson, Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church, to Kimberly Hinder, e-mail and phone conversation, 5 June 2023. On file, Stantec.
[54] Cayce Historical Museum, "St. Ann's Church, St. Ann's School, and St. Ann's Cemeteries," no date, on file, Cayce Historical Museum.

After the war, a number of the area's freedmen and freedwomen stayed to work as tenant farmers on the land of their former enslavers. In 1866, Henry Arthur signed an agreement with Edwin, Bess, Nelly, Clarence, Mathew, Elvira, Hannah, William, Daniel, Daphney, Cloey, Diana, Easter, Siloy, Rose, Adam, Andrew, Lisbon, and Mariah to have them continue to work as tenant farmers on his plantation. In 1870, Henry Arthur, who lived with his wife Harriett, was listed as a retired farmer who owned $2,500 of real estate and had a personal estate valued at $300. African American neighbors George and Julia Chesnut, Nero and Flora Boykin, David and Lavinia Earls, Mary Washington, Amos and Salena Hart, and H. and Mary Cannday and their families may have been part of their enslaved workforce. In 1880, Prince and Tish Chesnut, John and Ellen Stark, George and Jessie Chesnut, Edward and Martha Barnwell, Sol and Sarah Smitts, and Burke and Eliza Johnson lived near Henry and Harriet Arthur.[55]

When Henry Arthur's sister, Caroline E. Arthur, died in 1882, she left money in her will to African Americans Lavinia Earle, George Washington, Martha Ann Barnwell, and Ellen Stark.[56] After Henry Arthur died in the same year, his widow, Harriet, conveyed tracts in the family's original homesite to the Episcopal Church and African Americans including Moses Boozer, Martha Ann Barnwell, and David and Lavinia Earle (also shown as Earl).[57] In 1886, she sold ten acres along Monkey Spring Branch to Benjamin B. Babbitt as a trustee "for school and church purposes for the benefit and enjoyment of the colored people subject to the ecclesiastical authority of the Dioceses of South Carolina of the Protestant Episcopal Church."[58] In 1891, when the property was transferred from the heirs of Benjamin B. Babbitt, now deceased, it was noted that the land was in use as a church and school. The African Americans that Harriett Arthur sold land to also conveyed a portion of their property to the Episcopal church in 1892.[59]

In 1891, the mission was renamed St. Ann's Episcopal Church and relocated to the donated land where they built a chapel and cemetery. A 1927 plat shows the 22.7 acres belonging to the Protestant Episcopal Church at the time. It shows the location of the church and depicts a platted cemetery on a 0.5-acre lot at the west end of the property. Now located on the east side of Wilkinson Street immediately north of Monkey Spring Branch, a fence borders the cemetery, but no information was found about this burial site. The cemetery, which is now referred to as St. Ann's Cemetery I, situated behind present-day City Hall was not depicted on the plat. When the church was built, the mission was under the Archbishop Edmund N. Joyner's leadership and passed to the Archdeaconry in 1892. The church received a charter for St. Ann's Rescue Mission in 1896. The charter also allowed them to operate a home for homeless African American boys between the ages of six and 12.[60] The church was consecrated by the Rt. Reverend Bishop Ellison Capers on October 14, 1900. In 1900, African American Episcopal priests George Howell and B. John Mancebo from Cuba led the church and school. Ellen Young served as school matron. Four girls and nine boys boarded at the school. Edward and Martha Barnwell and their family lived and worked on the Mission grounds. By 1910, African American priest J.R. Jones, who was a native of Richland

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[55] Ancestry.com, *U.S., Freedmen's Bureau Records, 1865-1878* [database on-line], accessed March 2023, (Lehi, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2021); Ancestry.com, *1870 United States Federal Census* [database on-line], Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, National Archives, accessed March 2023, (Lehi, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009); Ancestry.com, *1880 United States Federal Census* [database on-line], Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, National Archives, accessed March 2023, (Lehi, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010); Findagrave.com, "Arthur Cemetery," accessed February 2023, www.findagrave.com/cemetery/2342509/arthur-cemetery.
[56] Ancestry.com, *South Carolina, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1670-1980*.
[57] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Deed Book FF, Page 123, Deed Book GG, Page 221, Deed Book GG, Pages 283-284, Deed Book LL, Page 114.
[58] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Deed Book JJ, Page 387, Deed Book KK, Page 200.
[59] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Deed Book LL, Page 114, Deed Book WW, Page 362.
[60] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Plat Book G, Page 102; Deed Book NN, Page 410.

County, led St. Ann's Memorial Episcopal Mission and served as the principal of the associated St. Ann's Memorial School. Anna M. Paul and Sarah Green served as teachers of approximately 60 students who attended the school in 1910 with enrollment jumping to 87 attendees the following year. W.A. Paul managed the approximately 25-acre property with the chapel and outbuildings. The school remained in operation until the opening of public schools.[61]
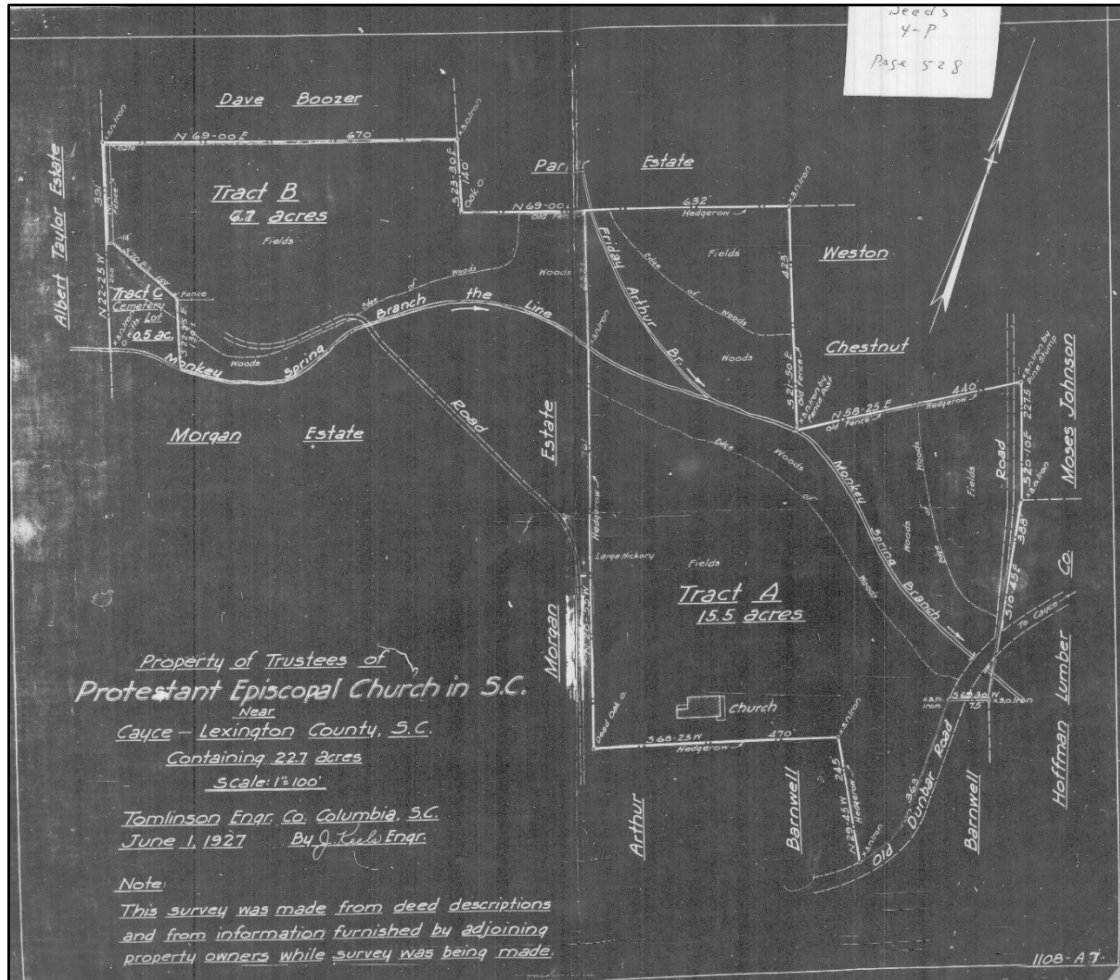
Figure 5. 1927 plat of the St. Ann Episcopal Church property showing the church building and the cemetery along present-day Wilkinson Street.[62]

[61] I.E. Lowery, "Fruitful Field for Missionary Work," *The Columbia Record*, 11 February 1910, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; I.E. Lowery, "Episcopal Mission School Near Cayce," *The Columbia Record*, 3 May 1911, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; Ancestry.com, *1900 United States Federal Census* [database on-line], Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, National Archives, accessed March 2023 (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2004); Ancestry.com, *1910 United States Federal Census* [database on-line], Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, National Archives, accessed March 2023 (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2006); Wingard, *An Inventory and Plan for the Preservation of Historical Properties in the Central Midlands Region*; Jane Blakely Spann and Rachel Steen, correspondence, notes, and copies from "List of Parishes, Mission, Etc., with Sketches," by the Episcopal Diocese of Upper South Carolina, on file, Cayce History Museum, 2003.
[62] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Plat Book G, Page 102.

3.4   The Industrial Revolution

Although the Civil War destroyed the railway system in the South, the industry sought to rebuild quickly. In 1868, the Columbia to Augusta Railroad was completed, which helped revive the economy with new markets.[63] With the arrival of the Southern Railroad from Columbia to Savannah, new rail stops, such as Pelion, Ossa, Styx, Macedon, and Thor, were named for places in Greece and mythological places and beings because the railroad owner's daughter enjoyed mythology.[64] The Southern Railroad was the first line through the community of Cayce in 1891. The route passed immediately south of St. Ann's Episcopal Church through the property of David and Lavinia Earle. In 1885, Harriet Arthur had given David and Lavinia Earle ten acres in consideration of "faithful services rendered my deceased husband Genl. Henry Arthur by the said David Earl."[65] By the time that the line to Savannah was being constructed, David Earle had passed away, and his children, Eliza Chestnut and Edward Earle had an interest in the Earle property along with their mother, Lavinia. When they conveyed the right-of-way for the railroad line to Savannah in 1899, the deed noted that "It being understood that the said strip of land one hundred and fifty feet wide shall not run through the graveyard included in the above lands."[66] The prior deed from Harriet Arthur did not note the presence of a cemetery although it may have been present and used by those enslaved on the Arthur plantation. By 1899, the cemetery was present and in use with many of the local families utilizing it in the ensuing years. After the Savannah line was built, the Seaboard Air Line soon followed and completed the construction of a rail yard in Cayce in 1913. Built to accommodate approximately 700 cars, the yard incorporated a switching yard with ten tracks, a two-story hotel with a commissary for employees, a round house, and machine shop. The consolidation and construction of the lines alleviated transportation problems and provided for the growth of new industry.[67]

A street railway with horse-drawn cars opened in Columbia in 1882 and was electrified within 10 years. Telephone service started in the 1880s, a sewage system was installed in the 1890s. Both *The State* (1891) and the *Columbia Record* (1897) began newspaper coverage during the decade. Electrical power also became more widespread throughout the Columbia area in the 1890s. The Columbia Canal was enlarged between 1888 and 1891 to serve as a power source for the industrialization of the Columbia region. The Columbia Hydro Plant, built in 1896 by the Columbia Water Power Company, furnished electricity for the city, manufacturing, and for the streetcar system.[68]

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[63] Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County,* 106, 123.
[64] Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County,* 131.
[65] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Deed Book FF, Page 123.
[66] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Deed Book RR, Page 8.
[67] Chambers, *The History of Cayce,* 19; Wingard, *An Inventory and Plan for the Preservation of Historical Properties in the Central Midlands Region*; "First Seaboard Train Gets Through," *The State* [Columbia, SC], 3 March 1900, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; William J. Cormack, "Seaboard Yard at Cayce is Finished," *The Daily Record* [Columbia, SC], 8 January 1913, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; Lexington County Register of Deeds, Deed Book JJ, Page 567.
[68] Julie Burr, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, The Columbia Canal; Wingard, *An Inventory and Plan for the Preservation of Historical Properties in the Central Midlands Region.*

In 1880, there were only a dozen small cotton mills employing around 2,000 people in the state. By 1910, that number had increased to 167 mills with 55,000 employees. By 1929, the number of mills in the state had increased to 238 with 83,047 employees. In Columbia in 1890, there was only one mill employing about 150 people. After the completion of improvements to the Columbia Canal, the Columbia Mill was built between 1892 and 1894. Designed by Lockwood, Green & Co. Engineering, it was the nation's first textile mill designed to run entirely on electricity. It had a capital stock of $4.25 million in 1900. Mill architect W.B. Smith Whaley designed the Richland Mill (1895), the Granby Mill (1897), the Olympia Mill (1899), and the Capital City Mill (1900). The Olympia, which was the largest mill under one roof in the south, had a capital stock of $1.75 million in 1900. The Granby followed at $750,000 with the Richland at $300,000 and Capital City at $100,000. Local mills also included the Palmetto, completed in 1899 which capitalized at $100,000. It was estimated at their completion, the mill communities would incorporate 10,000 residents. The Columbia Mill was built on the east side of the Congaree River, while the mill village was constructed on the west side of the river in the community that would become New Brookland. The Granby was located across the Congaree River from the area which would become Cayce.[69]

Prominent cotton mill architect John Hill, Sr., designed some of the earliest cotton mills in the south during the 1870s and published extensively concerning mill design. He filed patents for machinery, designed numerous mills in the region, and provided insight and training into the placement, design, and economics of cotton production through frequent contributions to trade and scientific journals. He was a strong proponent for the construction of cotton mills in the South. The South had overtaken the northeastern mills in their output of coarser single-carded yarns, with the Northeast converting to the production of finer, double-carded fabrics. In an 1887 letter, John Hill, Sr., wrote that cheap labor and the savings in freight as cotton was locally available, offered advantages for the placement of a cotton mill in the South against which the northeastern states could not compete. The following year, he wrote a letter to the *Baltimore Manufacturers' Record* advocating the ideal cheap labor and shipping conditions of the South for the spinning of coarser single-carded yarns and their manufacture into cloth. The mild climate in the South reduced the cost of clothing, fuel, food, and housing versus those costs in northern climates. Additionally, he indicated that the labor force for the southern mills was composed of white residents who were eager for employment, unskilled, but easily trainable, and a readily available source of cheap labor. In contrast, African Americans were in high demand for manual labor and field work.[70]

Most southern mills originally utilized primarily white men and women with workers as young as nine years old on the payroll. African American women were employed in the early days to sweep and clean the mill, while African American men loaded and unloaded the cotton and kept the mill yards clean. This division of labor continued until after World War II. As such, the housing, educational, social, and ecclesiastical facilities were segregated, a system followed in the Cayce area as well. The 1910 census

[69] Wingard, *An Inventory and Plan for the Preservation of Historical Properties in the Central Midlands Region*; "What the Shriners Saw in the New Columbia," *The State* [Columbia, SC], 16 November 1900, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; "Largest Mill in the Whole South," *The State* [Columbia, SC], 17 May 1899, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; "Contracts Let for Thirty Cottages," *The State* [Columbia, SC], 16 June 1899, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; "Mr. C.S. Green Now in Charge," *The State* [Columbia, SC], 20 April 1909, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; "Textiles Form State's Greatest Asset." *The State* [Columbia, SC], 19 December 1930. Accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; James D. McWilliams, "Columbia Mill Design Joins Smithsonian Show," *The State* [Columbia, SC], 8 January 2004, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com.

[70] "Capt. John Hill, Columbus," *Macon Telegraph*, 22 January 1898, accessed November 2021, www.newspaperarchive.com; "A Cotton Mill," *Columbus Enquirer Sun*, 3 August 1887, accessed November 2021, www.newspaperarchive.com; "The South's Advantages: Cotton Manufacturing South a Safe and Profitable Business," *Columbus Enquirer Sun*, 6 February 1888, accessed November 2021, www.newspaperarchive.com.

for Congaree Township, which included the future towns of Cayce and Brookland, showed 383 white workers at the cotton mills versus only 13 black workers (Table 1). In contrast, the Guignard Brick Works employed 45 African Americans but only ten Caucasian people. Similarly, the lumber and planning mills had 35 black employees but only 15 white workers and the quarry had 28 and four, respectively. The railroad was more evenly matched with 29 white and 20 black. Divided into two enumeration districts, the census showed that more African Americans lived in the Cayce area with 903 black and 454 white, while more whites lived in the New Brookland vicinity with 1,760 white and 551 black.[71]

Table 1. Industry/Profession in the Congaree Township, 1910 Census.[72]

Industry/Profession	White	Black
Total Population	**2,214**	**2,311**
Blacksmith	6	
Brick Works	10	49
Cotton Mill	383	13
Canal/Electric Plant	8	
Carpenter/painter/mason	28	7
Farm Labor/Day Laborer	78	214
Farmer	139	74
Laboratory Factory	8	
Lumber Mill/Planning Mill	15	35
Oil Mill	5	7
Quarry	4	28
Railroad	29	20

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[71] Ancestry.com, *1910 United States Federal Census*.
[72] Ancestry.com, *1910 United States Federal Census*.

Industry/Profession	White	Black
Retail (Dry Goods/Grocery/Drug Store/Restaurant)	48	1
Servant		50
Teacher		5
Turpentine		3
Other (Bank/Surveyor/Doctor/Dentist/Glass Factory/Minister/Insurance/Government/Police/Fire/Barber/Nurse)	34	7

Employing a majority of black workers, Guignard Brick Works maintained a cemetery for their African American workers south of the brick yard. It is unknown when the first burial occurred, but the site may have started as the cemetery for people enslaved on the Guignard plantation and the brick yard was in operation in the early 1800s. Ravaged by war, the Guignard Brick Works had suspended operations when James Sanders Guignard II died in 1868.[73] In the 1880s, Gabriel Alexander 'Alex' Guignard, the grandson of James Sanders Guignard II, reopened the brick works as a commercial enterprise. The company flourished with the building boom that consumed Columbia in the 1890s. By 1891, G.A. Guignard, Brick Manufacturing produced almost two million bricks each year. Between 1895 and 1900, four large cotton mills, including the Richland Mill (1895), the Granby Mill (1897), the Olympia Mill (1898), and the Capital City Mill (1900), used Guignard bricks in their Columbia mill construction. The population grew to include over 10,000 mill workers and spurred construction of stores, offices, churches, residences, and other industrial buildings. Their bricks were used in the construction of the South Carolina State House as well as the Columbia Hospital, Columbia YMCA, the Hotel Jefferson, the National Loan and Exchange Bank Building, and numerous others in Columbia and across the state. In addition to the kilns, the Guignard Brick Works constructed a railroad spur to bring in clay, wood, and the other needed materials. The first line connected the brick works to the main line of the Southern Railway, a mile south of the manufacturing site. Another line extended to the clay pits a half-mile south along the river, while a later line stretched five miles south to a quarry on the floodplain of Congaree Creek. The Guignard African American cemetery was immediately west of the rail lines in an area that was initially isolated. In use in the early twentieth century, the cemetery was noted on plats as late as 1965.[74]

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[73] J. Tracy Power, Edward B. Tolson, and Leslie Ann Pierce, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Guignard Brick Works; Byron Smith, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Guignard Brick Works (Additional Documentation).

[74] J. Tracy Power, Edward B. Tolson, and Leslie Ann Pierce, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Guignard Brick Works; Byron Smith, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Guignard Brick Works (Additional Documentation); Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County,* 100-01; Ancestry.com, *South Carolina, U.S., Death Records, 1821-1971* [database on-line], Records of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, accessed March 2023 (Lehi, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2008); Lexington County Register of Deeds, Plat Book 78G, Page 68; Barber, Keels & Associates. "Map of Property of Lexington Holding Co. & The Guignard

In 1893, Captain R.G. Ross opened a granite quarry between the northern edge of the original Granby village and the growing Cayce community. He installed the first crushing equipment in 1908. Run by steam, it had a rated daily capacity of 600 tons. T.L. Weston and B.O. Brooker joined the partnership around 1904 and formed a contracting company. In addition to engineering and contracting, Weston and Brooker designed, patented, and produced concrete products. In 1912, W.S. Weston resigned from Westinghouse Electric in Massachusetts and joined Weston and Brooker to purchase Captain Ross' interest in the granite quarry. The plant provided tons of stone and concrete for the construction of highways, railroads, army camps, air runways, and bridges. Now a subsidiary of Martin Marietta Aggregates, the quarry has grown to cover 125 acres of open pit mining with a depth of 420 feet occupying the northern two-thirds of the original site of Granby.[75]

3.5 A New Century

The proximity to rail lines and open land brought other new industries to Cayce in the early twentieth century. The Lexington Lumber Company was chartered in 1901 with J.E. Hendrix and A.J. Fox as the incorporators. With a capital of $5,000, the enterprise planned to not only buy and sell timber and lumber, but also operate as a general contracting and building business.[76] The American Agricultural Chemical Company opened ca. 1911 when it advertised to hire 50 men. In 1917, J.F. Cullen, Chief Clerk of the American Agricultural and Chemical Company notified *The Record* that he could employ 50 men at the Cayce plant. According to him, "We will pay them a little better than the average scale of wages….and will give them work which will not bring them in contact with the negro laborers. I think the wages we would pay would be much better than the men could earn on the farms or in the cotton mills."[77] In 1922, the Hoffman Brothers Company, who manufactured hardwoods for furniture and musical instruments, purchased 40 acres of land for the construction of a mill. Known locally as the Hoffman Lumber Company, the business formed in Fort Wayne, Indiana in 1867 and operated three other mills. The Cayce mill, located along the Southern Railway opposite the American Agricultural Chemical Company, planned to employ 100 men. It was later sold to Vestal Lumber and Manufacturing Company and merged into the Atlantic Lumber Company in 1961.[78]

The railroad and the new industries brought new residents who needed goods and services that led to the development of Cayce. In 1863, Robert Wilson Gibbs "R.W.G." Cayce, the son of James and Elizabeth Cayce, had married Caroline Elizabeth Rucker. R.W.G. Cayce and his brother, James, reacquired the former Cayce House in 1876 when they acquired it at auction after the former purchaser's grandson, John Campbell Bryce, defaulted on a mortgage.[79] R.W.G. and Caroline Cayce remained at the Cayce House until their deaths in 1904 and 1922, respectively. Their son, William J. "Uncle Billy" Cayce opened a store

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Estate." [map]. Original by H. M. Pickell, Tomlinson Engineering Company Columbia, SC, 1936, revised 1952. On file, South Carolina Department of Archives and History.
[75] Chambers, *The History of Cayce,* 23; Cayce Historical Museum, "Saxe Gotha Township Tour."
[76] "Through the Mill," The State [Columbia, SC], 16 January 1901, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; Chambers, *The History of Cayce,* 16, 19.
[77] "Wanted," The Columbia Record, 7 October 1911, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; "Will Give Work for Fifty Men," The Columbia Record, 23 March 1917, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com.
[78] "New Industry Plans to Build at Cayce," *The State* [Columbia, SC], 24 September 1922, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com.
[79] *Cayce Land Company v. Guignard,* 135 S.C. 446, 134 S.E. 1 (S.C. 1926), Supreme Court of South Carolina, 17 May 1926; Geiger, "The Cayce House."

ca. 1886 and built a railroad siding when the line passed through town. The railroad workers referred to it as "Cayce's Crossing" or "Cayce's Siding," which was later just simplified to Cayce. In 1907, he built the first commercial brick building in Cayce just north of the railroad on State Street where he offered groceries, seed, and fertilizer and, in 1917, built a grand, new Neoclassical Revival residence designed by Hugh Summers on Holland Avenue. His father, R.W.G. Cayce, held the position as the first Cayce postmaster when mail service started on March 25, 1901. During the first several years the mail was periodically discontinued and forwarded to Columbia or New Brookland, before permanent service was reestablished in 1909. When the Cayce community incorporated in 1914, it consisted of around two dozen buildings. Other early businesses included the J.L. Davis Store, A.B. Rozier Grocery Store, and Dr. Oxner's Drug Store.[80] With the outbreak of World War I, the Cayce and New Brookland communities once again sent men to battle. Those who remained home held liberty bond drives and prepared bandages and clothing for the boys overseas. Following the end of hostilities, the region experienced a brief period of prosperity with Armistice Day on November 11, 1919.
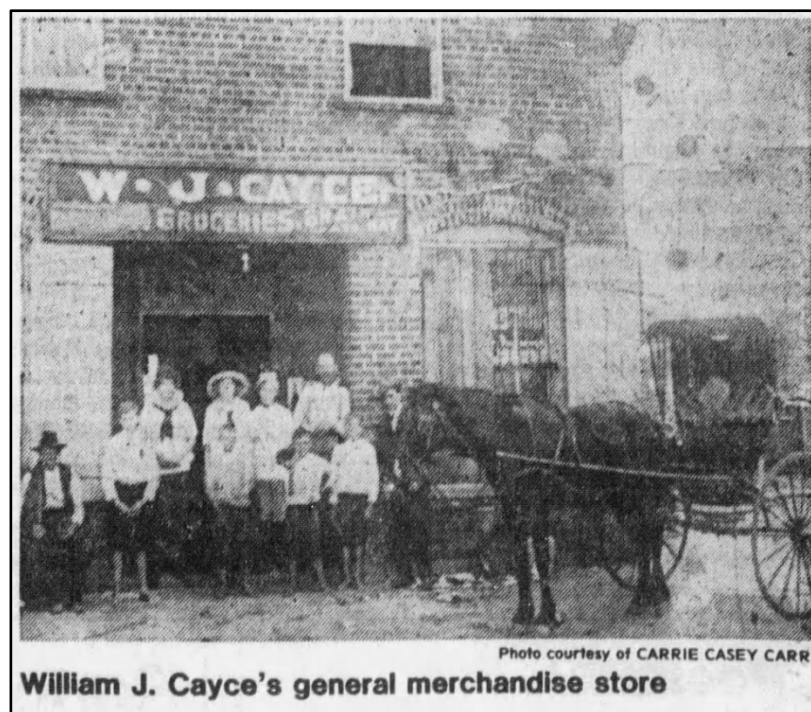
Figure 6. William J. Cayce's general merchandise store, ca. 1907.[81]

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[80] Chambers, *The History of Cayce,* 16, 19, 27-28, 39-43; Wilbur McCartha, "Wide-awake Town of Cayce is Booming Columbia Neighbor," *The State* [Columbia, SC], 19 October 1952, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; Nancy F. Wingard, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, William J. Cayce House, 1975, Record Group 79, Records of the National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places Records, file 75001703, Section 8; Findagrave.com, "Granby Cemetery;" R.E. Grier, "Over Congaree Lie Brookland, Cayce Suburbs," *The State* [Columbia, SC], 21 March 1936, Sesquicentennial Edition, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; "Venerable Woman Goes to Reward," *The State* [Columbia, SC], 8 November 1922, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; "Crossroads on Congaree," *The Columbia Record*, 5 January 1987, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com.
[81] "Crossroads on Congaree," *The Columbia Record*, 5 January 1987, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com.

North of Cayce, the community of New Brookland, now West Columbia, incorporated in 1912 with approximately 1,200 residents, which grew to around 1,800 by the mid-1930s. Situated north of Cayce, many of the residents were employed at the Columbia Mill, the Bradshaw Reed Works, or the Guignard Brick Works. The community had two white schools, one school for African Americans, four churches, an ice plant, a building and loan association, a movie theater, a baseball field, a National Guard unit, as well as hardware, drug, and grocery stores.[82] The Old Academy School, located in New Brookland, started education children through grade nine in 1894. A school for the children of the workers at the Columbia Mill opened in 1900 with Caroline Guignard as one of the first teachers.[83]

In 1913, Hattie Derrenbacher opened a private school for white children in grades one through seven in her home in the Cayce area. In 1915, the county established a white public school in Cayce and rented space in an old gin warehouse on State Street. Derrenbacher was selected as the first teacher. After the building was destroyed by fire in 1917, a new two room, wood frame school was built and subsequently replaced by a brick building in 1925. By 1968, a six-room addition to the Cayce Grammar School allowed it to accommodate 468 students and 14 faculty members.[84]

Likely constructed through the Julius Rosenwald Fund, a wood-frame elementary school for African American children was built at the corner of present-day Wilkinson and Poplar Streets in 1927-28 (Figure 7). Julius Rosenwald, the president of Sears Roebuck Company, established the program in 1915 to fund the construction of schools for African Americans. Working closely with the Tuskeegee Institute in Alabama to develop the program, 15 states participated in the program, and over 500 schools were built in South Carolina as a result. It was required that all new school follow specific designs developed by architects and the teachers at the Tuskeegee Institute. Many of the schools were abandoned in the 1950s as the South Carolina Equalization Program, started in 1951, funded the construction of new African American schools in order to preserve segregation. High attendance at the new Cayce school in the late 1920s prompted officials to expand it in 1930. For the 1936 school year, Robert Burton served as principal, while Ruth Fair, Maude Shelle, and Ethel Williams were assigned as teachers to the Cayce Negro School. Used for elementary age students grades one through seven, graduates after 1938 went on to attend the segregated Lakeview High School. In 1953, the South Carolina Equalization Program funded the construction of a 10-room classroom building south of the elementary school. It was renamed Ida A. Bull Elementary School in 1965 in honor of a former teacher before the school was closed as part of desegregation in 1969.[85]

Located east of the new school, St. Ann's Memorial School and church continued to serve the African American community in Cayce. St. Ann's Church and School, along with Mt. Pleasant Baptist and the other black churches in the area, served as the heart and physical center of the African American community in Cayce. Although the Episcopal school appears to have closed after the new public school

[82] R.E. Grier, "Over Congaree Lie Brookland, Cayce Suburbs."
[83] Chambers, *The History of Cayce,* 15.
[84] Chambers, *The History of Cayce,* 15-16.
[85] Rebekah Dobrasko, "Rosenwald Schools," in South Carolina's Equalization Schools 1951-1960, accessed March 2023, www.scequalizationschools.org; "Brookland-Cayce Schools Open Session Next Tuesday," *The State* [Columbia, SC], 3 September 1936, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; Jordan Lawrence, "Cayce Segregated School Gets Historical Marker, Part of Push to Remember," *Lexington County Chronicle*, 28 February 2023, accessed March 2023, www.lexingtonchronicle.com; Christina L. Myers, "Historically Segregated Black School Gets Honored in SC," *The Washington Times*, 19 December 2020, accessed March 2023, www.washingtontimes.com.

opened, Archdeacon J.B. Elliott oversaw the continued work of the church throughout the 1920s and into the 1930s.[86]

Figure 7. "Cayce Colored School, School District No. 29."[87]

African American civic organizations also formed in the region. The South Carolina Federation of Colored Women's Clubs organized in 1909 with its primary goal to perform charitable work with children. Under the leadership of Marion Birnie Wilkinson, a founder and President of the organization, the group opened the Fairwold Home for Delinquent Girls in 1919. After losing funding from the state and its main facility north of Columbia burned in 1925, it moved to Cayce and was renamed in Wilkinson's honor. Dedicated in January 1929, the Wilkinson Home for Girls was built on six acres just northwest of St. Ann's Episcopal Church on land provided by the Episcopal Church of South Carolina. Built at a cost of $10,000, the red brick, two-story building was situated on the east side of present-day Wilkinson Street across from the new African American elementary school. Between 16 to 30 girls from the ages of two to 16 were housed there. In 1937, the two-story building was damaged by fire with some of the furniture and food destroyed, but none of the children were hurt. At the time, Mamie E. Felber was in charge of the organization, while Lillian Means served as the nurse. Through the years, the Cayce volunteer firemen, local schools, and students at the University of South Carolina among others raised money and gathered toys for the

[86] "Episcopalians Open Annual Convention," *The State* [Columbia, SC], 21 January 1931, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; "Fund for Storm Relief Increases at Week-End," *The State* [Columbia, SC], 6 May 1924, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com.

[87] "Cayce Colored School Photograph, School District No. 29, Lexington County. Date 1935-1950," Photograph, ca.1935, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Series S112113, Insurance File Photographs, www.archivesindex.sc.gov.

children at Christmas. Funded in part by the Duke endowment in the 1930s and the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church in later years, it remained in operation into the 1960s.[88]

Racial tensions remained high in the region during this period frequently spurred by negative reports in the newspapers. One such incident widely covered in the press involved the hanging of teenagers Ned and Brock Toland in Lexington for the murder of Mrs. Ellisor of Cayce. The brothers initially denied their involvement when arrested on February 26, but later confessed after interrogation and were executed on May 1, 1908. [89] Stories like these were used to make the white population afraid of black violence and keep the African Americans controlled by fear of lynching by white officials and mob intimidation and retaliation. The Klu Klux Klan held conventions and proudly and actively demonstrated during this period. In June 1925, the local organization hosted a state convention in Columbia that was followed by a parade of approximately 500 white robed and hooded men both walking and riding in 15 automobiles.[90]

The first white church services in modern Cayce involved the organization of an interdenominational Sunday School in 1909. Set up by Mrs. W.J. Cayce and Mrs. B.A. Joyner, the group started with 35 people meeting in an old brick store by the railroad, but soon grew to incorporate several different groups. The Cayce Baptist Mission, later renamed the First Baptist Church of Cayce, organized in 1912 with 14 members under the sponsorship of the Tabernacle Church of Columbia; they constructed a sanctuary in 1919 on Holland Avenue at First Street. Organized from the same Sunday School group, the Cayce United Methodist Church first met in a blacksmith shop in 1913 and later a storefront, before constructing their own edifice in 1916 on Holland Avenue at Second Street. The church sponsored the first Boy Scout troop in the community in 1925 initially led by John Ellis Craps and later by Daniel Cayce in 1928. [91]

In the early twentieth century, progress focused on the increased production of electricity, improving communications, and the development of bigger transportation networks. During this period, Alex Guignard started acquiring water rights along the Saluda River at Dreher Shoals and Bear Creek as he was interested in higher capacity hydroelectricity production. In 1923, the Lexington Water and Power Company recommended a study be conducted for the construction of a dam in the area. Led by William S. Murray, the firm of Murray and Flood of New York conducted the study and prepared a design recommending to the Columbia Railway and Navigation Company that a hydroelectric plant be constructed at Dreher Shoals. In 1924, the Army Corps of Engineers approved Murray's design and

[88] Chambers, *The History of Cayce,* 17; Lexington County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 4P, Page 523, Deed Book 676, Page 67, Plat Book 199G, Page 12; "Fairwold School Will Seek Help," *The State* [Columbia, SC], 16 May 1921, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; "Dedicate Structure Fairwold School," *The State* [Columbia, SC], 12 January 1929, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; R.W. Miles, "Would Have School Taken Over By State," *The State* [Columbia, SC], 3 January 1924, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; "Fairwold School Loses Building," *The State* [Columbia, SC], 12 December 1925, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; Margaret Niceley, "Wilkinson Home Project." *The Columbia Record*, 17 July 1967, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; "Duke Endowment Disburses Funds for Two Carolinas," *The State* [Columbia, SC], 30 March 1938, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; "Program Planned to Aid Negro Orphanage Here," *The State* [Columbia, SC], 19 July 1942, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; "Flames Damage Negro Orphanage, *The State* [Columbia, SC], 9 January 1937, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; "Cayce Drive for Toys Held by Firemen," *The State* [Columbia, SC], 29 November 1953, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; "'Mother Wilkinson' of SC State, 86, Negro Women's Leader, Dies," The State [Columbia, SC], 21 September 1956, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com.
[89] "Lynching Averted by Determined Men," *The State* [Columbia, SC], 28 May 1908, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; "Toland Negroes Will Hang Today," *The State* [Columbia, SC], 1 May 1908, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County,* 183.
[90] "Klansmen Have Convention and Parade in City," *The Columbia Record*, 19 June 1925, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com.
[91] Chambers, *The History of Cayce,* 34-35, 37-38.

construction started in April 1927. The construction of the dam and resulting creation of Lake Murray required the acquisition of 100,000 acres to create the 40-mile long, 14-mile wide, and 190-feet deep man-made lake. It forced the relocation of 5,000 families, six schools, and three churches with many cemeteries and 11 communities flooded by the lake when it was completed in 1930. By the 1940s and 1950s, vacation cottages bordered the lake which was popular as a boating and fishing destination; permanent residents built new homes and communities around the lake in the 1960s and 1970s.[92]

In 1921, Samuel Knox Abbott founded the Cayce Paper Stock Company, a company to buy and resell wastepaper. After that successful venture, he established the Cayce Supply Company in 1930. Originally intended as a retail coal outlet, the company developed into a general contracting and building supply firm that played an important role in the construction of numerous homes throughout Cayce and Columbia. He organized the Congaree Bank in 1947 and founded the Lexington County Building and Loan Association in Cayce. He developed the Forrest Ann and Broad Acres subdivisions. He married Edith Cayce and served as Mayor between 1946 and 1962.[93]

When G.A. Guignard died in 1926, the Guignard Brick Works passed to his brother Christopher Gadsden Guignard. In 1929, Christopher Guignard joined his sisters, Susan and Mary, to incorporate the brick works with an initial offering of 100,000 for $100.00 a share. Christopher Guignard died in 1941, and his sister, Susan, took over the leadership of the company until her death in 1955. By 1951, the clay pits on Congaree Creek were depleted of their usable clay, so the company brought in shale from a site eight miles to the north. Thereafter, the railroad line was used for transporting bricks and bringing in coal, which had replaced wood as fuel for the kilns. The manufacturing site along the Congaree River was abandoned in 1974, and the company moved to Lexington.[94]

3.6   The Great Depression

Although the 1930 census indicated a population of 1,297 residents in Cayce, *The State* newspaper described the town in 1936 as "a town of 3,000 people, of comfortable homes, varied industries and progressive citizens. Cayce is an interesting place to visit."[95] New Deal programs implemented by President Roosevelt and his administration led to economic recovery during the mid-1930s. These programs, such as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), the Public Works Administration (PWA), the Civil Works Progress (CWP), and the Works Progress Administration (WPA; renamed Works Projects Administration in 1939), were instrumental in the construction of public facilities, parks, roads, and bridges. Located west of Cayce on 600 acres formerly owned by the Davis family, planning for the construction of the Lexington Airport started as a WPA project in 1937. The first plane landed at the airport on June 10, 1941. Even though the town was hit hard by the Great Depression, a number of public buildings and civic improvements constructed in the Cayce area during the decade enhanced everyday life. A commercial building on the southwest corner of Frink and State streets was built in 1936 and held a grocery store, service station, meat market, and auto repair shop with rooms available for rent on the

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[92] Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County,* 159-163.
[93] Chambers, *The History of Cayce,* 24-25.
[94] J. Tracy Power, Edward B. Tolson, and Leslie Ann Pierce, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Guignard Brick Works; Byron Smith, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Guignard Brick Works (Additional Documentation); Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County,* 100-02.
[95] R.E. Grier, "Over Congaree Lie Brookland, Cayce Suburbs."

second floor. A separate building to the south held a funeral home in the 1920s, while the building across the street held Ed Robinson's Dry Cleaners in the 1930s. The Woman's Club was constructed in 1937, which was followed by a new municipal building on State Street at Lexington Avenue in 1938. These new organizations and businesses were largely limited to white residents or allowed African Americans only limited access.[96]

In 1932, a new white Senior High School opened along State Street to serve the Cayce and Brookland communities. Initially built to accommodate 285 students and 12 faculty, increasing enrollment from students throughout the Brookland-Cayce School District Number 2 led to the construction of a white Junior High School on K Avenue. Between 1938 and the end of World War II, the City built sidewalks and/or paved State, Holland, and Frink streets. The City installed a $46,000 waterworks system in 1936. The Volunteer Fire Department formed, and the City purchased a new fire truck and police car. The quarry, the American Agricultural Chemical Company fertilizer plant, the Capital City Casket Company, and two large lumber mills provided employment to a number of residents. Grocery stores, drug stores, meat markets, and a dress shop supplied everyday needs, while the McCravy Bus Service provided rapid access to Columbia.[97]

In the 1930s and 1940s, the area north of the Episcopal Church around Dunbar Lake was a predominantly African American neighborhood. In 1913, Albert Taylor hired surveyors Luther L. Lown & Son to plat a subdivision of 56 lots immediately west of Dunbar Lake. Although lacking an official plat name, Taylor sold the subdivided plots to a number of African American families including David Boozer, Mary Jane Washington, Laura Redmond, Tempy Williams, John Hart, Isiah Freeman, and John Freeman. By the 1940s and 1950s, the area was known as Freeman Hill or Freeman Town.[98] A larger plat that included Dunbar Lake to the east was filed by the Lexington Holding Company and the Guignard Estate in 1936, which designated the lake itself as part of Block 150. It served as an African American recreation area complete with a dance hall owned by Trudell Carr in 1938. After serving in World War I, he returned to Cayce to work in the quarry as a blacksmith and subsequently for the railroad. In 1920 and 1930, he and his wife, Minnie, were recorded as residents of Cayce living on Dunbar Road. In 1940, J.R. Lucus purchased the property from the Lexington Holding Company and advertised it for sale in 1941 (Figure 8). He sold it for $3,000 to J.M. Pitts in 1944. Just before the sale was finalized, the wood-frame building was destroyed by a fire. After Pitts rebuilt the dance hall with an attached dining room using concrete block, it

[96] Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County,* 165; Chambers, *The History of Cayce,* 15-16; "Work Started on Town Hall," *The State* [Columbia, SC], 22 February 1938, accessed March 2023, www.newspaperarchive.com; Margaret Van Harbin, "Tracing Cayce's Roots," [1989], on file, Cayce Historical Museum; R.E. Grier, "Over Congaree Lie Brookland, Cayce Suburbs;" "Crossroads on Congaree," *The Columbia Record.*

[97] Chambers, *The History of Cayce,* 15-16; Fred Krell, "Map of Cayce and West Columbia and Vicinity." [map], (Cayce, SC: Lions Club, 1954, revised 1958), on file, Cayce Historical Museum; Margaret Van Harbin, "Tracing Cayce's Roots;" SMVK Harbin, "Cayce, South Carolina," 1986, on file, Cayce Historical Museum; R.E. Grier, "Over Congaree Lie Brookland, Cayce Suburbs;" "Crossroads on Congaree," *The Columbia Record.*

[98] Lexington County Register of Deeds Plat Book 3G, Page 93, Plat Book 10G, Page 305; Deed Book 4L, Page 199, Grantor Index to Deeds from 1839 to December 31, 1948; Ancestry.com, *1940 United States Federal Census* [database on-line], Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, National Archives, accessed March 2023 (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012); Ancestry.com, *1950 United States Federal Census* [database on-line], Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, National Archives, accessed March 2023 (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2022); U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Office of the Associate Director for Decennial Census, Geography Division, "1950 Census Enumeration District Maps – South Carolina – Lexington County," National Archives at College Park, accessed June 2023, https://catalog.archives.gov/id/40038122.

reopened in February 1946. Pitts died in 1949 and the property passed to his son, James Howell Pitts. The combination dance hall, restaurant, and swimming hole appear to have closed soon after his death.[99]

Figure 8. Advertisement for the sale of Dunbar Lake in 1941 (left) and Dunbar Lake Dining Room Advertisement, 1946.[100]

Fire threatened the town when the Lexington Lumber Company caught fire in 1941. R.A. Huffstetler was president and treasurer of the company. The planning mill, dry lumber sheds, and office building were saved, but the fire caused around $75,000 of damage. Water from the Hoffman Lumber Company and the American Agricultural Chemical Company as well as the City's 75,000-gallon water tank were exhausted during the fight.[101]

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[99] Lexington County Register of Deeds Plat Book 11G, Page 79; Barber, Keels & Associates. "Map of Property of Lexington Holding Co. & The Guignard Estate;" "Woman Absolved in Child's Death," *The State* [Columbia, SC], 4 January 1938, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; "Negro Man Shot at Dunbar Lake," *The State* [Columbia, SC], 3 January 1938, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; Ancestry.com, *U.S., World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918* [database on-line], last modified 2005, accessed March 2023 (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2005); Ancestry.com, *1920 United States Federal Census* [database on-line], records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, National Archives, accessed March 2023 (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010); Ancestry.com, *1930 United States Federal Census* [database on-line], Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, National Archives, accessed March 2023 (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2002); Ancestry.com, *South Carolina, U.S., Births, 1915-1919* [database on-line], South Carolina Department of Archives and History, accessed March 2023 (Lehi, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2020); Lexington County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 5E, Page 260, Deed Book 5R, Page 303, Deed Book 6S, Page 132; "Attention, Mr. Investor," *The State* [Columbia, SC], 26 January 1941, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; "Dunbar Lake in Cayce Opens New Diningroom," *The State* [Columbia, SC], 11 February 1946, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; "Dunbar Lake Dining Room," *The Columbia Record*, 19 February 1946, accessed 2023, www.newspapers.com; "J.M. Pitts Dies," *The State* [Columbia, SC], 8 July 1949, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com.
[100] "Attention, Mr. Investor," *The State*; "Dunbar Lake Dining Room," *The Columbia Record*.
[101] "Firemen Saved All of Cayce, Marsh Believes," *The Columbia Record*, 21 April 1941, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com.

The community lost its most famous landmark during this period. The Cayce House was purchased by the Weston Brooker Quarry in 1923. It was still standing at the time of the sesquicentennial celebration of the founding of the city of Columbia in 1936 (Figure 9). A plat drawn in 1942 by George Price recorded the location of the Cayce House, the quarries, and the Granby – Cayce Cemetery (Figure 10). Soon thereafter, the Cayce House fell into disrepair and was demolished in 1948.[102]

CAYCE HOUSE, ACROSS CONGAREE.

This dwelling, in Lexington county, opposite Columbia, was standing, much as it remains today, when "Light Horse Harry" Lee, father of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and other American leaders, were fighting the British, who at various times occupied nearby Fort Granby. Patriotic organizations of Columbia are developing plans to move the house to a site closely adjacent and ensure its preservation as an historical monument. The contemplated extension of a large quarry makes it impracticable to leave it where it is. A cannon ball which entered the wall near the chimney during one of the several British-American clashes in the vicinity is still where it lodged.

Figure 9. The Cayce House in the Sesquicentennial Edition of The State newspaper celebrating the 150th anniversary of the founding of Columbia.[103]

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[102] Brinkman, *Miracles to Yesterday*, 193; "Historic Old House Goes to New Hands," *The State* [Columbia, SC], 31 August 1923, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; Wingard, *An Inventory and Plan for the Preservation of Historical Properties in the Central Midlands Region*; "The Rise and Fall of Granby," *The State* [Columbia, SC], 16 October 1949, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; Bridget A. Shelton, "Cayce Museum Marks 10 Years," *The State* [Columbia, SC], 12 April 2001, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; Lexington County Register of Deeds, Plat Book 11G, Page 24.

