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# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or structures, and historic districts or objects. See the instructions to "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

## 1. Name of Property

**historic name** Cauley-Wheeler Memorial Building  
**other names/site number** Haines Normal and Industrial Institute

## 2. Location

**street & number** 1339 Laney-Walker Boulevard  
**city, town** Augusta ( ) **vicinity of**  
**county** Richmond **code** GA  
**state** Georgia **code** GA 245 **zip code** 30901

( ) not for publication

## 3. Classification

### Ownership of Property:

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal

### Category of Property:

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property:	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	1	0
sites	0	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
<b>total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

**Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:** N/A

**Name of previous listing:** N/A

**Name of related multiple property listing:** N/A

**4. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets the National Register criteria. ( ) See continuation sheet.

*W. Ray Luce*

Signature of certifying official

*4-8-08*

Date

*for*

W. Ray Luce  
Historic Preservation Division Director  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

In my opinion, the property ( ) meets ( ) does not meet the National Register criteria. ( ) See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

**5. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

*Edson H. Beall* *6-4-08*

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

*Joe*

Keeper of the National Register

Date

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## 6. Function or Use

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### Historic Functions:

EDUCATION: school

### Current Functions:

SOCIAL: civic

RECREATION AND CULTURE: museum

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## 7. Description

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### Architectural Classification:

NO STYLE

### Materials:

<b>foundation</b>	BRICK
<b>walls</b>	BRICK
<b>roof</b>	ASPHALT
<b>other</b>	BRICK (chimney)

### Description of present and historic physical appearance:

#### SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Located near downtown Augusta on the current campus of Lucy C. Laney High School, the Cauley-Wheeler Memorial Building is a one-story, brick veneer building with a hipped roof and asphalt shingles. The rectangular building, which was constructed in 1924 as part of the Haines Normal and Industrial Institute, is approximately 67 feet wide and 38 feet deep. It contains four classrooms, two on each side of a central hall that divides the building across its shorter axis. The two opposite exterior metal doors provide entry to this hallway. The main façade faces southeast, and sits very close to a newer covered walkway that connects the front to the larger (c.1953) Lucy C. Laney High School building. There are four window openings on either side of the front entrance, several of which have been enclosed. The rear elevation faces northwest, and has an inactive brick chimney on the exterior wall next to the door. The rear door is accessed by a concrete handicapped ramp with metal railings. There is evidence of five openings (four windows and one door) on each side of the back door, but several have been bricked in. Overall, the building retains its integrity of form and design as a historically African-American educational institution, and most historic materials are intact. On the interior, plaster walls and chalkboards survive, as do the wooden classroom doors. Vinyl tiles cover the hardwood floors. When the building was renovated for ROTC use in 1974, two of the classrooms were partitioned to provide storage areas. Other buildings associated with the Haines Institute were demolished in 1951, after most of the property had been leased to the Richmond County Board of Education for a high school. The Cauley-Wheeler building is now in the middle of the Lucy C. Laney campus, which occupies one large block between residential and commercial areas to the east, and the Medical College of Georgia campus to the west.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The Cauley-Wheeler Memorial Building is a relatively simple four-classroom school that exhibits very little architectural ornamentation. After construction in 1924, it was first used as a primary school as part of the campus of the Haines Normal and Industrial Institute. Haines was chartered in 1886, and is associated with Georgia's most renowned African-American female educator, Lucy Craft Laney (1854-1933). After the Haines Institute moved to its new campus on Gwinnett Street (now Laney Walker Boulevard) in 1889, several buildings were constructed. These included the large three-story Marshall Hall (1889), the McGregor Hall Administration Building (1906), Freeman Memorial Hall (Boy's Dormitory), and a store, industrial building, and tennis court. However, the Cauley-Wheeler Memorial Building is the only resource that remains from the Haines Institute.

The nominated property is in an urban setting surrounded by several buildings that make up the current campus of Lucy C. Laney High School. It is immediately west of the Laney-Walker North Historic District, which was listed in the National Register in 1985. Laney-Walker is a large residential district with scattered commercial resources and churches. The area grew in the 19<sup>th</sup> century into a multi-ethnic neighborhood, and by the 20<sup>th</sup> century it was a self-contained black community that housed a broad cross-section of Augusta's African-American citizens, including the home of Lucy C. Laney.

The main street in front of Lucy C. Laney High School is Laney-Walker Boulevard (formerly Gwinnett Street). The Cauley-Wheeler building is reached by an unpaved rear access drive off Phillips Street near the sports practice fields. There is one large tree near the east side of the building. The campus includes a large c.1953 classroom building that was renovated and greatly expanded in 1996-1997 with a new front section. Other campus buildings/structures include interconnected annexes, sports-related facilities and parking lots. Lucy Laney's grave, with an "eternal flame" dedicated in 1998, was moved to the campus.