[103] "Sole Pre-Revolution Structure About Columbia to be Preserved," *The State* [Columbia, SC], 21 March 1936, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com.
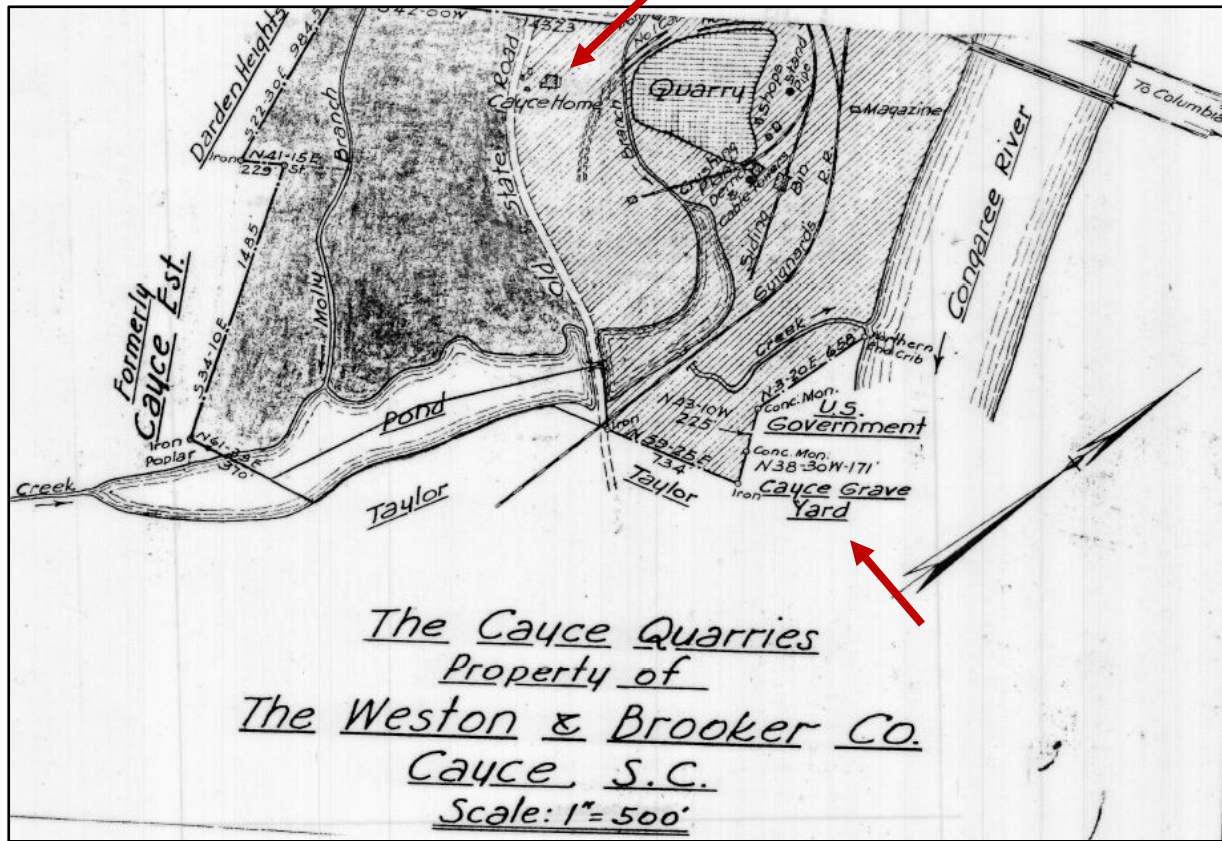
Figure 10. Plat of the Weston & Brooker Cayce Quarries with arrows denoting the location of the Cayce House and the Granby - Cayce Cemetery.[104]

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[104] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Plat Book 11G, Page 24.

3.7 World War II and Aftermath

World War II brought jobs and incoming service men and women to renew the area economy. Those on the home front dealt with product and labor shortages as well as rationing. Electricity, food, tires, gasoline, and shoes grew scarce. Manufacturing entities pivoted to support the war effort. As war broiled in Europe and threatened to spread, the federal government prepared for the conflict by converting existing infrastructure to training facilities, calling up troops, and assisting industries in their change to the production of military goods. As part of this effort, the Army spent over $500,000 to convert the Lexington Airport into the Columbia Army Air Base. The base served as a training ground for crews of the B-25 bomber and grew to house over 7,800 military personnel. Classified as surplus after the war, the airport reopened as the Lexington Airport in 1947. After a fire destroyed the terminal in 1947, plans commenced for the creation of a joint Richland-Lexington airport in 1950 with plans for a new Capital Airport Terminal. The airport was dedicated as the Columbia Metropolitan Airport in May 1965.[105]

After World War II, the city and county prospered with new residents, construction, and organizations. The first water treatment plant opened in Cayce in the 1940s. At the time, six mail trains passed through the city daily along with numerous freight trains. After the election of Mayor S.K. Abbott in 1946, he spearheaded the annexation of land for the construction of new residences as well as an effort to pave the city's streets in 1951. After World War II, the area east of the Brookland-Cayce High School filled with housing. Part of the Guignard Estate, the vacant land was annexed into the city limits in 1951. Referred to as "the field" because the Guignard family had maintained fields in the area, the residential neighborhood was renamed Guignard Estates and referred to as "The Avenues" (Figure 11). With the lack of construction during the Great Depression and the multitude of returning World War II veterans, the housing shortage became acute in the late 1940s and 1950s. The development of the former army base into a regional airport also drew development from downtown Columbia to the airport through Cayce. [106]

Between 1940 and 1950, the town's population grew from 1,476 to 3,288. Along with the increase in people came new businesses. In 1951, the City issued 112 business licenses. A new post office also opened in 1951. Some of the new industrial complexes included the Southeastern Concrete Products Company, Long Sheet Metal Company, Cayce Iron and Brass Foundry, Cayce Memorial Company, and the Southeastern Ready Mixed Concrete Company, among others. The installation of Knox Abbott Drive and the McMillan (Blossom Street) Bridge in 1953 led to commercial development along the road including the construction of the Howard Johnson's and the Parkland Shopping Center with its Colonial Store, Grant's Department Store and Parkland Pharmacy. These new chain businesses drew shoppers away from downtown Cayce, which was centered around the three blocks north of the railroad along State Street. Furthermore, the easy access to downtown Columbia with the construction of the interstate system including Interstate 26 in the 1950s provided residents more choices throughout the region. Downtown Columbia residents also migrated to newer suburban developments, contributing to the decline of the city center. In effect, Cayce became a "bedroom community" in the greater metropolitan Columbia area. Even though the new construction led to a booming economy, some of the new development

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[105] Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County,* 163-65.
[106] McCartha, "Wide-awake Town of Cayce is Booming Columbia Neighbor;" Cayce Historical Museum, "Cayce, South Carolina – 'The Cradle of the Midlands,'" 2005, on file, Cayce Historical Museum; Harbin, "Cayce, South Carolina."

threatened the historic resources of the earlier communities. The Riverland Park Subdivision, platted in 1962 for the area south of quarry, covered the southern portion of the original town of Granby. In an effort to promote orderly growth, Cayce's Planning Commission adopted a master plan to set guidelines for development of the Knox Abbott Drive corridor.[107]

Figure 11. Aerial photograph of Cayce looking southeast from the Brookland-Cayce High School along State Street toward "The Avenues" in the foreground and the Weston and Brooker Quarries in the background, 1952. Photograph by Claude A. Montgomery.[108]

The Woman's Club of Cayce established the first public library on the second floor of the municipal building in 1950.[109] After a religious census conducted by Mt. Tabor Lutheran Church of West Columbia around 1950, Lutherans in Cayce interested in forming a church met in 1953 at the Cayce Woman's Club and later the Cayce Theater. The group organized in 1954 as the Lutheran Church of the Transfiguration led by Pastor Clarence Stucke. A number of other white churches formed in the 1950s from the community's earliest congregations including the Congaree Presbyterian Church (organized in 1953), the Cayce Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church (organized 1957), All Saints Episcopal Church

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[107] McCartha, "Wide-awake Town of Cayce is Booming Columbia Neighbor;" Cayce Historical Museum, "Cayce, South Carolina – 'The Cradle of the Midlands;'" Krell, "Map of Cayce and West Columbia and Vicinity;" Harbin, "Cayce, South Carolina;" Lexington County Register of Deeds, Plat Book 62G, Page 4.
[108] McCartha, "Wide-awake Town of Cayce is Booming Columbia Neighbor."
[109] Van Harbin, "Tracing Cayce's Roots."

(organized 1959), Emanuel Baptist (organized 1953; now Gantt Street Baptist Church), Holland Avenue Baptist Church (organized 1955), and Platt Springs United Methodist Church (organized 1952).[110]

New African American church congregations during the post war period included Calvary Holiness Church of God (1952) and Holy Temple Apostolic Church (now Unity Deliverance Holiness Church). In 1947, St. Ann's Episcopal Church was under the charge of Reverend Francis G. Johnson with John Earl serving as warden and Leola Blakely as treasurer and school superintendent. In 1955, Reverend Bruce P. Williamson was the priest in charge. The church remained a part of the community until it merged with St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Columbia in 1962.[111] The elementary school for Cayce's African American children continued to play an important role in uniting the community. For the 1936 school year, Robert Burton served as principal, while Ruth Fair, Maude Shelle, and Ethel Williams were assigned as teachers to the school. Used for elementary age students grades one through seven, graduates after 1938 went on to attend the segregated Lakeview High School. In 1953, the South Carolina Equalization Program funded the construction of a 10-room classroom building south of the elementary school. It was renamed Ida A. Bull Elementary School in honor of a former teacher in 1965 before it was closed as part of desegregation in 1969.[112]

Racial tensions again mounted in the region following the end of World War II and the return of African American soldiers from foreign countries where they were not treated as second-class citizens. With an increasing number of black entrepreneurs, professionals, and religious leaders searching for more equal treatment, the Ku Klux Klan fueled a surge of racist violence during the 1950s. Some local businessmen and leaders resisted integration. Maurice Bessiger's father, Joe, opened a small BBQ restaurant in Holly Hill, South Carolina in 1939. After returning from service in the Korean War, Maurice and his brother, Joe Jr., opened a drive-in restaurant on the Charleston Highway in West Columbia named Maurice's Piggie Park in 1953. By 1968, the enterprise had expanded to four drive-ins in the region. The local restaurateur handed out pro-slavery tracts at the front door and posted signs that black customers were not welcome. In 1964, Anne Newman, the wife of an African American minister, sued under the Civil Rights Act of 1964 when she was refused entry and service at the restaurant. Bessinger lost the case in Newman v. Piggie Park Enterprises before the Supreme Court in 1968. In spite of the loss, he put the Confederate flag on his merchandise when he expanded to sell his sauce and frozen BBQ in the 1990s and raised Confederate flags over his restaurants in 2000 when the one was removed from the State Capitol building. When he retired in 2010, his children who did not support his views took over the business and reversed his policies.[113]

The City of Cayce has operated under a Council-Manager form of government since 1958. By 1960, Cayce's population totaled 8,200 inhabitants within a seven square mile area. In 1964, the City acquired a 15.29-acre parcel on which to build a new City Hall from the Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It consisted of most of the land which was formerly occupied by St. Ann Episcopal Church and School. Built by R.H. Elliott at a cost of $250,000, the building was completed in 1965. The Cayce Housing Authority was established in 1981. In 1987, a citizen led effort established the Cayce Historical Museum

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[110] Chambers, *The History of Cayce,* 34-35.
[111] Spann and Steen, Correspondence, notes, and copies from "List of Parishes, Mission, Etc., with Sketches."
[112] Dobrasko, "Rosenwald Schools;" "Brookland-Cayce Schools Open Session Next Tuesday," *The State*; Lawrence, "Cayce Segregated School Gets Historical Marker, Part of Push to Remember;" Myers,"Historically Segregated Black School Gets Honored in SC."
[113] Kathleen Purvis, "Can a S.C. Barbecue Family Rise Ave Their Father's History of Racism?" *The Charlotte Observer*, 8 December 2016, accessed March 2023, www.charlotteobserver.com.

and supported the erection of the grant-funded reconstruction of the Cayce House, which opened in 1991 to house the museum. Since its construction, the museum has served as an important educational and cultural facility in the community.[114]

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[114] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 12X, Page 220; "Cayce City Hall Contract Given," *The Columbia Record*, 5 October 1965, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; William P. Power, "City Enters New Facility," *The State* [Columbia, SC], 4 July 1966, accessed March 2023, www.newspapers.com; Cayce Historical Museum, "Cayce, South Carolina – 'The Cradle of the Midlands,'" 2005, on file, Cayce Historical Museum; Krell 1954, revised 1958; SMVK Harbin, "Cayce, South Carolina," 1986, on file, Cayce Historical Museum.

4.0 Interments

4.1 Burial Traditions

It is often said that cemeteries are the true museums to our local communities. While history books and brick and mortar museums can pick and choose the stories they want to tell, focusing on the "big people" who get the credit for making our cities and states what they are today, cemeteries are full of monuments to everyone who lived and died in our communities. In addition to being sacred spaces to mourn lost loved ones, African American cemeteries in particular are also important because every headstone or grave marker has a story to tell about a Black trailblazer, pioneer, or inspiring figure that might have otherwise been left out of the dominant historical narrative. When we take the time to learn their stories and share them with others we get closer to a fuller, richer, and more truthful understanding of our community's history.

And just like every museum we visit has a different aesthetic or design, African American cemeteries in the South display a unique set of characteristics that set them apart from other historic burial grounds for the White community. Some of these burial practices trace their roots back to the time of enslavement prior to the Civil War, while others go back even farther and across the Atlantic Ocean to diverse cultural traditions in Africa.

4.1.1 Cemetery Locations and Landscapes

As African American cemeteries created during the time of enslavement or the Jim Crow Era, these burial grounds are cemeteries of exclusion according to Keith Eggener in *Cemeteries,* one of the Norton-Library of Congress Visual Sourcebook Series in Architecture, Design and Engineering documenting the American experience,

> Many communities either established special burial places for indigents or committed portions of existing graveyards to that purpose. These places display the sense of duty many people felt to provide proper burial to all; they also betray the inequities that left some to live and die anonymous, impoverished, alone, and forgotten.[115]

The same was true in many ways of the African American experience related to burial grounds. Majority-White cemeteries were generally placed at the edges or outside of town, but African American burial grounds, like others representing minorities, were often sited at an undesirable, marginal location near water. African Americans were usually buried east to west with the head to the west, possibly following Christian tradition that the second coming would be in the east but also buried facing Africa.

While some vegetation within historic cemeteries might be a bit of a nuisance, other plants might have been planted purposefully as a way to beautify the cemetery or even mark burials. Cedar, magnolia, and oak trees are commonly found in South Carolina cemeteries, along with dogwood, crepe myrtle, and other flowering plants. At historic African American cemeteries, purposeful plantings of yucca, cactus, or bulb

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[115] Keith Eggener, *Cemeteries. Norton/Library of Congress Visual Sourcebooks in Architecture, Design & Engineering,* (New York, NY: W.W. Norton & Company and Washington, DC: Library of Congress, 2010), 131.

plants like lilies or daffodils might mark an otherwise unmarked burial. Ground cover plants like ivy or periwinkle are also commonly found within cemetery landscapes and can even indicate the presence of a cemetery where no other grave markers are present.[116]

Another point worth noting in relation to the landscape of historic cemeteries in the South has to do with the cultural practices of scraping or raking the ground surface. Scraping refers to a practice common in cemeteries in many areas of the South, where the ground surface within a cemetery or family plot is purposefully cleared or raked to remove all surface vegetation including grass.[117] The underlying soil or clay, is then exposed across the cemetery area that is in use. In the National Register of Historic Places nomination documentation for Rose Hill Cemetery, a historic African American cemetery established in 1916 in Tarpon Springs, Florida, Tina Bucuvalus notes that family plots are still raked of all surface vegetation to this day in keeping with this traditional practice.[118] This continuation of cultural practices at Rose Hill Cemetery was discussed as a contributing factor to the cemetery's significance in terms of its National Register of Historic Places nomination.

4.1.2 Grave Markers

The earliest graves were likely marked, if marked at all, by field stones or wood slabs, which decayed and eventually vanished, or sometimes purposeful plantings. Graves may have been marked by pieces of metal or other materials that were available, such as iron pipes.[119]

During the later historical period, headstones were available from shops or from catalogs to be shipped by rail, and many of the concrete, marble, and granite headstones in these cemeteries appear to have been locally inscribed. However, due to Segregation and Jim Crow policies enacted by the white community not all of these options would have necessarily been open to the African American community. Within historic African American cemeteries of this era, it is not uncommon for grave markers to be in the "vernacular" or handmade style using locally available materials such as brick or concrete. The iconography on store-bought grave markers was generally more uniform and placed an emphasis on resurrection, salvation, and the promise of life after death as well as sentimentality, loss, mourning, and death as eternal rest with hands pointing up toward heaven, doves and flowers.[120] Iconography and designs on vernacular headstones and grave markers could be more customized to fit either the wishes of the deceased and their families, or the artistic expression of the individual who made it.

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[116] Susan H. McGahee and Mary W. Edmonds, *South Carolina's Historic Cemeteries: A Preservation Handbook*, (Columbia, SC: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 2007).

[117] Terry G. Jordan, *Texas Graveyards: A Cultural Legacy*, (Austin, TX: University of Texas Press, 1982).

[118] Tina Bucuvalus and Robert O. Jones, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Rose Hill Cemetery, 2016, Record Group 79: Records of the National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places Records, file 100000711.

[119] Chicora Foundation, Inc., *Grave Matters: The Preservation of African-American Cemeteries,* (Columbia, SC: Pioneers Bellsouth Volunteers and The Chicora Foundation, Inc., 1996), 3-5, 10-11; Karla FC Holloway, *Passed On: African American Mourning Stories. A John Hope Franklin Center Book,* (Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 2002), 280; Ross W. Jamieson, "Material Culture and Social Death: African-American Burial Practices," *Historical Archaeology*, Volume 29(4), 1995, 49-51.

[120] Sharon DeBartolo Carmack, *Your Guide to Cemetery Research*, (Cincinnati, OH: Betterway Books, 2002), 201-02.

4.1.3 Burial Decorations and Offerings

"The Spirit need these things same as man. Then the spirit rest and don't wander about."

African American resident of the Georgia Sea Islands, describing objects left on African American graves[121]

In his study on African American traditions in the decorative arts, John Michael Vlach devotes an entire chapter to a topic that might not seem to fit: graveyard decoration. In his book, Vlach surveys examples of grave offerings at African American cemeteries throughout the South, but also delves into the cultural traditions and beliefs that inspire the practice:

> Most of these items are pottery or pressed-glass containers, but many different objects are encountered, including cups, saucers, bowls, clocks, salt and pepper shakers, medicine bottles, spoons, pitchers, oyster shells, conch shells, white pebbles, toys, dolls' heads, bric-a-brac statues, light bulbs, tureens, flashlights, soap dishes, false teeth, syrup jugs, spectacles, cigar boxes, piggy banks, gun locks, razors, knives, tomato cans, flower pots, marbles, bits of plaster, toilet tanks…Graveyard goods are a statement of homage; their function is to keep a tempestuous soul at rest. Far from being heaps of junk, funeral offerings are sanctified testimonies; material messages of the living intended to placate the potential fury of the deceased.[122]

These objects, sometimes personal items of the deceased, could be left on top of the grave or included in the coffin or grave shaft, but they served multiple purposes. Some of the objects were left behind because they were important to the deceased or perhaps some of the last objects that person touched, while others had their own symbolic importance outside of their past ownership.[123] In either case, the inclusion of these objects either on top of or inside the grave is a practice that traces its roots back to West and West Central Africa.[124] Although there are diverse cultural traditions around cemeteries and burials in these areas of Africa, practices like leaving personal belongings or certain items of spiritual significance on graves have been documented in the past: "E. J. Glave who traveled through Zaire in 1884 wrote in 1891 '…natives mark the final resting-places of their friends by ornamenting their graves with crockery, empty bottles, old cooking pots, etc.'"[125] After reading Glave's account, H. Carrington Bolton noted the same practice in Columbia, South Carolina in the same year. He reported seeing the following,

> The numerous graves are decorated with a variety of objects, sometimes arranged with careful symmetry, but more often placed around the margins without regard to order. These objects include oyster-shells, white pebbles, fragments of crockery of every description, glass bottles, and nondescript bric-a-brac of a cheap sort, - all more or less

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[121] John Michael Vlach, *The Afro-American Tradition in Decorative Arts,* (Athens, GA: The University of Georgia Press, 1990), 140.

[122] Vlach, *The Afro-American Tradition in Decorative Arts,* 139.

[123] James Michael Davidson, *Mediating Race and Class through the Death Experience: Power Relations and Resistance Strategies of an African-American Community, Dallas, Texas (1869-1907)*, (Austin, TX: Dissertation submitted to University of Texas at Austin, 2004), 292; Vlach, *The Afro-American Tradition in Decorative Arts*; Robert Farris Thompson, *Flash of the Spirit: African and Afro-American Art and Philosophy* (New York, NY: Random House, 1983).

[124] Suzanne E. Smith, *To Serve the Living: Funeral Directors and the African American Way of Death,* (Cambridge, MA: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 2010), 19-25.

[125] Vlach, *The Afro-American Tradition in Decorative Arts,* 142.

> broken and useless. The large number of medicine bottles on some graves has
> suggested that the bottles once held the medicines that killed the patients.[126]

But while many of the objects we see in African American cemeteries in the South are of Euro-American origin, their selection, display, and use are all framed in a distinctly African derived and inspired manner.[127]

As mentioned previously, some of the items left on or in graves were included because they were personal belongings of the deceased individual, such as cups, plates, or other ceramic wares, or the last item that person used in their life.[128] As such they were marked by the passing of the individual and must be included in the grave, sometimes after breaking the object or puncturing its base, so the soul of the person can rest peacefully and not go searching for it amongst the living.[129] Medicine bottles and sometimes even the spoon used to take the medicine, although not generally thought of as personal items, also fit into this first mortuary category because of their association with the last moments and actions of the deceased.[130] The second broad category of objects are those that have certain qualities or attributes that link them to spiritual beliefs about death in general. These include objects that are white in color (various white ceramics, shells, stones, or whitewash on grave markers), objects associated with water or that can hold water (pressed glass pitchers, ornate vases, cups, teapots, shells, or coral), and objects that produce light or have a reflective quality (lanterns, oil lamps, lightbulbs, mirrors, reflective metals, or crystals/minerals).[131] This is not to say that a grave offering can only inhabit one or the other of these categories; a treasured personal item might also hold water (like an ornate glass pitcher or teapot) or be white in color (a whiteware cup used right before death) and therefore satisfy multiple requirements for inclusion in a respectful burial.

4.1.3.1 Shells

> *"As strong as your house you shall keep my life for me. When you leave for the sea, take me along, that I may live forever with you."*
>
> *Mbamba prayer on a seashell[132]*

Perhaps some of the most iconic grave offerings seen in African American cemeteries even into the present day are a sun-bleached conch shell or careful pattern of clam or oyster shells left on top of a

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[126] H. Carrington Bolton, "Decoration of Graves of Negroes in South Carolina," *The Journal of American Folklore*, Vol. 4, No. 14, Jul. – Sept. 1891, 214.

[127] Grace Turner, *Honoring Ancestors in Sacred Space: The Archaeology of an Eighteenth-Century African-Bahamian Cemetery,* (Gainesville. FL: University Press of Florida, 2017), 58.

[128] Davidson, *Mediating Race and Class through the Death Experience: Power Relations and Resistance Strategies of an African-American Community, Dallas, Texas (1869-1907)*, 339.

[129] Vlach, *The Afro-American Tradition in Decorative Arts,* 141.

[130] Davidson, *Mediating Race and Class through the Death Experience: Power Relations and Resistance Strategies of an African-American Community, Dallas, Texas (1869-1907)*, 289-290.

[131] Vlach, *The Afro-American Tradition in Decorative Arts,* 143; Jamieson, "Material Culture and Social Death: African-American Burial Practices," 51; National Park Service, *The New York African Burial Ground: Unearthing the African Presence in Colonial New York*, (Washington, D.C.: Howard University Press, 2009), 100.

[132] Thompson, *Flash of the Spirit: African and Afro-American Art and Philosophy*, 135.

grave.[133] In many cemeteries in the South, especially those in rural areas or with Bahamian or coastal Georgia/Carolinas influence, these shells serve as an important part of the cemetery landscape. Sometimes conch, oyster, cockle, or clam shells are left in a grouping near the headstone, arranged in a line along the grave, or even used to surround the edge of the burial plot.[134] The sun-bleached whiteness of the shell and its obvious association with water tie it to burial traditions going back hundreds of years in certain parts of Africa, like the Kongo-speaking region of Coastal Central Africa but are also seen in the southeastern United States and the Caribbean.[135] In the BaKongo religion it is believed that the color white is associated with death and the afterlife, and deceased ancestors inhabit a watery world under river bottoms and other bodies of water.[136] Because of their color and association with water, shells served as a symbol of crossing over into the afterlife, and in the BaKongo religion they also "enclosed the soul's immortal presence."[137] To Yoruba people in West Africa shells, along with other objects like iron bars and beads, are associated with the Orisha spirit of the ocean floor and deep waters Olokun.[138] When shells are purposefully arranged on top of an African American grave or left within the grave shaft they can represent this division of the world with "…the world of the living above; the dividing line of shells; [and] the realm of the spirits, which is not only underground but also under the water."[139] They also serve to ease the passage of the deceased to this watery spirit world or across the Atlantic to Africa and the land of the ancestors, and "represent his or her new identity as an ancestor" themselves.[140]

For the Gullah/Geechee people of Low Country Georgia, the Carolinas, and northern Florida, shells continue to be used as grave markings into the present day.[141] According to a Gullah community member, "The sea brought us, the sea shall take us back. So the shells upon our graves stand for water, the means of glory and the land of demise."[142] Shells also have similar meaning in the Christian faith and are associated with a journey or pilgrimage (death), as well as baptism (water), making their presence in African American cemeteries a melding of cultures, symbols, religions, and beliefs.[143]

[133] Thompson, *Flash of the Spirit: African and Afro-American Art and Philosophy*, 135; Jamieson, "Material Culture and Social Death: African-American Burial Practices;" John D. Combes, "Ethnography, Archaeology and Burial Practices Among Coastal South Carolina Blacks," *The Conference on Historic Site Archaeology Papers 1972*, Volume 7 (Columbia, SC: The Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, 1974).
[134] Vlach, *The Afro-American Tradition in Decorative Arts,* 143.
[135] Jamieson, "Material Culture and Social Death: African-American Burial Practices," 51.
[136] John Michael Vlach, *The Afro-American Tradition in Decorative Arts,* (Athens, GA: The University of Georgia Press, 1990), 143.
[137] Michael Trinkley, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, King Cemetery, Charleston, South Carolina, 1999, Record Group 79: Records of the National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places Records, 6.
[138] National Park Service, *The New York African Burial Ground: Unearthing the African Presence in Colonial New York*, 100.
[139] Vlach, *The Afro-American Tradition in Decorative Arts,* 143.
[140] Warren R. Perry and Janet L. Woodruff, "Chapter 14: Coins, Shells, Pipes, and Other Items," *New York African Burial Ground Archaeology Final Report, Volume 1*, (Washington D.C.: Howard University, 2006), 426.
[141] National Park Service, *Low Country Gullah Culture Special Resource Study and Final Environmental Impact Statement,* (Atlanta, GA: NPS Southeast Regional Office, 2005), 76.
[142] Margaret Washington Creel, "A Peculiar People,*" Slave Religion and Community-Culture Among the Gullahs* (New York, NY: New York University Press, 1988), 319, reproduced in Michael Trinkley, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, King Cemetery, Charleston, South Carolina, 1999, Record Group 79: Records of the National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places Records.
[143] Douglas Keister, *Stories in Stone: A Field Guide to Cemetery Symbolism and Iconography* (Salt Lake City, UT: Gibbs Smith, 2004), 87.

4.1.3.2 Water-Holding Vessels and Vases

*"Remember Him - before the silver cord is severed, and the golden bowl is broken;
before the pitcher is shattered at the spring, and the wheel broken at the well, and the
dust returns to the ground it came from, and the spirit returns to God who gave it."*

Ecclesiastes 12:6-7 NIV

As discussed in relation to shells, many West and West Central African cultures make strong connections between water and the afterlife. In BaKongo religious traditions deceased ancestors "inhabit villages of the dead located under river beds or lake bottoms", and must pass through or over water to reach the land of the ancestors.[144] Objects associated with water, like shells, pitchers, or other water-bearing vessels, are thus important not just for their symbol connection to water and the afterlife but also as a means to help the spirit cross over peacefully. Even the location of the cemetery itself can play to this connection with water and the afterlife. In her work researching African-derived cemetery landscapes in the Bahamas, Grace Turner states that a "location near water is the most common landscape feature for any Bahamian cemetery that was established before the twentieth century."[145] Even today, in the Gullah/Geechee area of the Atlantic coastal Southeast, Gullah community members remember that their ancestors placed cemeteries near water "so that their souls might easily return to Africa."[146]

Beyond these deep-rooted connections to various African traditions and beliefs, water also has strong associations in the Christian faith. Water, through baptism, is the means of initiation into the faith for all Christians, and is also symbolic of the word of God itself. In both cases, water is seen as a means to salvation and eternal life: "whoever drinks the water I give them will never thirst. Indeed, the water I give them will become in them a spring of water welling up to eternal life" (John 4:14). In this view, Christians drink the water of life as represented by the word of God in order to cleanse their sins, but they are also vessels for this water, becoming an eternal spring through their salvation. With these beliefs taken together, objects that hold water are not only associated with the watery afterlife and land of the ancestors seen in many African traditions, but also with the promise of eternal life secured through baptism and the cleansing word of God as represented in Christianity. Given this poignant melding of cultural and religious traditions, is it any wonder then that objects like pitchers and other water bearing vessels are some of the most commonly noted offerings in historic African American cemeteries in the South?

Recalling a visit to an African American cemetery in Columbia, South Carolina in the 1880s, Ernest Ingersoll (1892:68-69) wrote: "when a negro dies, some article or utensil, or more than one, is thrown upon his grave; moreover it is broken... Chief of all these, however, are large water pitchers; very few graves lack them."[147] Similarly, John Michael Vlach notes that of those objects found in African American cemeteries in the South "most of the pottery and glass objects are pitchers, tumblers, cups, or bottles; all can hold water."[148] Glass pitchers or similar pressed glass vessels were found in various part of South

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[144] Vlach, *The Afro-American Tradition in Decorative Arts,* 143.
[145] Turner, *Honoring Ancestors in Sacred Space*, 49.
[146] National Park Service, *Low Country Gullah Culture Special Resource Study and Final Environmental Impact Statement*, 76.
[147] Ernest Ingersoll, "Decoration of Negro Graves," *The Journal of American Folklore,* (Jan-Mar. 1892, Vol. 5, No. 16), 68-69.
[148] Vlach, *The Afro-American Tradition in Decorative Arts,* 143.

Carolina at the Marietta/Bellefield Cemetery, Alderley Cemetery, and an Unmarked African American Cemetery on Parris Island, as well as the New Philadelphia Cemetery in Illinois.[149]

4.1.3.3 Objects Associated with Light - Lanterns and Reflective Objects

"Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path."

Psalm 119:205 KJV

Much like we see with pitchers and water vessels, objects associated with light (whether its production or reflection) are another class of objects that are found in African American cemeteries. Calm, still water can reflect light and thus in some African traditions reflective surfaces are also associated with water and the afterlife.[150] "Materials that looked like water or flashes of light were used to communicate with spirits. Due to their shiny, reflective appearance, such items were called 'flashes.'"[151] At the New York African Burial Ground several such items were recovered in burial contexts including a shiny mica disk found with a 30 to 40-year-old man and a calcite crystal interred with a young child.[152] More than 100 years later, a grave at an African American cemetery in Sunbury, Georgia was recorded as having a large mirror set into a slab across the top of an entire burial, "a dramatic representation of the watery transition between life and death."[153]

Objects that produce their own light, such as lanterns or lamps, are also fairly common grave offerings in African American cemeteries - but this tradition likely has its roots in the Christian faith. Perhaps just as much as Christianity uses water as a symbol of salvation and eternal life, light and lamps are another common theme in the New Testament. During his debate with the Pharisees, Jesus describes himself as a light: "I am the light of the world. Whoever follows me will never walk in darkness, but will have the light of life" (John 8:12). Elsewhere, God is depicted as a lamp and a light of salvation: "For thou art my lamp, O Lord: and the Lord will lighten my darkness." (2 Samuel 22:29) and "You, Lord, keep my lamp burning; my God turns my darkness into light" (Psalm 18:28). Not only does this light represent salvation through God's love, but also the individual faith shining within each Christian soul. Lamps as a motif are therefore quite common in all Christian burial settings, and carved lamps can be seen on headstones in many Euro-American cemeteries.[154] Actual lamps and lanterns are also commonly recorded at African American cemeteries in the South. At Behavior Cemetery on Sapelo Island Georgia, local residents

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[149] Christina Brooks, "Enclosing their Immortal Souls: A Survey of Two African American Cemeteries in Georgetown, South Carolina," *Southeastern Archaeology,* Vol 30, No. 1, 2011, 176-186; Chester B. DePratter and James B. Legg, "Delineation of an African-American Cemetery (38BU1895B) on Parris Island, South Carolina," 26-28; Charlotte King, "Separated by Death and Color: The African American Cemetery of New Philadelphia, Illinois," *Historical Archaeology,* Issue 44, 2010, 125-137.

[150] Vlach, *The Afro-American Tradition in Decorative Arts,* 143.

[151] National Park Service, *The New York African Burial Ground: Unearthing the African Presence in Colonial New York,* 100.

[152] Perry and Woodruff, "Chapter 14: Coins, Shells, Pipes, and Other Items," *New York African Burial Ground Archaeology Final Report, Volume 1,* 437

[153] Vlach, *The Afro-American Tradition in Decorative Arts,* 143.

[154] Keister, *Stories in Stone:* 117.

remember that oil lamps are placed on graves "to light the journey home,"[155] connecting this practice to the "Homegoing" ceremonies central to African American funerals today.[156]

4.2 Death Certificates and Burial Records

Death certificates for African Americans which indicate Cayce as the burial location showed that most of those interred lived in Cayce, but some lived in New Brookland (West Columbia) or in Columbia but maintained a family connection to the Cayce area. Several funeral homes or undertakers were serving the area during the historic period including Hardy & Pinckney Undertaking, the Johnson, Bradley, Morris Funeral Home Manigault's Funeral Home during the early twentieth century and Pearson's Funeral Home, Leevy Funeral Home and Jones Funeral Home during the later historic period. At times, a family member or church member was listed as the undertaker, especially for babies and young children (Figure 12). African American families may have also purchased the coffin from the undertaker, but the family, friends, and church usually took care of the body and performed the funeral.[157]

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[155] National Park Service, *Low Country Gullah Culture Special Resource Study and Final Environmental Impact Statement,* 77.

[156] Smith, *To Serve the Living: Funeral Directors and the African American Way of Death*, 84.

[157] Ancestry.com, *South Carolina, U.S., Death Records, 1821-1971.*

Figure 12. Death certificate for the infant of Ruby Stiden listing the father as the undertaker.

Usually attended by a midwife, stillborn babies and infants, especially in the early years, appear to have quickly been interred by families without formal documentation by a local physician or the county. Several midwives were working in Cayce according to the existing death certificates, including Katherine McMillan, Jessie Williams, Rosa Kelly, Sylvia Yawny, Frannie Elves, and Eliza Holloway. As one of the only doctors west of the Congaree River during the early period, William A. Oxner was the most frequently consulted physician. After his death in 1934, his son, C.E. Oxner, took his place. However, African American doctors who lived in Columbia including L.M. Daniels, B.A. Everett, E.A. Huggins, J.H. Goodwin, M.A. Evans, A.B. Johnson, F.B. Johnson, Charles E. Stephenson and O.J. Champion, helped the Cayce population as well. The Good Samaritan Hospital which served the African American population of Cayce was in Columbia.[158]

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[158] Ancestry.com, *South Carolina, U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995* [database on-line], accessed June 2023, Lehi, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011; Ancestry.com, *South Carolina, U.S., Death Records, 1821-1971*.

4.3 Terminology Used in Assessment

Headstones are described based upon their shape, placement in the ground, and materials (**Error! Reference source not found.**). A headstone is generally a piece of rock that sits vertically in the ground which allows individuals passing by to easily identify the individual buried in the grave. Modern headstones are usually granite, but a variety of materials including marble, limestone, metal, sandstone, slate, and concrete have been used historically. The headstone is labeled with information about a person including their name and dates of birth and/or death as well as possible military related service and/or religious iconography or an epitaph. Sometimes a photograph or decorative images associated with the profession or interests of the person are included. As its name implies, a footstone marks the end of the grave and generally remains unlabeled or features the initials of the person interred. A marker is a headstone set in the ground which is largely flat or slightly angled and to be read from directly above the memorial. It carries the same information as a headstone but is often smaller and consists of a flat bronze plaque installed on a granite base. The following terms were used in the field assessment.

Types
- Tablet
- Headstone (no base)
- Headstone (single base/tab in slot)
- Headstone (stacked base)
- Ledger
- Box tomb
- Bedstead
- Fencing
- Vernacular Style
- Temporary Funeral Home Marker
- Military-Issue Marker
- Footstone
- Curbing
- Obelisk or Pedestal
- Other

Materials
- Sandstone
- Concrete
- Granite
- Plastic
- Marble
- Metal
- Other
- Shell

Existing Conditions

- Out-of-Plumb
- Fallen
- Cracked
- Staining
- Sunken
- Chipping
- Broken
- Biological Growth
- Animal burrowing
- Sugaring

Condition Ratings
- Good – Structurally sound; minor to moderate staining or biological growth
- Fair – Out-of-Plumb or sunken; moderate staining or biological growth
- Poor – Cracked, fallen, or broken; heavy staining or biological growth

4.3.1 Condition Assessment

Markers in good condition are structurally sound, but might exhibit some minor biological growth, staining, or might be slightly sunken. Overall, they are stable but require some maintenance, though minimal. Markers in fair condition exhibit some signs of deterioration or might have some minor damage that may get worse without timely intervention. Markers with issues such as moderate staining or biological growth, headstones that were tilted or out-of-plumb, and headstones that were sunken or becoming covered over with soil were designated as being in fair condition. Finally, grave markers in poor condition are actively deteriorating or in danger of being destroyed due to heavy cracking, falling over, breakage, being covered in heavy staining or biological growth, or impacts from nearby vegetation such as downed trees. Grave markers in poor condition should be prioritized for stabilization and appropriate intervention. Despite the differences in current condition for grave markers within the cemeteries, all of the headstones and other grave markers face similar threats that could lead to further damage or deterioration. These threats are discussed in more detail below. In addition to these marked graves, historic research and depressions have indicated the presence of numerous unmarked graves within the cemeteries. While the impacts of these threats are slightly different for unmarked graves, the fact that they are unmarked puts them at greater threat because their locations are uncertain.

4.3.2 Tree Falls

Tree falls, whether fallen branches or whole trees, are a huge threat in any historic cemetery. While trees lend shade and a beautiful backdrop for a cemetery and were often planted on or next to graves at the time of burial, they can easily damage or destroy headstones if they are not managed appropriately. Years of unchecked growth can allow invasive and other fast-growing tree species to flourish within burial areas. Non-native trees, and even native species, can often have shallow root structures or heavy canopies that make them prone to fall in storms or wind events.
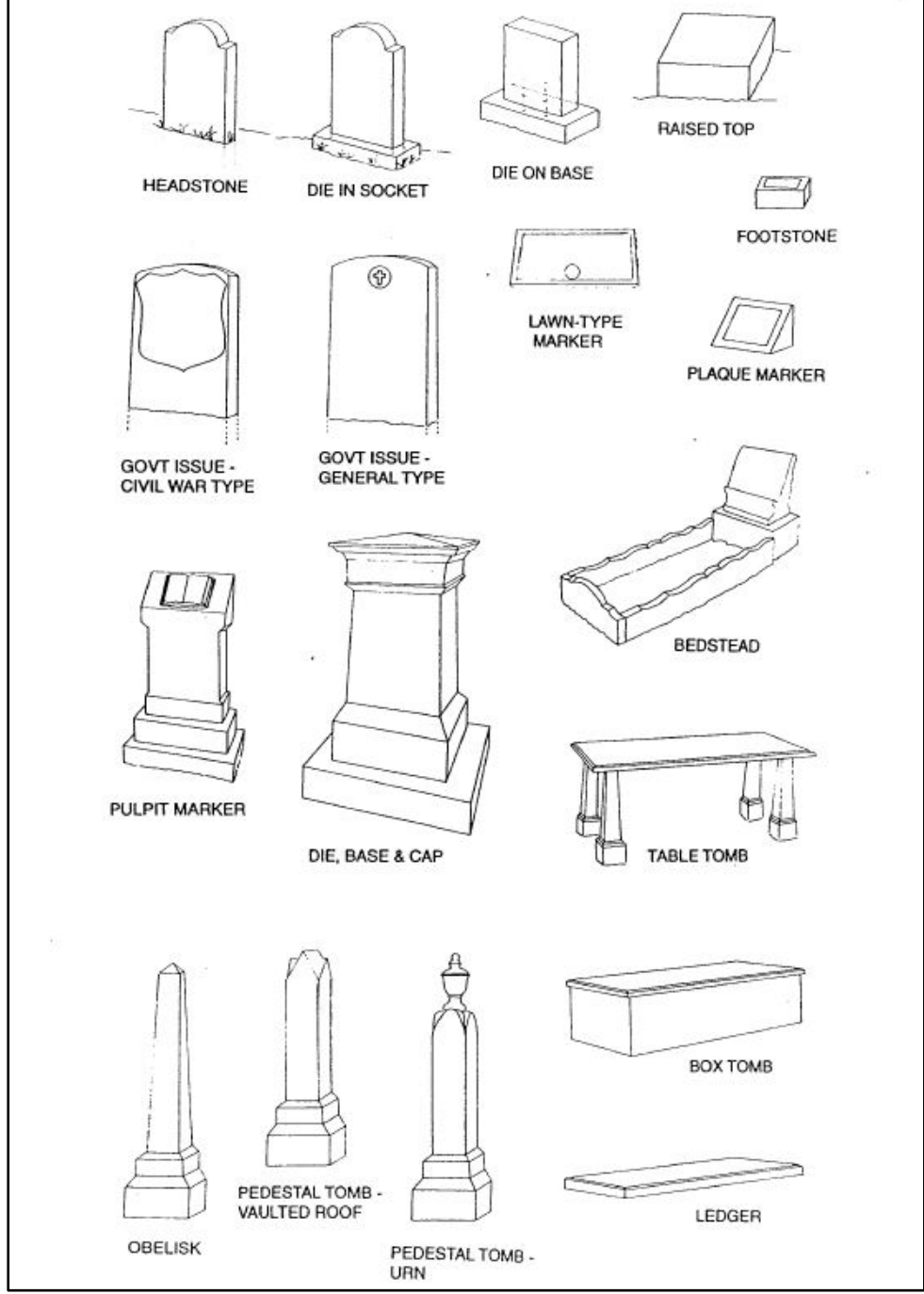
Figure 13. Guide to Monument Types.[159]

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[159] Chicora Foundation, Inc., *Quick Field Guide to Monument Types,* (Columbia, SC: The Chicora Foundation, Inc., 1999), accessed May 2023, https://www.chicora.org/pdfs/Types%20of%20markers.pdf.

4.3.3 Broken Markers and Cracked Vaults

In addition to being sacred monuments to the deceased, headstones and other grave markers are also historical documents that often record the name and personal information of an individual. Sometimes a grave marker is the only historical document that remains to provide information about that person. When a headstone is broken, whether through vandalism or natural processes, a piece of history can be lost along with it. Broken pieces can easily be displaced, lost, or stolen if they are not promptly repaired or reset using appropriate conservation methods. Resetting broken headstone pieces should only be done by a skilled conservator with experience in historic masonry and materials repairs. Each different material found in a historic grave marker (concrete, marble, granite, etc.) requires specific adhesives and color matching in order to ensure that more damage is not done to the marker. Inappropriate adhesives can result in further damage to the marker over time. Shattered fragments can be easily lost or covered up over time, even fragments containing inscriptions bearing information about the deceased individual. If this fragment of the headstone were stolen or lost it would take that important information with it.

For above ground grave vaults and box tombs, damage can take on a slightly different form. Cracking to the top of the vault allows water to percolate down into the masonry structure below and can cause damage and destabilization over time. Also, cracks allow places for vegetation to take root, further widening the cracks and destabilizing the structure of the tomb. Vegetation growing within the cracks should be carefully removed during routine cemetery maintenance, and qualified mason or historic preservation professional should be contracted to re-point and seal the cracks using materials appropriate to the historic fabric of the grave vault.

4.3.4 Sunken and Lost Markers

As discussed above, grave markers are not only sacred monuments to the deceased, but they are also historical documents that need appropriate care and conservation. Once they are gone, they take important information with them about the individual who was buried in that place. A careful and systematic probing survey within the cemetery might reveal additional buried grave markers.

4.3.5 Temporary Funeral Home Markers

While they are original features of the cemetery landscape, placed by the funeral home or loved ones at the time of burial, temporary grave markers pose additional challenges to cemetery maintenance and documentation. First, these temporary grave markers can be easily dislodged from the ground and moved from their original location. Not only does this cause confusion about the location of graves, but it also means that these markers can be easily lost, stolen, or destroyed over the years. Another challenge is that the small slip of paper with the name and dates of the deceased can degrade or disappear over time. Even over the span of a little more than a decade, labels can decay, and markers can be lost. Sometimes these temporary markers were intended to be temporary, and a permanent marker was added later. Often, however, these "temporary" markers ended up being the only grave marker the individual would ever receive. Where possible, temporary markers should be replaced with permanent markers in order to ensure that graves remain marked into the future.

4.3.6 Out-of-Plumb or Fallen Markers

Because of the often-eroding soils, sloping terrain, and relative age of the cemeteries included in this study, many of the permanent grave markers are tilted or out-of-plumb to some degree. Even some of the markers identified as being in "good" condition exhibit some tilting, but it is the markers with an extreme level of tilt (more than 15 degrees off from vertical) within the "fair" and "poor" categories that should be prioritized for future intervention. Slightly tilted grave markers often lend a feeling of age and history to a cemetery; they show that this is not a new place with tightly regimented headstones. However, once headstones have tilted past a certain point, they pose a threat both to the integrity of the stone and the safety of visitors to the cemetery. Extremely tilted headstones can easily fall and break during routine maintenance or natural storm events. Also, unsuspecting visitors to a leaning headstone might cause the grave marker to fall and injure themselves or others. This is not only a loss to the historic integrity of the cemetery, but also a liability for the cemetery owner who wants to allow visitors to enter the property. Once a headstone has fallen, it is subject to additional threats. Fallen headstones can easily be covered over by soil and vegetation and become lost or damaged. They also become a tripping hazard to visitors walking within the cemetery. With proper training, oversight, and guidance, re-leveling out-of-plumb headstones and grave markers is a task that can be completed by volunteers and maintenance staff. The Chicora Foundation and the National Park Service provide guides on resetting tilted grave markers (https://www.chicora.org/resetting.html and https://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/preservedocs/preservation-briefs/48Preserve-Brief-GraveMarkers.pdf), and Stantec staff can provide future trainings or guidance on methods for headstone leveling. An overview of best practices is included below.

1. Assess the size and base type for the grave marker in order to determine the best plan for safely lifting and removing the stone ahead of leveling. Most stones will require a simple wooden clamp system, while larger markers with a more substantial base might need a winch or hoist to remove them.

2. Set up plumb lines or levels to determine the new orientation for the grave marker.

3. Once the grave marker has been carefully removed from the ground and set aside, enlarge the hole on three sides only. Leave one side intact so the compacted earth can help hold up the headstone once it is reset. All soil should be placed on a tarp so that it can be easily put back in the hole.

4. Use pea gravel to fill in the base of the hole to the level where the base of the headstone should be and tamp it down. Carefully place the headstone back in the hole, level, and use a mix of removed soil and gravel to fill in the rest of the hole.

5. Continue to adjust and level the headstone, and carefully tamp down the soil around the headstone until it is secure in the ground.

5.0 Results

5.1 Overall Description and Analysis

This project identified 11 cemeteries with possible African American interments (Table 2; Figure 14). Of the marked graves, materials included sandstone, concrete, marble, and granite. Some of the stone markers are fragmentary or have weathered past the point of individual identification. Many of these have also been broken or tilted due to falling trees, changing terrain, or vandalism. A number of additional graves are indicated by metal funeral home markers which originally had paper on them which noted the person's name and date of death. Only some of these papers remain legible. The headstones are largely oriented east-west, while the metal markers are oriented in all directions, likely due to changes in the terrain and vegetation. Additional information regarding each cemetery is detailed below.

Table 2. Identified Cemeteries.

SHPO Site Number / SCIAA Site Number	Address/Location	Historic Name	Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
01089 / 38LX722	Parcel 005765-02-024	St. Ann 1 Cemetery	Ca. 1891; in use by 1915	Requires Additional Research
01090 / 38LX717	Parcel 005766-02-002	St. Ann 2 – Earle Cemetery	May predate Civil War; in existence by 1899	Requires Additional Research
N/A / 38LX724	Parcel 005765-02-019	Wilkinson Street Cemetery	Platted by 1927	Surveyor indicates requires additional testing and/or research
N/A / 38LX719	Vista Hills Subdivision	Guignard Cemetery	In use by 1916	Surveyor indicates requires additional testing and/or research
01091 / 38LX723	Parcel 005797-02-004	Taylor – Seaboard Cemetery	In use by 1906	Requires Additional Research

SHPO Site Number / SCIAA Site Number	Address/Location	Historic Name	Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
01092 / 38LX720	Parcel 006896-02-016	Mt. Pisgah AME Church Cemetery	Land acquired in 1891; In use by 1905	Requires Additional Research
N/A	Vicinity of land owned by Open Space Institute Land Trust, Inc.	Mt. Pleasant Cemetery	Ca. 1870	Surveyor indicates requires additional testing and/or research
01093 / 38LX286	Parcel 005797-02-006	Arthur Cemetery	In use by 1817	Eligible
01094 / 38LX718	Parcel 005800-01-001	Granby – Cayce Cemetery	In use by 1804	Eligible
01095 / 38LX721	Parcel 005800-01-001	Seibels Cemetery	In use by 1806, but relocated in 1957	Not eligible
N/A	Parcel 005800-01-001	Hane Cemetery	In use by 1798	Not eligible
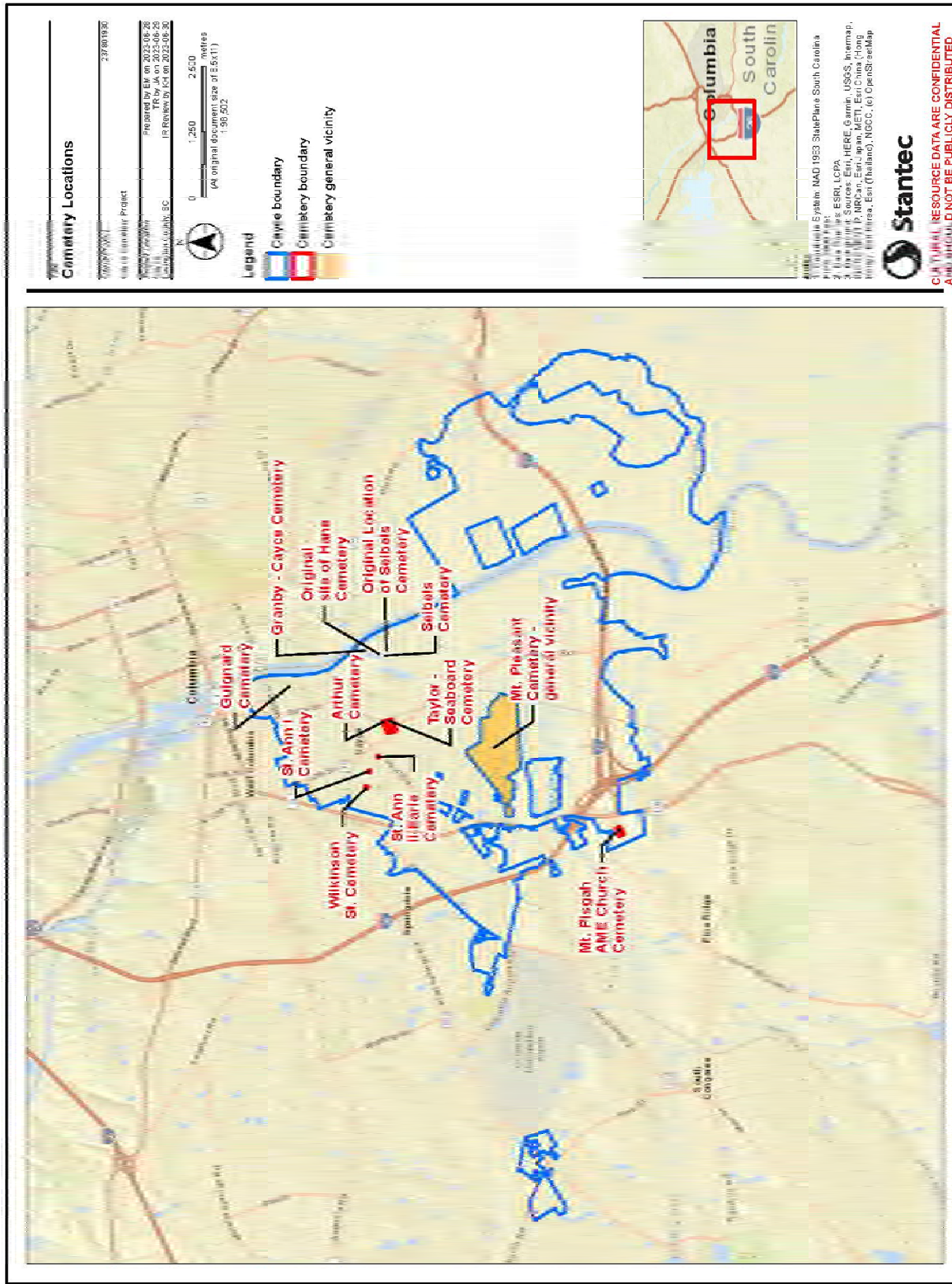
Figure 14. Location of Identified Cemeteries.

5.2 Known African American Cemeteries and Interments

The following cemeteries are known to be African American cemeteries or have African American burials either through extant legible markers or the oral history of local residents. The personal information has been gathered through a review of death certificates, census records, newspaper articles, city directories, and World War I and II draft registration cards. Please note that the death certificates for Lexington County were limited to the years from 1900 to 1965. Death certificates are not available for earlier or the later interments. The vast majority of death certificates reviewed listed the place of interment as simply Cayce or Cayce cemetery, Cayce graveyard, or Cayce burying ground. Also, many of the death certificates and census records vary from the cemetery markers with slightly different names or spellings for the individual. For the purposes of this report, the initial entry follows the spelling as portrayed on the cemetery marker. There are a number of graves that are marked in the cemeteries with portions of headstones or metal markers, but the stones or paper inserts are now illegible.

Appendix A contains a list of African American individuals who were buried in the subject cemeteries or who had Cayce listed as the burial location on their death certificate. This list is based upon the field survey of markers as well as a search of death certificates which are available online through FamilySearch.org and Ancestry.com. Local historian G.L. Locklear and Commission member James Stewart assisted by providing their prior research.

Few death certificates for African Americans exist for the years prior to 1900. It is believed that many families likely used these cemeteries during the early years without filing a death certificate or receiving official approval due to a lack of money or lack of a formal process. Also, a number of migratory individuals who worked for the railroad or worked the groves and fields likely died in the area and were buried here. Many of these graves may have only been marked with wood markers or other grave goods as their families were unknown or not local. Usually attended by a midwife, stillborn babies and infants especially in the early years appear to have quickly been interred by families without formal documentation by a local physician or the county. Therefore, the number of burials and a specific list of individuals buried in these cemeteries will always remain uncertain.

5.2.1 St. Ann 1 Cemetery

5.2.1.1 Description

St. Ann 1 Cemetery (01089 / 38LX722) is located on Parcel 005765-02-024, which incorporates approximately 0.23 acres owned by the Protestant Episcopal Church of South Carolina Trust (Figure 15, Figure 16). Consisting of 34 identifiable marked interments and approximately a dozen marked graves of unknown individuals, this cemetery is located immediately south of the Cayce Historical Museum as part of the City Hall complex.[160] It is surrounded by a chain link fence with a brick retaining wall along the northern edge. Arranged roughly in lines extending north to south, the headstones face east. The marked graves span the years from 1937 to 2005 (Appendix A), but unmarked graves are present. Death certificates and obituaries indicate at least 28 additional unmarked burials ranging from 1915 to 1977.[161] The cemetery is historically associated with St. Ann's Mission, for which the first land purchase occurred in 1886 and the church was actively meeting at this location by 1891.

Figure 15. Overview of St. Ann 1 Cemetery, facing southeast.

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[160] Note: Listed in Find-a-Grave.com as Cayce Burial Ground; Find-a-Grave.com, "Cayce Burial Ground," accessed May 2023, www.findagrave.com/cemetery/2476047/cayce-burial-gnd.

[161] The death certificates noted as included in this cemetery were marked with interment in St. Ann Cemetery, but as the St. Ann II – Earl Cemetery was also locally known as St. Ann Cemetery, some of the burials may be in that cemetery; Ancestry.com, *South Carolina, U.S., Death Records, 1821-1971.*
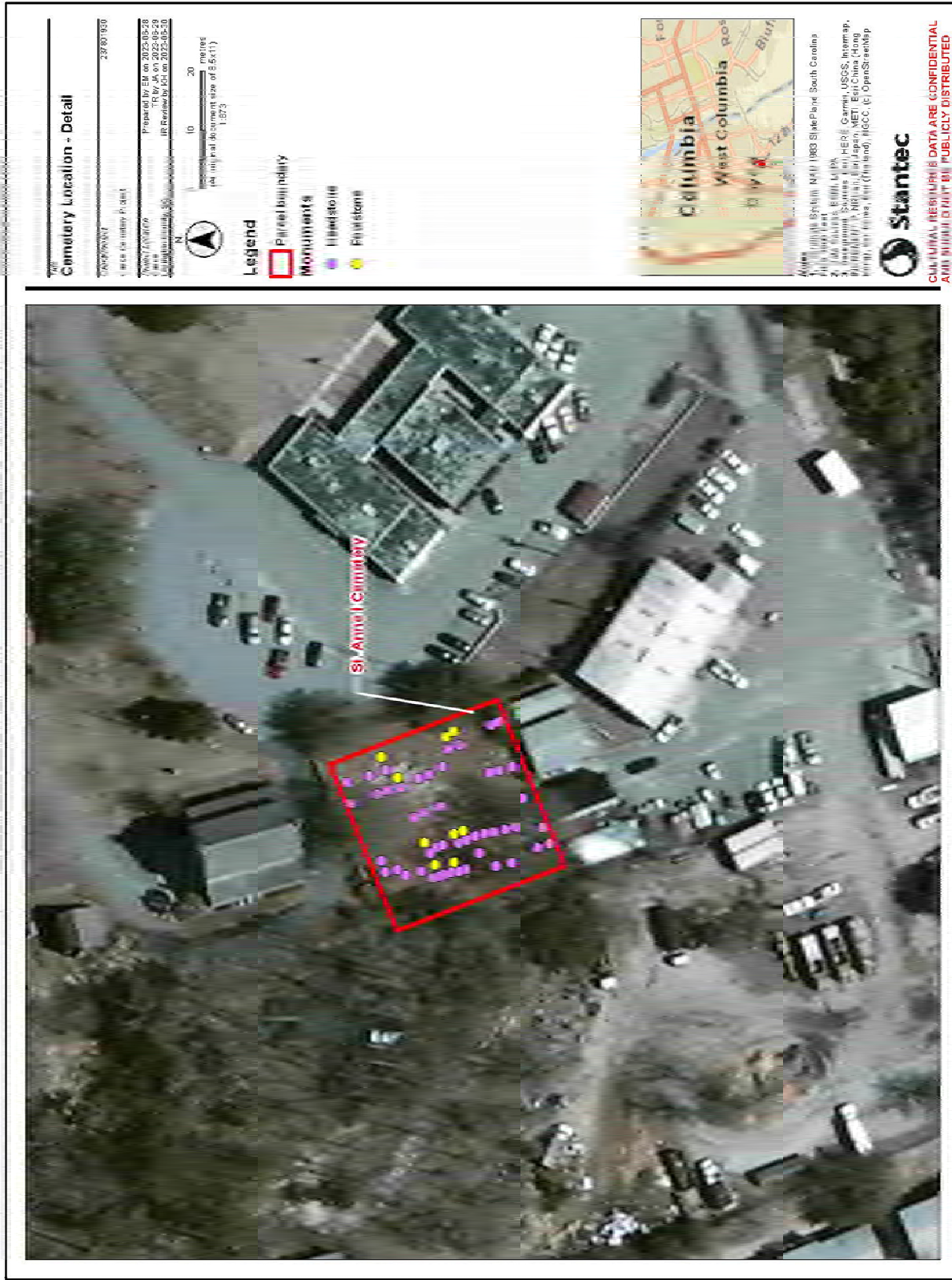
Figure 16. St. Ann 1 Cemetery Location and Monuments.

A variety of historic markers are present including upright concrete headstones with rounded tops, plaque markers, lawn-type markers, a pedestal tomb with a vaulted roof (Figure 17), and a brick box tomb. George H. Fuller's marker is a concrete, hand carved cross shaped marker which has sunken into the ground. The modern markers are granite raised top, lawn-type markers, plaques, or upright die in socket with rounded tops, some with square corners. Several upright marble military markers or metal lawn-type markers with crosses are present. Some individual graves are bordered by granite curbing or bricks, while eight incorporate footstones.

Figure 17. Pedestal tomb with a vaulted roof for the grave of Adeline L. Sims.

The few family plots are denoted by circular concrete stones, fieldstone or concrete block edging, or metal fence enclosures (Figure 18). A few graves are marked by stones or a pile of gravel with one indicated by the presence of a flower holder. Eight graves are denoted by metal funeral home markers, but the papers indicating the person interred has been lost. The markers for Charlie and Ella Blakely appear to be hand stamped with decorative cutouts and crosses (Figure 19). Other iconography includes praying hands alone and praying hands on the Bible, hearts, wedding rings, roses, and palm fronds signifying eternal love, purity, and the Christian believer's triumph over death.[162] In addition to the grave markers, the

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[162] Keister, *Stories in Stone: A Field Guide to Cemetery Symbolism and Iconography*.

original cornerstone of St. Ann Church was relocated to the cemetery by the driveway of the Cayce Historical Museum.

Figure 18. Family plot enclosure.

Figure 19. Hand stamped markers for Charlie and Ella Blakely with decorative cutouts and crosses.

5.2.1.2 History

The property on which this cemetery is located was part of the Arthur plantation, but it remains unclear if this cemetery existed during their ownership. Virginia native Hargrove Arthur established a plantation with

a residence built reportedly in the vicinity of Cayce's present-day City Hall. He married Mary Reese, and the couple had six daughters and four sons. Their daughter, Mary, married Daniel Morgan who lived just west of her parents. After the death of Hargrove Arthur in 1817 and his wife, Mary, in 1839, their son, Henry, and daughters Keziah, Caroline, and Ann, acquired his former holdings and lived in plantation houses on the property. A plat, prepared in 1839 and refiled in 1882, showed the locations of the Arthur plantation houses (Figure 20). The Arthur cemetery, St. Ann I, and St. Ann II – Earle cemeteries were on the Arthur property, but the map did not indicate the existence of any cemeteries.[163] In 1850, Henry Arthur's real estate holdings were valued at $9,000, Ann Arthur's holdings were $4,000, and Keziah Arthur, who shared her house with her sister, Caroline, owned $8,000 worth of real estate. By 1860, Henry, along with his sisters Keziah, Ann, and Caroline, owned 125 enslaved people between them. The plantation houses were destroyed when Sherman swept through the area in 1865.[164]

When Caroline E. Arthur died in 1882, she left money in her will to African Americans Lavinia Earle ($15), George Washington ($15), Martha Ann Barnwell ($400), and Ellen Stark ($30).[165] After Henry Arthur died in the same year, his widow, Harriet, conveyed tracts in the family's original homesite to the Episcopal Church and African Americans including Moses Boozer (four acres), Martha Ann Barnwell (seven and a half acres), and David and Lavinia Earle (also shown as Earl; ten acres). Only the deed to Moses Boozer noted the presence of a dwelling and old chimney with the old garden fence used as the southern boundary; no cemeteries were noted.[166]

St. Ann's Mission (also shown as St. Anne's) started in 1871 in the future community of Cayce as an associate mission. Located on property owned by Alex Guignard near Columbia, the mission was one of four started by Reverend B. B. Babbit.[167] In 1886, Harriet Arthur sold ten acres along Monkey Spring Branch to Benjamin B. Babbitt as a trustee "for school and church purposes for the benefit and enjoyment of the colored people subject to the ecclesiastical authority of the Dioceses of South Carolina of the Protestant Episcopal Church."[168] It was bounded on the north by the "new Dunbar road [now Poplar Street] as laid out between my land and land of J.S. Guignard; on the east by land of myself [Harriett Arthur], on the south by Monkey Spring Branch; and on the west by land of Albert Taylor."[169] In 1891, it

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[163] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Deed Book DD, Page 7.
[164] Ancestry.com, *1850 United States Federal Census*; Ancestry.com, *1860 U.S. Federal Census – Slave Schedules*; Ancestry.com, *South Carolina, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1670-1980*; Lexington County Register of Deeds, Deed Book M, Page 215.
[165] Ancestry.com, *South Carolina, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1670-1980*.
[166] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Deed Book FF, Page 123, Deed Book GG, Page 221, Deed Book GG, Pages 283-284, Deed Book LL, Page 114, Deed Book FF, Page 123.
[167] Cayce Historical Museum, "St. Ann's Church, St. Ann's School, and St. Ann's Cemeteries."
[168] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Deed Book KK, Page 200.
[169] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Deed Book JJ, Page 387.
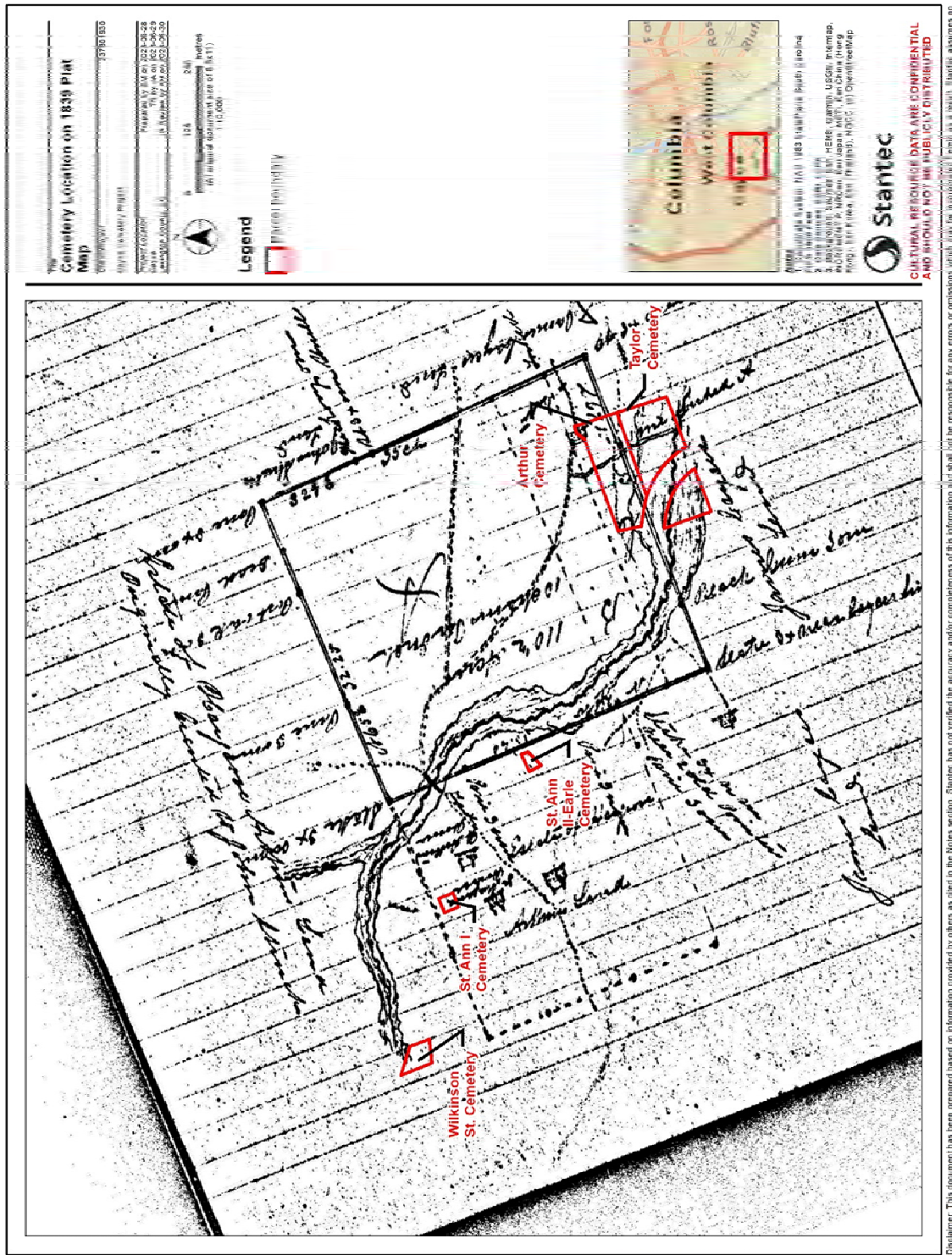
Figure 20. 1839 Plat showing location of Arthur family houses and Monkey Spring Branch overlaid with current identified cemetery locations.[170]

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[170] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Deed Book DD, Page 7.

was noted that land in the 1886 purchase was already in use for school and church purposes when the heir of the deceased Benjamin Babbitt, Charles J. Babbitt, transferred the property to the Episcopal Church.[171] In 1900, Harriet Arthur conveyed another ten and a half acres to the church bounded by the lands of N. Parker and Weston on the north and northeast, by Geo. Chestnut and John Long on the east, by M.E. Boozer and Edward Barnwell on the south, and by M.E. Boozer and Ann Morgan on the west and northwest. None of these deeds mention a cemetery.[172]

Several of the African Americans that Harriet Arthur transferred land to also conveyed a portion of their property to the Episcopal church. In 1892, Martha Ann and Edward Barnwell sold one acre bounded on the north by the lands of Israel Earle, on the east by Dunbar Road, and on the south and west by the Barnwell's own property. Moses Chestnut transferred two acres bounded by Henry Lloyd on the north, George Gladden on the east, and Washington Chestnut on the south and west to the church in 1896. Moses Boozer conveyed four acres to the church bounded by Edward Barnwell on the north, Ann Morgan on the west, and the church on the east and south in 1902.[173]

In 1891, the mission was renamed St. Ann's Episcopal Church and relocated to the land donated by Harriet Arthur, Edward and Martha Barnwell, Moses Chestnut, and Moses Boozer where the church built a chapel. When the church organization changed its official name to the Protestant Episcopal Church in Upper South Carolina in 1927, a new deed and plat of their holdings at St. Ann's Church was filed. The 1927 plat shows the 22.7 acres belonging to the Protestant Episcopal Church at the time (Figure 21).[174] It shows the location of the church but does not depict St. Ann I Cemetery. Instead, a parcel labeled as "cemetery lot" is located to the west along present-day Wilkinson Drive, which is discussed below (Section 5.2.3). A 1955 aerial of the area provides verification of the church location and some indication of both the St. Ann I and St. Ann II – Earl cemeteries (Figure 22).[175] The church closed in 1962.

In 1964, the Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Upper South Carolina sold 15.29 acres to the City of Cayce. This property consisted of most of Tract A shown on the 1927 plat less the dirt road and a portion of Dunbar Road. There was no mention of the cemetery. Between 1999 and 2001, the Episcopal Church and the City of Cayce reached an agreement to maintain the cemetery.[176]

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[171] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Deed Book KK, Page 200.
[172] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Deed Book RR, Page 550.
[173] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Deed Book LL, Page 114, Deed Book WW, Page 362, Deed Book UU, Page 142.
[174] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 4P, Page 522, Plat Book G, Page 102.
[175] Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETR), aerial 1955, Tempe, AZ, accessed March 2023, http://www.historicaerials.com/.
[176] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 12X, Page 220.
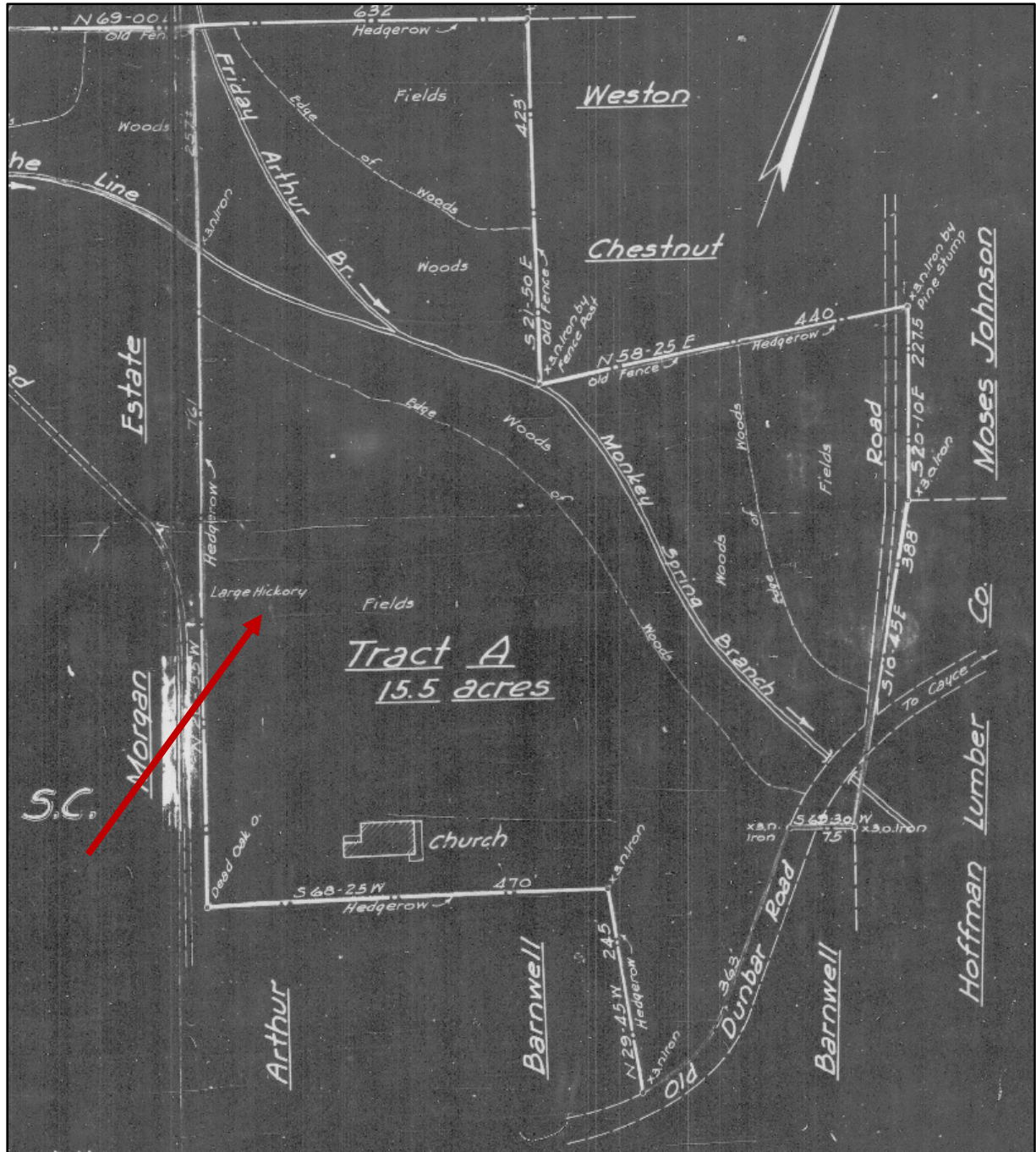
Figure 21. Detail of 1927 plat showing general location where St. Ann I Cemetery should be depicted.[177]

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[177] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Plat Book G, Page 102.
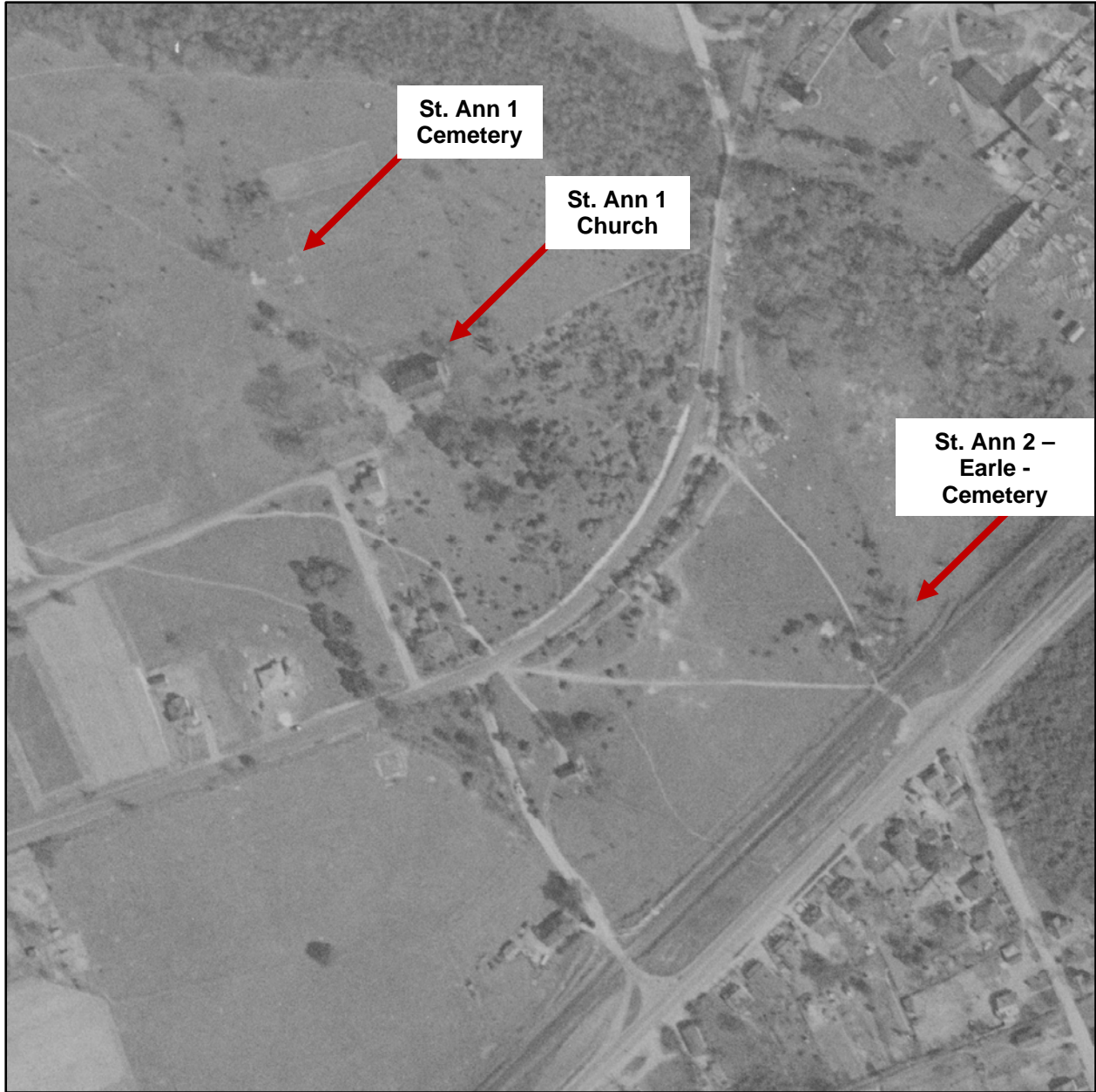
Figure 22. 1955 aerial showing St. Ann Church, St. Ann I Cemetery, and St. Ann 2 – Earle Cemetery.[178]

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[178] Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETR), aerial 1955, Tempe, AZ, accessed March 2023, http://www.historicaerials.com/.

5.2.1.3 Grave Marker Condition Assessment Overview and Discussion

Currently, St. Ann 1 Cemetery sits adjacent to the Cayce Historical Museum. The cemetery is enclosed with a chain-linked fence with one gated entrance that can be accessed near the parking lot. Surrounding the area are mature canopy trees shading most of the cemetery. The grave markers are arranged north to south with the inscribed portion of the headstones facing east. Field observations at the time of this survey indicate the cemetery is being maintained, and the grass is well manicured and free of litter. Overall, the condition of the majority of grave markers within St. Ann 1 Cemetery was either good (63%, N=30) or fair (11%, N=5). Twenty-five percent (N=12) of grave markers were identified as being in poor condition.

Tree Falls

At St. Ann 1 Cemetery, the chain link fence enclosure surrounding the cemetery is lined with mature canopy trees (Figure 23). There is no evidence of past or current tree fall damage to any permanent grave markers within the cemetery. However, during the survey, a fallen tree branch was observed on top of a temporary funeral home marker (Figure 24). This damaged temporary marker was identified as being in poor condition. Based on the likelihood of future breakage of tree limbs and branches, the mature trees in the cemetery pose a threat of future damage to the historic grave markers.

Figure 23. View of Northwest corner of St. Ann 1 Cemetery bounded by a chain link fence with a brick retaining wall on the north and canvassed with mature trees.

Figure 24. Fallen tree branch damaging a temporary funeral home marker.

Broken Markers and Cracked Vaults

All broken markers within St. Ann 1 Cemetery were classified as being in poor condition. The landscape of this cemetery includes sloped terrain with areas of eroding soils that have damaged some historic markers. The grave marker for Hattie Murray has a large crack coming from the top, which, over time, is also likely to worsen if not fixed (Figure 25). Water intrusion and the freeze/thaw cycle can quickly exacerbate even small cracks over time if they are not properly addressed. There was only one grave that fell victim to vandalism; there is no longer a headstone and just the base left (Figure 26). There were no damaged vaults observed in the cemetery during this survey.

Figure 25. Damaged Headstone of Hattie Murray.

Figure 26. Vandalized grave marker missing headstone, only base remains.

Out-of-Plumb or Fallen Markers

Two out-of-plumb markers were identified within St. Ann 1 Cemetery during the current survey. The grave markers for Charlie and Ella Blakely were identified as being in poor condition due to the fact that the markers have both shifted causing major structural damage to the base that will likely worsen over time (Figure 27). The tilted base has also caused the associated headstones to lean and increase their likelihood of future breakage or falling over completely.

Figure 27. Tilted Headstones of Charlie and Ella Blakely.

Sunken and Lost Markers

Soil conditions within St. Ann 1 Cemetery indicate there is a possibility for sunken and lost markers. Although grave depressions were not readily apparent, the number of interments evidenced in the death certificates indicate that unmarked burials are present. With the cemetery's sloped and eroding landscape, markers and even field stones could have been buried by soils over time. In the north-central portion of the cemetery, there are a few potential sunken markers visible where exposed soil is present (Figure 28). One possible grave is marked with only a green plastic cemetery vase, the original marker might have been covered over or removed at some point if one was ever present (Figure 29). In general, the cemetery has many open areas between and around marked graves that contain unmarked burials.

Figure 28. Grave Marker partially sunken by eroding soils.

Figure 29. Green plastic cemetery vase with no other grave marker.

Temporary Funeral Home Markers

Temporary funeral home markers are not a common grave marker type within St. Ann 1 Cemetery, with only nine markers of this type (9%) recorded during the current survey effort. Most of these types of markers were blank, missing the either paper or soft metal sheet that would contain inscribed information related to the identity of the deceased persons. These examples show how vulnerable these temporary markers are to displacement, loss, and destruction due to natural and human-made threats (Figure 30 and Figure 31).

Figure 30. Blank funeral home marker with brick.

Figure 31. Damaged aluminum funeral home marker of Hudine J. Earle.

5.2.2 St. Ann 2 – Earle Cemetery

5.2.2.1 Description

Located at the southwestern end of Lavern Jumper Road, the St. Ann 2 – Earle Cemetery (01090 / 38LX717) is situated on Parcel 005766-02-002 which incorporates only 0.18 acres. A total of 24 graves were marked in the cemetery, although only 17 were legible (Figure 32, Figure 33, Appendix A). Three were illegible, while four were marked with granite stones or fieldstones. The marked graves extend south of the parcel boundary. Some evidence of family enclosures with coping and concrete blocks were apparent within the cemetery. In spite of the overgrowth, grave depressions were evident. Historic research indicated at least nine individuals noted on their death certificates as buried in the Earle Cemetery, but with no apparent markers. Due to confusion over many members belonging to the St. Ann's Church, some of the death certificates marked as St. Ann's Cemetery may be interred in this cemetery. For example, Bessie Hart has a marker in this cemetery, but her death certificate indicates burial in St. Ann's Cemetery.[179] Based on the history of this site, it is likely that there are numerous unmarked burials inside and outside of the parcel lines of this cemetery, and probably include much of the Earle family, Hart family, Barnwell family, and possible former enslaved individuals.

Figure 32. St. Ann 2 – Earle Cemetery with dense vegetation within the cemetery.

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[179] For this project, the death certificates included in the unmarked graves in this cemetery were marked with interment in the Earle or Hart Cemetery, while those marked with burial in St. Ann were included in St. Ann I Cemetery counts for unmarked graves. However, as both this cemetery and the St. Ann I Cemetery were locally known as St. Ann Cemetery, people with death certificates marked as burial in St. Ann may be located in either cemetery; Ancestry.com, *South Carolina, U.S., Death Records, 1821-1971*.

Figure 33. St. Ann 2 - Earle Cemetery Location and Monuments.

The older headstones in this graveyard are rounded upright and squared upright concrete and marble headstones. Some modern upright granite headstones and die in socket markers with rounded tops and square corners are present. A few of these upright markers also feature ledger markers over the grave constructed of concrete blocks and concrete. One marker appears to be a brick vault with a concrete ledger component. Most graves are simply marked with the name and birth dates and death dates of the deceased. A few military issued markers have crosses at the top. One of the more recent installments, that of Reverend Moses Hart who died in 1996, features iconography of praying hands with crosses and roses on a background of fabric descending from above with books highlighting the birth and death dates. One unidentifiable broken marker shows evidence of sunrise iconography or may have served as a mill stone (Figure 34). The marker for J.G. Griffin, installed in 1934, has rounded corners and markings indicative of the Art Moderne style (Figure 35). A few modern granite replacement markers feature iconography of crosses, lotus flowers, roses, and evening primrose signifying rebirth, immortality, eternal love, memory, youth, hope, and sadness.[180] Few grave goods were found due to the dense vegetation and leaf cover, but the remnants of a doll marked the grave of Bessie Hart, who lived from 1912 to 1925 (Figure 36).

Figure 34. This broken marker shows evidence of sunrise iconography or may have served as a mill stone.

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[180] Keister, *Stories in Stone: A Field Guide to Cemetery Symbolism and Iconography*.

Figure 35. J.G. Griffin marker showing Art Moderne styling. The information for J.G. Griffin's wife was never added.

Figure 36. Grave goods at marker for Bessie Hart.

5.2.2.2 History

The first reference found to this cemetery in the archival research was when the Carolina Midland Railway Company, later known as the Southern Railroad, acquired right-of-way for the construction of their railroad line to Savannah in 1899. However, oral history indicates that this may have been the slave cemetery for the Arthur plantation.[181] Virginia native Hargrove Arthur established a plantation with a residence built reportedly in the vicinity of Cayce's present-day City Hall. After his marriage to Mary Reese in 1758, their family and holdings grew rapidly. In 1790, Hargrove Arthur's household included six white and 20 enslaved people. By 1800, the household was 11 white and 30 enslaved, which grew to include 42 enslaved individuals by 1810. The Arthurs had six daughters and four sons. Hargrove Arthur passed away in 1817 followed by his wife in 1839.[182]

Their son, Henry, married Louisa Seibels, and in 1820, their household included five enslaved people, which grew to include 20 enslaved individuals by 1840. After his wife's death in 1849, Henry Arthur married her niece, Harriet Seibels. In 1850, Arthur was listed as a farmer who owned $9,000 worth of real estate including 1,700 acres of land. He also enslaved 45 people. By 1860, he was listed as a planter who owned 1,500 acres of land. At the time, Henry, along with his sisters Keziah, Ann, and Caroline who all lived nearby, owned 125 enslaved people between them.[183]

Henry Arthur's plantation house was destroyed during the Civil War.[184] After the war, he signed an agreement with Edwin, Bess, Nelly, Clarence, Mathew, Elvira, Hannah, William, Daniel, Daphney, Cloey, Diana, Easter, Siloy, Rose, Adam, Andrew, Lisbon, and Mariah to have them continue to work as tenant farmers on his property. In 1870, Henry Arthur, who lived with his wife Harriett, was listed as a retired farmer who owned $2,500 of real estate. African American neighbors George and Julia Chesnut, Nero and Flora Boykin, David and Lavinia Earls, Mary Washington, Amos and Salena Hart, and H. and Mary Cannday and their families may have been part of their formerly enslaved workforce. In 1880, Prince and Tish Chesnut, John and Ellen Stark, George and Jessie Chesnut, Edward and Martha Barnwell, Sol and Sarah Smitts, and Burke and Eliza Johnson lived near Henry and Harriet Arthur.[185]

When Henry Arthur's sister, Caroline E. Arthur, died in 1882, she left money in her will to African Americans Lavinia Earle, George Washington, Martha Ann Barnwell, and Ellen Stark.[186] After Henry Arthur died in the same year, his widow, Harriet, conveyed tracts in the family's original homesite to the Episcopal Church and several African American families who had served the Arthur family.[187]

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[181] Clayton B. Kleckley to Rachel Scioscia, 13 November 1996, on file, Cayce Museum of History.
[182] Chambers, *The History of Cayce,* 8, 18, 33; Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County,* 18-28, 60, 104; Pyle, "Cemetery Unearths Puzzle," *The Columbia Record*; Ancestry.com, *1790 United States Federal Census*; Ancestry.com, *1810 United States Federal Census*; Ancestry.com, *South Carolina, U.S., Compiled Marriage Index, 1641-1965.*
[183] Ancestry.com, *1820 United States Federal Census*; Ancestry.com, *1830 United States Federal Census*; Ancestry.com, *1840 United States Federal Census*; Ancestry.com, *1850 United States Federal Census*; Ancestry.com, *1860 United States Federal Census*; Ancestry.com, *United States Selected Federal Census Non-Population Schedules, 1850-1880*; Ancestry.com, *1850 U.S. Federal Census – Slave Schedules*; Ancestry.com, *1860 U.S. Federal Census – Slave Schedules.*
[184] Ancestry.com, *South Carolina, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1670-1980.*
[185] Ancestry.com, *U.S., Freedmen's Bureau Records, 1865-1878*; Ancestry.com, *1870 United States Federal Census*; Ancestry.com, *1880 United States Federal Census*; Findagrave.com, "Arthur Cemetery."
[186] Ancestry.com, *South Carolina, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1670-1980.*
[187] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Deed Book FF, Page 123, Deed Book GG, Page 221, Deed Book GG, Pages 283-284, Deed Book LL, Page 114.

In 1885, Harriet Arthur conveyed ten acres to David and Lavinia Earle (also shown as Earl) in consideration of "faithful services rendered my deceased husband Genl. Henry Arthur by the said David Earl."[188] By the time that the line to Savannah was being constructed, David Earle had passed away, and his children, Eliza Chestnut and Edward Earle had an interest in the Earle property along with their mother, Lavinia. When they conveyed the right-of-way for the railroad line to Savannah in 1899, the deed noted that "It being understood that the said strip of land one hundred and fifty feet wide shall not run through the graveyard included in the above lands."[189] The prior deed from Harriet Arthur did not note the presence of a cemetery although it may have been present and used by those enslaved on the Arthur plantation.

In 1900, Lavinia Earle lived with her daughter and son-in-law Samuel and Eliza Chestnut. At age 60, she had seven living children. After the death of Lavinia Earle, the ten acres bisected by the railroad were divided between her children, Eliza Chestnut and Edward Earle. In 1922, Edward Earle and Eliza Chestnut conveyed two-and-a-half acres to his wife, Laura Earle. The property was bounded by the land of Eliza Chestnut on the west, the lands of Reverend Lucas on the south, Ed Barnwell on the north, and the Poconoke Guano Company (later the American Agricultural Chemical Company) on the east and spanning both the Southern Railroad and the new State Road. Based on the description, this parcel appears to have incorporated the cemetery. She transferred 0.5-acres to George Chestnut, Eliza Chestnut's son, so that his land was bordered by his mother's property on the west, Laura's property on the east, Ed Barnwell to the north and the railroad on the south; he sold it to Jacob Tillman in 1953. Laura then subdivided the land south of the State Road and, over the following 17 years, sold it in half acre lots to local residents. Edward died in 1934 followed by Laura in 1945; while his death certificate simply notes burial in Cayce, she was laid to rest in the Earle Cemetery. The disposition of the cemetery after her death remains unclear. Edward and Laura had an adopted son (or possibly a grandson), Leroy Scott, living with them in 1930 and 1940, but no deed or document directly transferring the cemetery was found. Upon his death in 1979, he was buried in this cemetery as well.[190]

Although research did not reveal any direct transfer of land, the surrounding parcels and descendants of those buried in the cemetery continued to address the burial plot. An aerial from 1955 reveals the still rural nature of the area (Figure 37). This would soon change. In 1965, the granddaughters of Edward and Martha Barnwell owned three acres between Dunbar Road on the north, Vestel Lumber on the east, and the properties of Charles Milken (formerly owned by Eliza Chestnut), Jacob Tillman (formerly owned by George Chestnut), and the cemetery, which was labeled as the Earl Graveyard, on the south (Figure 38).[191] The following year, they conveyed the property to Charles W. Millen.[192] In 1971, Sarah Moore met and sent a letter to attorney Mortimer F. Smith expressing her concerns regarding the cemetery. In his reply, he stated,

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[188] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Deed Book FF, Page 123.
[189] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Deed Book RR, Page 8.
[190] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 3W, Page 508-510, Deed Book 3Z, Pages 85, 158, 193, 221, 237, 282, Deed Book 4A, Page 160, Deed Book 4-D, Pages 276, 453,458, Deed Book 5F, Page 70, Deed Book 7P, Page 369; Ancestry.com, *South Carolina, U.S., Death Records, 1821-1971*; Ancestry.com, *1930 United States Federal Census*; Ancestry.com, *1940 United States Federal Census*; Ancestry.com, *U.S., Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1861-1985* [database on-line], Records of the Department of Veterans Affairs, 1773-2007, accessed May 2023 (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012).
[191] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Plat Book 88G, Page 71.
[192] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 15N, Pages 479-80, Deed Book 15S, Pages 341-42, Deed Book 15T, Pages 459-59, Plat Book 88G, Pages 71-72.

I am only interested in getting clear title to the property on the opposite side of the road from the Millen property. I do not want, nor do I claim, any interest whatsoever in the cemetery….I am making plans to give a portion of this two and one-half acres for road way so that the large hill can be cut down and the traffice [sic] hazard removed…In the meanwhile, you may rest assured under South Carolina law, the cemetery belongs to the family and the heirs of Martha Barnwell, and no one else has any interest in it whatsoever.[193]

In 1973, Douglas E. Platt, Sr. prepared a plat for Charles Millen formalizing the boundary of the cemetery which was labeled as the "Plat of the Cemetary [sic] Reserved for Heirs of Martha Barnwell" (Figure 39).[194]

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[193] Mortimer F. Smith to Sarah Moore, 26 October 1971, on file, Cayce Museum of History.
[194] Douglas E. Platt and H.K. Dickert, Plat of the Cemetery Reserved for Heirs of Martha Barnwell, on file, Cayce Historical Museum.

Figure 37. 1955 aerial with the St. Ann 2 – Earle Cemetery denoted with a red arrow.[195]

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[195] Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETR), aerial 1955.
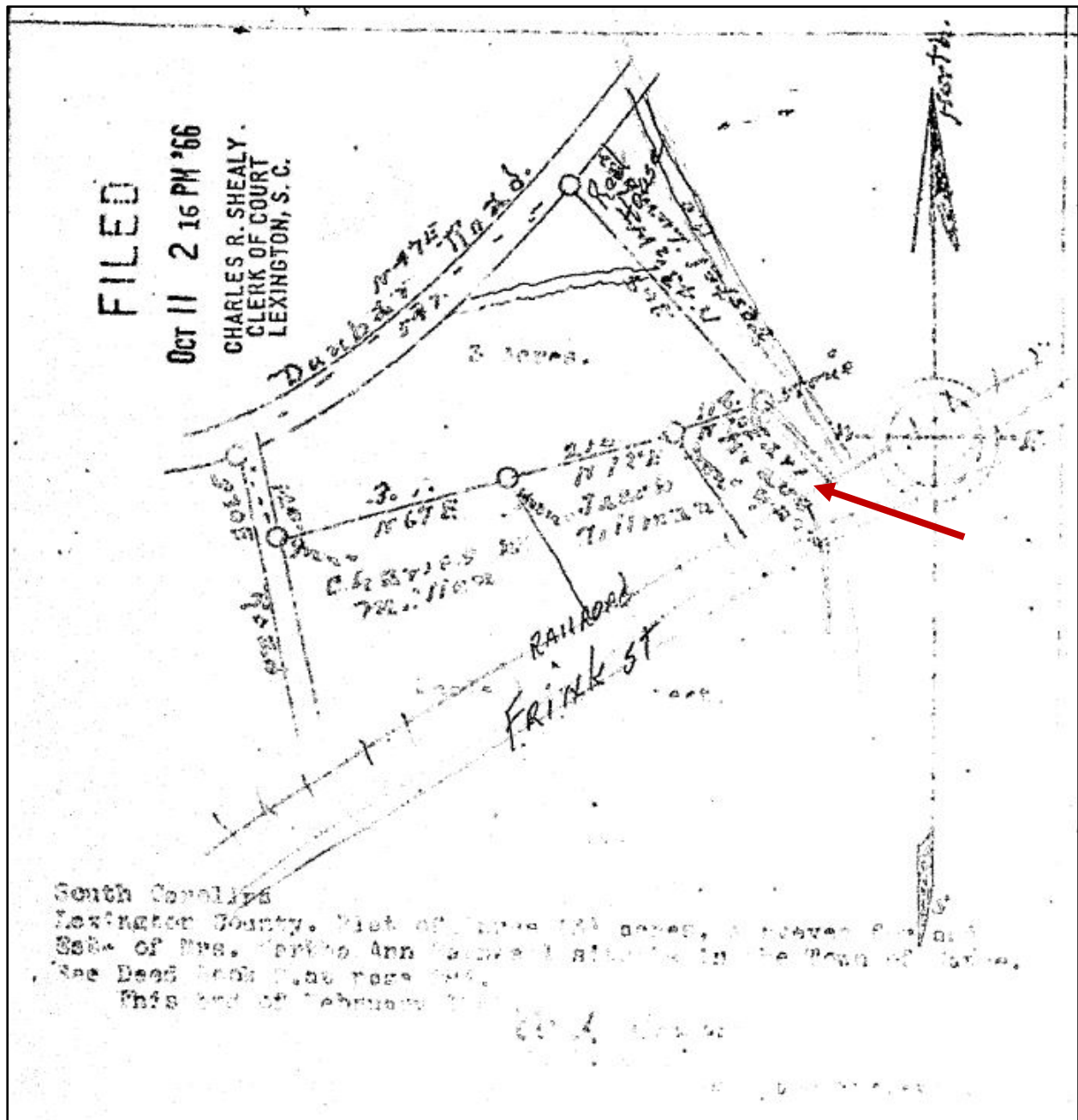
Figure 38. Plat by A.L. Lown prepared on February 3, 1965, showing the three acres owned by the descendants of Martha Ann Barnwell with the Earle Graveyard noted on the plat and marked with a red arrow.[196]

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[196] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Plat Book 88G, Page 71.
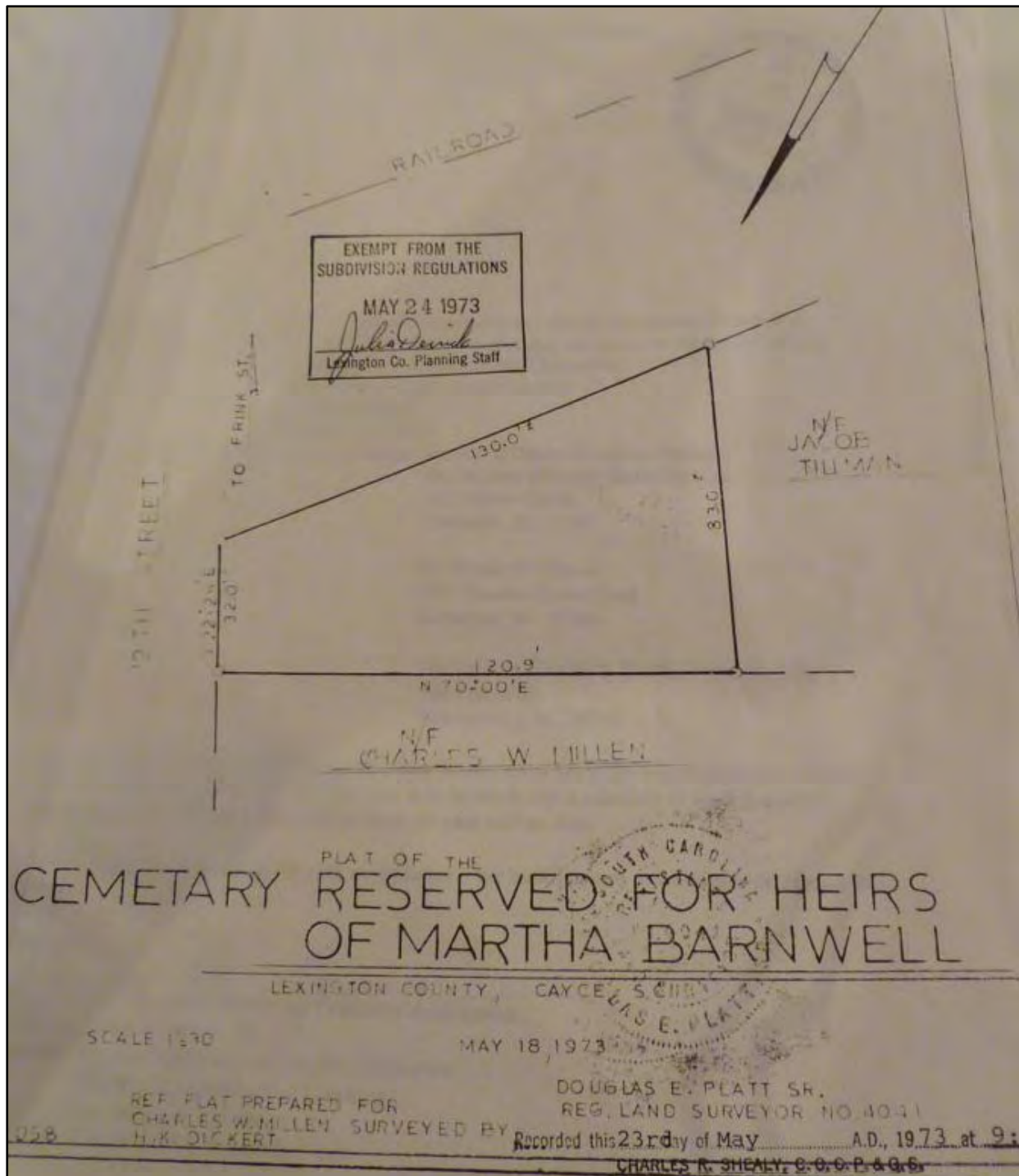
Figure 39. 1973 Plat of the Cemetery reserved for the heirs of Martha Barnwell, also known as St. Ann II – Earle Cemetery.[197]

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[197] Platt and Dickert, Plat of the Cemetery Reserved for Heirs of Martha Barnwell.

In 1990, Sarah Moore Morgen sent a letter to John Hart with the City of Cayce with concerns that the graves of her parents were not within the boundary of the fence around the cemetery. She wrote,

> I now definitely know that the fence enclosure, does not include all of my beloved parents' graves. There are graves further over to the right side of the fence in the direction of once was or now is Dunbar Road. The graves of my close relatives are not to [sic] far from the fence, but they are there…The fence enclosure graves are mostly distant and St. Anne's members. Does not include close relatives….My Grandmother, Martha Barnwell, allowed members of the church, relatives and friends, to be buried there.[198]

It appears that Martha Barnwell lived adjacent to the cemetery and may have assisted in caring for the cemetery, but no records were found indicating that she owned it. She passed away between 1910 and 1920, and her husband, Edward Barnwell, died in 1925.[199] The most recent plat including the cemetery was prepared for the adjacent property in 1999 (Figure 40).[200]

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[198] Sarah Moore Morgen to John Hart, 6 November 1990, on file, Cayce Museum of History.
[199] Ancestry.com, *South Carolina, U.S., Death Records, 1821-1971*; Ancestry.com, *1920 United States Federal Census.*
[200] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Plat Book 288, Page 567.
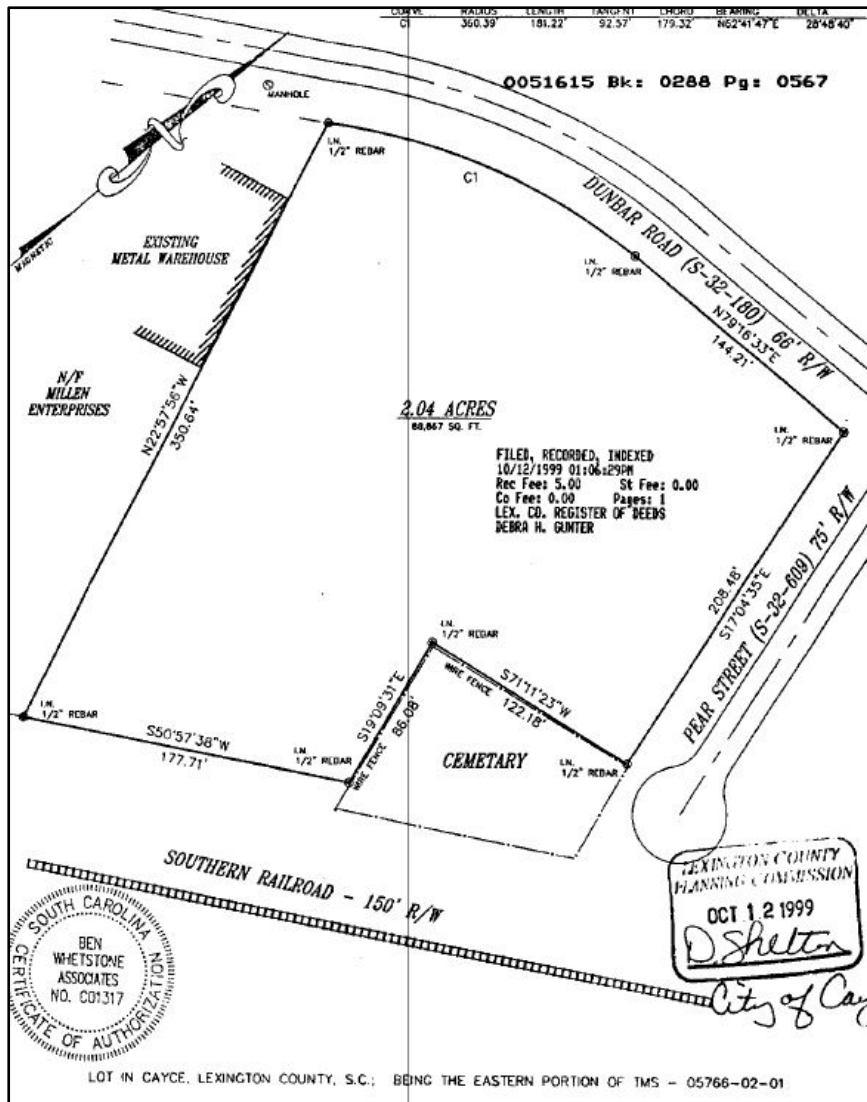
Figure 40. Plat prepared for Karen Millen Lewter, 1999.[201]

5.2.2.3 Grave Marker Condition Assessment Overview and Discussion

Currently, St. Ann 2 – Earle Cemetery is nestled in a grove of mixed growth trees adjacent to commercial development and an active railroad. Based on the observed conditions at the site, it appears this cemetery is not actively maintained. Access to the cemetery is challenging, with no formal entrance and dense vegetation both surrounding and within the cemetery (Figure 32 and Figure 41). A chain-link fence borders the marked burial area of the cemetery only on the north and west sides. The eastern half of the parcel could not be accessed because of the dense vegetation, and it is possible there are marked and unmarked graves within this section. Grave markers within the St. Ann 2 – Earle Cemetery are ordered in a north-northwest to south-southeast formation with most graves generally facing east. The condition of

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[201] Ibid.

the majority of grave markers within St. Ann 2 – Earle Cemetery was either good (29%, N=7) or fair (42%, N=10). Twenty-nine percent (N=7) of grave markers were identified as being in poor condition.

Figure 41. Overview of cemetery from the dead end of Lavern Jumper Road.

Tree Falls

At St. Ann 2 – Earle Cemetery, large decaying and unkempt trees are an imminent threat to historic grave markers within the cemetery. A marker with the initials "V.H." was observed broken (Figure 42) and just west of this grave marker, the remains of a large decaying tree trunk and surrounding limbs were a likely culprit in the damage (Figure 43). This damaged grave marker was identified as being in poor condition. Because of the lack of maintenance and regular trimming, the mature trees within and around the cemetery pose a threat to the historic grave markers and the safety of visitors to the site.

Figure 42. Damage to grave marker initialed "V.H." with probably tree fall damage.

Figure 43. Trunk of decaying tree surrounded by dense growth.

Broken Markers and Cracked Vaults

All broken markers within St. Ann 2 – Earle Cemetery were classified as being in poor condition. As mentioned above, the broken marker inscribed with "V.H." was probably damaged as a result of a previous tree fall. The majority of damaged grave markers observed were ledgers constructed of concrete blocks and concrete (Figure 44). Many of these ledgers have settled over time, causing the tops to sink and crack and allowing vegetation to creep underneath (Figure 45). Another ledger marker within the

cemetery is constructed of bricks and concrete, and just like those constructed of concrete blocks and concrete was cracked, and the accompanying slab was shifted by the growth of a tree beside it (Figure 45). In all of these cases, it can continue to damage the already cracked ledger unless it is carefully removed as vegetation grows. These marker types are at particular risk from damage due to their wide flat surface.

Figure 44. Row of slab covered graves showing immense damage with vegetation overgrowth.

Figure 45. Grave of Emmanuel Hart with significant slab damage (left) and vault constructed grave damaged by tree growth (right).

Sunken and Lost Markers

Due to the conditions at the site, there is a high probability of sunken and lost markers within St Ann 2 - Earle Cemetery. With the cemetery's overgrown landscape, markers and even field stones could have been buried by soils and foliage. Within the cemetery, barely visible grave markers in the form of possible fieldstones were discovered when walking across the dense vegetation (Figure 46). In another portion of the site where the ground surface was visible, a possible grave depression with no marker was observed during this survey (Figure 47). Given the lack of visibility of the ground surface within this cemetery, it is likely that additional markers and grave depressions could be found if the site was appropriately cleared of vegetation.

Figure 46. Fieldstone grave marker discovered under foliage.

Figure 47. Possible grave depression.

Temporary Funeral Home Markers

Temporary funeral home markers are not a common grave marker type within St. Ann 2 - Earle Cemetery, with only two markers (8%) of this type recorded during the current survey effort. One of the markers was made of aluminum, marking Corean Hart Ladson's grave (Figure 48). The other marker was made of steel, with a barely legible paper label under a plastic sheet that recorded the name of Alfonzo Scott (Figure 49). Over time, this label will likely be destroyed or lost.

Figure 48. Temporary Funeral Marker of Corean Hart Ladson (1922 – 2007).

Figure 49. Temporary Funeral Marker of Alfonzo Scott, broken.

5.2.3 Wilkinson Street Cemetery

5.2.3.1 Description

Although referred to in this report as the Wilkinson Street Cemetery (38LX724), no official name was found for this cemetery. It is located on the east side of Wilkinson Street north of Monkey Spring Branch on Parcel 005765-02-019 (Figure 50). The 0.50-acre property is owned by the South Carolina Federation of Women's' and Girls Club. Broken piers mark the presumed entrance to the former property of the Wilkinson Home for Girls (Figure 51), while a fence borders the edge of both that parcel and the cemetery lot (Figure 52). However, no evidence was found of interments. No death certificates indicating burials at this location were found either.

Figure 50.Wilkinson Street Cemetery Location.

Figure 51. Entrance to the former Wilkinson Home for Girls looking southeast.

Figure 52. Wilkinson Street Cemetery lot, looking northeast.

5.2.3.2 History

The earliest indication of a cemetery at this location is from the 1927 plat of their Cayce property filed by the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina. Of the 22.7 acres belonging to the church, Tract C was noted as a 0.5-acre cemetery lot on the north side of Monkey Spring Branch (Figure 53). Wilkinson Street now borders the west side of this platted cemetery.
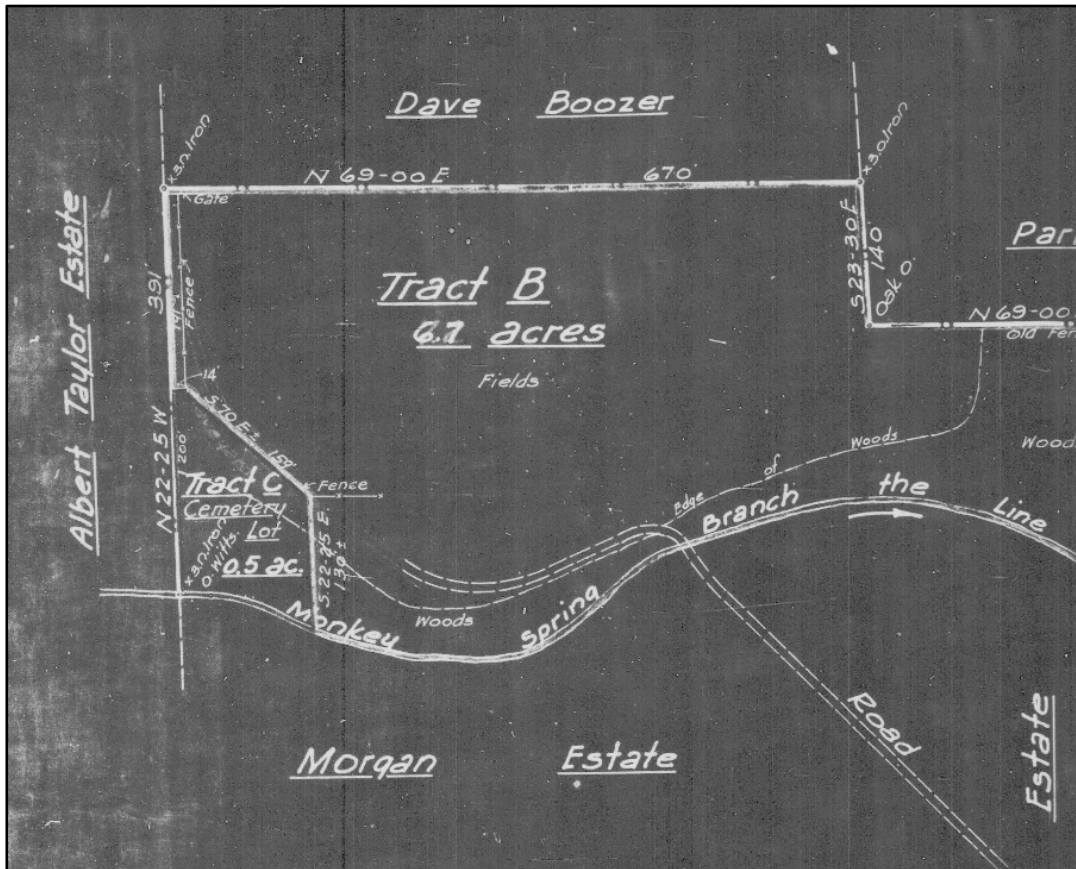
Figure 53. Detail of 1927 plat showing location of subject cemetery referred to as Wilkinson Street Cemetery. [202]

The South Carolina Federation of Colored Women's Clubs organized in 1909 with its primary goal to perform charitable work with children. Under the leadership of Marion Birnie Wilkinson, a founder and President of the organization, the group opened the Fairwold Home for Delinquent Girls in 1919. After losing funding from the state and its main facility north of Columbia burned in 1925, it moved to Cayce and was renamed in Wilkinson's honor. As noted above, the Episcopal church surveyed and subdivided their property in 1927. They sold Tract B to the South Carolina Federation of Colored Women's Clubs for the orphanage with the stated purpose "of enabling said corporation to carry on educational and welfare work among colored children."[203] The deed mentioned that the parcel sold was bounded by Tract C, a cemetery lot, on the west, but did not include a name for the cemetery or any additional information. Dedicated in January 1929, the Wilkinson Home for Girls was built on six acres just northwest of St. Ann's

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[202] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Plat Book G, Page 102.
[203] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Plat Book 4P, Page 523.

Episcopal Church and north of the cemetery lot on Wilkinson Street. It remained in operation into the 1960s.[204] An aerial from 1955 shows the presence of the Wilkinson Home, as well as the original African American school on the west side of Wilkinson Street, but the cemetery is not easily identifiable (Figure 54). A subsequent plat prepared for the Episcopal Church in 1980 and filed in 1984, still depicted the cemetery lot with no additional information (Figure 55).[205]

Figure 54. 1955 aerial showing the original African American elementary school west of the road and the Wilkinson Home for Girls east of the road with an arrow denoting the location of the Wilkinson Street Cemetery.[206]

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[204] Chambers, *The History of Cayce,* 17; Lexington County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 4P, Page 523, Deed Book 676, Page 67, Plat Book 199G, Page 12; "Fairwold School Will Seek Help," *The State*; "Dedicate Structure Fairwold School," *The State*.
[205] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Plat Book 199G, Page 12.
[206] Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETR), aerial 1955.
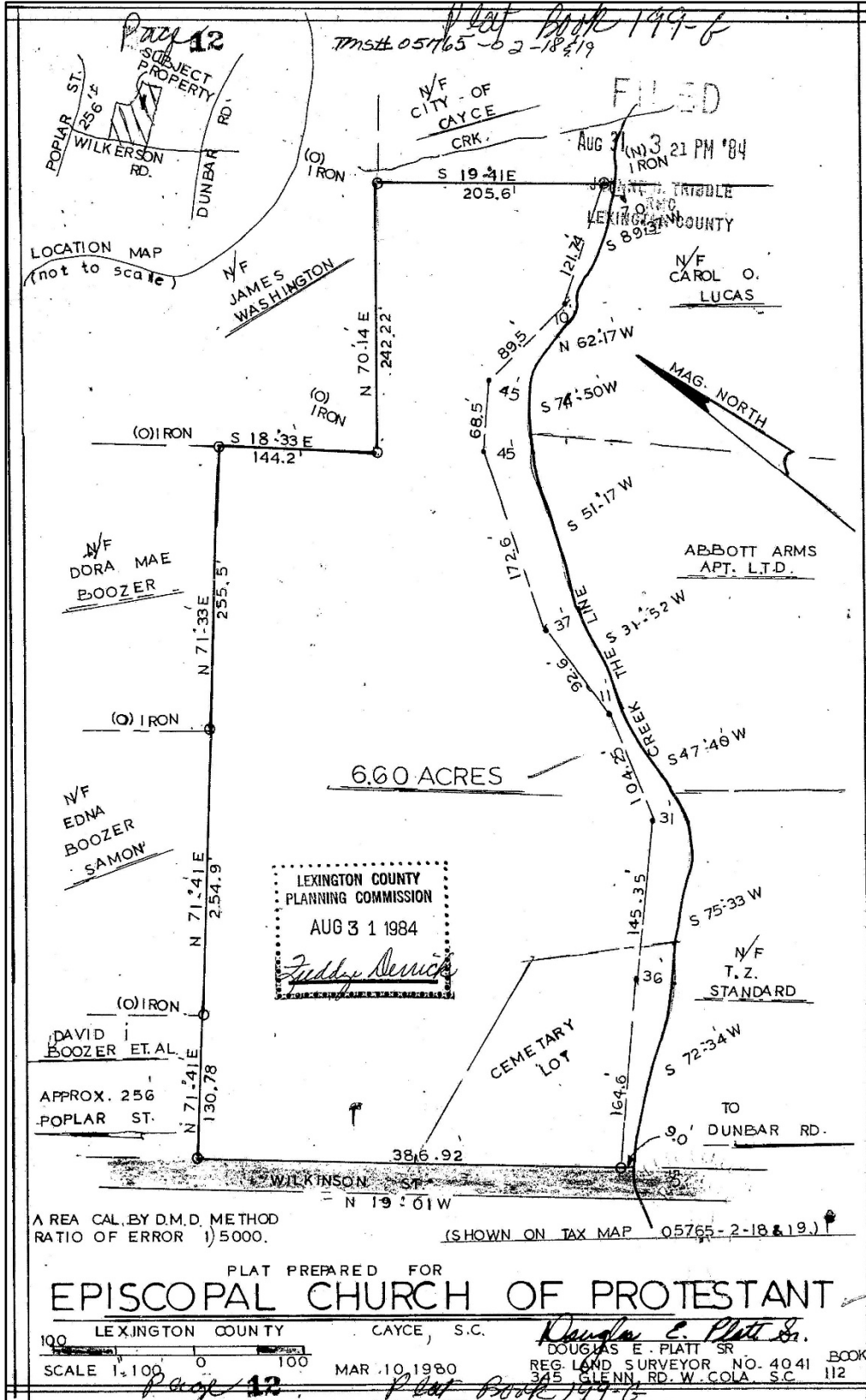
Figure 55. Plat surveyed by Douglas E. Platt, Sr. in 1980 depicting the cemetery lot.[207]

5.2.3.3 Grave Marker Condition Assessment Overview and Discussion

The location of the Wilkinson Street Cemetery was surveyed, but no obvious above ground evidence of a cemetery in the form of extant grave markers or depressions were observed (Figure 56). During the survey, trash was seen throughout the cemetery area that indicated the former presence of the Wilkinson Home for Girls just north of the cemetery lot (Figure 57 and Figure 58).

Figure 56. View of location of cemetery lot from Wilkinson Street, looking southeast.

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[207] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Plat Book 199G, Page 12.

Figure 57. View of hole and trash within former site of Wilkinson Home for Girls.

Figure 58. View of area with trash scattered throughout.

5.2.4 Guignard Cemetery

5.2.4.1 Description

By georeferencing the Guignard Cemetery (38LX719) site on the 1950s and 1960s era plats to current aerials, this cemetery incorporated roughly one acre of land east of Slann Drive (Figure 59). In 2002, this land was developed with the Vista Hills subdivision consisting of six houses flanking Riverhill Court. No above ground evidence of burials remained on the property at the time of the field visit for this study. Limited research into death certificates identified a dozen burials that indicated interment in the Guignard Cemetery (Appendix A). However, given the origins of this cemetery and the number of death certificates that simply indicated burial in Cayce, there were likely many more burials in this plot. Of the death certificates found, the dates range from 1916 to 1944 with most individuals tied to the brick works as either an employee or a relative of an employee.[208]

5.2.4.2 History

Historically, this cemetery was on land owned by the Guignard family and was located approximately 0.25-miles south of the family brick works. James Sanders Guignard started a small brick works at his Lexington County plantation utilizing the rich clay deposits from the banks of the Congaree River to meet the needs of his land holdings around 1801. This cemetery may have started as a burial plot for his enslaved workers. In 1830, his household consisted of three white people, one free black person, and 37 slaves, some of which likely worked the fields, while others operated the brick kilns. By 1850, he expanded the manufacturing to sell the brick commercially and owned at least 89 slaves. Upon his death in 1856, his son, James Sanders Guignard II, managed the family holdings in Lexington County including the brick works. He owned 21 slaves in 1860.[209]

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[208] Ancestry.com, *South Carolina, U.S., Death Records, 1821-1971*.

[209] Find-a-Grave.com, "James Sanders Guignard;" J. Tracy Power, Edward B. Tolson, and Leslie Ann Pierce, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Guignard Brick Works; Byron Smith, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Guignard Brick Works (Additional Documentation); Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County,* 100-01; Ancestry.com, *1830 United States Federal Census*; Ancestry.com, *1860 U.S. Federal Census – Slave Schedules*.
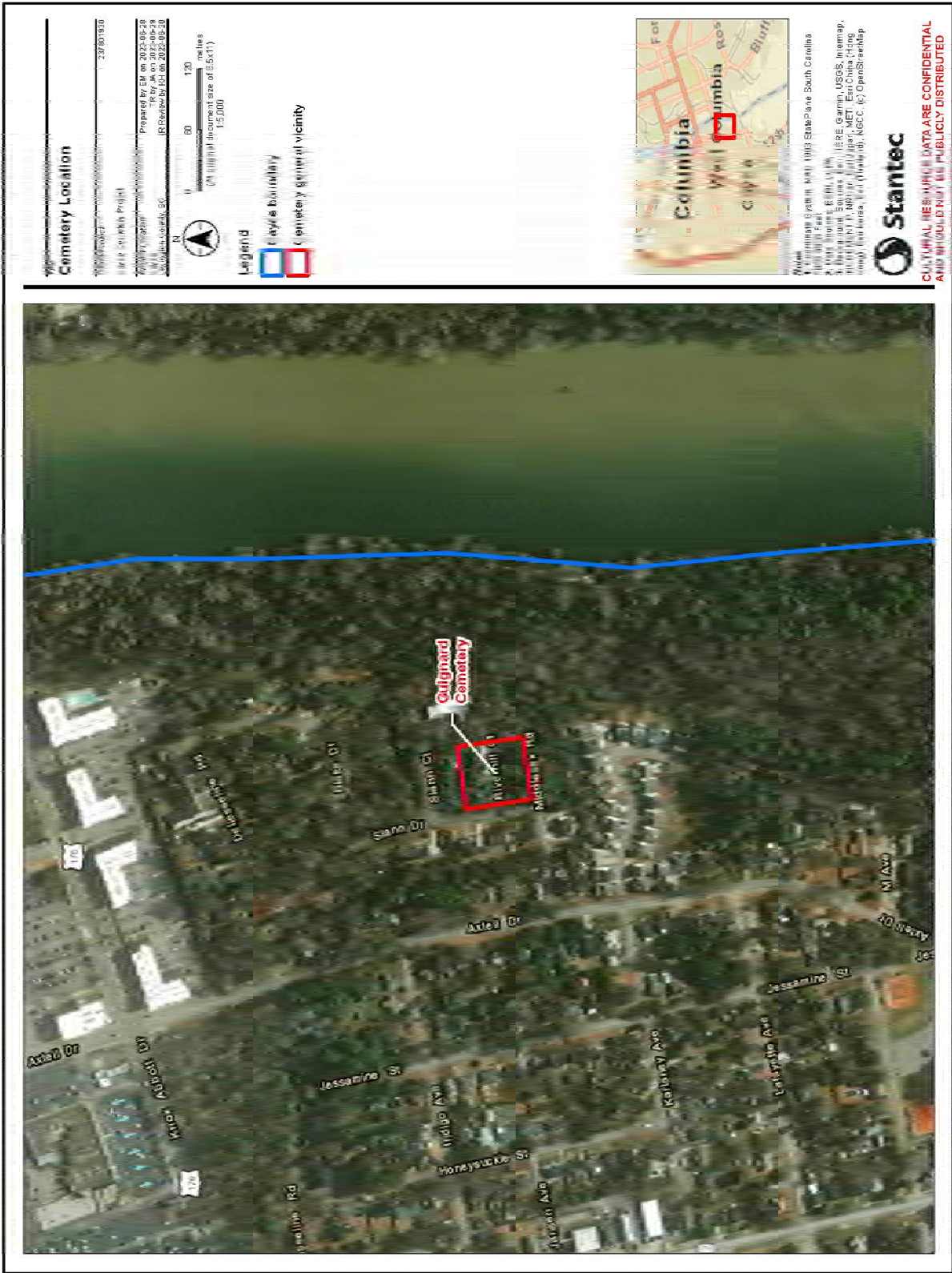
Figure 59. Guignard Cemetery Location.

Ravaged by war, the Guignard Brick Works suspended operations when James Sanders Guignard II died in 1868.[210] In the 1880s, Gabriel Alexander 'Alex' Guignard, the grandson of James Sanders Guignard II, reopened the brick works as a commercial enterprise. The company flourished with the building boom that consumed Columbia in the 1890s. By 1891, G.A. Guignard, Brick Manufacturing produced almost two million bricks each year. In addition to the kilns, the Guignard Brick Works constructed a railroad spur to bring in clay, wood, and the other needed materials. The first line connected the brick works to the main line of the Southern Railway, a mile south of the manufacturing site. Another line extended to the clay pits a half-mile south along the river, while a later line stretched five miles south to a quarry on the floodplain of Congaree Creek. The Guignard African American cemetery was immediately west of the rail lines in an area that was initially isolated. In 1910, the Guignard Brick Works employed at least 45 African Americans.[211]

When G.A. Guignard died in 1926, the Guignard Brick Works passed to his brother Christopher Gadsden Guignard. In 1929, Christopher Guignard joined his sisters, Susan and Mary, to incorporate the brick works with an initial offering of 100,000 for $100.00 a share. Along with the other heirs of G.A. Guignard, they also created the Lexington Holding Company in 1929 in order to subdivide and develop the Guignard property. Christopher Guignard died in 1941, and his sister, Susan, took over the leadership of the brick works until her death in 1955. By 1951, the clay pits on Congaree Creek were depleted of their usable clay, so the company brought in shale from a site eight miles to the north. Thereafter, the railroad line was used for transporting bricks and bringing in coal, which had replaced wood as fuel for the kilns. The manufacturing site along the Congaree River was abandoned in 1974, and the company moved to Lexington.[212]

Using records of the Tomlinson Engineering Company, Engineer H.M. Pickell prepared a map of the Guignard property owned through the Lexington Holding Company, the Guignard Estate, and the Guignard Brick Works in 1936 (Figure 60).[213] This is the oldest map found showing the location of the cemetery. The plat for the Newington Place Subdivision along with the Guignard Brick Works and Guignard Estate, filed in 1956, continued to note the presence of the cemetery south of the new subdivision (Figure 61).[214] The plat also shows the recently completed Knox Abbott Drive and the McMillan (Blossom Street) Bridge. The final plat found showing the cemetery was drawn by McMillan Engineering Company for the Guignard Estate in 1965 (Figure 62).[215] Two years later, a plat of a portion of Newington Place & the Guignard Estate prepared by McMillan Engineering Company showed the former cemetery labeled as Parcel A with no mention of a cemetery (Figure 63).[216] The property was subsequently sold to Marie Savage, who conveyed it to the South Carolina Land Company. In 1973,

[210] J. Tracy Power, Edward B. Tolson, and Leslie Ann Pierce, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Guignard Brick Works; Byron Smith, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Guignard Brick Works (Additional Documentation).

[211] J. Tracy Power, Edward B. Tolson, and Leslie Ann Pierce, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Guignard Brick Works; Byron Smith, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Guignard Brick Works (Additional Documentation); Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County,* 100-01; Ancestry.com, *South Carolina, U.S., Death Records, 1821-1971*; Barber, Keels & Associates. "Map of Property of Lexington Holding Co. & The Guignard Estate;" Ancestry.com, *1910 United States Federal Census.*

[212] J. Tracy Power, Edward B. Tolson, and Leslie Ann Pierce, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Guignard Brick Works; Byron Smith, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Guignard Brick Works (Additional Documentation); Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County,* 100-02; Lexington County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 5B, Page 303, Deed Book 4M, Page 237.

[213] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Plat Book 10G, Page 305.

[214] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Plat Book 34G, Page 56.

[215] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Plat Book 78G, Page 68.

[216] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Plat Book 89G, Page 253.

Harold Wayne Skipper and his wife, Jane, purchased property.[217] A survey prepared in 1992 by Survey and Mapping Services of South Carolina for H. Wayne and Jane R. Skipper indicated that the prior plats showed a cemetery existed on Parcel A, but no field evidence of the cemetery was found at the time.[218] In 2001, the Revised Final Plat for the Vista Hills Subdivision was prepared for Wayne Skipper by American Engineering Consultants, Inc. with houses filling the subdivision within the next few years.

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[217] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 18U, Page 293, Deed Book 23F, Page 365, Deed Book 24M, Page 93.
[218] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Plat Book 257, Page 2B.

Figure 60. Portion of map of Guignard holdings platted by H.M. Pickell in 1936, with "Colored Graveyard" denoted with a red arrow.[219]

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[219] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Plat Book 10G, Page 305.
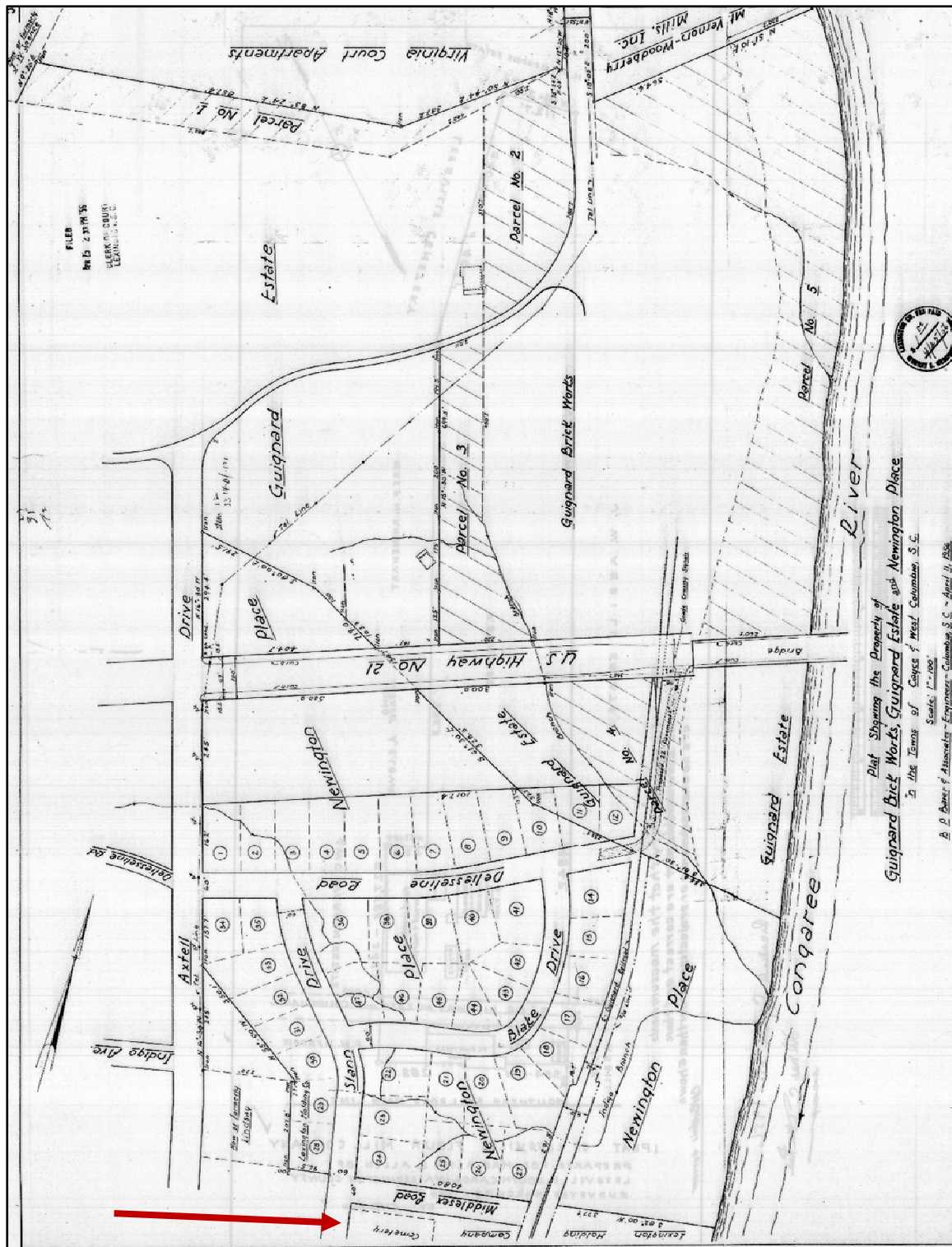
Figure 61. Plat of Newington Place prepared by B.P. Barer & Associates, April 11, 1956, with the Guignard Cemetery at the southern edge denoted by a red arrow.[220]

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[220] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Plat Book 34G, Page 56.
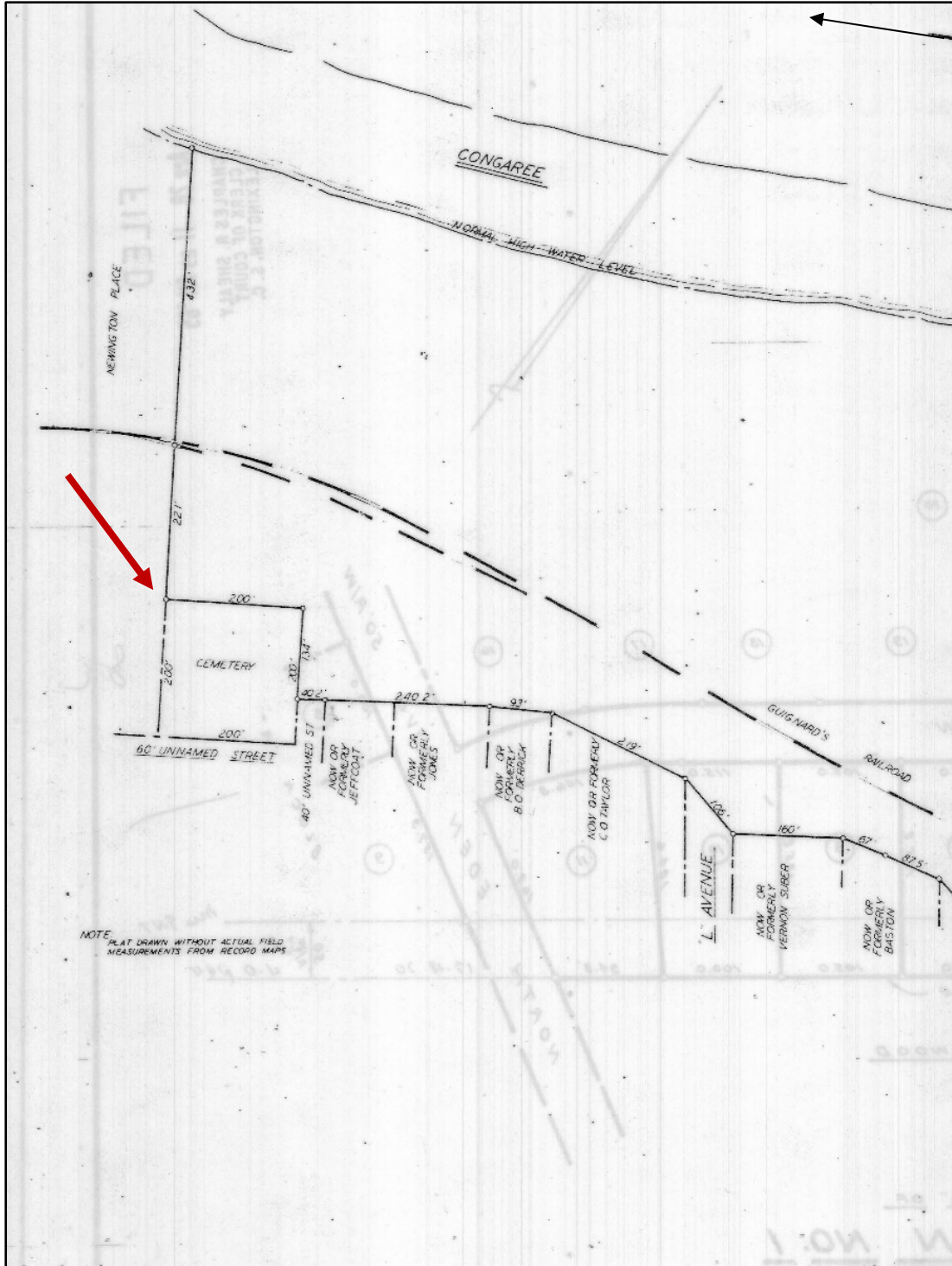
Figure 62. Portion of plat prepared for the Guignard Estate by McMillan Engineering Company, April 27, 1965, with the cemetery noted by a red arrow.[221]

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[221] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Plat Book 78G, Page 68.

Figure 63. Plat of a portion of Newington Place and the Guignard Estate prepared by McMillan Engineering, January 9, 1967, with the former cemetery lot shown as Parcel A denoted with a red arrow.[222]

5.2.4.3 Grave Marker Condition Assessment Overview and Discussion

The former location of the Guignard Cemetery was visually surveyed, but no above-ground cemetery features were observed. The location is covered with houses and a paved road (Figure 64 and Figure 65). Because no subsurface or remote sensing survey was conducted in the area, it is impossible to know if

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[222] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Plat Book 89G, Page 253.

historic burials could be present in the area despite the more modern disturbance caused by the construction of the neighborhood and associated utilities. However, historic research did not provide any indication that burials were exhumed and relocated to another cemetery.

Figure 64. View of former cemetery location on Riverhill Court facing west.

Figure 65. View of homes on the north side of Riverhill Court.

5.2.5 Taylor - Seaboard Cemetery

5.2.5.1 Description

This cemetery was identified in the January 24, 2023 public meeting as the Taylor Cemetery and the Seaboard Cemetery (01091 / 38LX723), located immediately south of the Arthur Cemetery (Figure 66 and Figure 67). Located just north of the western terminus of Taylor Street with Foreman Street, this cemetery is on Parcel 005797-02-004, which is owned by Arthur Carroll Spires. It is on a 5.17-acre lot with no buildings. Field survey identified only three marked graves in the Taylor Cemetery. Background research identified at least 15 additional burials in the Taylor Cemetery based on the place of interment listed on death certificates (Appendix A). Similarly, 12 individuals were identified on their death certificates as buried in the Seaboard Cemetery (Appendix A), but no markers were found for this burial plot. The death dates on the Seaboard Cemetery certificates range from 1928 to 1956, while the death certificates from the Taylor Cemetery range from 1906 to 1932. The 1906 interment, which is still marked, is for a child born in 1904, but the top of the marker is broken so the child's identity, likely a Taylor, remains unverified. The marble markers face east with the two intact gravestones upright rounded top headstones. The memorial for Abraham Taylor is a military marker with a Latin cross at the top. The tombstone for Ruthey Taylor is a die on base and incorporates a footstone, which is now lying on the ground at the base of her marker.

Figure 66. View of Taylor - Seaboard Cemetery from Foreman Road, looking northwest.

Figure 67. Taylor – Seaboard Cemetery (right) Location and Monuments.

5.2.5.2 History

Archival research did not reveal any information or references to the Seaboard Cemetery other than the name of the burial plot listed on the death certificates. The Taylor cemetery appears to have originated with Amelia Daniels Taylor, whose death certificate indicates burial in the cemetery, and her husband Jeremiah "Jerry" M. Taylor. Originally from Sandy Run, the couple married ca. 1878 and lived in this area near Caroline Cayce in 1900. The couple had seven children, were listed as laborers, and rented the home in which they lived. The earliest interment, now with a broken marker, was likely for one of their children. Both Abraham Taylor, who served in World War I, and Ruthey Taylor, who are memorialized by the other two extant markers, were children of Jerry and Amelia Taylor. By 1909, the family had moved to Columbia, but they continued to utilize the cemetery. Amelia's death certificate also indicates that she was buried in this cemetery in 1932.[223]

At the time that they Taylors lived on this property, it was owned by the Cayce family. Upon the death of R.W.G. Cayce in 1904, his daughter, Sue Cayce Trout, sued her mother, Caroline Cayce, and brother and sister-in-law, William J. and Lula E. Cayce, to obtain part of the estate. In the partition case of Sue Cayce Trout vs. Caroline Cayce, et al, the Cayce lands were surveyed and subdivided by G.A. Derrick in 1913 (Figure 68). Although not marked as a cemetery on the plat, the Taylor – Seaboard Cemetery appears to have been included on Tract A, which was allotted to William J. Cayce in the partition of lands.[224] In 1918, Caroline Cayce and W.J. Cayce conveyed the parcel to James S. Simons as trustee for himself, Margaret Henry Simons, Caledonia C. Simons, Harriet Lou Simons, Marie Ramsey Simons, Dorothy Simons Bryan, James S. Simons Jr., Campbell Bryce Simons, William H. Simons, John Thomson Simons, Henry Rose Simons, Charles Simonton Sims and W.H. Tucker as part of the ongoing legal case concerning ownership of the Cayce property with the Bryce and the Guignard families.[225]

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[223] Ancestry.com, *1900 United States Federal Census*; Ancestry.com, *1880 United States Federal Census*; Ancestry.com, *South Carolina, U.S., Death Records, 1821-1971*; Ancestry.com, *South Carolina, U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995;* Findagrave.com, "Taylor Cemetery," accessed May 2023, www.findagrave.com/cemetery/2343354/memorial-search?cemeteryName+Taylor%20Cemetery.

[224] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 3O, Page 543-44, Plat Book 3G, Page 79.

[225] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 3O, Page 543-44, Plat Book 3G, Page 79; *Cayce Land Company v. Guignard*, 135 S.C. 446, 134 S.E. 1 (S.C. 1926), Supreme Court of South Carolina, 17 May 1926; Geiger, "The Cayce House."
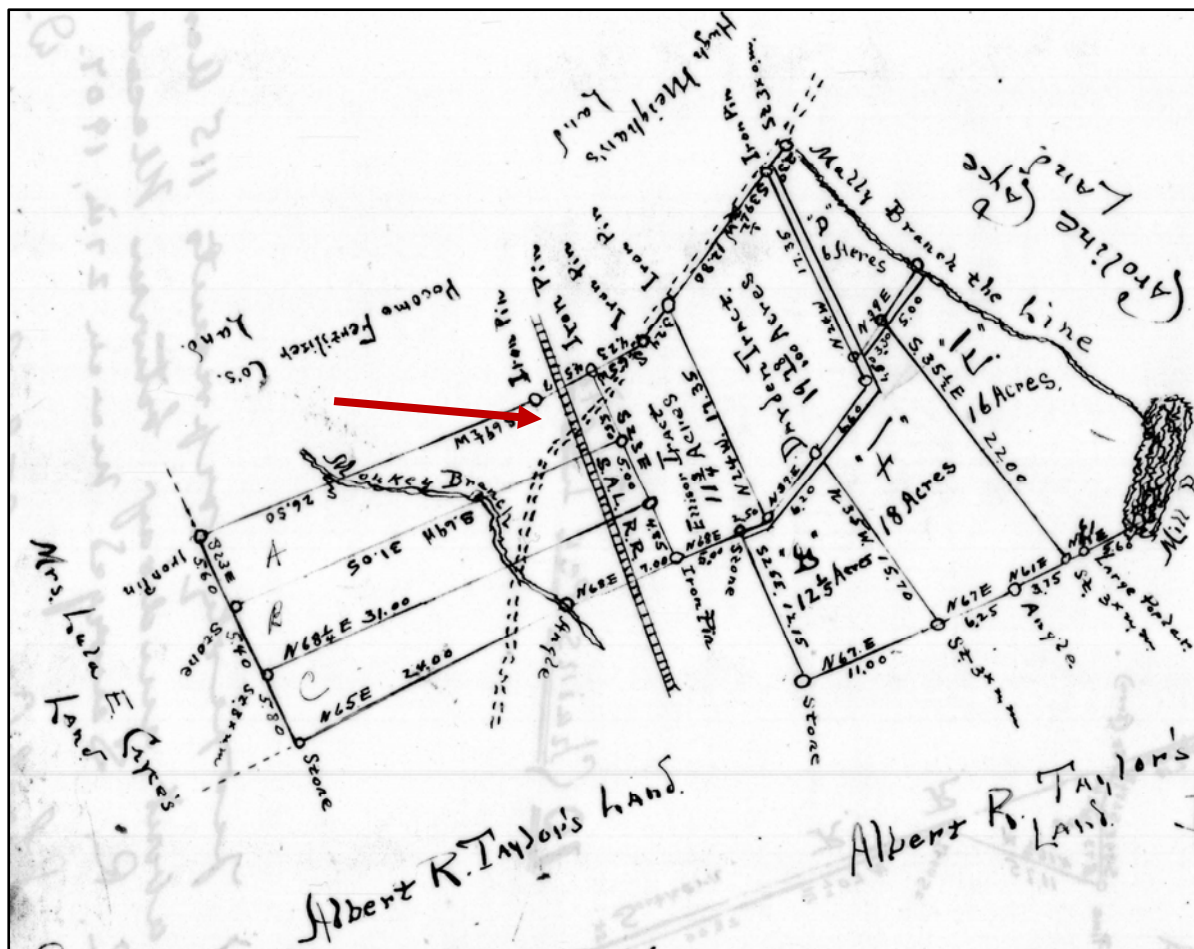
Figure 68. Plat of the Cayce lands prepared by Cyrus L. Shealy in 1913, for the Partition case of Sue Cayce Trout vs. Caroline Cayce, et al, recorded June 16, 1916. The location of the Taylor – Seaboard Cemetery is denoted by the red arrow.[226]

The Simons family retained ownership of Tract A into the 1950s. Upon the death of Trustee James S. Simons around 1940, he left a 1/3 interest in the land to George Coffin Taylor who had represented the family. They sold off the western portion of the parcel to Fed Auld and A.F. Goddard for development of a subdivision in 1951 but retained the ownership of the eastern portion where the cemetery is located. It appears that the Simons eventually conveyed all of their interest in the property to George Coffin Taylor. After his death in 1961, the property passed to his son, Edmund R. Taylor, who conveyed it to Arthur Carroll Spires in 1973. A 1955 aerial shows the layout of the roads and the railroad before Foreman Street was extended through the area in 1956, possibly encroaching into the cemeteries (Figure 69).[227]

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[226] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Plat Book 3G, Page 79.
[227] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 6W, Page 525, Deed Book 6Y, Page 60, Deed Book 8M, Pages 538-39, Official Record Book 13296, Page 73; "G.C. Taylor, Columbia, Dies at Hospital," *The State* [Columbia, SC], 2 February 1961, accessed June 2023, www.newspapers.com; Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETR), aerial 1955.

Figure 69. 1955 aerial showing approximate locations of Arthur Cemetery and Taylor – Seaboard Cemetery before the extension of Foreman Street.[228]

5.2.5.3 Grave Marker Condition Assessment Overview and Discussion

The Seaboard – Taylor Cemetery is located just under 2 meters west of Foreman Road and 50 meters south of Arthur Cemetery in the vicinity of a graveled lot (Figure 70). The grave markers are organized in north-south rows with the inscribed front of the headstones facing west. The area of the cemetery is not maintained, with grass currently growing taller than the grave markers. Overall, the condition of the majority of permanent grave markers within Seaboard-Taylor Cemetery was either good (33%, N=1) or fair (33%, N=1). Thirty-three percent (N=1) of grave markers were identified as being in poor condition.

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[228] Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETR), aerial 1955.

Figure 70. View of Arthur Cemetery to the north from the Taylor – Seaboard Cemetery.

Broken Markers and Cracked Vaults

All broken markers within Taylor - Seaboard Cemetery were classified as being in poor condition. Of the three total grave markers one was broken, with the top portion of the headstone that would contain the name of the individual buried there completely missing (Figure 71). Another grave marker was classified as being in fair condition because of damage to the top surface of the marker, but the headstone itself is not broken and the inscription is not impacted (Figure 72). This cemetery is at particular risk of headstone breakage due to the adjacent roadway. Vehicles could easily drive off the road and damage markers, especially as they are mostly obscured by grass and other vegetation.

Figure 71. Grave marker of unknown individual 1904 to 1906, broken.

Figure 72. Grave marker of Abraham Taylor.

Out-of-Plumb or Fallen Markers

There were no fallen headstone grave markers in Seaboard-Taylor Cemetery, but a footstone associated with Ruthey Taylor's grave is displaced from the ground and has been moved up to the area of the headstone (Figure 73).

Figure 73. Grave marker of Ruthey Taylor 1907 to 1907 with footstone fallen and moved.

Sunken and Lost Markers

No sunken markers were observed within the Seaboard-Taylor Cemetery during the current survey. However, while three grave markers are present today historic records indicate that at least 27 people are buried in the cemetery. It is likely that unmarked graves exist within the cemetery area, and some grave markers could still exist just below the ground surface.

5.2.6 Mt. Pisgah Cemetery

5.2.6.1 Description

Located at the end of Cemetery Court on parcel 006896-02-016, this approximately 3.0-acre parcel is owned by the Mt. Pisgah AME Church (01092 / 38LX720). Metal gates with brick piers and wing walls block vehicular access to the graveled drive extending through the center of this cemetery (Figure 74, Figure 75). A chain link fence encloses the rest of the parcel Over 200 marked graves are located within this cemetery. Of these, 178 are legible. An additional thirteen are marked, but illegible, while ten have blank funeral home markers. Twelve stones, two wooden crosses, and a pile of bricks may also represent graves. Death certificates, obituaries, or newspaper articles identified an additional 19 burials in this cemetery. Thirty-five of the graves have associated footstones. Marked burials extend slightly south of the parcel line. Although historic graves are located throughout this cemetery, the oldest marked graves are situated in the southern half of the parcel.

Of the legible graves, 78, or 44% are considered historic predating 1974. The oldest marked grave belongs to Joseph Surginer, who died in 1905 (Figure 76). This cemetery is still in use so the newest burial at the time of the site visit was 2022. The markers generally face east with some family groups delineated by brick and concrete coping and retaining walls, some incorporating metal. Pieces of wood have been used to bound the plots of some family groups. The newer markers are primarily granite, while historic headstones are primarily of marble or concrete. Some plots are surfaced with gravel, while other exhibit a swept appearance consistent with African American cultural practices. Most historic markers are upright marble die on base headstones with rounded or square tops. The more modern markers are upright granite gravestones with rounded tops with square corners. Some plaque markers, raised top, and military-issue bronze lawn-type markers are present. Some concrete markers exhibit hand inscribed names. A few, more ornate historic markers are obelisks or pedestal tombs such as the grave of Rose Surginer, who died in 1917 at the age of 81, which is memorialized by a marble pedestal tomb topped by an urn feature. Most historic markers are simply inscribed with the person's name and birth and death dates, but a few feature some iconography. For example, the marker for Andrew Davis incorporates palm fronds symbolizing a believer's triumph over death (Figure 77). More recent markers exhibit a wide range of iconography including grapes, crosses, lilies, roses, praying hands, dogwood flowers, hearts, books, swords, a hummingbird, doves, urns, lambs, angels at a cross, and hands reaching down from clouds and hands reaching up from flowers. These symbols represent a variety of themes including purity, peace, the Holt Spirit, Eucharist wine, eternal love, the hand of God, courage, the soul rising to heaven, and innocence. [229] Grave goods are primarily crosses, flowers and flags for the military veterans. Some ledger markers have circular concrete eternal flame or pot holders incorporated into the marker (Figure 78).

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[229] Keister, *Stories in Stone: A Field Guide to Cemetery Symbolism and Iconography*.

Figure 74. Mt. Pisgah AME Church Cemetery Location and Monuments.

Figure 75. Entry gates to Mt. Pisgah Cemetery.

Figure 76. The headstones for Rose Surginer 1836 – 1917 (left) and Joseph Surginer 1836 – 1905, who has the oldest marked grave in the cemetery.

Figure 77. Headstone of Andrew Davis with palm frond iconography.

Figure 78. Ledger markers with concrete eternal flame or pot holders, flags, and crosses.

5.2.6.2 History

Andrew D. Davis sold the land for this cemetery to Mt. Pisgah AME Church in February 1891. It was part of the Hiram Wages estate acquired by Davis in March 1890. His property extended further north and southwest. The congregation likely built a church on the parcel in conjunction with the cemetery, but the church was subsequently removed. In 1914, Edwin W. Moye conveyed two acres about 0.25-mile west of Dixiana to the Mt. Pisgah AME Church. At the time, J.C. Hare served as the pastor, with John Jones, John Lucius, Frank Surginer, Solomon Simmons, Hamp Kinard, Anderson Corley, George Lorick, Daniel Hooper, and E.B. Hart as trustees. The parcel was conveyed with the requirement that it be used as a place of worship and for a school to be established under the supervision of the trustees. It was further stipulated that the organization had to begin construction of a building to be used as a church within 12 months of the property transfer, likely indicating that the congregation relocated to the new property soon thereafter. This current church building is still located on this parcel. The church and cemetery were annexed into the city limits in 1999.[230]

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[230] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Deed Book LL, Page 58, Deed Book 3K, Page 61-18; Roddie Burris, "Developers Ask Cayce to Fix Road," *The State* [Columbia, SC], 8 July 1999, accessed June 2023, www.newspapers.com.

5.2.6.3 Grave Marker Condition Assessment Overview and Discussion

Currently, Mt. Pisgah Cemetery is an active and historic cemetery located west of Cemetery Court, a dead-end road. The cemetery is enclosed with a chain-link fence, with two gated entrances and a graveled access road within the cemetery that leads to each entrance. The edges of the cemetery are shaded by mature trees shading with some trees sparsely placed throughout the interior (Figure 79). In the oldest section of the cemetery, the grave markers are ordered in north-south rows with the inscribed fronts of the headstones facing east. The majority of the grave markers throughout the rest of the cemetery are ordered parallel to the road. During the current survey the cemetery was observed as being well maintained and free of debris and leaf litter, with manicured grass. Some of the graves exhibit the purposeful scraping of the ground surface, but there is evidence of erosion in the northern portion of the cemetery (Figure 80). Overall, the condition of the majority of grave markers within Mt. Pisgah Cemetery was either good (68%, N=139) or fair (15%, N=30). Seventeen percent (N=34) of grave markers were identified as being in poor condition.

Figure 79. Overview of cemetery from main gate entrance facing west.

Figure 80. Example of erosion damage throughout Mt. Pisgah Cemetery.

Tree Falls

At Mt. Pisgah Cemetery, no evidence of past or current tree fall damage to grave markers was observed during this survey. However, tree fall damage to the surrounding chain-linked fence was observed in several areas (Figure 81). The mature trees in proximity to the cemetery do pose a future threat of damage to the historic grave markers.

Figure 81. View of southern fence damaged by past trees falls.

Broken Markers and Cracked Vaults

All broken grave markers within Mt. Pisgah Cemetery were classified as being in poor condition. The landscape of this cemetery is situated along a slope draining southward with areas of heavy eroding soils that have damaged some historic markers. The grave marker of Willie Johnson appears to be split in half (Figure 82), while another is missing the top half of the headstone (Figure 83). There were a handful of grave markers that were likely victims of vandalism; military bronze plaques were possibly stolen leaving only blank stones (Figure 84). Another example of broken grave markers can be seen in the Jones Family plot where several ledger type markers observed to be cracked or tilted were classified as being in poor condition (Figure 85).

Figure 82. Damaged Headstone of Willie Johnson.

Figure 83. Broken and missing grave marker of Unknown inscribed "GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN."

Figure 84. Examples of military plaques with bronze plaques stolen.

Figure 85. Jones Family plot showing shifting and broken ledgers.

Out-of-Plumb or Fallen Markers

Many fallen or tilted markers were observed throughout Mt. Pisgah Cemetery. Figure 86, Figure 87, and Figure 88 show just a few examples of fallen markers within the cemetery. Some appear to be displaced from their base or completely loose from their place in the ground, while others are knocked over and still associated with their original location. Once they have completely fallen, headstones are at risk of further breakage, weathering, or theft.

Figure 86. Fallen and broken marker.

Figure 87. Hand drawn fallen marker of Jack Williams.

Figure 88. Fallen marker of Edward B. Hart.

Sunken and Lost Markers

There is a possibility for sunken and lost markers within Mt. Pisgah Cemetery. With the cemetery's sloped and eroding landscape, markers and even field stones may have been buried by shifting soils. One example of this can be seen in areas where soils have gathered on some of the grave markers (Figure 89). Within another bricked plot, soils can be seen covering grave markers completely (Figure 90). Some grave depressions were also evident.

Figure 89. Example of Grave Marker partially sunken by eroding soils.

Figure 90. Examples of grave markers covered up and lost by soils.

Temporary Funeral Home Markers

Temporary funeral home markers are a somewhat common grave marker type within Mt. Pisgah Cemetery, with 23 markers of this type (11%) recorded during the current survey effort. Most of the graves with temporary funeral home markers tend to be concentrated at the western end of the cemetery (Figure 91). The temporary funeral home markers were divided evenly between those with information or those that are blank (Figure 92).

Figure 91. Concentration of temporary funeral home marker at western end of the cemetery.

Figure 92. Example of blank temporary funeral home markers in the cemetery.

5.2.7 Mt. Pleasant Cemetery

5.2.7.1 Description

The exact location of this cemetery remains unknown but is believed to be on property owned by the Open Space Institute Land Trust, Inc. The general location of a cemetery along Six Mile Creek west of the railroad was identified during the January 24, 2023 public meeting by local residents (Figure 93). Archival research did not reveal the exact location of this cemetery but did indicate the historical existence of a Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church and Cemetery along Six Mile Creek. According to the current Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church, their organization was an offshoot of the Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church in the New Brookland (West Columbia) area.[231] The archival information found during this project may pertain to the New Brookland congregation or to a separate, earlier organization in the Cayce area. Death certificates indicate a dozen burials in which the interment location was marked as Mt. Pleasant (Appendix A). Death dates on these certificates range from 1918 to 1951. Field survey did not reveal any evidence of a cemetery in the location identified during the January 24 public meeting.

5.2.7.2 History

According to the archival information found, African American Rosetta Morgan donated a quarter of an acre of land on Six Mile Creek to the Mt. Pleasant Colored Church in 1887. According to the deed,

> I, Rosetta Morgan the widow of the Rev'd Richard Morgan late of said county and state…do hereby give and bequeath, for all time to come, if used for a place of religious worship…having a church and graveyard thereon known as belonging to the Gethsemane Baptist Association of South Carolina…the said property I hereby turn over in the hands of the present Preacher…Jas Taylor and the present decons [sic] now being William Mickin and A.J. Chapmen and their sucksessors [sic] in office known as Mt. Pleasant Church (Colord) [sic].[232]

The land was part of a larger ten-acre tract her husband acquired from Godfrey Geiger and John Kleckley in 1870. After Richard Morgan died between 1870 and 1880, his widow worked as a cook for J.S. Guignard in 1880. No other records were found concerning Rosetta Morgan. The Gethsemane Baptist Association of South Carolina was the oldest religious organization among African Americans in South Carolina, organized on November 14, 1867.[233]

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[231] Linda Anderson, Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church, to Kimberly Hinder, e-mail and phone conversation, 5 June 2023. On file, Stantec.

[232] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Deed Book VV, Page 274.

[233] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Deed Book VV, Page 274, Deed Book W, Page 614; "Colored Baptists' Oldest Organization is in Session Here," *The Columbia Record*; Ancestry.com, *1870 United States Federal Census*; Ancestry.com, *1880 United States Federal Census;* Philip Waters, "Michael Leitner Plat for 300 Acres on Six Mile Creek, Orangeburgh District," [plat], 15 November 1784. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Digital Collections, www.archivesindex.sc.gov.
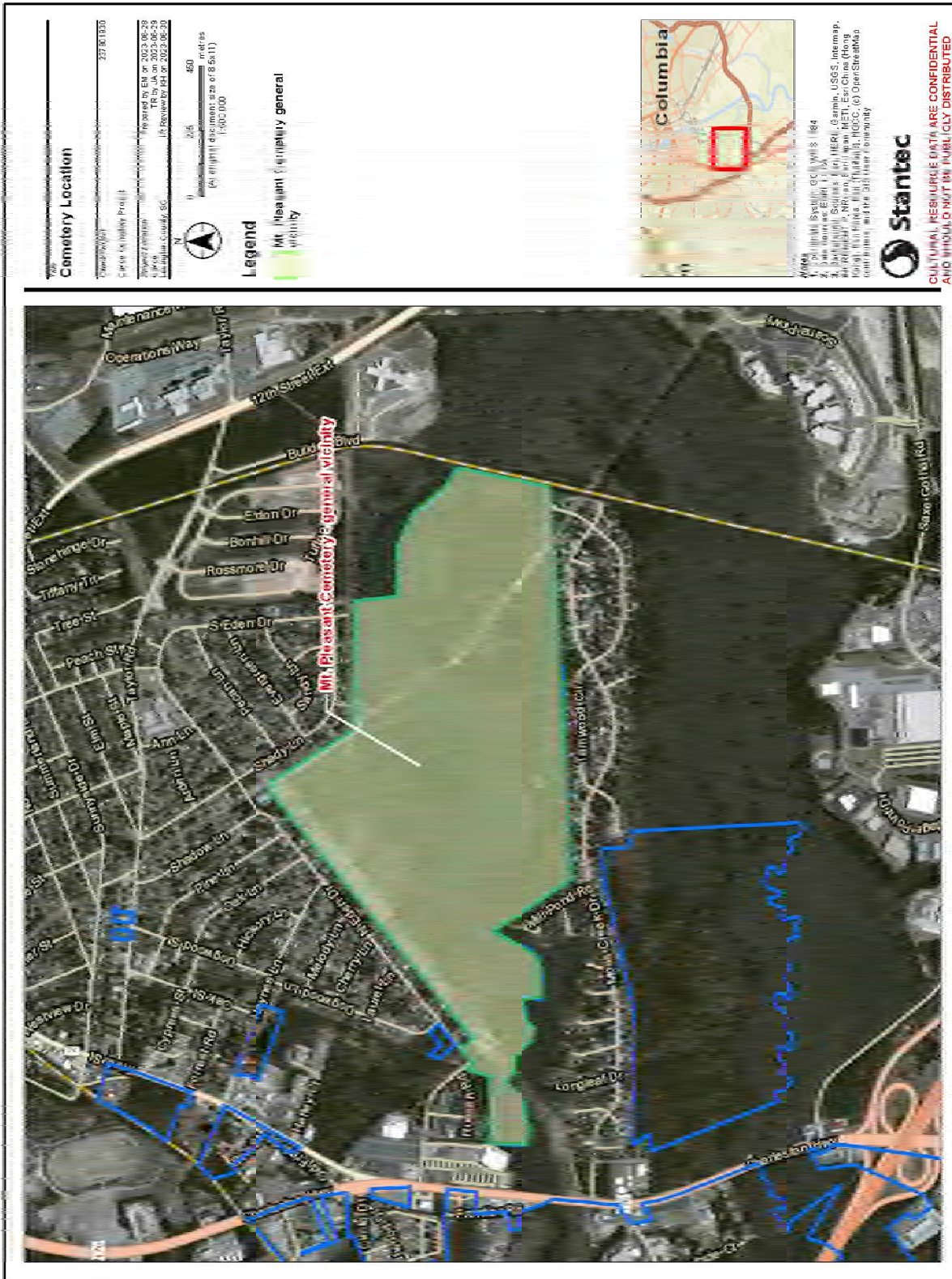
Figure 93. Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, general vicinity.

5.2.7.3 Grave Marker Condition Assessment Overview and Discussion

The possible location of Mt. Pleasant Cemetery was surveyed, and no obvious above ground evidence of cemetery features such as grave markers or depressions were observed. A cut roadbed was documented leading south through the area along a ridge sloping down to Six Mile Creek (Figure 94). Evidence of abandoned electrical lines and poles as well as abandoned water pump systems were also noted in the area during the survey (Figure 95). Along the roadbed there were trash piles likely associated with structures north of the survey area, although these debris piles could be associated with a structure that was once there or they could have been brought in and dumped from another location (Figure 96).

Figure 94. View of cut roadbed going through study area.

Figure 95. Abandoned pump and electrical components within area.

Figure 96. Trash pile observed north of area.

5.3 Possible African American Cemeteries and Interments

Based on historical background research and information on those interred at these sites, the following cemeteries were identified as predominantly used for the burial of White individuals. However, considering that households associated with the cemeteries included enslaved African Americans, a portion of the cemetery may have been dedicated to African American burials or the corresponding African American cemeteries may have been located adjacent or nearby. Ground penetrating radar and additional research may provide more clues as to the location of any potential African American graves.

5.3.1 Arthur Cemetery

5.3.1.1 Description

Consisting of 14 known interments, the Arthur Cemetery (01093 / 38LX286) is on Parcel 005797-02-006, which is owned by Steel Hands Development, LLC. It is enclosed by a metal fence on the eastern portion of the parcel in front of Steel Hands Brewery at 2350 Foreman Street (Figure 97, Figure 98). The cemetery includes the graves of Hargrove Arthur, his wife, Mary Reese Arthur, and four of his children, Henry, Joseph Reese, Keziah Hargrove, and William (Appendix A). The graveyard also includes five of the children of Joseph Reese Arthur and his wife Mary Young Simmons Arthur. These family graves span the years from 1817 to 1882. A marker for a child, May Miller, also has a death date of 1882, but the child's relation to the Arthur family is unknown. The final interment, the grave of three-month-old James Arthur, who died in March 1906, is also in the cemetery. The graves of Keziah Arthur and Mary Arthur appear to have originally been upright but have been laid flat and set in concrete to resemble ledger markers. Henry Arthur's grave is indicated by a pulpit marker. The remaining headstones appear to have been upright modified rounded, square, and pointed markers, although a few have fallen to lay horizontally in the ground. Most of the markers are of sandstone with Henry Arthur's marker composed of granite and James Arthur's headstone of concrete. Six graves have footstones. A few pieces of stone and concrete are within the cemetery and may indicate additional burials. Caroline Elizabeth Arthur, who died in 1882, and Ann Arthur, who died ca. 1873, acquired a portion of the family estate and lived in plantation houses adjacent to their brother, Henry Arthur. They may also have been buried in the family cemetery.

Made of a soft stone like sandstone, many of the markers have eroded to the point that portions are illegible, and the iconography is unrecognizable. Most of the stones feature elaborate epitaphs or scripture. A few have geometric designs like arches or triangular tops drawn into the face of the headstone. The most detailed is the marker of Mary Arthur, which features oak leaves at the top symbolizing eternity, honor, liberty, hospitality, faith, virtue, and strength and endurance in times of adversity (Figure 99). [234] Unlike the detailed earlier markers, the 1906 gravestone for James Arthur is a concrete marker hand stamped with letters featuring a dove at the top (Figure 100).

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[234] Keister, *Stories in Stone: A Field Guide to Cemetery Symbolism and Iconography*.
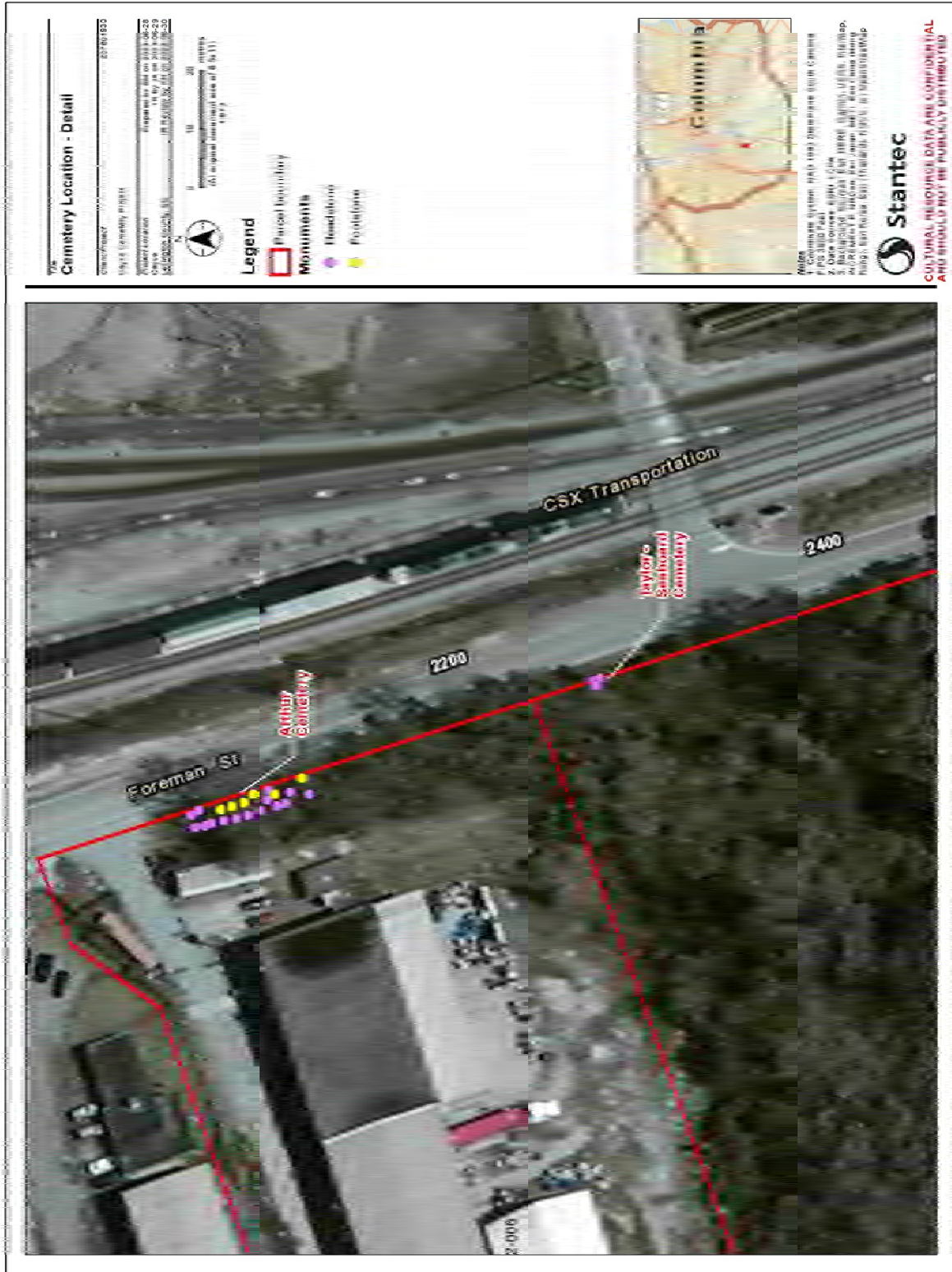
Figure 97. Arthur Cemetery Location and Monuments.

Figure 98. Arthur Cemetery, looking north.

Figure 99. Detail of headstone of Mary Reese Arthur (1758 – 1839) with iconography of oak leaves at the top.

Figure 100. Marker of James Arthur (1905 – 1906) with dove iconography at the top.

5.3.1.2 History

Virginia native Hargrove Arthur established a plantation with a residence built reportedly in the vicinity of Cayce's present-day City Hall. He married Mary Reese, the daughter of Baptist minister Joseph Reese, in 1758, and their family and holdings grew rapidly. The Arthurs had six daughters and four sons. Hargrove Arthur passed away in 1817 followed by his wife in 1839; they were buried in this family cemetery. William and Joseph Reese predeceased their mother and were buried in this cemetery. After Mary Arthur's death in 1839, her children Henry, Mary Caroline, Keziah, and Ann acquired the land in the vicinity of the former homesite and cemetery. Keziah died in 1860 and was buried in this cemetery. One sister, Ann died ca. 1873, while the last living sister, Elizabeth Caroline, died in 1882 in the same year as Henry. Some of the Arthur property went to their nieces and nephews, but Henry's widow, Harriet, inherited most of the Arthur

property. Upon her death in 1896, she was buried with her parents, and the remaining Arthur property was sold or passed to nieces and nephews. The disposition of the family graveyard remains unclear.[235]

In 1910, the Cayce Land Company sold a 72-acre parcel to the Pocomoke Guano Company. The property was bounded on the northwest by the right-of-way of the Columbia-Savannah Branch of the Southern Railway, on the east by the right-of-way of the Seaboard Air Line, on the west by the land of W.J. Cayce, and on the south by the property of Caroline Cayce. The deed notes the exclusion of,

> The lot of land shown on the Southeast corner of the plat as the cemetery, extending along the right-of-way of the Seaboard Air Line Railway two hundred and twenty-five feet (225'), thence West along the Southern Line of the tract ninety feet (90'), thence North two hundred and twenty-five and 7/10 feet (225.7'), thence East to the right-of-way of the Seaboard seventy-four feet (74').[236]

The plat was not found. The Cayce Land Company was represented by President T.C. Williams and Secretary William H. Lyles, and the Pocomoke Guano Company soon became the American Agricultural Chemical Company.

In 1956, the City of Cayce sought to acquire land from the American Agricultural Chemical Company for the extension of Foreman Street north from its intersection with Taylor Street. The company conveyed to the City the eastern forty feet of the property, which adjoined the western right-of-way of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, up to the boundary of the cemetery.[237] The ownership of the cemetery was not noted. The road, which was built the following year, may have cut through the cemetery which was described above as adjacent to the railroad. In 2008 Edmund R. Taylor sold the property to Arthur Carroll Spires, who conveyed it to Steel Hands Development LLC.[238]

5.3.1.3 Grave Marker Condition Assessment Overview and Discussion

The Arthur Cemetery is located on a short ridge top that slopes slightly to the west, only 1 meter west of Foreman Street and 20 meters west of the railroad (Figure 101). The cemetery is enclosed with black metal fencing, connecting to the same fencing enclosing the rest of the Steel Hands Brewing Company property (Figure 102). The grave markers are ordered in one north-south row with the inscribed sides of the headstones facing east. At the time of the current survey, the cemetery appeared to be well maintained with manicured grass and free of most debris and leaf litter. The combination of biological growth and the heavy weathering and deterioration of the oldest gravestones made most of the inscriptions illegible. Overall, the condition of the majority of permanent grave markers within Arthur Cemetery was either good (7%, N=1) or fair (53%, N=8). Forty percent (N=7) of grave markers were identified as being in poor condition.

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[235] Pyle, "Cemetery Unearths Puzzle," *The Columbia Record*; Ancestry.com, *South Carolina, U.S., Compiled Marriage Index, 1641-1965*; Cayce Historical Museum, "Saxe Gotha Township Tour;" Findagrave.com, "Arthur Cemetery."
[236] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 3D, Page 295.
[237] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 8M, Page 538-39.
[238] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 13296, Page 73, Deed Book 19849, Page 195.

Figure 101. View east from cemetery showing proximity to Foreman Road and the railroad.

Figure 102. View of Arthur Cemetery with Steel Hands Brewing Company behind it.

Tree Falls

At Arthur Cemetery, no evidence of past or current tree fall damage was observed during the survey. There are four large old growth trees located within the cemetery boundary that could pose a threat for future tree fall damage (Figure 103). One of these trees is located directly adjacent to a grave marker and its growth has started to tip the headstone out of plumb.

Figure 103. View of trees from north side of cemetery facing south.

Broken Markers and Cracked Vaults

All broken markers within Arthur Cemetery were classified as being in poor condition. There were numerous grave markers broken within the cemetery. Generally, the grave markers that were still upright were not broken with the exception of one grave (Figure 104). Two grave markers that were likely originally upright have been laid flat and set in concrete. Both of these markers have been severely weathered and exhibit cracking of the original stone (Figure 105 and Figure 106).

Figure 104. Grave marker of Arthur family member with piece broken off and missing.

Figure 105. Headstone of Keziah Arthur set horizontally and exhibiting cracking.

Figure 106. Headstone of Mary Arthur set horizontally and cracked with piece broken off at bottom.

Out-of-Plumb or Fallen Markers

Of all the grave markers Arthur Cemetery, only one was observed as being overtly tilted. The grave marker of Sarah Hayne is at the base of a tree that is causing the marker to tilt (Figure 107 and Figure 108). There were a few grave markers that were once upright but now have entirely fallen over (Figure 109 and Figure 110), including the two mentioned above that were subsequently reset horizontally in concrete.

Figure 107. Grave marker of Sarah Hayne tilting at base of large tree.

Figure 108. South facing view of tilted Grave marker of Sarah Hayne.

Figure 109. Fallen Grave Marker of James Arthur (1905 – 1906).

Figure 110. Fallen Grave Marker of Joseph Arthur.

Sunken and Lost Markers

Based on the age and general characteristics of the site, there is a possibility for additional sunken and lost markers at Arthur Cemetery, including outside the current cemetery fence.

5.3.2 Granby – Cayce Cemetery

5.3.2.1 Description

The Granby – Cayce Cemetery (01094 / 38LX718), along with the Seibels Cemetery and the original location of the Hane Cemetery, are located on the Martin Marietta Materials, Inc. quarry property along the Congaree River south of the present-day center of Cayce (Figure 111 and Figure 112). They are on Parcel 005800-01-001, which consists of 302.63 acres. The cemetery incorporates 21 known burials, but only nine have legible markers (Appendix A). Clean-up efforts in 1994 noted at least 20 graves without a marker or with an illegible marker. This project identified six illegible markers and ten pieces of stone which may have served as a marker or been a portion of a headstone, and three footstones. The tablet erected in the cemetery dedicated to Nicholas Hane and his family in 1969 is enclosed by a metal fence (Figure 113).

The oldest known interment is for John Gist who died in 1804 (Figure 114), while the newest is for Susan "Sue" Cayce Traut, who died in 1956. Facing both east and west, the interments in this cemetery are not arranged in parallel rows, perhaps indicating the ongoing disturbance and vandalism which have threatened this cemetery. Most of the intact markers are granite or marble with the more damaged headstones of a softer stone like sandstone. The intact extant markers are largely upright rounded, rounded modified, and pointed die on base. One of the more ornate, that of Benjamin Briggs Cayce, is a pulpit marker with a closed book on top representing a completed life and iconography of opening gates with a dove indicating the holy ghost, passage from one realm to the next, and peace (Figure 114). The headstone for John Nicholas Long, a lifetime friend of the Cayce family, is edged with ivy representing immortality, fidelity, friendship, undying affection, and the Trinity (Figure 114). Other iconography includes geometric forms, the evening primrose expressing eternal love, memory, youth, and hope, and a triangular emblem possibly representing the Masonic organization.[239]

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[239] Keister, *Stories in Stone: A Field Guide to Cemetery Symbolism and Iconography*.
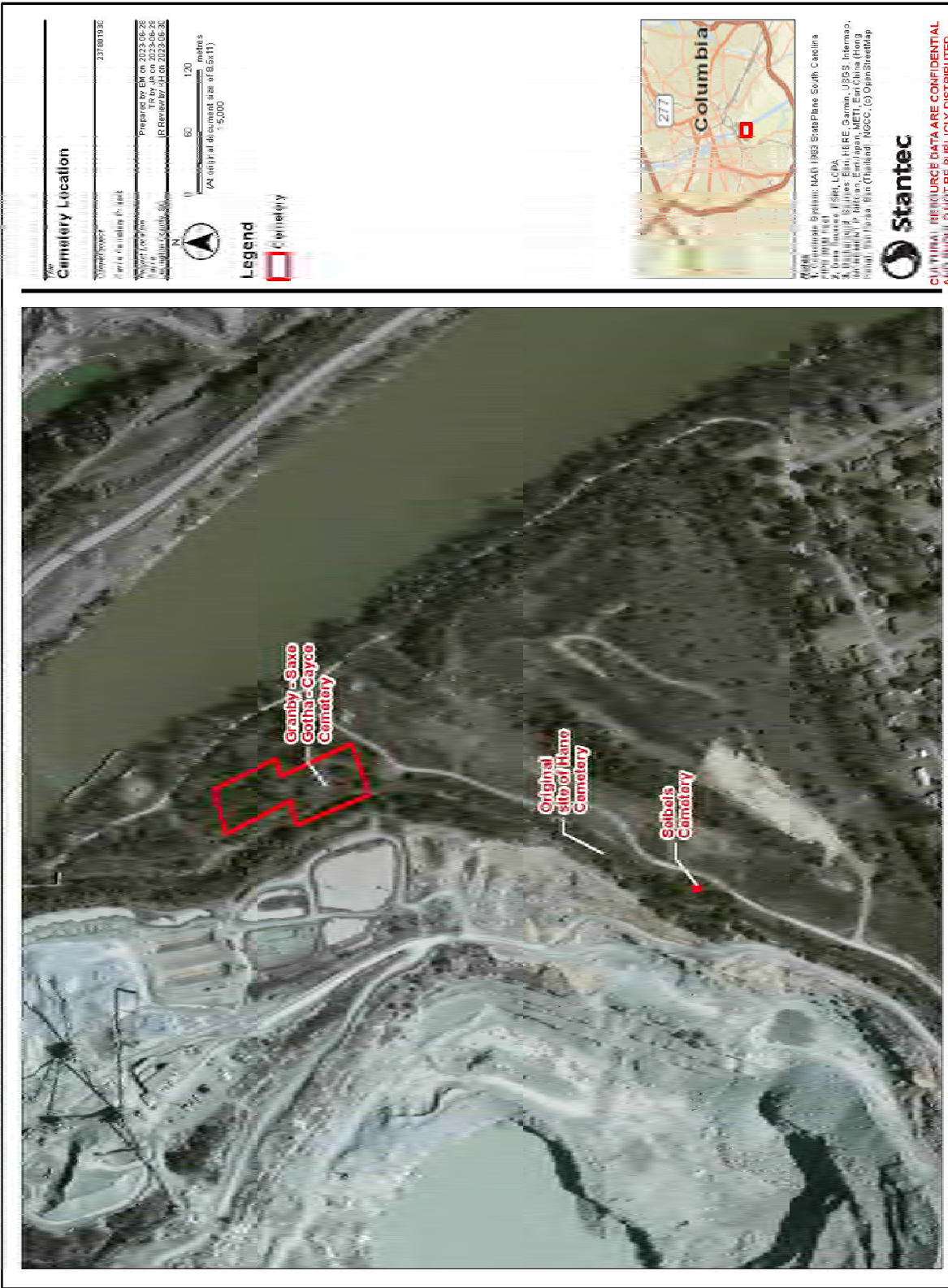
Figure 111. Granby – Cayce Cemetery, Seibels Cemetery, and Hane Cemetery locations.
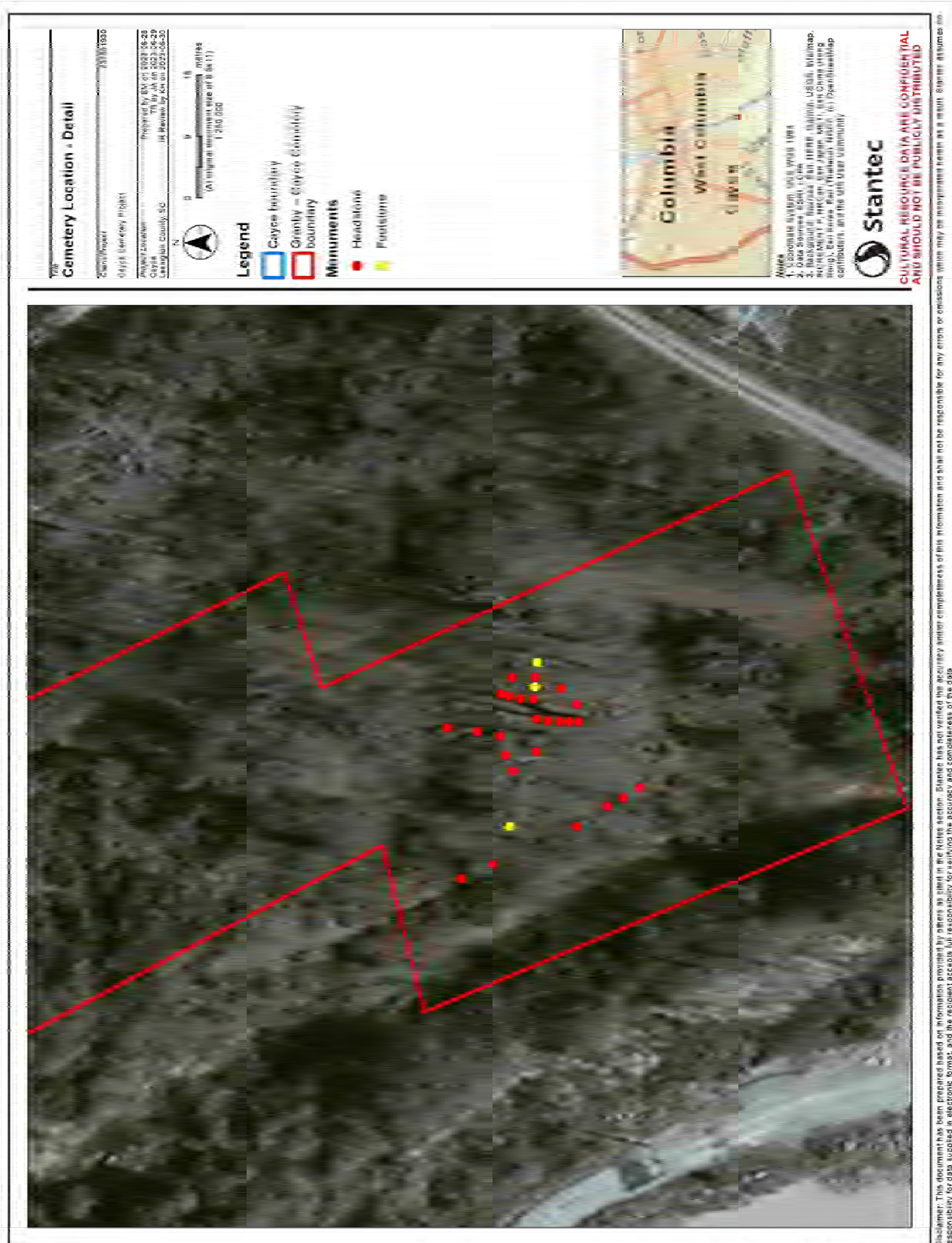
Figure 112. Granby – Cayce Cemetery Location and Monuments.

Figure 113. Granby – Cayce Cemetery with fragments of markers in left foreground, intact markers in right foreground, and the 1969 tablet erected in honor of the Hane family enclosed by a metal fence in the left background.

Figure 114. Markers in the Granby – Cayce Cemetery, left to right: John Gist modified upright rounded headstone, pulpit marker of Benjamin Briggs Cayce, and rounded die on base headstone of John Nicholas Long.

5.3.2.2 History

As detailed in the history above, the Cayce area was originally part of the Saxe Gotha township established in 1733. The Saxe Gotha settlement (Figure 3) as well as the original Fort at Congarees, built in 1718 and abandoned by 1722, and the second Congaree Fort, built in 1748 and abandoned by 1754, were south of the town of Granby and Cayce. Although a graveyard was noted on the plat for the village of Saxe Gotha, it appears to have been a later notation on the plat; its present-day location is in a wooded area near the Congaree River south of Taylor Road. When flooding inundated the Saxe Gotha village, pioneers established a new community north of the 1748 fort centered around Martin Friday's Ferry. Formed around 1754, Granby replaced Saxe Gotha as the primary trading center along the Congaree River. The plat for the Town of Granby included a burial ground now referred to as the Granby – Cayce Cemetery.[240] The earliest known interment is that of John Gist, who died in 1804. Other notable early Granby residents interred in the cemetery include John Friday (died 1808), John Hart (died 1811), and Alexander Bell (died 1816).

Repeated flooding during the 1790s and the growth of Columbia led to the demise of the Granby community, which was largely deserted by 1818. After Lexington was selected as the county seat, only a few stores remained in Granby including those of Muller & Senn and Pou and Seibels. In addition to the stores and Hane's ferry, James Cayce ran a blacksmith shop, a mill, and a coach shop with his wife, Ann Friday. After her death in 1816, Cayce married Elizabeth Rea, who inherited the former store of Chesnut and Kershaw used as Fort Granby during the American Revolution. They converted the building to their home and owned the 500-acre property and mill until 1847 when it was sold under foreclosure. Although a few long-time local residents were buried in the cemetery, it primarily became a family burial ground for the Cayce family by the mid-1850s. James Cayce, as well as both of his wives, and many of his children were buried in the cemetery. The last known interment was for Susan Elizabeth Cayce Traut, James and Elizabeth Cayce's granddaughter.[241]

Although extant markers indicate white burials in the cemetery, enslaved African Americans were a significant, if unrecognized, part of the Granby community. In 1800, more than half of Granby's population was enslaved, with a total of 170 blacks and 162 whites composing the town. African Americans provided the physical labor to construct the buildings, work the fields of indigo and cotton, serve the town residents, and build much of the infrastructure including roads and bridges. The General Assembly required that local landowners donate the use slave labor toward bridge construction projects. Owners of the lands leading to the bridge crossings were also required to build and maintain the roads to the bridges and ferries. It remains unknown if those who died while enslaved were interred in a separate section of the cemetery or at a different location.[242]

Plats filed as the Weston and Brooker Company enlarged their holdings and companies installed modern utilities through the area further documented the presence of the cemetery during the mid-twentieth century (Figure 10 and Figure 115). In 1929, the Society of the Colonial Dames of American acquired 12 square feet of land approximately 100 yards east of the Seibels Cemetery from the heirs of Albert R.

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[240] David Brinkman, "Finding Granby."

[241] Chambers, *The History of Cayce,* 9-10; Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County,* 75, 79; Brinkman, *Miracles to Yesterday*, 380-83; Scott, "From Random Recollections of a Long Life;" Geiger, "The Cayce House;" "The Rise and Fall of Granby," *The State*; Lexington County Register of Deeds, Book P, Pages 332-33 and Book SS, Page 362; *Cayce Land Company v. Guignard*, 135 S.C. 446, 134 S.E. 1 (S.C. 1926).

[242] Chambers, *The History of Cayce,* 4; Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County,* 75, 79; Graham, "Constitutions;" Brinkman, *Miracles to Yesterday*, 118-120, 206, 384-387.

Taylor and installed a marker to the Granby community. In 1954, Albert Taylor's widow, Virginia Taylor, conveyed the surrounding property to Weston & Brooker. When the Granby marker was threatened due to quarry activities in 1968, it was relocated to a parcel 12 feet square adjacent to the Granby – Cayce Cemetery. Similarly, the Hane family members agreed to install a marker in the Granby – Cayce Cemetery honoring Nicholas Hane and their family in lieu of preservation of the family cemetery in 1969.[243]

Figure 115. Plat of the property of Virginia Taylor surveyed for Weston and Brooker Company with the Granby – Cayce Cemetery denoted with the red arrow.[244]

5.3.2.3 Grave Marker Condition Assessment Overview and Discussion

Granby – Cayce Cemetery is located within the same parcel as an active quarry mining operation site, approximately 55 meters east of mining activity. In the centralized section of the cemetery, the markers are lined north to south while the markers that line the western fence line up in a northeast-southwest formation with the inscribed fronts of the headstones facing a mix of both east and west. The cemetery is bordered by a chain-link fence on the north, east, and west sides with a steep ravine or human-made drainage trench just west. The cemetery is somewhat maintained and is entirely covered with gravel and minimal vegetation (Figure 116). Evidence of recent blading that disturbed some grave markers was observed during this survey. Overall, the condition of the majority of permanent grave markers within

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[243] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Plat Book 32G, Page 96, Deed Book 5K, Page 571, Deed Book 6Y, Page 436, Deed Book 7W, Page 492, Deed Book 17F, Pages 478-81, Plat Book 96G, Page 254; Brinkman, *Miracles to Yesterday*, 206, 384-387; Findagrave.com, "Granby Cemetery."
[244] Lexington County Register of Deeds, Plat Book 32G, Page 96.

Granby - Cayce Cemetery was either good (20%, N=5) or fair (40%, N=10). Forty percent (N=10) of grave markers were identified as being in poor condition.

Figure 116. Overview of Granby - Cayce Cemetery facing northwest.

Broken Markers and Cracked Vaults

All broken markers within Granby - Cayce Cemetery were classified as being in poor condition. There were numerous grave markers with broken elements within the cemetery. The grave marker for Robert Wilson Gibbs Cayce appears to have been broken horizontally and reset without adhesives (Figure 117), while the top half of another grave marker is broken and missing important information related to the deceased individual (Figure 118). Two markers without any visible inscription were observed to be broken, with one marker most likely moved to the location of the other (Figure 119). The cemetery contained no ledger-style markers.

Figure 117. Grave marker of Robert Wilson Gibbs Cayce (1839 – 1904), broken.

Figure 118. Grave marker with top broken off and missing.

Figure 119. Grave markers broken and possibly misplaced.

Out-of-Plumb or Fallen Markers

Of all the grave markers within the Granby – Cayce Cemetery, only one was observed as being tilted. The grave showed extensive deterioration, and the inscription was illegible (Figure 120 and Figure 121).

Figure 120. Illegible grave marker tilting west.

Figure 121. Front view of tilted grave marker.

Sunken and Lost Markers

At Granby – Cayce Cemetery, only one grave marker was observed as sunken. The marker has sunken considerably, and the surname of Cayce can be seen while the rest of the inscriptions below is buried in the soil (Figure 122). Historic research revealed that this was the grave of Ann Friday Cayce. Considering the recent disturbance as well as the abundance of gravel covering the area, the probability of there being additional sunken and lost markers is high. One area of the cemetery appears to have been disturbed by blading by heavy machinery to spread gravel and two grave markers have likely been displaced. One marker was a field stone which can be seen at the base of a large pile of gravel in Figure 123 while the other appears to be made of marble (Figure 124). The possibility of burials of the enslaved population of Granby near this area is also high.

Figure 122. Sunken grave marker of Ann Cayce.

Figure 123. Recently disturbed fieldstone.

Figure 124. Marble gravestone displaced by recent disturbance.

5.3.3 Seibels Cemetery

5.3.3.1 Description

Located on the Martin Marietta Materials, Inc. quarry property along the Congaree River, the Seibels Cemetery (01095 / 38LX721) is a small plot surrounded by a short granite fieldstone wall with a cross on the south side and a monumental tablet on the north side (Figure 111, Figure 125, and Figure 126). The original markers were moved to this location in 1957 when the cemetery was threatened with burial under a slag pile (Figure 127). It is unknown if the graves were relocated as well. The enclosure and tablet were erected by family members in 1957; as it is now over 50 years of age, this plot is now considered historic. The tablet features a Celtic cross inscribed at the top followed by the names of the family members known to be interred in the original cemetery. The oldest headstone is for Charlotte Caroline Seibels Lamkin, who died in 1806, while the most recent is for Louisa Arthur, who died in 1849. The other two markers are for patriarch John Jacob Seibels (Figure 128), who died in 1816 and his wife, Sarah, who died in 1838 (Appendix A). The original markers are extant but are laid flat in a concrete base within the walled enclosure. They appear to have been upright, modified rounded and rounded headstones. Although damaged and partially blocked by vegetation, two of the markers exhibit iconography of a weeping willow representing immortality because the tree will flourish and remain whole no matter how many branches are removed. The willow was one of the most popular gravestone decorations of the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Figure 129).[245]

Figure 125. View of Seibels family plot facing west.

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[245] Brinkman, *Miracles to Yesterday*, 380-83; Keister, *Stories in Stone: A Field Guide to Cemetery Symbolism and Iconography*, 67.
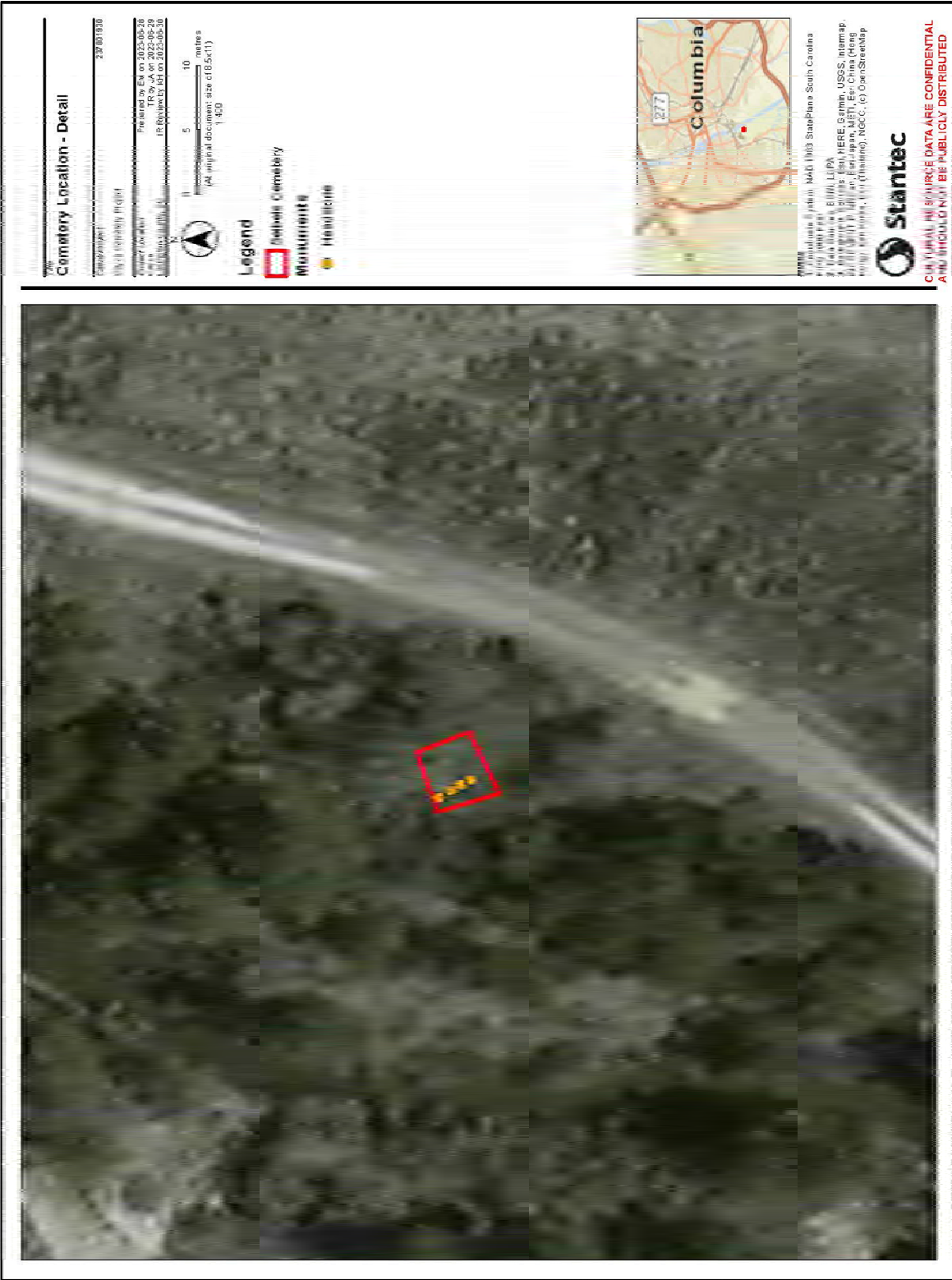
Figure 126. Seibels Cemetery Location and Monuments.

Figure 127. Seibels Cemetery, original location and relocated markers.
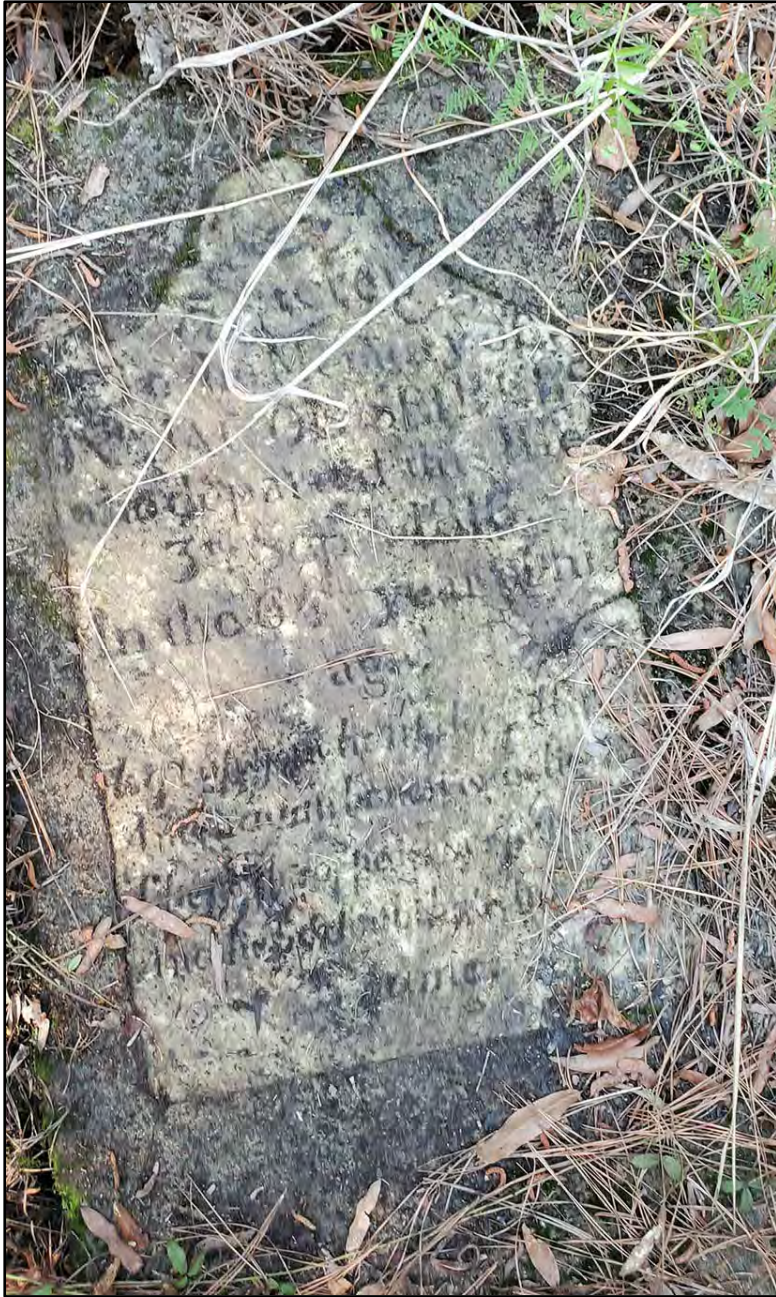
Figure 128. Original marker for John Jacob Seibels (1752 – 1816), encased in concrete.

Figure 129. Grave marker of Sarah Seibels (1769 – 1838) with weeping willow iconography at the top.

5.3.3.2 History

German native John Jacob Seibels married Sarah Sally Temple in Charleston in 1785, and the couple settled in Granby operating a store out of their home. The Seibels owned slaves. In 1790, the household included nine enslaved people, which grew to 21 by 1810. Like the Hane family, the Seibels had their own

burying ground on their family property behind their house and store.[246] A hand-drawn map made by memory by Sarah Friday Bryce between 1830 and 1840 further documented the existence of the community buildings and the Seibels and Hane family burying grounds.[247] Although only four family members were known to be interred in the family burying ground, additional family members may have been buried at the original site, now located under a slag pile. It is unknown if any of the people enslaved by the Seibels were buried at or near the site.

5.3.3.3 Grave Marker Condition Assessment Overview and Discussion

Seibels Cemetery is located within the same parcel as an active quarry mining operation site. The cemetery is nestled in a strip of mature pine trees between two built up gravel access roads, with the quarry just 75 meters northwest (Figure 130). The once vertical headstones were laid horizontally in a bed of concrete when the granite enclosure and tablet were erected in 1957. Overall, the condition of the majority of permanent grave markers within Seibels Cemetery is either fair (25%, N=1) or poor (75%, N=3).

Broken Markers and Cracked Vaults

All broken markers within Seibels Cemetery were classified as being in poor condition. Three of the four total gravestones in the cemetery were observed to be broken once they were uncovered from the dense leaf litter (Figure 131).

Sunken and Lost Markers

Considering the past vandalism and disturbance in the general quarry area, there may be additional burials in the vicinity of the original family plot. Although efforts to preserve the four extant gravestones by erecting the granite enclosure in 1957 have documented the existence of those graves, other markers may have been lost at the original gravesite prior to 1957. Burial of the enslaved members of the household nearby may also have occurred.

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[246] When threatened by burial under a slag pile in 1957, the headstones in the Seibel family burial ground were relocated and erected at a new site with a new monument surrounded by a stone wall; Chambers, *The History of Cayce,* 9-10; Holliday, *A Pictorial History of Lexington County,* 75, 79; Brinkman, *Miracles to Yesterday*, 380-83; Findagrave.com, "Seibels Family Cemetery;" Scott, "From Random Recollections of a Long Life;" Geiger, "The Cayce House;" "The Rise and Fall of Granby," *The State*; Lexington County Register of Deeds, Book P, Pages 332-33 and Book SS, Page 362; *Cayce Land Company v. Guignard*, 135 S.C. 446, 134 S.E. 1 (S.C. 1926), Supreme Court of South Carolina, 17 May 1926.
[247] This map is in the collection of the South Caroliniana Library but was found by John Allison working with library staff to locate it, scanned and produced by David Brinkman on his website, "Finding Granby."

Figure 130. Nestled in a strip of mature pine trees, the Seibels Cemetery is located approximately 75 meters southeast of the quarry.

Figure 131. Grave marker of Louisa Seibels Arthur (left; 1800 to 1849) and Charlotte Caroline Seibels Lamkin (right, 1787 – 1806), broken.

5.3.1 Hane Cemetery

5.3.1.1 Description

Field survey of the original location of the Hane Cemetery revealed a deep, man-made trench and a built-up gravel access road used for quarry operations (Figure 111, Figure 132, and Figure 133). At least eleven members of the Hane family were buried in the plot between 1798 and 1865 (Appendix A). By 1920, vandalism resulted in the removal of the iron fence and all of the markers except one.[248] While there is no evidence of the cemetery on site today, it is unknown if human remains may still be present nearby or under the access road. It also is unclear if the enslaved members of the household may have been buried nearby.

Figure 132. View of location of Hane Cemetery now a man-made trench.

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[248] Cayce Historical Museum, "Hane Burying Ground (1798-1969) at Cayce."

Figure 133. Graveled access road at location of Hane Cemetery.

5.3.1.2 History

Nicholas and Rachel Hane established a family burial ground on the property in Granby after the death of their six-month old daughter, Rachel, in 1798. Wade Hampton arrived in Charleston in 1784 and purchased land in Granby soon thereafter as he owned the property on which the courthouse and jail were built after its selection as the county seat in 1785. Hane moved to Granby in 1787 and opened a store in 1787. Around 1800, Hane purchased the Granby Ferry from Wade Hampton. Four of his children died at a young age and were buried in the family plot. Nicholas Hane remained in Granby until his death in 1829, when he was buried in the cemetery. His widow and three of his adult children and a daughter-in-law were interred in the burial ground. The last known burial was in 1865. By 1920, vandals had removed the iron fence enclosing the cemetery along with all of the tombstones except that of Sarah Hane Graeser. Her marker was moved to the Hane cemetery at the Hickory Grove plantation to be placed adjacent to the grave of her brother, Deiderick Hane. In 1969, descendants, Angelina Hane Chappell and May Hane Miller, approached the quarry owners, Weston and Brooker Company, about the condition of the cemetery. As a result, a marker honoring the Hane family members was erected in a plot adjacent to the Granby – Cayce Cemetery approximately 850 ft. north of the original location of the cemetery.[249]

The Hane family owned slaves. In the 1810 federal census, the Hane household included seven family members and seven enslaved individuals. In 1826, Nicholas Hane offered a reward for his slave Billy,

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[249] Cayce Historical Museum, "Hane Burying Ground (1798-1969) at Granby;" Brinkman, *Miracles to Yesterday*, 206, 384-387; Findagrave.com, "Granby Cemetery;" Bill Schumpert, "A Map of a Part of Saxe Gotha Township," [map], 16 April 2007, South Caroliniana Library Map Collection, University of South Carolina, https://digital.tcl.sc.edu/digital/collection/sclmaps/id/1896/rec/1.

"who absented himself from my Ferry, at Granby (Figure 4)."[250] At least 11 family members were interred in the family burying ground (Appendix A), but it remains unknown if any of the people enslaved by the Hane family were buried at or near the site.

5.3.1.3 Grave Marker Condition Assessment Overview and Discussion

The original location of Hane Cemetery was surveyed and observed as possibly being destroyed. The cemetery location is now a deep, man-made trench and a built-up gravel access road used for quarry operations. However, it is unknown if human remains may still be present. The enslaved members of the household may also have been buried nearby. There is a tablet erected at the nearby Granby-Cayce Cemetery in remembrance of the Hane family (Figure 134).

Figure 134. Tablet at the Granby-Cayce Cemetery dedicated to Nicholas Hane.

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[250] "Fifty Dollars Reward for my Black Man Billy," *The Charleston Daily Courier*; Brinkman, *Miracles to Yesterday*, 219.

6.0 Recommendations

6.1 NRHP Evaluation of Survey Data

At this point, most of the cemeteries researched during this project would require additional vegetation removal and testing or research to determine eligibility. Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) testing would be necessary to determine if burials exist at the Wilkinson Street Cemetery or remain at the Guignard Cemetery. The Wilkinson Street Cemetery site might be eligible as a district if burials exist at the cemetery and archaeological evidence of the Wilkinson School for Girls remains. Vegetation removal and GPR testing would also be necessary to determine the extent of burials and number of burials at St. Ann 2 – Earle Cemetery and the Taylor – Seaboard Cemetery. Additional markers may be found which would support the cemetery's significance in terms of distinctive marker design and cultural practices. The St. Ann 2 – Earle Cemetery may be of importance as a possible site for slave burials which was used into the modern period as it represents a broad sweep of history and the African American cultural experience. Although historic research did not indicate that the history of the Taylor – Seaboard Cemetery extended further back than the early twentieth century, GPR testing followed by additional research may reveal additional components, especially considering it proximity to the Arthur Cemetery. The Hane Cemetery has largely been destroyed, although human remains may still be present under the quarry road. Additional research is needed to determine the exact location of the Mt. Pleasant Cemetery or if there was another cemetery in the vicinity of Six Mile Creek.

Integrity is a concern regarding the eligibility of the remaining cemeteries, including St. Ann I Cemetery, Mt. Pisgah Cemetery, Arthur Cemetery, Granby – Cayce Cemetery, and Seibels Cemetery. St. Ann I Cemetery does appear to be historically significant under Criterion A due to its association with the Episcopal church and school and the strong religious ties within the African American community. Although the cemetery was likely opened soon after the mission moved to this location in 1891, the cemetery may predate the church and been part of the cemetery for the enslaved individuals in the Arthur household. Its distance from the church building on historic aerials (Figure 22) appears to indicate an earlier start date than the founding of St. Ann Mission. GPR survey followed by more research may reveal additional burials outside of the existing retaining walls as well as more historic associations. The cemetery may be eligible under Criterion D for the information it could yield. There are some unique and distinctive markers in the cemetery. Of the 34 identifiable marked interments at St. Ann I Cemetery, 16, or 47 percent, are historic. An additional 28 unmarked graves are for individuals interred prior to 1974. This cemetery does appear eligible for listing in the NRHP as it appears to retain integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

Mt. Pisgah Cemetery appears historically significant under Criterion C due to the design characteristics of the cemetery and the distinct cultural practices still in apparent effect at the cemetery. Many family groups are defined by retaining walls and coping with a swept earth practice maintained around individual graves. However, integrity is a concern with the high percentage of recent graves and replacement markers. Of the legible graves, 78, or 44 percent, are considered historic predating 1974, but some of these have modern replacement headstones. As a result, it retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association.

The Arthur Cemetery, Granby – Cayce Cemetery, and Seibels Cemetery are cemeteries from the early settlement of the Cayce area and may be significant under Criteria A, C, and/or D. However, all three have been impacted by deterioration and vandalism with varying degrees of marker loss and changes in setting. The Arthur Cemetery appears eligible under Criterion C due to its unique collection of markers primarily from the early nineteenth century. GPR should be conducted to determine if there are additional unmarked burials or if there may be burials under Foreman Street. Although it appears that the African Americans enslaved by the Arthur family were interred elsewhere, the markers for May Miller and James Arthur are distinctly different from those of the family members and the limited research available did not reveal any family ties. The proximity of the Taylor – Seaboard Cemetery also leads to questions about historical associations between the two. At this point, the Arthur Cemetery would appear to retain integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The Granby – Cayce Cemetery and the original sites of the Hanes and Seibels cemeteries may be eligible under Criterion D due to the information they could yield regarding the settlement of Granby as the last surviving remnants of the community. While the above ground remnants of the Granby – Cayce Cemetery have suffered from a loss of integrity of design, setting, association and to some extent materials and workmanship, GPR testing may reveal significant below ground evidence remaining of the cemetery. The original sites for the Seibels and Hane cemeteries may also provide information on the settlement of Granby. There was no indication that the bodies were relocated, and GPR testing should be conducted to determine their disposition. Although historic, the relocated site of the markers for Seibels Cemetery would likely not be eligible.

6.2   Site Acquisition and Maintenance

One of the biggest threats to any historic cemetery is the ownership of the land on which it sits. Over time, abandoned cemeteries can be disturbed and vandalized to the point that no above-ground features are present and knowledge of the cemetery is "forgotten" by those in places of power and authority. Cemeteries might then be sold to an unsuspecting landowner for development, or they might fall through the cracks and end up with no legal owner at all. One of the first steps in preserving historic cemetery sites, and especially historic African American cemeteries, is ensuring the property is owned by descendants, a preservation minded individual or group, or a municipality. Without this step it is difficult to acquire grant funding or plan for future public interpretation or preservation activities.

Depending on the current ownership status of each cemetery site, the City of Cayce should work with current property owners, descendants, family members, and other interested parties to identify which sites might need to be acquired and by whom. At a minimum, current landowners who might not be aware of the cemeteries on their properties should be notified of the findings of this project in order to open a dialogue with them.

As with many states, in South Carolina the preservation and protection of cemeteries happens mostly at the local level. South Carolina Code 6-1-35 empowers counties and municipalities to preserve and protect abandoned or un-maintained cemeteries within their jurisdiction and expend public funds to do so. This might include the placement of signage, markers, fencing, or other improvements in order to identify the site as a cemetery in order to prevent further destruction of the site. Under Section 27-43-310 of South Carolina Code, family members and descendants of those buried within a cemetery, along with those

conducting genealogy research who have written permission of a family member or descendant, must be allowed ingress and egress to a cemetery or burial site even on private property. The City of Cayce and descendants and family members should continue to work together to help preserve the cemeteries investigated as part of this project.

6.3   Cemetery Management Plan

After ownership for each cemetery site has been appropriately addressed, Stantec recommends the compilation of a Cemetery Management Plan for each site. Much of the information needed for such a plan can be adapted directly from this report, but the plan will also guide future work at each site based on the wishes and priorities of descendants, family members, landowners, and the broader community tied to each cemetery. A cemetery management plan or master plan will likely include:

- Information about the cemetery, including history, land ownership, past surveys or preservations activities, and current conditions of the site

- A record of important features within the cemetery such as grave marker types, plantings, fencings, and other mortuary features

- A description of the goals for the cemetery, and a vision of what descendants and other stakeholder want to see accomplished there

- A priority list of activities that need to be completed

- An annual maintenance plan and information on who will complete what task

- Estimated costs for all planned activities

6.4   Ground Penetrating Radar

Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) is a remote sensing technology commonly used in archaeology, cemetery mapping, infrastructure assessment, engineering, and many other scientific applications. GPR works by transmitting multiple pulses of radar energy from an antenna/receiver into the ground along a set transect. The radar energy travels downward until it encounters a physical or chemical change in materials (discontinuity), part of the energy is then reflected back to the receiver and its travel time and amplitude is recorded by the GPR control unit. Discontinuities that can create a GPR return or reflection might be due to differences in soil compaction, mineralogical or sediment size differences across different soil layers, voids, differences in soil moisture content, or buried objects.[251] In general, the GPR operator will collect multiple transects across a given survey area, then combine those transects during post processing in order to get an idea of what remains beneath the surface. Depending on the type of discontinuity, GPR reflections can appear as a curve (hyperbola) or flat surface (planar) with alternating white-black-white or black-white-black bands that indicate the polarity of the return. Objects that are

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[251] Lawrence B. Conyers, "Ground-Penetrating Radar Techniques to Discover and Map Historic Graves," *Historical Archaeology* 40(3):64-73, 2006.

denser or have a higher dielectric constant than the surrounding soil matrix will generally have a positive polarity (white-black-white), while objects that are less dense than the surrounding soils (such as an air void inside a large pipe) will have a negative polarity (black-white-black). GPR is a technology that relies on contrasts between the general soil matrix and the target objects, so the greater the contrast between those things, the more useful the GPR results will be.

GPR survey is highly dependent on multiple factors related to the environment, ground surface, soils, moisture content, and target properties in order to successfully detect buried features. Clayey soils can attenuate signal and diminish the depth of returns, obscuring features that are deeper within the soil column. A recent rainstorm or saturated soils can also attenuate signal penetration. If the target objects are not distinctly different from the surrounding soil matrix, whether in their general dielectric properties, density, or moisture content, they might not present a distinct enough contrast to create a good GPR return. Especially when looking for historic burials, and those of a great age, it is not always possible to locate every single grave with GPR due to these challenges.[252] Sometimes the coffin or burial itself has deteriorated or the soils in the grave shaft have become more compacted to the point where they are homogenous with the surrounding soils, thus leaving only a very subtle or no contrast discernable with the GPR. With all this in mind, GPR is an important tool in the survey and location of historic burials, but it only provides an indication of what might be buried in a given area. GPR cannot confirm that no burials or human remains are present within a given area on its own, confirmation can only be achieved through a process of ground truthing or physical excavation – but this level of confirmation is not always necessary.

Depending on the interests and priorities of descendants, community members, landowners, and local governments GPR can provide useful information on the location, condition, and boundaries of historic cemeteries. However as described above, depending on environmental conditions and past disturbances to a given cemetery it might be more or less effective. Some practical goals for GPR survey at the historic cemeteries identified as part of this project might include:

- To assist in the location of cemeteries and historic burials where all grave markers or above-ground features have been removed or destroyed;

- To assist in delineating the extent of historic burial areas outside of the currently fenced or platted boundaries of a historic cemetery;

- To identify potential unmarked graves within a historic cemetery property.

Any future GPR survey at the cemetery sites within the City of Cayce should be undertaken as part of each cemetery's unique management plan and designed to provide information specific to the needs of each cemetery. Work might be prioritized at suspected cemetery sites where no grave markers or above-ground features are present, then cemeteries where graves are expected to exist outside the current marked boundaries. If it is a priority for descendants, community members, and landowners to have the most accurate information possible on unmarked burial locations within a well-marked and maintained cemetery, then additional GPR survey might be warranted at those sites as well.

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[252] Charles A. Dionne, Dennis K. Wardlaw, and John J. Schultz, "Delineation and Resolution of Cemetery Graves Using a Conductivity Meter and Ground-Penetrating Radar," *Technical Briefs in Historical Archaeology*, 5:20-30, 2010; Conyers, "Ground-Penetrating Radar Techniques to Discover and Map Historic Graves."

Table 3. Overview of potential GPR goals for each cemetery.

Cemetery Name	Cemetery location is still in question or no above-ground features	Cemetery boundary is undefined, or burials might extend outside fenced area	Potential for unmarked graves within cemetery
St. Ann 1 Cemetery		X	X
St. Ann 2 – Earle Cemetery		X	X
Guignard Cemetery	X	X	X
Taylor - Seaboard Cemetery		X	X
Wilkinson Street Cemetery	X	X	X
Mt. Pisgah Cemetery		X	X
Mt. Pleasant Cemetery	X	X	X
Arthur Cemetery		X	X
Granby – Cayce Cemetery		X	X
Seibels Cemetery (original and relocated site)	X	X	X
Hane Cemetery	X	X	X

6.5   Grave Marker Stabilization and Repair

As noted in condition assessment overview section for each cemetery, all cemeteries visited that have extant grave markers have some that are classified as being in fair or poor condition due to breakage or related issues. As such, at minimum a prioritized conservation effort for grave markers classified as being in poor condition is warranted. Stantec recommends that as part of the cemetery management plans recommended for each site, property owners and cemetery stewards plan to hire a professional conservator with experience in historic grave marker repairs to fix broken and cracked headstones using appropriate materials. Where possible, out of plumb grave markers should also be re-leveled and fallen or tilted markers re-set so further damage does not occur. This can be done with volunteer help after proper training in best practices.

6.6   Grave Marker Maintenance Plan

The following section covers basic measures and best practices for the regular maintenance of historic cemeteries. Specifically, as it relates to cleaning stone and masonry grave markers and removing vegetation in close proximity to burial markers in general. Grave marker maintenance decisions should be guided by the individual needs and conditions at each cemetery, as defined in that cemetery's management plan.

6.6.1   Headstone Cleaning

DO…

•   Use water, soft plastic bristle brushes (such as a soft tire brush), and D2 Biological Solution to clean headstones when appropriate

•   Only scrub headstones that are stable, do not scrub headstones that are friable or have inset objects like shells or other delicate materials

•   Gently spray headstone with water from a spray bottle (do not use a pressure washer), then apply D2 solution (50/50 water and D2), lightly scrub with soft bristly brush, rinse with water

•   For delicate headstones, spray gently with water and D2 solution but do not scrub

DON'T….

•   Do not use bleach, dish soap, shaving cream, or any other cleaning agent on grave markers

•   Do not use harsh brushes with stiff or metal bristles

•   When in doubt, do not clean headstones

6.6.2 Vegetation Removal

DO...

- Use small clippers to cut vegetation near the ground surface

- Identify purposeful plantings associated with historic burials and leave them in place

- Keep paths, walkways, and grave areas clear of new growth

- Trim dead or overhanging tree limbs before they fall

- Assess health of trees on a yearly basis and remove those that are dead or in danger of falling

- After a storm, visit the cemetery to look for fallen limbs or damage to headstones

DON'T…

- Do not pull out vegetation, even small plants, from the root. This can cause damage to nearby grave markers

- Do not use herbicides like Round Up near grave markers

- Do not bring heavy equipment into the cemetery

- Do not use weed whackers near grave markers or burial areas

6.6.3 Maintenance Tasks on a Monthly Basis

- Vegetation clearing and routine maintenance like trash pick up

- Check for safety issues such as broken locks, downed fences, or obstructions to paths

6.6.4 Maintenance Tasks on a Yearly Basis

- Headstone cleaning with D2 Biological solution (once a year at most, if part of the cemetery management plan)

- Condition assessment for cemetery and individual grave markers

6.6.5 Maintenance Tasks Prior to and Just After Storm Events or Natural Disasters

- Trim dead or overhanging trees and limbs before storm events

- After a storm, and once it is safe to do so, check the cemetery for downed trees and document any damage to headstones. Fallen trees and limbs should be removed after creating a plan on the safest way to do so.

6.7   Interpretation, Partnership, Public Outreach, and Education

What are the wishes and priorities of the descendant community, as well as the broader Black community of Cayce and Lexington County, in relation to public outreach and interpretation at these cemeteries? How do descendants and community members want these cemeteries to look?

This is the foremost question in formulating a public outreach and interpretation plan for Cayce's Historic African American Cemeteries. Is this something that descendants want? Is this something that community members and other directly related stakeholder groups from the Black community of Cayce want? The City of Cayce should begin this process by continuing their conversations and consultation with descendants and stakeholders in order to answer these questions. Descendant and other stakeholder wishes, and feedback should guide all decision making related to the maintenance and interpretation of each cemetery.

Does this interpretive information, education program, or event center the stories and history of the Black community of the City of Cayce? Is it truthful about the history it shares?

Cayce's Historic African American cemeteries have an important role to play as a place to learn about the history of the City of Cayce and its Black residents, in the past and present. While the stories and history related to individuals buried within the cemetery can often be inspiring, positive, and uplifting, history related to the challenges and violence caused by anti-Black policies and practices in the past are not. Does the interpretation developed for the cemetery address these painful realities? Why did African Americans in the City of Cayce need their own cemeteries separate from their White neighbors? Which individuals or aspects of Cayce's history do African American residents today want to see highlighted at each cemetery? Interpretation plans should directly address these issues and present the history in a way that is factual and does not soften what actually occurred.

What groups are these programs geared towards and what are the demographics of those who actually attend?

Any public interpretation or outreach plan for a given cemetery should consider the intended target audience. Which programs are geared towards descendants and African American community members? Which are targeted at the broader Cayce community? Are there programs that are more appropriate for visitors or tourists from outside the area? When possible, the City of Cayce should survey participants at cemetery events in order to collect data on demographics, as well as participant assessments of the programming. This information is vital in improving programming at each cemetery over time and ensuring that programs meet the needs of the local community.

How many visitors can the cemetery sustain on a yearly basis and what uses are appropriate for this space?

Like any park or cultural resource, there is a limit to the number of visitors a historic cemetery can sustain on a yearly basis. Especially with some of Cayce's Historic African American cemeteries, the sensitive nature of the space, locations on private property, and fragile nature of some of the grave markers means that great consideration should be given to the number of visitors allowed in. Public events and fieldtrips might prove popular, and are important in educating the public about these places, but are they sustainable for each cemetery? Decisions on access to the cemetery should be balanced with the need to preserve the historic fabric of the space. Increased wear and tear on paths and grave markers could result from an inappropriate level of usage. Given this and the differences in property ownership for each site, the City of Cayce should consider alternative means of allowing access to the cemeteries such as virtual tours or interpretive signage outside gated areas so that even when a cemetery is closed, visitors can still learn about the history of the place.

6.7.1.1 Traditional Interpretive Materials

Stantec can produce a visually engaging short form report that is written in an interesting and publicly accessible style and gives an overview of the more detailed findings from this report. The public-facing report would include full page and half page images of grave markers, maps, decorative elements, historic maps, and other photographs. The document could address the community and City's efforts to memorialize and preserve the cemeteries, the individual history of the cemeteries, and/or some biographical information about people buried in each one. The document, whether in pamphlet, brochure, or similar form, could also offer some useful interpretation about the history of Black cemeteries generally, and the events and actions that erased many of these places from the landscapes and maps of many communities.

At some of the above identified cemetery sites, especially those that are already well marked and publicly accessible, Stantec recommends the installation of interpretive signage as a relatively cost-effective means of conveying a large amount of accurate information and interpretation onsite at each cemetery. Stantec staff have created similar signage at other historic and archaeological sites, offering vivid imagery, easy to understand maps, historic context, and interpretation presented in a publicly oriented format. Regardless of execution, the public oriented print report could serve as the basis for such information. An interpretive signage display could include a map of the cemetery labeled with individual markers and family groups, interpretation on the styles of grave decorations, individual biographic histories, and information on the efforts to restore and preserve the cemetery. Such a display would also provide a starting place for QR-code driven digital content. One possible avenue for this content could be a guided audio tour, following the provided map, visiting several grave-sites or other points of interest.

6.7.1.2 Recommendations for Further Digital Work

In addition to some level of signage, printed materials, curricula, and other traditional means of public outreach, Stantec recommends that the application of digital site modeling could enhance each of these modes of heritage interpretation. Any interpretative materials created to present Cayce's historic

cemeteries to the community will benefit foremost from consultation with descendants, community members, churches, or other interest groups so that the final outreach product can be created through feedback and collaboration.

With the above goals and considerations in mind, Stantec recommends continued dialogue with descendants and community members related to Cayce's Historic African American cemeteries in order to determine the best plan for future public interpretation and outreach. Virtual tours or a website might be the best way for most people to "access" the cemeteries. Other historic cemetery sites have developed websites or Esri story maps to highlight the unique features and histories of their cemeteries, increasing their reach to people around the world. A few examples are included in the list below:

- East End Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia
  - o Website: https://friendsofeastend.com/
  - o Story Map: https://dsl.richmond.edu/eastend/#loc=17/37.53643438387326/-77.38787305075677
  - o Guidebook: https://friendsofeastend.com/booklet/
- Oakwood Cemetery, Austin, Texas
  - o Story Map: https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/13228588aac84117aa781d85abbc1b5a
- Historic Friendship Chapel Missionary Baptist Church Cemetery, Wake Forest, North Carolina
  - o Story Map: https://newsouth.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=3ef1d5a588294c619b00736526bbe510

A website and/or Story Map created for Cayce's Historic African American cemeteries could integrate all the research and documentation work that has been completed up to this point in a way that is accessible to a wide audience. Spatial data collected during the current survey work, in addition to headstone photos, 3D models, future GPR findings, historic photos and maps, oral histories, and even videos of descendants and community members talking about the history of each place and those buried there could be integrated in a digital platform. Much like the guidebook created for the East End Cemetery in Richmond, a similar guidebook could be created for these cemeteries and copies could be printed and made available at local schools, churches, or museums. An interactive website and well-designed guidebook could provide interested individuals and school groups with a way to access and explore the cemeteries without negatively impacting them through overuse. In addition to these recommendations, wherever possible, the history of Cayce's Historic African American cemeteries should be incorporated into existing history tours, exhibits, and events in order to promote them to the broadest local audience.

Stantec also recommends the creation of photogrammetric models of selected grave markers (and even entire cemeteries if feasible) in order to both further document these places and create 3D models that allow people to visit each site virtually. Photogrammetric models of individual headstones could be targeted to specific grave markers types of interest, or grave markers of specific individuals of historical importance to the history of Cayce. These models could be hosted online or as part of an existing website or story map, allowing the public to see the details of a headstone or grave marker without ever having to leave their house.

6.8 Grants and Funding Opportunities

6.8.1 Federal Historic Preservation Grants

- **Historic Preservation Grants:** Grants are federal funds from the US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, and administered by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, SHPO. Ten percent of those grant funds awarded to the SHPO must be passed through to Certified Local Governments (CLGs) per federal regulations. Grants reimburse up to 50% of project costs. Any local government, non-profit, or institution in South Carolina may apply for a Federal Historic Preservation Grant. The SHPO's first priority will be to fund projects in South Carolina's CLGs.
  - **Categories:**   Survey and Planning Projects, Stabilization Projects
  - **Funding Amount:** $2,500 to $35,000
  - **Deadlines:**   TBD
  - https://scdah.sc.gov/historic-preservation/programs/grants/federal-grants

- **Underrepresented Communities Grants:** Grants are meant to support work towards diversifying the nominations submitted to the National Register of Historic Places. Projects include surveys and inventories of historic properties associated with communities underrepresented in the National Register, as well as the development of nominations to the National Register for specific sites. All funded projects must result in the submission of a new or amended nomination to the National Register of Historic Places to include underrepresented communities. Grants are awarded through a competitive process and do not require non-Federal match.
  - **Funding Amount:**   Minimum $15,000 to maximum $75,000
  - **Deadlines:**   TBD
  - https://www.nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservationfund/underrepresented-community-grants.htm

6.8.2 National Trust for Historic Preservation

- **African American Cultural Heritage Action Fund:** Grants from the National Trust for Historic Preservation's African American Cultural Heritage Action Fund are designed to advance ongoing preservation activities for historic places representing African American cultural heritage, such as sites, museums, theaters, sports venues, churches, schools, universities, and landscapes.
  - **Categories:**   Capital Projects, Project Planning, Programming and Interpretation
  - **Funding Amount:**   Minimum of $50,000
  - **Deadlines:**   TBD
  - https://forum.savingplaces.org/build/funding/grant-seekers/specialprograms/aachactionfund

6.8.3 Southeastern Archaeological Conference (SEAC)

- **Public Outreach Grant Program**: "Projects proposed for grant funding should promote public awareness of archaeology in the Southeast through any of a variety of educational and outreach activities. Examples of suitable projects might include: teacher workshops, printed material for public consumption, exhibits, workshops for adults or children, Archaeology Week/Month activities, Project Archaeology workshops, Elderhostel programs, archaeology fairs, public field trips, or other public-oriented projects."
  - o **Funding Amount**: Up to $2,000 a year
  - o **Grant Period**: 1 Year
  - o **Deadlines**: TBD
  - o https://www.southeasternarchaeology.org/grants-awards/grants/

6.9 Future Work Priorities

Stantec recommends the following prioritization of work for the preservation and management of Cayce's historic cemeteries. This list is presented in priority and workflow order, however, some items can be enacted concurrent with other items depending on the needs of each individual cemetery.

Prioritized List of Work

- Continued collaboration and consultation with descendants, community members, site stewards, and landowners to direct priorities, public interpretation, ownership issues, and management decisions.

- Coordinate with current landowners to conduct additional work, potentially including GPR or other remote sensing, at the possible locations of St. Ann II – Earle Cemetery, Guignard, Wilkinson Street, Mt. Pleasant, original Seibels, and Hane cemeteries in order to better define their boundaries or locations.

- Identify funding sources for additional work or possible acquisition of some cemetery properties.

- Develop cemetery management plans for each site.

- At "abandoned" cemeteries, remove excess vegetation inside cemetery boundary and along exterior of perimeter fence (where present).

  - o Removal of nuisance species and tree fall

  - o Establish regular maintenance of vegetation at each site

  - o Assess trees on a yearly basis and trim dead branches or trees

- Add signage or historical markers to identify cemeteries, where appropriate.

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8.0 Appendix A: Interments in Cayce Cemeteries[253]

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[253] Please note that this is not a complete list of burials. Other burials are likely present.

Name	Sex	Birth	Birth Location	Death	Cause of Death	Residence at time of Death	Occupation	Marital status, Spouse	Father	Mother (Maiden Name)	Undertaker	Doctor/Midwife	Notes
St. Ann 1 Cemetery													
Barnwell, William	Male	1887		20 December 1946	Thrombosis of cerebral artery		Laborer	Single	Edward Barnwell	Martha Davis	Leevy's Funeral Home	R.G. Latimer	Not marked, death certificate
Blakely, Benjamin Lewellyn	Male	11 May 1913		3 February 1982				Married, Edella B. Blakely	Gus Blakely	Belle Blakely			Military marker, PFC US Army World War II
Blakely, Charlie	Male	25 March 1882	SC	22 February 1950	Arteriosclerosis	Cayce, SC	Laborer, farm	Married, Ella Blakely			Johnson Funeral Home	J.B. Guignard	Marker
Blakely, Edella B.	Female	15 November 1914		16 October 2005				Married, Benjamin L. Blakely	George Brown	Jannie Walker			Marker
Blakely, Ella	Female	27 May 1889		28 March 1957				Married, Charlie Blakely					Marker
Blakely, Leola	Female	18 April 1907		7 May 1969				Married, Ray Field Blakely					Marker
Blakely, Ray Field	Male	9 December 1907		5 April 1972				Married, Leola Blakely					Marker
Boman, Clifton	Male	1877	SC	6 January 1926	Heart dropsy	Cayce, SC	Public Works	Married	Sam Boman	Carlin Koon	Johnson	W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Boozer, James William	Male	2 August 1917		17 April 1974				Married, Sarah Mae Boozer			Pearson Funeral Home		Military marker, PVT US Army World War II
Bowman, Gussie D.	Female	31 January 1900		7 January 1986									Marker
Bowman, Henry B.	Male	9 February 1898		30 September 1946									Military marker, South Carolina PFC 371 Inf. 93 Div., World War I
Cantey, Lucretia	Female	2 May 1901	Lexington, County, SC	23 April 1969	Cerebro & vascular accident	Cayce, SC	Domestic	Widow	Josh Earle	Lucretia Wannamaker	Johnson's Funeral Home	F.L. Clark	Not marked, death certificate
Carr, Warren Guinell	Male	22 August 1923		30 April 1979									Military marker, PFC US Army World War II
Chup, Wesley	Male	1861	Lexington County, SC	16 November 1933	Angina	Cayce, SC	Farmer	Married	William Chupp	Elizabeth Chupp	Johnson-Bradley	W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate

Name	Sex	Birth	Birth Location	Death	Cause of Death	Residence at time of Death	Occupation	Marital status, Spouse	Father	Mother (Maiden Name)	Undertaker	Doctor/Midwife	Notes
Coleman, Maggie	Female	1883	Shelton, SC	31 July 1919	Pellagra	Cayce, SC	Domestic	Married	S.F. Hopkins	Mary Clayton	Bradley-Morris	C.E. Stephenson	Not marked, death certificate
Cook, Calvin	Male	2 June 1901		26 March 1979									Marker
Cook, Lawson C.	Male	30 November 1881		1 August 1956				Married, Mary J. Cook					Marker
Cook, Mary J.	Female	26 April 1884	Lexington County, SC	23 December 1973		West Columbia, SC		Married, Lawson C. Cook	Henry Johnson	Adeline Sims	Manigault-Hurley Funeral Home		Marker
Davis, Elizabeth	Female	September 1920	Lexington County, SC	10 April 1921	Pneumonia	Cayce, SC		Single		Estelle Davis		W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Earle, Calvin	Male	1928		1990									Military marker, SP4 US Army, World War II
Earle, Dan	Male	1871	SC	29 November 1936	Chronic myocardia, brochitis, pneumonia	Cayce, SC	Laborer, rock quarry	Married	Josh Earle	Lucretia Wannamaker	Johnson-Bradley	J.D. Dunbar	Not marked, death certificate
Earl (Earle), Ella L.	Female	9 May 1914	Cayce, SC	27 September 1915	Typhoid fever	Cayce, SC		Single	John Earle	Mary Davis	Sam Chestnut	F.R. Geiger	Not marked, death certificate
Earle, Eugene	Male	1901	SC	15 March 1922	Fractured skull and lower jawbone, shock, fell about 75 ft into rock quarry	Cayce, SC	Laborer, rock quarry	Single	Fletcher Earle	Lavinia Kennedy	Hardy and Manigault Undertakers	C.E. Owens	Not marked, death certificate
Earle, Fletcher	Male	7 October 1876	SC	29 August 1957	Cerebral Vascular accident	West Columbia, SC	Farmer	Married, Mattie Earl	Joseph Earl	Lucretia Earl	Willie Johnson	F.L. Clark	Marked; Death certificate has age 60 at death
Earl (Earle), Frances	Female	26 June 1866	Richland County, SC	20 April 1916	Pellagra, female troubles	Cayce, SC	Housewife	Married, William Earl	H. Jacobs	Rebecca Jacobs	Sam Chestnut	W. A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Earl (Earle), Francis	Female	1916	Cayce, SC	25 September 1928	Acute indigestion	Cayce, SC	School child	Single	Tom Earl	Sallie Lorick	Johnson-Bradley	W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Earle, Geraldine	Female	1 September 1957	SC	26 February 1958	Pneumonia	Cayce, SC		Single	Lindel Earle	Vernell Reid	Johnson Funeral Home	W. Morgan Baughman	Not marked, death certificate
Earle, Hudine J.	Female	1935		1978									Metal funeral home marker
Earle, Lindell	Male	1 January 1937		11 October 1993									Marker

Name	Sex	Birth	Birth Location	Death	Cause of Death	Residence at time of Death	Occupation	Marital status, Spouse	Father	Mother (Maiden Name)	Undertaker	Doctor/Midwife	Notes
Earl (Earle), Lucretia	Female	Ca. 1843	Sandy Run	4 December 1941	Arteriosclerosis, nephritis, hypertension, senility	Cayce, SC	Domestic	Widow, Josh Earl, Sr.	? Wannamaker	Louise Wannamaker	Johnson's Funeral Home		Not marked, death certificate
Earle, Mary	Female	1882	SC	1 September 1943	Diabetes	Cayce, SC	Domestic	Single	Josh Earle	Lucretia Wannamaker	Johnson Funeral Home		Not marked, death certificate
Earle, Pauline	Female	5 August 1905		12 May 1973									Marked
Earl (Earle), Rosa Lee	Female	1919	Lexington County, SC	22 January 1943	Tuberculosis	West Columbia, SC	Domestic	Single	John Earl	Jennie Davis	Johnson Funeral Home	Kinley Shealey	Not marked, death certificate
Earle, Thomas	Male	1893	SC	11 July 1955	Coronary Thrombosis	Cayce, SC	Carpenter	Married, Sallie Earle	Capers Earle	Frances Earle	Johnson Funeral Home	Cecil L. Miles	Not marked, death certificate
Earl (Earle), Windell	Male	2 January 1937	SC	14 October 1956	Pneumonia	Pineland, State Training School		Single	Thomas E. Earle	Sallie Blakely Earle	Johnson Funeral Home	Ben F. Wyman	Not marked, death certificate
Edwards, Clara	Female	1894		19 November 1957	Uremia, hypertension, nephritis	Cayce, SC	Domestic	Widow	Edward Johnson	Lovenia Johnson	Johnson Funeral Home	H.M. Johnson	Not marked, death certificate
Eichleburger, Ida	Female	1885	SC	13 May 1933	Carcinoma of uterus	Columbia, SC	Domestic	Widow	William C. Earle	Frances Earle	Johnson-Bradley	C.E. Stephenson	Not marked, death certificate; may be Echleburger
Elliott, Ellen Smith	Female	10 September 1901		26 May 1987									Marker
Fanning, Jake	Male	1916		1977									Not marked, death certificate
Fuller, George John	Male	13 February 1931	Charleston, SC	4 June 1945	Sinusitis, bilateral meningitis, strep	Charleston, SC	Student	Single	Henry Fuller	Laura Johnson	Metz and Davis	R.M. Hope	Marker
Garland, Anna M.	Female	15 July 1886		9 June 1962				Married, Jesse L. Garland					Marker
Garland, Jesse L.	Male	3 February 1883		4 March 1958				Married, Anna M. Garland					Marker
Hart, Emanuel	Male	May 1925	Cayce, SC	19 November 1925		Cayce, SC		Single	Emanuel Hart, Sr.	Lucie Goodwin		W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate

Name	Sex	Birth	Birth Location	Death	Cause of Death	Residence at time of Death	Occupation	Marital status, Spouse	Father	Mother (Maiden Name)	Undertaker	Doctor/Midwife	Notes
Hart, John Oliver	Male	19 January 1907		18 October 1990				Married, Lois Bentley Hart					Marked
Hart, Lois Bentley	Female	23 March 1910		2 February 1992				Married, John Oliver Hart					Marked
Heyward, Josephine	Female	1884	SC	30 May 1934	Mental incompetency	Columbia, SC	Domestic	Widow	William Earle	Frances Earle	Johnson Bradley		Not marked, death certificate
Irvy, Mary	Female	1832	Fairview County, SC	8 March 1919	Paralysis	Cayce, SC		Widow	Major Hampton	Easter Hampton		F.R. Geiger	Not marked, death certificate
Moore, Mary	Female	1911	Richland County, SC	1987				Married, Henry Tucker	Elijah Moore	Sallie Barnwell	Manigault-Hurley Funeral Home		Not marked, obituary
Moore, Sallie	Female	1880	Lexington County, SC	17 June 1940	Myocarditis	Cayce, SC	Domestic	Married, Elijah Moore	Edward Barnwell	Martha Davis	Johnson Bradley	J.H. Mathews	Not marked, death certificate; may be buried in St. Ann II – Earle – Hart Cemetery
Murray, Hattie	Female	1874		1937									Marker
Parr, Ed	Male	9 April 1881		4 November 1918	Pneumonia		Engineer		Ed Parr	Lula Sims	Pickney	F.R. Geiger	Not marked, death certificate
Robinson, Gary W.	Male	1960		1992									US Air Force
Sims, Adeline L.	Female	Unknown		18 February 1955									Marker
Taylor, Robert Lee	Male	16 January 1915	Columbia, SC	30 March 1919	Acute indigestion, convulsions			Single	Robert Lee Anderson	Carmella Taylor	Johnson-Bradley Mortuary	B.K. H. Kreps	Not marked, death certificate
Watts-Hart, Elesten G.	Female	22 September 1901		4 March 1974				Married, Ella Earle Watts-Hart			A.P. Williams Funeral Home		Marker
Watts-Hart, Ella Earle	Female	20 February 1881	Lexington County, SC	17 October 1952	Cerebral hemorrhage	Lexington County, SC	Housekeeper	Married, Elesten "Ed" G. Watts-Hart	John Earle	Lucretia Wannamaker	Henry Pearson	J.H. Mullins	Marked; Death certificate under Ella Elizabeth Hart with death date 13 October 1952, birthdate 1898
Weston, Arnold L.	Male	1924		1983									Military marker, CPL US Army, World War II

Name	Sex	Birth	Birth Location	Death	Cause of Death	Residence at time of Death	Occupation	Marital status, Spouse	Father	Mother (Maiden Name)	Undertaker	Doctor/Midwife	Notes
Weston, Bernard	Male	29 June 1910	Cayce, SC	9 May 1961	Arteriosclerotic cardiovascular disease	Philadelphia, PA	Dry Cleaner	Married, Thelma Weston	Cantey Weston	Estell Butler	Johnson's Funeral Home	R.G. Latimer	Not marked, death certificate
Weston, Cantey, Jr.	Male	18 September 1905	Lexington County, SC	20 September 1966	Coronary Thrombosis	Cayce, SC	Carpenter	Married, Mervel Weston	Cantey Weston	Estell Butler	Johnson's Funeral Home	Carroll W. Day	Marker
Weston, George	Male	1892	SC	8 July 1951	Coronary thrombosis	Cayce, SC	Carpenter help	Married, Sylvia Weston	Eli Weston		Johnson Funeral Home	R.G. Latimer	Not marked, death certificate
Weston, Mervel C.	Female	1 June 1905		16 February 1991									Marker
Weston, Slyvia Y.	Female	1897		1977									Marker; Spelled Slyvia on marker
Weston, Talley	Male	1883	Lexington County, SC	14 February 1955	Arteriosclerosis cardiovascular disease	West Columbia, SC	Gardener laborer	Single	Eli Weston	Sarah Weston	Johnson Funeral Home	R.G. Latimer	Not marked, death certificate
Wiley, Franklin Delano	Male	27 May 1933		12 November 1977									Military marker, Sgt US Army, Korea
St. Ann 2 – Earle Cemetery													
Boman, Arnett	Female	September 1918	Cayce, SC	4 May 1918	Teething	Cayce, SC		Single	Clifton Boman	Lavina Boozer	Sol. Swelter	W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Boman, Burness	Female	14 March 1922	Cayce, SC	7 May 1922	Premature birth	Cayce, SC		Single	Clifton Boman	Lavina Boozer		W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Bowman, Willie Walter	Male	12 July 1923	Cayce, SC	7 November 1923	Colitis	Cayce, SC		Single	Clifton Boman	Lavina Boozer		W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Griffin, J.G.	Male	15 August 1853		27 May 1934									Marker
Earle, Arthur	Male	1901	Richland County, SC	10 May 1964	Cardiovascular accident	Columbia, SC		Widowed	William C. Earle	Frances Earle	Johnson's Funeral Home	R.P. Watson	Not marked, death certificate
Earle, Laura	Female	1887	Greenwood County, SC	18 August 1945	Cardio renal disease	Cayce, SC		Widow, Edward Earle			Pearson Funeral Home	H.D. Monteith	Not marked, death certificate
H., V.	Unknown	Unknown		unknown									Broken marker
Hart, Bessie	Female	1912	SC	7 November 1926	Shot, homicide	Cayce, SC	School girl	Single	John Hart	Lula Parr Hart	Pinckney Funeral Home	W.A. Oxner	Marker indicates death 1925; death certificate indicates grave

Name	Sex	Birth	Birth Location	Death	Cause of Death	Residence at time of Death	Occupation	Marital status, Spouse	Father	Mother (Maiden Name)	Undertaker	Doctor/Midwife	Notes
													in St. Ann's Cemetery
Hart, Edward	Male	11 December 1908		8 October 1951							Manigault's Funeral Home		Military marker, TEC 3 857 ENGR AVN BN World War II
Hart, Emanuel	Male	1904		1970									Marker
Hart, John	Male	10 May 1888	SC	18 May 1933	Myocarditis, pneumonia		Reverend		Henry Hart		Manigault's Funeral Home	C.E. Oxner	Marker
Hart, John	Male	11 October 1911		5 October 1957				Married, Lula Parr Hart					Military marker, PVT 811 Engineer AVN BN World War II
Hart, Lula Parr	Female	11 March 1895		13 March 1968	Acute Coronary Thrombosis	Cayce, SC	Housewife	Married, John Hart	Edward Parr	Lulu Washington	Pearson's Funeral Home	H.D. Monteith	Marker
Hart, Moses	Male	1 April 1914	Lexington, SC	27 May 1996			Reverend, Moses Poor Saints Mission; Principal, Wilkerson Home	Married, Corine Hart	John Hart	Lula Parr Hart	Pearson's Funeral Home		Marker
Hart, Roy	Male	1907		1927									Marker
Hart, Ruby	Female	1912		1963									Marker
Hooper, Mary Patsie	Female	24 May 1914	Atlanta, GA	23 December 1915	Kidney trouble	Cayce, SC		Single	Albert Hooper	Anna Earl	Clifford Bowman	W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Hooper, Robert	Male	1917	Atlanta, GA	8 January 1940	Pneumonia		Rock quarry laborer		Robert Pope	Anna Hooper	Pearson Funeral Home	O.G. Champion	Not marked, death certificate
James, Eliza C.	Female	3 July 1875		31 October 1954									Marker
James, James H.		25 September 1872		25 April 1949									Marker
Ladson, Corean/Corine Hart	Female	1922		2007				Married, Moses Hart			Tompkins Funeral Home		Metal funeral home marker
Osburn, Sam	Male	1887	SC	7 May 1922	Tuberculosis	Cayce, SC		Married				W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate

Name	Sex	Birth	Birth Location	Death	Cause of Death	Residence at time of Death	Occupation	Marital status, Spouse	Father	Mother (Maiden Name)	Undertaker	Doctor/Midwife	Notes
Reynolds, Louisa	Female	13 September 1877		12 June 1931									Marker
Scott, Alfonzo	Male	1933		After 12 January 1979					Leroy Scott	Lillie Mae Chestnut Scott	Pearson Funeral Home		Metal funeral home marker
Scott, Leroy	Male	10 May 1912	Tallahassee, FL	12 January 1979				Married, Lillie Mae Chestnut Scott			Pearson Funeral Home		Adoptive son or Grandson of Edward and Laura Earle; not marked, application for Military Marker; TEC 5, 645 Port Co, US Army, World War II
Weston, Dan	Male	1874		16 February 1953	Cerebral hemorrhage	Cayce, SC	Carpenter, casket factory	Widower	Ed Weston	Rachael Weston	Johnson Funeral Home		Not marked, death certificate
Guignard Cemetery													
Barnwell, Alberta	Female	1893	Lexington County, SC	19 October 1944	Tetanus	West Columbia, SC	Domestic	Widow	Albert Washington	Hannah Washington	Johnson Funeral Home	J.D. Durham	Not marked, death certificate
Blasingale, Richard	Male	11 April 1920	New Brookland, SC	2 May 1920	Pneumonia			Single	William Blasingale	Maggie Glison		W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Brown, Albert	Male	October 1919		30 June 1920	Stomach disorder			Single	Charley Brown	Mattie Kershaw		W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Brown, Charley	Male	15 April 1916	New Brookland, SC	22 April 1916		New Brookland, SC		Single	Peter Brown	Marie Kershaw	Thompson	Midwife, not named	Not marked, death certificate
Brown, Elizabeth	Female	1842	Richmond, VA	10 December 1916	Heart failure	Cayce, SC	Housewife	Married, Mose Brown	Henry Paten	Bessie	A. Sharemore	W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Brown, Nathaniel Clay	Male	3 February 1917	SC	23 February 1917		Cayce, SC		Single	Peter Brown	Marie Kershaw	G.J. West	Jessie Williams, midwife	Not marked, death certificate
Carlos, Malissa	Female	1897	Calhoun County, SC	21 March 1940	Influenza	Cayce, SC	Domestic	Married, William Carlos	Andrew Sisintinna	Elizabeth Sisintinna	Manigault Funeral Home	J.D. Durham	Not marked, death certificate

Name	Sex	Birth	Birth Location	Death	Cause of Death	Residence at time of Death	Occupation	Marital status, Spouse	Father	Mother (Maiden Name)	Undertaker	Doctor/Midwife	Notes
Cookley, Johnnie	Male	30 June 1917	SC	12 June 1921	Nephritis with dropsy	Cayce, SC		Single	John Cookley	Lizzie Jones		W.A. Oxner	May be Cokley; Not marked, death certificate
Reed, Josie	Female	August 1932	SC	21 February 1933	Influenza, pneumonia	Cayce, SC		Single	Jake Reed	Josie Greer		J.D. Durham	Not marked, death certificate
Simpson, Adam	Male	Ca. 1881		22 March 1931	Chronic endocarditis, myocarditis, nephritis, bradycardia	Cayce, SC	Laborer, brickyard	Married, Anna Simpson			Manigault Funeral Home	J.D. Durham	Not marked, death certificate
Thomas, Henry	Male	1848	Lexington County, SC	5 May 1918	Paralysis	Cayce, SC	Laborer	Married		Susie Kendry		W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Wade, Rosevelt	Male	10 June 1911	Richland County, SC	20 July 1916	Acute Indigestion	Cayce, SC		Single	Walice Wade	Carrie Wade	Hardy & Pinckney Undertaking	W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Yeldell, John	Male	Ca. 1902	SC	23 November 1926	Pneumonia	Cayce, SC	Public Work	Single	Frank Yeldell	Sarah Simpkins		W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Taylor Cemetery													
Brown, Melvin	Male	8 November 1923	Cayce, SC	9 March 1924	Pneumonia	Cayce, SC		Single	Adolphus Brown	Sara Gordon		W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Brown, Sarah	Female	1890	SC	6 August 1931	Acute nephritis, myocarditis, pneumonia following premature delivery	Cayce, SC	Housewife	Married, Dorcus Brown	Mose Gordon	Elsie Gordon	Johnson Bradley	F.E. Greiger	Not marked, death certificate
Harmon, John	Male	16 March 1865	Lexington County, SC	30 April 1925	Paralysis	Cayce, SC	Public work	Married, Rena Harmon	John Harmon, Sr.	Lila Cannon	Pinckney	W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Livingston, Olin Franklin	Male	26 July 1938		6 October 1938	Hemorrhage				John L. Livingston	Ola Ellisor	J.S. Dunbar	Katherine McMillan	Not marked, death certificate
Lundy, James	Male	10 December 1938	SC	28 November 1939	Pneumonia	Cayce, SC		Single	James College	Catherine Lundy	Manigault's Funeral Home	O.J. Champion	Not marked, death certificate
Miles, Stanley R., Sr.	Male	11 April 1938	Columbia, SC	27 July 1985				Married, Jacquelin Glenn	Heyward Lee Ancel Miles	Nellie Kelly	Talbert-Shives Funeral Home		Not marked, death certificate

Name	Sex	Birth	Birth Location	Death	Cause of Death	Residence at time of Death	Occupation	Marital status, Spouse	Father	Mother (Maiden Name)	Undertaker	Doctor/Midwife	Notes
Simmons, Isaac	Male	1877		23 January 1921	Dropsy, nephritis	Cayce, SC	Laborer at AA church	Married, Rose Simmons	Isaac Simmons	Georgeann Simmons	Johnson, Bradley, Morris	F.K. Geiger	Not marked, death certificate
Smith, Julious (Julian) Jr.	Male	24 July 1922	Cayce, SC	5 July 1924	Teething with colitis	Cayce, SC		Single	Julian Smith	Louise Harmon		W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Smith, Susie	Female	2 July 1878	SC	15 May 1919	Heart dropsy	Cayce, SC	Domestic	Married, Allen Smith	William English	Susie Simmons/Summers	George Washington	W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Taylor, ?	unknown	12 August 1904		11 September 1906									Marker
Taylor, Abraham	Male	Ca. July 1899	SC	5 May 1926	Cerebral apoplexy	Columbia, SC	Soldier	Married	Jerry Taylor	Amelia Daniels Taylor	Johnson, Bradley, Morris	Emmett	Marker; Sergeant 408 Labor Battalion, World War I
Taylor, Amelia	Female	1867	Lexington County, SC	1 March 1932	Arrhythmia, nephritis, apoplexy	Columbia, SC	Washing woman	Married, Jerry M. Taylor	George Brown	Sarah Daniels	Champion & Pearson	Black	Not marked, death certificate
Taylor, Beatrice	Female	20 February 1908	Sumter County, SC	19 December 1921	Gastric ulcers	Columbia, SC	School	Single	Frank Tucker	Camilla Tayor	Johnson, Bradley, Morris	Black	Not marked, death certificate
Taylor, Fernell	Male	12 August 1904		11 September 1926					J.M. Taylor	M.L. Taylor			Not marked, death certificate
Taylor, Ruthey	Female	18 November 1901/Death certificate has 14 November 1903	Lexington County, SC	23 September 1917	Tuberculosis	Columbia, SC	School girl	Single	Jeremiah Taylor	Amelia Daniels	T.H. Pickney	Black	Marker
Washington, Infant	Male	January 1923	Cayce, SC	1 June 1925	Pneumonia	Cayce, SC		Single	George Washington	Lillie Washington	George Washington	W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
West, Alic Evans	Male	4 June 1924	Cayce, SC	24 July 1924	Pneumonia	Cayce, SC		Single	John Wesley West	Adeline Washington		W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
West, Jennie Mae	Female	20 July 1925	Cayce, SC	26 July 1925	Premature birth	Cayce, SC		Single		Adeline West		W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Seaboard Cemetery													
Bibbs, Mary Ida	Female	1915	SC	18 October 1933	General rheumatic following	Cayce, SC	Housewife	Single	Columbus Bibbs	Jessie Trapp	Pearson Funeral Home	Oscar LaBarde	Not marked; death certificate; father worked

Name	Sex	Birth	Birth Location	Death	Cause of Death	Residence at time of Death	Occupation	Marital status, Spouse	Father	Mother (Maiden Name)	Undertaker	Doctor/Midwife	Notes
					abortion (not criminal)								at stone quarry in 1920
Chavis, Infant	Female	17 August 1931	Cayce, SC	17 August 1931	Icterus moratorium	Cayce, SC		Single	William Chavis	Josephine Haywood		O.J. Champion	Not marked; death certificate; Father worked as railroad Laborer in Boiling Springs in 1920
Chestnut, Mary Jane	Female	1917	Cayce, SC	17 November 1933	Acute Pancreatitis	Cayce, SC	Domestic	Single	Dan Chestnut	Mary Chestnut	Pearson Funeral Home	O.J. Champion	Not marked; death certificate; father Dan Chestnut worked for American Agriculture Chemical Company
Hunter, Eugene Pete	Male	8 April 1902	Aiken County, SC	4 June 1949	Hypertensive heart disease with failure	Cayce, SC	Electric shovel operator, American Agriculture Chemical Company	Married	G.W. Hunter	Francis Hunter	Johnson	J.F. Wade	Not marked; death certificate
Lorick, Wilbert	Male	1911	SC	28 December 1931	Pneumonia, influenza	Cayce, SC	Cook	Single	Grant Lorick	Isabella Gadsden	Manigault's Funeral Home	O.J. Champion	Not marked; death certificate; His father, Grant Lorick, worked for the railroad in the 1910 and 1920 census but died in 1922
Mack, Dave	Male	1898	Lexington, SC	21 March 1945	Cerebral hemorrhage	Cayce, SC	Laborer, freight depot	Married, Pauline Mack	Love Mack	Lucile Mack	Johnson's Funeral Home	O.J. Champion	Not marked; death certificate
Mack, M.C.	Male	September 1920	SC	18 June 1941	Tuberculosis	Cayce, SC	Laborer, WPA	Married, Elvina Mack	Love Mack	Lucille Etheridge	Manigault's Funeral Home	H.D. Monteith	Not marked; death certificate; Employed by Hoffman

Name	Sex	Birth	Birth Location	Death	Cause of Death	Residence at time of Death	Occupation	Marital status, Spouse	Father	Mother (Maiden Name)	Undertaker	Doctor/Midwife	Notes
													Lumber Co. in 1940
Martin, Louise	Female	1909	Orangeburg County, SC	9 March 1937	Pulmonary congestion	Cayce, SC	Domestic	Married, Cleve Martin	Pringle Ravenel	Louise "Eliza" Howell	Pearson Funeral Home	D. Black	Not marked; death certificate; husband employed at Hoffman Lumber Company in 1934
Robinson, Belton	Male	15 March 1940	Cayce, SC	22 January 1941	Pneumonia	Cayce, SC		Single	Arthur Robinson	Rosa Pearson	Pearson Funeral Home	C.E. Oxner	Not marked; death certificate; Father, Arthur Robinson, employed at Weston & Brooker in 1942
Rye, Lillie Bell	Female	25 June 1928	Cayce, SC	28 June 1928	Premature labor	Cayce, SC		Single	Fredie Maxwell	Lillie Bell Rye		W.A. Oxner	Not marked; death certificate
Stalley (Staley), Lawrence	Male	1905	SC	31 May 1935	Acute gastric dilation, heat stroke	Cayce, SC	Laborer	Married, Annie Staley	Will Staley	Henrietta Staley	Johnson Bradley	O.J. Champion	Not marked; death certificate; worked for lumber company in 1930
Tyler, Rosa	Female	March 1914	Barnwell County, SC	7 May 1956	Acute cerebral thrombosis	Cayce, SC	Housewife	Married, James Jack Tyler	Tutsi Dunbar		Pearson Funeral Home	J.F. Woods	Not marked; death certificate; husband was fireman at sawmill in 1930 and at the rock quarry in 1940 & 1950
Mt. Pisgah Cemetery													
Anderson, Phoebia	Female	29 July 1876		9 February 1976									Marker
Bates, Julia	Female	1876		1964									Marker

Name	Sex	Birth	Birth Location	Death	Cause of Death	Residence at time of Death	Occupation	Marital status, Spouse	Father	Mother (Maiden Name)	Undertaker	Doctor/Midwife	Notes
Blanding, Lelar	Male	1953		1959							Leevy Funeral Home		Metal funeral home marker
Boyd, Lillie Mae Washington	Female	23 October 1955		26 August 2008									Military marker, Sgt US Air Force
Brazzel, John Clifton Jr.	Male	18 January 1984		19 January 2003									Marker
Brooks, Douglas	Male	1947		2003							Jones Metropolitan Funeral Home		Metal funeral home marker
Brooks, Marilyn B.	Female	18 June 198		30 April 2020									Marker
Brooks, Mildred	Female	6 July 1927		6 February 2019									Marker
Brooks, Thurmond	Male	26 August 1952		8 November 2014							Jones Funeral Home		Metal funeral home marker
Brooks, William P.	Male	1954		2006									Metal funeral home marker
Brown, Benjamin, Jr.	Male	22 February 1936		8 April 1967									Marker
Brown, Betty Jackson	Female	10 July 1915		17 September 1967					Joe Jackson	Clara Jackson			Marker
Brown, Juanita H.	Female	1931		2004				Married, Walter Brown					Marker
Brown, La	Unknown	17 January 1991		13 April 2014									Marker
Brown, Mabel	Female	1 March 1903		19 July 1962									Marker
Brown, Sylvester	Male	26 April 1905		13 December 1963									Military Marker, Pvt CO E 96 Engineer B, World War II
Brown, Walter	Male	1924		2013				Married, Juanita H. Brown					Marker
Burdell, Thelma E.	Female	28 December 1915		unknown									Metal funeral home marker

Name	Sex	Birth	Birth Location	Death	Cause of Death	Residence at time of Death	Occupation	Marital status, Spouse	Father	Mother (Maiden Name)	Undertaker	Doctor/Midwife	Notes
Burnett, Lucile Johnson	Female	12 April 1908		23 December 1989									Marker
Burnette, Frank J.	Male	15 April 1897		15 November 1953									Military Marker, South Carolina, PFC TRP K 10 Cavalry, World War I
Burnette, Leola Edith	Female	1900		1981									Marker
Cain, Elizabeth Carter	Female	3 January 1906		7 December 2002				Married	Julius Carter	Sarah Williams			Marker
Calhoun, Bennie, Sr.	Male	17 March 1902		28 February 1966									Marker
Calhoun, Nora Bell	Female	15 September 1904		15 May 1980									Marker
Carter, Christopher B.	Male	20 June 1920		2 September 1971									Military marker, PFC Army Air Forces, World War II
Carter, Joseph Lee	Male	1922		26 February 1989					Julius J. Carter	Sara Williams			Military marker, S! US Navy, World War II
Carter, Julius J.	Male	22 May 1881		1937				Married, Sarah Williams Carter					Marker
Carter, Julius J.	Male	8 February 1908		25 October 1997					Julius J. Carter	Sarah Williams			Marker
Carter, Sarah Williams	Female	1884		28 February 1933				Married Julius J. Carter	Ben Williams				Marker
Cato, James	Male	27 September 1897		6 January 1972									Military marker, Pvt US Army, World War I
Chestnut, Alexander	Male	12 December 1903		1 October 1963				Married, Emily D. Chestnut					Marker
Chestnut, Ardell M.	Female	27 September 1939		27 June 2008				Married, Lewis Chestnut, Sr.	Dan E. Mobley	Mildred Harris			Marker

Name	Sex	Birth	Birth Location	Death	Cause of Death	Residence at time of Death	Occupation	Marital status, Spouse	Father	Mother (Maiden Name)	Undertaker	Doctor/Midwife	Notes
Chestnut, Dan	Male	1870	SC	15 September 1930	Pellagra, dementia	Cayce, SC	Laborer, quarry	Widower, Mary Chestnut			Johnson-Bradley	C.E. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Chestnut, Ellen "Eliza"	Female	1820?		11 May, 1908				Married, Gabriel C. Chestnut					Marker
Chestnut, Emily D.	Female	24 October 1920		22 April 2004				Married, Alexander Chestnut					Marker
Chestnut, George	Male	1903	SC	26 November 1916	Fracture of Skull, homicide	Cayce, SC	Farmer	Single	Daniel Chestnut	Eliza Love	Hardy & Pinckney	W.E. Fulmer	Not marked, death certificate
Chestnut, Lewis, Sr.	Male	11 August 1939		24 March 2009				Married, Ardell M. Chestnut					Not marked, death certificate
Chestnut, Sarah	Female	Unknown		11 July 1934									Marker
Cook, Frances	Female	1875	Lexington County, SC	26 July 1920	Pellagra		Housewife	Married, Sidney Cook		Lucinda Earl	Hardy & Pickney	C. Stephenson	Not marked, death certificate
Daniels, Frank	Male	1916		13 September 1920	Diphtheria			Single	John Daniels	Anne Daniels	Johnson, Bradley, Morris	C. Stephenson	Not marked, Death Certificate
Davis, Andrew	Male	30 June 1841		28 May 1910				Married, Alice Davis					Marker
Davis, Joseph	Male	10 November 1912		30 August 1935									Marker
Davis, Preston	Male	1913		1958							Leevy Funeral Home		Metal funeral home marker
Davis, Sam	Male	1938		2012									Metal funeral home marker
Dickenson, Enoch	Male	Unknown		10 December 1921									Military marker, Sgt 33 Labor Batt'n, World War I
Dickenson, Joseph	Male	Unknown		9 June 1928									Military Marker, pvt 351 Field Art 92 Div, World War I
Dickerson, Frank Sr.	Male	Unknown		Unknown									Military Marker, sunken, illegible
Dickerson, Josh	Male	24 March 1886		28 July 1979									Marker

Name	Sex	Birth	Birth Location	Death	Cause of Death	Residence at time of Death	Occupation	Marital status, Spouse	Father	Mother (Maiden Name)	Undertaker	Doctor/Midwife	Notes
Dickerson, Mack	Male	18 August 1896		28 October 1955									Death certificate shows death date of 29 October 1954; Military marker, Pvt I Prov Dev Brig, World War I
Dickerson, Pauline K.	Female	31 March 1890		21 April 2000									Marker
Douglas, Alwillie Crowe	Unknown	23 August 1917		8 February 2003									Marker
Fanning, Amy Jeanette Wise	Female	5 July 1939		25 September 1990									Marker
Fober, James	Male	28 March 1920		7 April 1920	colic				George Fober	Lillie Guignard			Maybe Fuber or Faber; Not marked, death certificate
Furtick, Henry "Bobie"	Male	22 February 1923		15 January 1974				Married, Vernell Furtick					Military marker, PFC US Army, World War II
Furtick, Hubert Lee	Male	19 January 1925		1 May 2002				Married, Eartha Lee Furtick					Military Marker, TEC 5, US Army World War II; two separate markers with conflicting birth dates, military marker has 26 January 1924
Furtick, Vernell "Appie"	Female	22 September 1927		25 March 2006				Married, Henry Furtick					Marker
Gantt, Paul	Male	4 June 1914		14 September 1956	Acute coronary occlusion	West Columbia, SC	Sawmill laborer	Married, Rebecca Campbell Gantt			Leevy Funeral Home		Not marked, death certificate
Glenn, Elizabeth M.	Female	1946		2002							Jones Metropolitan Funeral Home		Metal funeral home marker

Name	Sex	Birth	Birth Location	Death	Cause of Death	Residence at time of Death	Occupation	Marital status, Spouse	Father	Mother (Maiden Name)	Undertaker	Doctor/Midwife	Notes
Glenn, Georgetta	Female	1967		2006									Metal funeral home marker
Goodwin, Frank	Male	1899	Lexington County, SC	1 December 1921	Acute Brights		Section hand, railroad	Single	James Goodwin	Julia Knight	Johnson Funeral Home		Not marked, death certificate
Green, Betty J.	Female	1939		2000									Metal funeral home marker
Green, James E., Sr.	Male	9 January 1947		February 2012									Marker
Green, Joseph Eugene	Male	11 December 1975		24 November 2017									Marker
Gregory, Lillian R. Chestnut	Female	17 April 1907		25 May 1992									Marker
Hall, Carrie Lue	Female	29 January 1929		30 January 2018									Marker
Haas, Hubert P.	Male	5 February 1941	Blythewood, SC	21 July 2018				Married, Sheila Weber Haas			Parks Funeral Home		Not marked, death certificate
Harmon, Otis	Male	16 October 1909		4 April 1968				Married, Pearline Jones Harmon					Marker
Harmon, Pearline Jones	Female	Ca. 1910		24 October 1994				Married, Otis Harmon					Marker
Harmon, Rena	Female	10 May 1875		1 September 1969									Marker
Hart, Edward B.	Male	15 November 1872		3 March 1957									Marker
Hart, Osborne	Male	1914	SC	9 December 1929	Pneumonia	Cayce, SC	Laborer	Single	James Hart	Leah Coleman	Johnson-Bradley	O.J. Champion	Not marked, death certificate
Holmes, Mary Johnson	Female	14 November 1940		20 June 2017							Leevy Funeral Home		Metal funeral home marker
Huller, ?	Unknown	1913		1987									Metal funeral home marker
Isaac, Lou Ester	Female	19 August 1939	Cayce, SC	1 March 1940	Pneumonia	Cayce, SC		Single	Peter Isaac	Annie Cooley		O.J. Champion	Not marked, death certificate
Jackson, Wilhelmina C.	Female	1914		1992				Married, Willie J. Jackson					Marker

Name	Sex	Birth	Birth Location	Death	Cause of Death	Residence at time of Death	Occupation	Marital status, Spouse	Father	Mother (Maiden Name)	Undertaker	Doctor/Midwife	Notes
Jackson, Willie J.	Male	1914		1996				Married, Wilhelmina C. Jackson					Marker
James, Alexander	Male	7 November 1922		16 January 1965									Military Marker, PFC US Army, World War II
Jeffers, Emma J.	Female	11 March 1949		10 January 2003									Marker
Jeffers, James	Male	1948		2009							W.B. Crumel Funeral Home		Metal funeral home marker
Johnson, Amanda Dickerson	Female	31 August 1874		22 March 1963									Marker
Johnson, Emma Lee	Female	Unknown		19 February 2016									Marker
Johnson, Eva Mae	Female	22 June 1906		1 June 1986									Marker
Johnson, Joe Louis	Male	9 October 1935		30 March 2004									Marker
Johnson, Stephanie Jo M.	Female	18 January 1952		4 January 2004									Marker
Johnson, Willie	Male	5 October 1910		August 1956									Marker
Jones, Allen E.	Male	9 November 1932		5 February 1995									Marker
Jones, Clara B.	Female	1892		1968									Marker
Jones, Ergin E.	Male	1877		1960									Marker
Jones, Gregory Ferdinand	Male	25 April 1958		18 October 2018									Marker
Jones, Leslie M.	Female	25 June 1938		10 November 2001									Marker
Kenley, Archie	Male	23 December 1912	Lexington County, SC	8 August 1979	shot			Married, Sallie Carrie Kenley	Eddie Kenley	Georgiann Howard	Pearson's Funeral Home		Marker
Kenley, Booker T. "Dack"	Male	12 March 1907		24 May 1975				Married, Emma J. Kenley			Pearson's Funeral Home		Marker

Name	Sex	Birth	Birth Location	Death	Cause of Death	Residence at time of Death	Occupation	Marital status, Spouse	Father	Mother (Maiden Name)	Undertaker	Doctor/Midwife	Notes
Kenley, Emma J.	Female	9 June 1908		3 July 1998				Married, Booker T. Kenley					Marker
Kenley, Sallie Carrie	Female	12 May 1909		28 June 1991				Married, Archie Kenley	Melton Jamison	Anda Jamison			Marker
Kenley, Thomas Jr.	Male	17 July 1935		7 February 2009				Married, Thelma G. Kenley					Marker
Kenley, Thomas R.	Male	9 October 1958		6 July 2000				Married, Sylvia Kenley					Marker
Kinley, Terrence Maxwell	Male	19 June 1982		2 December 2018									Marker
Kinley, Theodore M.	Male	8 August 1919		31 October 1984									Military marker, Sgt US Army, World War II
Knowles, Henrietta B.	Female	1900		1993									Marker
Lawson, Leila Jones	Female	23 March 1905		29 July 1970	Cerebrovascular accident				Henry Jones	Chaney Gistsitinna	Pearson's Funeral Home	C.E. Stephenson	Marker
Leaphart, James	Male	1919		1986									Marker
Leaphart, Richard	Male	1 February 1933		2 February 1995									Marker
Lebby, Irene Barbara Johnson	Female	30 November 1919	Lexington County, SC	24 April 2003				Married, Edward Emerson Lebby	Robert Johnson	Amanda Dickerson	Pearson's Funeral Home		Marker
Lebby, Larry Francis	Male	8 September 1950	Denmark, SC	21 July 2019					Edward Emerson Lebby	Irene Barbara Johnson Lebby			Marker
Lorick, Edward	Male	1 January 1883		6 June 1977				Married, Marie Johnson Lorick					Marker
Lorick, Edward "Eddie"	Male	15 November 1960		11 September 1982									Marker
Lorick, Emma	Female	21 May 1886		8 February 1976									Marker
Lorick, Marie Johnson	Female	25 April 1895		25 March 1977				Married, Edward Lorick					Marker
Lorick, Patsy F.	Female	25 December 1928		12 April 2013				Married, Shelton E. Lorick					Marker

Name	Sex	Birth	Birth Location	Death	Cause of Death	Residence at time of Death	Occupation	Marital status, Spouse	Father	Mother (Maiden Name)	Undertaker	Doctor/Midwife	Notes
Lorick, Sam	Male	8 March 1885		5 April 1955									Marker
Lorick, Shelton E.	Male	22 April 1924		24 November 2007				Married, Patsy F. Lorick					Marker
Lorick, Terry Eugene	Male	30 April 1947		30 March 1970									Marker
Mack, Henry "Bud"	Male	3 June 1913		18 February 1978				Married, Laura J. Mack					Marker
Mack, Larry D.	Male	11 June 1950		30 October 2014							Pearson's Funeral Home		Metal funeral home marker
Mack, Laura J. "Coot"	Female	13 April 1917		23 March 2006				Married, Henry Mack					Marker
Mack, Walter L. "Sonny"	Male	6 June 1945	Lexington County, SC	29 May 1995					Henry Mack	Laura J. Mack	Pearson's Funeral Home		Military marker, US Army, Vietnam
Matthews, Ella Ruth	Female	13 June 1911		29 December 2001									Marker
Matthews, Minervia G.	Female	14 July 1916		14 October 2000									Marker
McMillon, Edna	Female	7 April 1912		20 January 2007				Married, Johnny McMillon					Marker
McMillon, John S.	Male	20 January 1909		20 January 1975				Married, Lavail McMillon					Marker
McMillon, Johnny	Male	14 June 1941		15 February 1984				Married, Edna McMillon					Marker
McMillon, Lavail	Female	29 March 1946		25 November 1972				Married, John S. McMillon					Marker
Morgan, Diana	Female	16 January 1915		18 May 1994									Marker
Muller, Azalee	Female	11 September 1911		22 December 1980					Willie Muller	Minerva Calhoun Mack			Marker
Muller, Booker T., Sr.	Male	2 March 1902		16 March 1977				Married, Cora Lee Mack Muller					Marker

Name	Sex	Birth	Birth Location	Death	Cause of Death	Residence at time of Death	Occupation	Marital status, Spouse	Father	Mother (Maiden Name)	Undertaker	Doctor/Midwife	Notes
Muller, Corine J.	Female	1922		2022									Marker
Muller, Corrie Lee Mack	Female	3 June 1908		17 December 1987				Married, Booker T. Muller	James Mack	Minerva Mack			Marker
Muller, Corrie Lee	Female	December 1920		24 December 1920	Pneumonia			Single	Tom Muller	Rosa Aiken	Sam Brown	C. Stephenson	Not marked, death certificate
Muller, Estell	Female	14 March 1895	Calhoun County, SC	17 May 1917	Typhoid Fever		Domestic	Married	Joe Fields	Dora Lodgemore	Milton Stoley, acting undertaker		Not marked, death certificate
Muller, Etheleen Grant	Female	27 June 1964	Richland County, SC	10 March 2002				Married, Marion Muller	Ben Grant	Shirley Grant	Pearson's Funeral Home		Obituary
Muller, Frank "Dan"	Male	17 May 1936		26 December 2006				Married, Gloria Jean Muller	Booker T. Muller Sr.	Cora Lee Mack Muller			Marker
Muller, Hattie Elizabeth	Female	13 November 1942		18 January 1959									Marker
Muller, Henry Moses	Male	13 February 1934		February 2022					Booker T. Muller Sr.	Cora Lee Mack Muller	Pearson's Funeral Home		Marker
Muller, Herbert Sr.	Male	1916		1993				Married, Violet C. Muller	Willie Muller	Minerva Calhoun Mack			Marker
Muller, James Alphonso, Sr.	Male	24 October 1932		23 May 2004					Booker T. Muller Sr.	Corrie Lee Mack Muller	Pearson's Funeral Home		Military marker, Cpl US Army
Muller, John "Son"	Male	12 April 1921	West Columbia, SC	22 January 2021		Kinsler, SC		Married, Corine Jenkins Muller	Willie Muller	Minerva Calhoun Mack	Pearson's Funeral Home		US Army, obituary
Muller, Minervia C.	Female	1893		1960				Married, Willie Muller					Marker
Muller, Robert	Male	8 September 1945		2 November 1972									Military marker, Sgt US Army, Vietnam
Muller, Travis Dion	Male	24 October 1979		15 June 2002									Marker
Muller, Violet C.	Female	1924		1992				Married, Herbert Muller, Sr.					Marker
Muller, Will, Jr.	Male	14 April 1914	Lexington County, SC	20 November 1915	Cardia Dropsy, anemia	Congaree, SC			Willie Muller	Essie Fields		J.M. DuBose	Not marked, death certificate

Name	Sex	Birth	Birth Location	Death	Cause of Death	Residence at time of Death	Occupation	Marital status, Spouse	Father	Mother (Maiden Name)	Undertaker	Doctor/Midwife	Notes
Muller, Willie	Male	1889		1968				Married, Minervia C. Muller					Marker
Muller, Willie A.	Male	8 March 1942		18 March 2000									Marker
Noah, Carrie Surginer	Female	27 November 1903		1 January 1995									Marker
Noah, Harry H.	Male	24 April 1902		25 October 1967									Marker
Norris, Deanne	Female	7 November 1944		25 March 1991									Marker
Northrop, Amy Surginer	Female	28 September 1905		28 June 2010									Marker
Northrop, John Wesley	Male	14 June 1902		28 November 1983									Marker
Oswell, Torrey Keith, Jr.	Male	17 July 2018		2 May 2020									Marker
Paschall, Eleanor Odessa	Female	9 March 1934		5 August 2022									Marker
Pauling, Martha G.	Female	Ca. 1890/ 18 January 1886	Lexington County, SC	21 August 1937	Cancer of uterus	Kinsler, SC	Domestic	Married, Charlie Pauling	Charlie Calhoun	Emma Chupp	Johnson Bradley	M.L. Brogden	Marker; Date on replacement marker is 18 January 1886; death certificate has her age as 47
Pearson, Annie	Female	1880	Richland County, SC	28 May 1927	Heart	Dixiana, SC	Domestic	Married	Isaac Wilson	Katie Wilson	Johnson	W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Peters, Margaret Tucker	Female	1940		2002									Metal funeral home marker
Redmond, Laura Brooker	Female	21 April 1888		14 November 1951				Married, James Redmond					Marker
Reeves, Lawrence	Male	3 March 1903		15 January 1973									Marker

Name	Sex	Birth	Birth Location	Death	Cause of Death	Residence at time of Death	Occupation	Marital status, Spouse	Father	Mother (Maiden Name)	Undertaker	Doctor/Midwife	Notes
Richardson, Dorothy L.	Female	18 March 1923		10 January 2007				Married, Thomas Richardson, Jr.					Marker
Richardson, Ivy "Soap" Tyrone, Sr.	Male	13 March 1947	Richland County, SC	6 January 2008				Married, Jennette Brown Richardson	Thomas Richardson	Dorothy Richardson	Pearson's Funeral Home		Marker
Richardson, Jeanette Brown	Female	24 January 1945		29 April 2020				Married, Ivy Tyrone Richardson, Sr.					Marker
Richardson, Thomas F. III	Male	1958		1993									Military marker denoting Jewish faith, SPC US Army
Richardson, Thomas, Jr.	Male	12 December 1926		2 February 1997				Married, Dorothy L. Richardson					Military marker, US Army, World War II
Riley, Carolyn Mae	Female	25 October 1953	Lexington County, SC	22 January 2022					Charlie Riley	Lizzie Mae Riley			Marker
Riley, Lizzie Mae	Female	27 March 1926		14 October 2009									Marker
Robinson, Helen K.	Female	4 September 1949		25 April 2000									Marker
Robinson, Joanne Gillard	Female	26 June 1948		13 June 2012							Pearson's Funeral Home		Marker
Russell, Bessie G.	Female	7 October 1910		29 December 1993					Henry Gant	Martha Calhoun			Marker
Shiver, Genevieve "Kitty" Sandifer	Female	1915	Orangeburg County, SC	11 September 2000				Married, C. Marion "PoBoy" Shiver	Monnie Lee Sandifer	Wilhelmina Smith Sandifer	Kornegay Funeral Home		obituary
Speaks, Dozier	Male	29 March 1880		Ca. 1950				Married, Mabel Brown Speaks	Frederick Speaks	Elvira Speaks			Marker
Staley, Geneva K.	Female	13 December 1921		18 August 1983									Marker
Surginer, Delia	Female	11 October 1879		16 April 1935									Marker

Name	Sex	Birth	Birth Location	Death	Cause of Death	Residence at time of Death	Occupation	Marital status, Spouse	Father	Mother (Maiden Name)	Undertaker	Doctor/Midwife	Notes
Surginer, Frank	Male	18 October 1879		2 April 1932									Marker
Surginer, Joseph	Male	7 June 1862		18 April 1946									Marker
Surginer, Joseph	Male	30 September 1836		25 March 1905				Married, Rose Surginer					Marker
Surginer, Rose	Female	1836		12 November 1917	Nephritis	Congaree Township	Farmer	Married, Joseph Surginer	Frank Cummings	Rose Cummings	T.H. Pinkney	C.E. Stephenson	Marker
Sutton, George	Male	28 February 1916		4 February 1969	Shot								Newspaper article
Taylor, Johnnie L.	Male	20 August 1928		7 September 1974									Military marker, SFC US Army
Tucker, Grover, Jr.	Male	28 September 1945		19 June 1963									Marker
Tucker, Grover, Sr.	Male	1915		21 February 1983				Married, Sarah Tucker					Marker
Tucker, Sarah	Female	1918		1997									Marker
Veal, Leola	Female	1906		1972				Married, William Veal					Marker
Veal, Rosa	Female	1935		1965									Marker
Veal, William	Male	1909		1968				Married, Leola Veal					Marker
Washington, Annie Mae	Female	4 April 1922		29 July 1969									Marker
Washington, George	Male	21 January 1872		24 April 1950				Married, Mary J. Washington					Marker
Washington, Lillie J.	Female	1899		30 January 1964	Carcinoma of right lung	Cayce, SC	Domestic	Married, George Washington		Mary J. Smith	Pearson Funeral Home	E.R. Taylor	Marker has birth year as 1895 and death year as 1965
Washington, Mary J.	Female	4 May 1872	Lexington County, SC	15 May 1947	Cerebral thrombosis	Cayce, SC	Domestic	Married, George Washington	Jacob Smith	Jennie Smith	Johnson Funeral Home	R.M. Latimer	Marker
Washington, Nathaniel	Male	14 September 1917		23 December 1989									Military marker, PFC US Army, World War II

Name	Sex	Birth	Birth Location	Death	Cause of Death	Residence at time of Death	Occupation	Marital status, Spouse	Father	Mother (Maiden Name)	Undertaker	Doctor/Midwife	Notes
Welton, Edgar Houston	Male	22 December 1937		30 April 1955	Meningitis	Cayce, SC		Single	Johnny Welton	Evelyn Welton	Johnson Funeral Home		Military marker, PVT Co H 502nd Abn. Infantry
Wiley, Arthur	Male	16 June 1902		2 December 1961									Military marker, PVT Co C, 839 Engineer BN, World War II
Wiley, George	Male	7 April 1891		17 April 1920	Acute Gastritis		Farmer	Single	John Wiley	Christina Lorick	Hardy & Pickney	C. Stephenson	Not marked, death certificate
Wiley, Henry	Male	15 May 1905		19 August 1905									Marker
Wiley, Israel	Male	20 September 1893		5 April 1962									Military marker, PVT 429 RES Labor BN QMC, World War I
Wiley, John, Jr.	Male	27 June 1896		14 July 1906									Marker
Williams, Calvin J.	Male	1949		1968									Marker
Williams, Ella R.	Female	8 March 1910		18 February 1998									Marker
Williams, Harvey Ann	Female	11 May 1946		3 May 2021									Marker
Williams, Jack	Male	Unknown		1933									Marker
Williams, Louis, Jr.	Male	1910		1971									Marker
Wise, Willie	Male	1918		1979									Military marker, CPL US Army, World War II
Mt. Pleasant Cemetery													
Boles, Janie	Female	1891	SC	3 April 1927	Cerebral hemorrhage	Cayce, SC	Housework	Married	William Hall	Adaline Hall	Johnson	J.D. Dunbar	Not marked; death certificate
Brown, John R.	Male	1864	Richland County, SC	30 September 1918	Tuberculosis	New Brookland	Minister	Married		Carrie Brown	Hardy & Pinckney Undertaking	F.L. Sandel	Not marked; death certificate
Chapman, H. Jeffries	Male	12 October 1842	Richland County, SC	21 September 1918	Heart Dropsey, Bright's Disease	Lexington County, SC	Farmer	Married	Henry Chapman	Rose Morgan	Hardy & Pinckney Undertaking	F.R. Geiger	Not marked; death certificate
Drehn, Annie Bell	Female	14 September 1916	Lexington County, SC	14 June 1919	Cancer of Stomach				James Drehen	Mattie Engleberg			Not marked; death certificate

Name	Sex	Birth	Birth Location	Death	Cause of Death	Residence at time of Death	Occupation	Marital status, Spouse	Father	Mother (Maiden Name)	Undertaker	Doctor/Midwife	Notes
Green, Geneva Hall	Female	1893	SC	7 May 1927	Pellagra	New Brookland, SC	Cook	Married	Isone Hall	Esie Mickens	Johnson		Not marked; death certificate
Harmon, William A.	Male	January 1924	Lexington County, SC	15 June 1926	Tonsilitis	Lexington County, SC		Single	Adam Harmon	Elsa Harmon		F.R. Geiger	Not marked; death certificate
Johnson, Clarence	Male	1897	Lexington County, SC	22 May 1919	Mitral incompetency, pneumonia		Cook	Single	Albert Johnson		Hardy & Pinckney Undertaking	Stephenson	Not marked; death certificate
Mickens, Ed	Male	1876	SC	1 May 1951	Chronic Myocarditis, Arteriosclerosis	West Columbia, SC	Laborer, retired	Married, Segal Mickens	William Mickens	Jane Mickens	Johnson Funeral Home	Jake F. Bendian	Not marked; death certificate
Mickens, Eddie	Male	1908	SC	9 January 1938	Gunshot wound in abdomen	Columbia, SC	Bellboy, Davis Hotel	Married, Ola Mickens	Eddie Mickens	Lizzie Lykes	Johnson, Bradley, Morris Funeral Home	J. Sargeant	Not marked; death certificate
Mickens, William	Male	1899	Lexington County, SC	8 November 1938	Myocarditis		Laborer	Married (common law), Janie Pearson	Richard Mickens	Janie Hall	Johnson-Bradley		Not marked; death certificate
Quattlebaum, Izer	Male	6 January 1924	Lexington County, SC	2 September 1926	Diphtheria			Single	Sam Quattlebaum	Hattie Porter	C. Barr	James Crosson	Not marked; death certificate
Wilkinson, Raymond	Male	1918	New Brookland	4 June 1919	Scrofula	New Brookland		Single	George Wilkinson		Hardy & Pinckney	F.D. Kendall	Not marked; death certificate
White Cemeteries with Potential for African American Burials in the Vicinity													
Arthur Cemetery													
Arthur, Hargrove	Male	1754	Carolina County, VA	27 August 1817				Married, Mary Reese Arthur	James Ambrose Arthur	Keziah Hargrove			Marker
Arthur, Hargrove	Male	21 April 1821		31 July 1830					Joseph Reese Arthur	Mary Young Simmons			Marker
Arthur, Henry	Male	4 April 1797		4 April 1882				Married, 1st Louisa Seibels, 2nd Harriet Seibels	Hargrove Arthur	Mary Reese			Marker; Brigadier General in 3rd SC Militia Division, State Representative
Arthur, Henry	Male	7 June 1845	Oakland, VA	30 September					T.S. Arthur	Nancy W. Arthur			Marker

Name	Sex	Birth	Birth Location	Death	Cause of Death	Residence at time of Death	Occupation	Marital status, Spouse	Father	Mother (Maiden Name)	Undertaker	Doctor/Midwife	Notes
Arthur, James	Male	12 December 1905	Lexington County, SC	19 March 1906				Single	S.A. Arthur	L.C. Francis			Marker
Arthur, Joseph Reese	Male	1794		5 September 1831				Married, Mary Young Simmons Arthur	Hargrove Arthur	Mary Reese			Marker
Arthur, Joseph Reese	Male	18 May 1829	Lexington County, SC	2 July 1834/1838				Single	Joseph Reese Arthur	Mary Young Simmons			Marker
Arthur, Keziah Hargrove	Female	19 December 1799	Lexington County, SC	13 December 1860				Single	Hargrove Arthur	Mary Reese			Marker
Arthur, Mary Francis Carolina	Female	6 August 1823		21 July 1832					Joseph Reese Arthur	Mary Young Simmons			Marker
Arthur, Mary Reese	Female	17 August 1758	Richland County, SC	19 October 1839				Married, Hargrove Arthur					Marker
Arthur, Sarah Hayne	Female	21 December 1824		1 July 1831				Single	Joseph Reese Arthur	Mary Young Simmons			Marker
Arthur, William	Male	1794		7 October 1823					Hargrove Arthur	Mary Reese			Marker
Arthur, William Edward Hayne	Male	13 February 1822/1827		16 July 1845					Joseph Reese Arthur	Mary Young Simmons			Marker
? May Miller	Female	21 February 1882		27 July 1882					William H. Miller	Anna Miller			
Granby – Cayce Cemetery													
Bell, Alexander	Male	August 1752	Scotland	8 January 1816				Married, Elizabeth Geiger Bell					
Bell, Alexander A.	Male	10 December 1829		21 March 1852					Alexander R. Bell	Frances Cayce Bell			Marker
Bell, Alexander R.	Male	10 November 1794		1 March 1835					Alexander Bell	Elizabeth Geiger			
Bell, Elizabeth "Betsey" Geiger	Female	1765	Columbia, SC	17 May 1860				Married, Alexander Bell					

Name	Sex	Birth	Birth Location	Death	Cause of Death	Residence at time of Death	Occupation	Marital status, Spouse	Father	Mother (Maiden Name)	Undertaker	Doctor/Midwife	Notes
Cayce, Ann Friday	Female	1789		29 February 1816				Married, James William Cayce	John Friday	B. Friday			Marker
Cayce, Ann Rea	Female	25 February 1817		21 February 1822				Single	James William Cayce	Elizabeth Rea			
Cayce, Benjamin Briggs	Male	11 June 1867		15 May 1901				Married, Elizabeth Geiger Horlbeck	Robert Wilson Gibbs Cayce	Caroline Elizabeth Rucker			Marker
Cayce, Caroline Elizabeth Rucker	Female	20 November 1844		7 November 1922				Married, Robert Wilson Gibbs Cayce	William Rucker	Ann Jemina Neese			Marker
Cayce, Elizabeth Rea	Female	20 July 1797		7 February 1875				Married, James William Cayce					
Cayce, James, Jr.	Male	8 June 1835		13 August 1900					James William Cayce	Elizabeth Rea Cayce			
Cayce, James William	Male	8 February 1786	Manchester, VA	19 May 1849				Married 1. Ann Friday 2. Elizabeth Rea	Archibald Cayce	Phoebe Farmer			
Cayce, Mary Louisa	Female	22 October 1825		18 May 1826				Single	James William Cayce	Elizabeth Rea			
Cayce, Robert Wilson Gibbs	Male	21 January 1839		12 September 1904				Married, Caroline Elizabeth Rucker	James William Cayce	Elizabeth Rea			Marker
Cayce, William Archibald	Male	19 November 1832		28 August 1836				Single	James William Cayce	Elizabeth Rea			
Friday, John	Male	1757?		1808									
Geiger, William Washington	Male	March 1851	SC	15 July 1924	Endocarditis		Planter/Farmer	Married, Sarah J. Geiger	James Geiger				Obituary, *The State*, 16 July 1924 states burial in Cayce Cemetery
Gist, John	Male	ca. 1781		6 June 1804									Marker
Hart, John	Male	6 March 1758		7 March 1811/1814				Married, Mary Esther Screven	Olive Hart	Sara Breese			Marker

Name	Sex	Birth	Birth Location	Death	Cause of Death	Residence at time of Death	Occupation	Marital status, Spouse	Father	Mother (Maiden Name)	Undertaker	Doctor/Midwife	Notes
Long, John Nicholas	Male	11 August 1832		21 January 1909									Marker
Norton, Sewell T.	Male	22 July 1918		14 May 1919					J.C. Norton	Elizabeth Norton			
Traut, Susan "Sue" Elizabeth Cayce	Female	19 December 1869		17 March 1956				Married, Frederick F. Traut	Robert Wilson Gibbs Cayce	Caroline Elizabeth Rucker			Marker
Seibels Cemetery													
Arthur, Louisa Seibels	Female	4 April 1800		2 October 1849				Married, Henry Arthur	John Jacob Seibels	Sarah Seibels			Marker
Lamkin, Charlotte Caroline Seibels	Female	24 December 1787		6 January 1806				Married	John Jacob Seibels	Sarah Seibels			Marker
Seibels, John Jacob	Male	1752		3 September 1816				Married, Sarah Seibels					Marker
Seibels, Sarah	Female	20 January 1769		6 May 1838				Married, John Jacob Seibels					Marker
Hane Cemetery													
Graeser, Sarah Hane	Female	December 1805		11 July 1865				Married, Clarence Graeser					
Hane, Anne "Nancy"	Female	1808		26 November 1821									
Hane, Gerard Berck	Male	2 June 1799		19 June 1799									
Hane, John Wolfe	Male	1800		17 January 1831				Married, Sarah Tarraut Hane					
Hane, Mary Fisher	Female	1824		21 September 1848									
Hane, Mary Lucy	Female	1796		31 October 1809									
Hane, Nicholas	Male	1750		13 February 1829				Married, Rachel Hane					

Name	Sex	Birth	Birth Location	Death	Cause of Death	Residence at time of Death	Occupation	Marital status, Spouse	Father	Mother (Maiden Name)	Undertaker	Doctor/Midwife	Notes
Hane, Nicholas	Male	1825		8 October 1826									
Hane, Rachel	Female	December 1797		26 May 1798									
Hane, Rachel Wolfe	Female	1771		18 January 1852				Married, Nicholas Hane					
Hane, Sarah Tarraut	Female	1802		28 January 1860				Married, John Wolfe Hane					
Death certificates of African Americans with only "Cayce" in the burial location													
Abrams, Mikel	Male	1877	Richland County, SC	4 November 1924	Paralysis	Cayce, SC	Public work	Married, Nora Abrams			Pinckney	W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Adams, Henry	Male	3 March 1917	SC	3 June 1917	Colitis	Cayce, SC		Single	Henry Adams	Annie Brown	Peter Saviors	F.R. Geiger	Not marked, death certificate
Allen, Clifton	Male	December 1926	Lexington County, SC	1 June 1927		Cayce, SC		Single		Mable Allen	Jarne Gleton	W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Barnett, Infant	Male	31 October 1929	Cayce, SC	31 October 1929	One of twins prematurely born	Cayce, SC		Single	Frank Burnett	Leola Washington		Rosa Kelly, midwife	Not marked, death certificate
Barnwell, Edward	Male	1850	Eastover, SC	9 February 1925	Pyelitis	Cayce, SC	Farmer	Married, Martha Barnwell	John Barnwell		T.H. Pinckney	D. Black	Likely in Earl Cemetery, maybe St. Ann I-Granddaughter Sallie Moore signed death certificate
Ben, Washington	Male	1875	Calhoun County, SC	28 January 1926	Heart Dropsy	Columbia, SC	Laborer	Married, Eugenia Ben	Sandy Ben		T.H. Pinckney	W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Bibbs, Columbus	Male	1880	Abbeville, SC	30 August 1923	Pneumonia, tuberculosis		Laborer	Married, Jessie Bibbs			T.H. Pinckney	Clarence E. Owens	Not marked, death certificate
Bodrick, Infant	Male	17 April 1932	Cayce, SC	17 April 1932		Cayce, SC			Joe Bodrick	Oneisha Snider		Sylvia Yawny, midwife	Not marked, death certificate
Brown, Charley (Harley)	Male	1898	Fairfield, SC	5 December 1930	Cerebral	Cayce, SC	Brickmaking	Married	John Brown	Nattie Ellison	Manigault and Williams	Williams	Not marked, death certificate
Brown, infant	Male	2 January 1916	Lexington County, SC	2 January 1916	Premature birth	Cayce, SC		Single	Lawrence Brown	Lottie Kitchens		F.R. Geiger	Not marked, death certificate
Brown, Irvin	Male	1913	Cayce, SC	11 June 1937	Malaria Tuberculosis		Shoe shiner	Single	Dolpheus Brown	Sarah Gordon	Johnson-Bradley	N.B. Heyward	Not marked, death certificate
Brown, Mitchell	Male	February 1891	SC	14 May 1921	Tuberculosis	Cayce, SC	Public work	Married	Charlie Brown	Bessie Johnson	Johnson, Bradley, Morris	W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate

Name	Sex	Birth	Birth Location	Death	Cause of Death	Residence at time of Death	Occupation	Marital status, Spouse	Father	Mother (Maiden Name)	Undertaker	Doctor/Midwife	Notes
Brown, Willie Jean	Male	25 November 1942	Cayce, SC	2 December 1942	Pneumonia	Cayce, SC		Single	Ernest Williams	Julia Brown		O.J. Champion	Not marked, death certificate
Burel, William	Male	20 March 1879	Fairfield County, SC	14 April 1940	Hypertension, renal disease	Cayce, SC	Railroad Section Hand	Married, Josephine Burel	Andrew Burel	Emma Kennedy	Manigault's Funeral Home	R.L. Oandrey	Not marked, death certificate
Carr, Leon	Male	6 June 1920		27 August 1921					Truesdell Carr	Minnie Carr	Johnson, Bradley, Morris		Not marked, death certificate
Corbet, James	Male	September 1930	Cayce, SC	19 April 1932	Colitis, acute	Cayce, SC		Single	H.A. Corbet	Della Albert	Manigault's Funeral Home	W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Corbett, Macey	Male	1902	SC	1 November 1941	Struck by train	Cayce, SC	Section hand, Seaboard Railroad	Married, Nora Corbett	Harry Corbett		Manigault's Funeral Home	W. Morgan Caughman	Not marked, death certificate
Daniels, Luvees	Female	1914		9 September 1920	Malaria fever and tonsilitis	Cayce, SC			John Daniels	Anna Gest	John Daniels	F. Rindall	Not marked, death certificate
Dennis, Isaqueen	Female	9 July 1919	New Brookland, SC	30 July 1919	Premature birth	New Brookland, SC			J.H. Dennis	Isaqueen Thompson	T.H. Pinckney	W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Earle, E.M.	Male	1875	Lexington County, SC	10 November 1934	Myocarditis	Cayce, SC	Farmer	Married, Laura Earle	David Earle	Lovenia Earle	Pearson Funeral Home	C.E. Oxner	Likely in Earle Cemetery
Earle, Infant	Male	19 April 1934	Columbia, SC	20 April 1934	Prematurity	Columbia, SC		Single	Arthur Earle	Geneva Kinley	Family	J.B. Guignard	Not marked, death certificate
Felder, Lizzie	Female	1892	Lexington County, SC	26 June 1920	Broncho pneumonia	Cayce, SC	Domestic	Married	Henry Collins		Hardy Pinckney	W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Felder, Willie	Male	1907	SC	24 January 1942	Malaria	Cayce, SC	Railroad laborer	Married, Annie Belle Felder	Tobe Felder	Angeline Grant	Manigault's Funeral Home	Emmet	Not marked, death certificate
Furman (Freeman), child	Male	5 July 1921	Cayce, SC	6 July 1921	Premature labor	Cayce, SC		Single	Edd Furman	Louise Thompson		W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Gadsden, J.D.	Male	18 February 1943	Cayce, SC	20 July 1944	Gastroenteritis	Cayce, SC		Single	James Gadsden	Matelene GAdsden		O.J. Champion	Not marked, death certificate
Guest, Lizzie	Female	1882	SC	10 July 1933	Cerebral hemorrhage, paralysis	Cayce, SC	Domestic	Married, William Guest	Gable Guignard		Manigault's Funeral Home	F.R. Geiger	Not marked, death certificate
Harman, Sallie	Female	August 1915	Lexington County, SC	30 August 1920	Diphtheria and acute nephritis	Cayce, SC		Single	John Harman	Rena Kowlings		W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate

Name	Sex	Birth	Birth Location	Death	Cause of Death	Residence at time of Death	Occupation	Marital status, Spouse	Father	Mother (Maiden Name)	Undertaker	Doctor/Midwife	Notes
Harris, Ophelia	Female	1870	SC	23 June 1931	Auto accident, broncho-pneumonia		Domestic	Widow			Champion and Pearson	Theodore J. Hopkins	Not marked, death certificate
Hartly, Presilla Brown	Female	1874	SC	2 December 1926	Angina pectoris		Domestic				Pinckney	J.D. Dunbar	Not marked, death certificate
Henderson, Caroline	Female	Ca. 1855	GA	13 September 1915	Heart failure	Cayce, SC	Housewife	Widowed				W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Hooper, Annah	Female	1882	Lexington County, SC	15 July 1922	Paralysis	Cayce, SC	Domestic	Married	Robert Earl	Lucie Perce	Johnson	W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Hopkins, Sam	Male	1911	Richland County, SC	14 April 1933		Cayce, SC				Maggie Hopkins			Not marked, death certificate
Howell, Jessie Bell	Female	16 July 1929	SC	22 July 1929	Illegible-weakly	Cayce, SC		Single	Jesse Howell	Adaline Washington		Rosa L. Kelly, midwife	Not marked, death certificate
Hunter, Frances	Female	1918	SC	28 November 1931	Pneumonia, influenza	Cayce, SC		Single	George Hunter	Frances Jackson	Manigault and Williams Funeral Home	Stuart	Not marked, death certificate
Hunter, George Washington	Male	1862	SC	3 April 1927	High blood pressure and heart trouble	Cayce, SC	Laborer, farmer	Married, Francis Hunter	George Hunter		Manigault and Williams Funeral Home	W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Isaac, George	Male	1888	Lexington County, SC	3 June 1938	Acute myocarditis	Cayce, SC	Rock work	Married, Essie Isaac	T.H. Isaac		Pearson's Funeral Home		Not marked, death certificate
Jackson, Cora	Female	1921	SC	21 March 1936	Eclampsia, toxemia of pregnancy	Cayce, SC	Student	Single	Fred Jackson	Minnie Albert	Johnson-Bradley	L.M. Daniels	Not marked, death certificate
Jackson, Ervin	Male	May 1936	Cayce, SC	1 January 1937	Pneumonia, colitis	Cayce, SC		Single	John Jackson	Beulah Givens	Manigault's Funeral Home	F.R. Geiger	Not marked, death certificate
Jackson, Otis	Male	November 1931	Cayce, SC	23 June 1933	Pneumonia	Cayce, SC		Single	Levi Jackson	Lela Jackson	Raum Funeral Home	O.J. Champion	Not marked, death certificate
Jenkins, Annie Laura	Female	1938		1 January 1940	Pneumonia	Cayce, SC		Single	Alexander Jenkins	Fannie Harris	Manigault's Funeral Home	E. Eskridge	Not marked, death certificate
Jenkins, Infant	Male	6 June 1932	Cayce, SC	6 June 1932	Premature	Cayce, SC		Single	T.J. Jenkins	Elizabeth Pou		Rosa Kelly, midwife	Not marked, death certificate
Johnson, John	Male	1890	Berkley County	7 April 1938	Heart disease	Cayce, SC	Lumber mill work	Married, Rosa Johnson			Pearson's Funeral Home		Not marked, death certificate

Name	Sex	Birth	Birth Location	Death	Cause of Death	Residence at time of Death	Occupation	Marital status, Spouse	Father	Mother (Maiden Name)	Undertaker	Doctor/Midwife	Notes
Johnson, John Henry	Male	20 July 1914	Cayce, SC	18 August 1915	Colitis	Cayce, SC		Single	Westly Johnson	Eliza Hubbard		F.R. Geiger	Not marked, death certificate
Johnson, Isabell	Female	1888	SC	3 September 1933	Anemia, myocarditis	Cayce, SC				Mary Step	Pearson's Funeral Home	O.J. Champion	Not marked, death certificate
Johnson, Moses	Male	1899	Cayce, SC	22 May 1940	Hypertension	Cayce, SC	Laborer	Married, Sallie Johnson	Ed Johnson		Holley & Sams	Emmett	Not marked, death certificate
Kinley, Infant	Male	3 July 1934	Cayce, SC	3 July 1934	Premature	Cayce, SC		Single	Alexander Jenkins	Isabell Kinley	Pearson's Funeral Home	Emmett	Not marked, death certificate
Knight, Alberta	Female	30 August 1928	SC	26 November 1929	Stomach trouble	Cayce, SC		Single	Joe Knight	Louise Stabley	J.R. Thompson	W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Loman, Francis	Female	1889	Aiken County, SC	17 July 1934	Acute Pericarditis	Cayce, SC	Domestic	Widowed, Ike Loman			Pearson Funeral Home	C.E. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Lorick, Alberta	Female	1906	SC	29 July 1939	Phthisis, tuberculosis	Cayce, SC	Domestic	Single	Grant Lorick	Isabella Gadsden	Manigault's Funeral Home	H.D. Monteith	Not marked, death certificate
Lorick, Beulah	Female	1909	Lexington County, SC	6 May 1931	Tuberculosis	Cayce, SC	Domestic	Single	Grant Lorick	Isabell Jackson	Manigault & Williams	W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Lorick, Isabella	Female	1920	Cayce, SC	4 May 1937	Tuberculosis, malaria	Cayce, SC	Domestic	Single	Grant Lorick	Isabell Gadsden	Manigault & Williams	O.J. Champion	Not marked, death certificate
Lorick, Ulyes (Ulyses)	Male	28 December 1906	Lexington County, SC	12 July 1925	Tuberculosis	Cayce, SC	Laborer	Single	Grant Lorick	Isabell Jackson	Pinckney	F.R. Geiger	Not marked, death certificate
Love, Willie	Male	December 1934	Lexington County, SC	1 June 1935	Colitis	Cayce, SC		Single		Thomasina Love		F.R. Geiger	Not marked, death certificate
Manning, David	Male	1912	Cayce, SC	1 January 1938	Gun shot wound in heart	Cayce, SC	Laborer	Married, Viola Manning	David Manning	Annie Auston	A.P. Williams		Not marked, death certificate
McMahan, Edward	Male	2 January 1906	Richland County, SC	29 January 1925	Heart trouble and tuberculosis	Cayce, SC	Public work	Married	Daniel McMahan	Elizabeth Parr	Pinckney	W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Myers, Virnel	Female	1922	Lexington County, SC	29 September 1929	Typhoid fever	Cayce, SC		Single	Dan Myers	Minnie Willice	Champion & Pearson	C.E. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Pierce, Nancy	Female	1870	SC	27 July 1941	Cardio renal disase	Columbia, SC	Retired	Widow, Dave Pierce	Dave Earl	Lavina Earl	Manigault's Funeral Home	H.D. Monleith	Likely buried in Earl Cemetery
Pinckney, March	Male	1891	SC	3 February 1931	Intoxicated and fell into water	Cayce, SC	Quarry	Married, Rosa Pinckney			T.H. Pinckney	Joel Williams	Not marked, death certificate
Reid, Margret	Female	1873	Orangeburg, SC	18 July 1936	Chronic nephritis, pneumonia	Cayce, SC	Domestic	Widow	Adam Welling		Manigault's Funeral Home	J.D. Dunbar	Not marked, death certificate

Name	Sex	Birth	Birth Location	Death	Cause of Death	Residence at time of Death	Occupation	Marital status, Spouse	Father	Mother (Maiden Name)	Undertaker	Doctor/Midwife	Notes
Roberson, Arthur	Male	4 August 1928	Cayce, SC	11 August 1928		Cayce, SC		Single	Arthur Roberson	Alma Roberson	Manigault and Baylor Funeral Home	W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Robinson, Frank	Male	1908	Cayce, SC	1 June 1926	Tuberculosis	Cayce, SC	Schoolboy	Single	William Robinson	Maggie Wade	T.H. Pinckney	M.A. Eraus	Not marked, death certificate
Robinson, Mary	Female	1878	Lexington County, SC	16 May 1926	Pellagra	Cayce, SC	Domestic	Widow			T.H. Pinckney	W.S. Rhoden	Not marked, death certificate
Robinson, William Van	Male	1865	SC	16 February 1925	Hemorrhage caused by fall at rock quarry	Cayce, SC	Laborer	Married			T.H. Pinckney	W.C. Weed	Not marked, death certificate
Scott, Anna	Female	1901	Columbia, SC	8 January 1933	Cerebral Hemorrhage	Columbia, SC	Washing	Single	John Nelson	Millie Nelson	Pearson	J.B. LaBoyde	Not marked, death certificate
Smith, Janette	Female	June 1936	New Brookland, SC	24 August 1937	Acute nephritis after whooping cough	Cayce, SC		Single	Harvard Smith	Bessie Lee Young	Manigault's Funeral Home	Monteith	Not marked, death certificate
Smith, Joe	Male	1870		23 October 1934	Pneumonia	Cayce, SC	Laborer	Widower			Manigault's Funeral Home	C.E. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Staley, Annie	Female	1855	Lexington County, SC	6 March 1925	Influenza	Cayce, SC	Domestic	Widow			Pinckney	W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Staley, Sallie C.	Female	March 1926	Lexington County, SC	19 July 1927				Single	Middleton Staley	Mary Jane Boozer		W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Stidem, Infant	Female	June 1922	Johnson, SC	10 May 1923	Pneumonia	Cayce, SC		Single	Henry Stidem	Ruby Jenkins	Henry Stidem	W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Thompson, Jim	Male	1895	Orangeburg County, SC	18 February 1938			Laborer			Mary ?	Pearson Funeral Home		Not marked, death certificate
Walker, Lena	Female	1901	Lexington County, SC	6 March 1926	Mental incompetency, chronic nephritis	Cayce, SC	Farm hand	Married	Hector Stailey	Annie Stailey		C.E. Stephenson	Not marked, death certificate
Washington, Albert	Male	1874	Columbia, SC	11 October 1939	Cerebral hemorrhage	Brookland, SC	Laborer	Widowed, Hannah Washington			Manigault's Funeral Home	J.D. Durham	Not marked, death certificate
Washington, Mozell	Female	January 1932	Cayce, SC	26 August 1932	Colitis, poor feeding	Cayce, SC		Single	Samuel Washington	Minnie Washington	Pearson Funeral Home	J.B. Guignard	Not marked, death certificate
Washington, Willie	Male	25 September 1934	Cayce, SC	27 September 1934	Premature birth	Cayce, SC		Single	Alex Washington	Annie Brown		O.J. Champion	Not marked, death certificate
Way, All C.	Male	2 May 1926	Cayce, SC	11 December 1928	Convulsions, dropsy	Cayce, SC		Single	Fred Way	Christal Staily		F.R. Geiger	Not marked, death certificate

Name	Sex	Birth	Birth Location	Death	Cause of Death	Residence at time of Death	Occupation	Marital status, Spouse	Father	Mother (Maiden Name)	Undertaker	Doctor/Midwife	Notes
Way, Ernest Way, Jr.	Male	30 December 1932	Cayce, SC	5 January 1933	Pneumonia	Cayce, SC		Single	Freddie Way	Christie Belle Staley		O.J. Champion	Not marked, death certificate
West, Martha	Female	1865		25 May 1920	Acute indigestion			Married	John Ridgell		Johnson-Bradley	W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
White, Thomas	Male	July 1914	Cayce, SC	21 January 1915	Sick from birth, mother dead	Cayce, SC		Single	George White		G.W. Hunter		Not marked, death certificate
Wolfe, Bella	Female	1881	SC	3 March 1930	Heart Dropsy	New Brookland, SC	Domestic	Widowed	Henry Jackson	Mattie Jackson	Manigault & Williams	W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Young, Henry	Male	1914	SC	2 October 1932	Typhoid fever	Cayce	Farmer	Single	David Young	Della Mims	Manigault	W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Young, Joe	Male	1873	Fairfield County, SC	12 November 1941	Tumor upper right lung	Columbia, SC	Laborer, chemical company	Widowed	William Young	Eliza Young	J.S. Leevy	Illegible	Not marked, death certificate
Young, Rosa	Female	1885	Augusta, GA	20 March 1930	Chronic nephritis, myocarditis	Cayce, SC	Housekeeping	Married, Joseph Young	Daniel Rivers	Annie Deakles	Johnson	C.E. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Young, William Lee	Male	1916	Cayce, SC	10 September 1918	Dysentery			Single	John Young	Florence Collins	Hardy & Pinckney Undertaking	Illegible	Not marked, death certificate
Zigler, William Felder	Male	1894	Orangeburg County, SC	22 June 1932	Accidental drowning	Cayce, SC		Single	Vandy Zigler	Orphelia Ellis	T.H. Pinckney		Not marked, death certificate
Death certificates of African Americans with "Cayce Cemetery," "Cayce Graveyard," or "Cayce Burying Ground" in the burial location													
Ben, Esel	Male	15 April 1917	Augusta, GA	6 October 1917	Pneumonia	Cayce, SC		Single	Sam Ben	Emma Lowman	Henry Belows	F.R. Geiger	Not marked, death certificate
Boman, Nicana	Male	September 1924	Cayce, SC	16 December 1924	Indigestion	Cayce, SC		Single	Clifton Boman	Lovania Boozer		W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Boozer, Mary	Female	1882	Lexington County, SC	18 November 1922	Apoplexy	Cayce, SC		Married, Bennie Boozer	Solomon Smith		T.H. Pinckney	D. Black	Not marked, death certificate
Brown, Charley	Male	1891		2 January 1930	Ulcer of stomach, influenza	Cayce, SC	Laborer	Married	Charles Brown	Bissie Johnson	Johnson	C.E. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Brown, Eugene	Male	1 September 1918	Cayce, SC	18 April 1919	Pneumonia	Cayce, SC		Single	Peter Brown	Marie Kershaw	Hop Goodwn	W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Carr, Allice	Make	11 August 1922	Cayce, SC	19 August 1922	Premature birth	Cayce, SC		Single	Truesdell Carr	Minnie Wallace		W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Chestnut, Samuel	Male	1873	Lexington County, SC	12 August 1923	Appendicitis rupture	Cayce, SC		Married			Johnson	D.S. Black	Not marked, death certificate

Name	Sex	Birth	Birth Location	Death	Cause of Death	Residence at time of Death	Occupation	Marital status, Spouse	Father	Mother (Maiden Name)	Undertaker	Doctor/Midwife	Notes
Collins, John	Male	1893	Lexington County, SC	21 June 1917	Tuberculosis	Cayce, SC	Laborer, rock quarry	Married	Henry Collins	Carrie Collins	Johnson, Bentley, Morris	J.B. Gugnard	Not marked, death certificate
Dennis, Jessie	Female	10 February 1917	Lexington County, SC	8 October 1917	Acute indigestion with stomachitis			Single	George Dennis	Ollie Ford	Albert Johnson	F.R. Geiger	Not marked, death certificate
Dubard, Isiah	Male	8 October 1916	Cayce, SC	27 January 1917	Pneumonia	Cayce, SC		Single	John Dubard	Gracie Midelton	Dan Chestnut	W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Earl, William	Male	1869	SC	16 December 1926	Cerebral apoplexy	Columbia, SC		Single	David Earl		Johnson, Bradley, Morris	Ernest	Burial likely in the Earl Cemetery; Not marked, death certificate
Harris, William	Male	1820	Kentucky	1 April 1926	Old Age	Congaree Township	Public Work	Married					Not marked, death certificate
Hunter, infant	Male	9 June 1924	SC	12 June 1924	Premature birth	Cayce, SC		Single	Pete Hunter	Jessie Jenkins		Frannie Elves, midwife	Not marked, death certificate
Hunter, Ellen	Female	1907	SC	9 July 1926	Childbirth	Cayce, SC	Domestic	Single	G.W. Hunter	Frances Jackson	Johnson	W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Hunter, Eugene, Jr.	Male	5 May 1925	Cayce, SC	10 May 1925	Premature labor	Cayce, SC		Single	Eugene Hunter	Jessie Bell Jenkins		W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Johnson, Elizabeth	Female	1890	Sandy Run, SC	23 July 1915	Prostration	Cayce, SC	Housekeeping	Married	Johel Kitchen	Johana Gleen	Jake Swift	W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Jones, Harriett	Female	1853		5 February 1918	Apoplexy	Cayce, SC		Widowed			W.V. Robinson	F.R. Geiger	Not marked, death certificate
Lewis, Henry	Male	12 March 1872	Aikens County, SC	14 September 1917	Obstruction	Cayce, SC	Railroad work	Married	William Lewis	Laura Lewis	Levi Jackson	F.R. Geiger	Not marked, death certificate
Lorick, Mamie	Female	1900	Sandy Run, SC	30 May 1925	Pellagra	Cayce, SC	Domestic	Single	Grant Lorick	Isabell Jackson (Gadson)	Pinckney	W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
McCravy, Willie	Male	21 November 1922	Lexington County, SC	22 November 1922	Premature birth	Cayce, SC		Single	John McCravy	Milley Beckam		W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
McMahan, Edward, Jr.	Male	5 December 1924	Cayce, SC	20 May 1925	Pneumonia	Cayce, SC		Single	Edward McMahan	Minnie Chavis		W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Moore, Earnest	Male	1878	SC	4 July 1923	Heart	Cayce, SC	Public works	Married				W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Myers, Josephine	Female	December 1894	Calhoun County, SC	23 July 1922	Dropsy, cardiac	Cayce, SC	Domestic	Married, Eliott Myers	Henry Guignard	Melvina Thompson	Johnson	F.R. Geiger	Not marked, death certificate
Nutton, Albert	Male	12 March 1924	Cayce, SC	19 June 1924	Pneumonia	Cayce, SC		Single	Joe Nutton	Annie Stoker		W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Rump, David Lee	Male	27 January 1923	Cayce, SC	30 January 1923	Mother had influenza at	Cayce, SC		Single	John Rump	Ramie Washington		Eliza Holloway	Not marked, death certificate

Name	Sex	Birth	Birth Location	Death	Cause of Death	Residence at time of Death	Occupation	Marital status, Spouse	Father	Mother (Maiden Name)	Undertaker	Doctor/Midwife	Notes
					birth, pneumonia								
Smith, Shelton	Male	1899	Lexington County, SC	8 November 1917	Tuberculosis	Cayce, SC	Rock quarry	Single	John Smith	Annie Gadson	Jack Gadson	W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Smith, Viola	Female	9 August 1911	Lexington County, SC	9 February 1917	Burned to death	Cayce, SC		Single	Allen Smith	Bell Reives	Levi Jackson	F.R. Geiger	Not marked, death certificate
Thompson, Auther	Male	4 October 1917	Lexington County, SC	6 May 1918	Colitis, whooping cough	Cayce, SC		Single	Charley Thompson	Catie Lowman		F.R. Geiger	Not marked, death certificate
Walker, Azalee	Female	June 1926	Lexington County, SC	28 July 1926	Bad bowels	Cayce, SC		Single	Frank Walker	Lula Walker		W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Walker, James Thomas	Male	10 November 1923	Lexington County, SC	16 April 1925	Convulsions	Cayce, SC		Single	James Walker	Alic McGowan		W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Washington, Fannie	Female	August 1869	Clarendon County, SC	13 March 1915	Tuberculosis	Cayce, SC	Housewife	Married, Joe Washington	Harrie Hilton	Lavinia Oliver	W.V. Robinson	W. A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Way, Infant	Female	19 April 1925	Cayce, SC	19 April 1925	Premature labor	Cayce, SC		Single	Fredie Way	Belle Staley		W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Wilson, Tom, Jr.	Male	5 March 1923	SC	25 July 1923	Teething and Gastritis	Cayce, SC		Single	Tom Wilson, Sr.	Trudie Evans		W.A. Oxner	Not marked, death certificate
Young, Amelia	Female	1877	Dorchester County, SC	12 June 1923	Chronic gastritis, malaria	Cayce, SC	Domestic	Married, Jessie Young	Titus Vorse	Amelia Vorse	Pinckney	F.R. Geiger	Not marked, death certificate

Community

A thoughtfully created environment that enhances the physical, social, and spiritual well-being of the inhabitants.

Collaboration

Relationships based on trust, contribution, and a shared commitment to building sustainable communities.

Creativity

A people-centered working environment generating thoughtful design to shape the urban landscape.