Letters between Southeastern Construction Company and Haines benefactor Dr. John M. Gaston in 1924 indicate that Cauley-Wheeler was first proposed as a larger building. Financial considerations may have prevented the use of the original plans as submitted. A Northern benefactor (known only as Mrs. Wheeler) had donated \$10,000 in honor of her former nurse Mary Cauley, who had graduated from Haines. With limited funds in hand, the final design apparently eliminated a large classroom/auditorium on one end that could be subdivided or combined with two other classrooms. Toilets and cloakrooms were also eliminated, and the hallway was re-oriented (probably to provide more classroom space). No final architectural plans have been found.

The building, as constructed, measures about 67 by 38 feet. The one-story frame building has brick veneer with a stretcher bond pattern, interrupted by a soldier-course row above the windows and just above the brick foundation (see exterior photographs 6 through 10). The row above the foundation projects slightly. The asphalt-shingled hipped roof has a very slight overhang in the eaves, with a wooden soffit underneath. There are nine bays with a central door on the former front façade (photographs 7 and 8), and 11 bays with a central door on the back (photographs 6, 9 and 10).

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

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Several of the window openings have been filled in or covered, but a few that remain have their historic six-over-six double-hung wooden windows (photograph 4). Others have single-pane replacement glass. A simple exterior brick chimney (inactive) is next to the door on the rear façade. There are no openings on the shorter side elevations of the building.

A flat awning supported by wooden knee braces covers what was historically the main entrance (photograph 8). The door is reached by a small concrete stoop. Based on historical photographs, the entry area was once slightly recessed. A modern, steel-framed metal door has replaced the historic door, which appeared to be a wooden double-door with windows. The entry now abuts a sidewalk covered by a metal awning that connects to the main school building. The door on the opposite (rear) side of the Cauley-Wheeler building (photograph 10), reached by a non-historic concrete handicapped ramp, is also a modern metal replacement.

The interior hallway bisects the building with two classrooms on each side (photograph 5). Historic wood-paneled classroom doors with simple wooden trim connect the hallway to each room. Most of the interior changes date from a 1974 renovation for use as ROTC classrooms and storage. Square vinyl floor tiles (12" by 12") cover the original wood floors throughout the building. Dropped acoustical ceiling tiles are interspersed with panels that cover florescent lights. Original ceilings were wood, and are believed to still exist above the tiles. Most walls in the hallway and classrooms are plastered in sectioned panels. There are also some concrete block walls.

Each of the four classrooms was about the same size, just under 18 by 29 feet. Two were subdivided by wall partitions c.1974. Rooms are described as follows, according to their location in the attached keyed floor plan. The classrooms on the lower left and lower right each had doors to the exterior that have been bricked-in. The classroom on the lower right (photograph 1) retains its original size and its chalkboard. An air-conditioning unit fills one window, and another has replacement plate glass. The classroom on the lower left (photograph 4) has a partition wall for a small room that was used by the ROTC beginning in the 1970s for weapons storage. The larger part of the room retains two of its original six-over-six, wood-framed, double-hung windows. The upper left classroom (photograph 2) has not been subdivided, and does have its chalkboard. Windows have been filled in with an air-conditioning unit and non-historic materials, but the original wood frames are retained. The classroom on the upper right (photograph 3) has a partition wall with two doors that lead into two small storage areas. A chalkboard remains intact.

The Cauley-Wheeler building never had restrooms, and none have been added. The only plumbing goes to a water fountain that was added in the hallway. Historically the building was heated by a pot-bellied stove similar to one that now sits (unattached) in the hallway. Heating is now done with electrical ceiling-mounted units. Air-conditioning units are in several of the windows. Electricity was added (date unknown) by running conduit through the rooms. The Haines Alumni Association currently uses the building for meetings, tutoring, and historical display space.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

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**Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:**

nationally       statewide       locally

**Applicable National Register Criteria:**

A       B       C       D

**Criteria Considerations (Exceptions):**  N/A

A       B       C       D       E       F       G

**Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):**

ETHIC HERITAGE: Black

EDUCATION

OTHER: Women's History

**Period of Significance:**

1924-1949

**Significant Dates:**

1924 – Construction of the Cauley-Wheeler Memorial Building.

1944 – Haines Alumni Association purchased the building from the Presbyterian Church.

1949 – Last class graduated from the Haines Institute.

**Significant Person(s):**

Laney, Lucy Craft

**Cultural Affiliation:**

N/A

**Architect(s)/Builder(s):**

N/A

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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**Statement of significance (areas of significance)**

Constructed in 1924, the Cauley-Wheeler Memorial Building is the only extant building from the campus of Haines Normal and Industrial Institute. The building is significant in the areas of black ethnic heritage, education, and women's history at the statewide level because it was part of an important African-American educational institution in Augusta founded by prominent black educator Lucy Craft Laney. Chartered in 1886, the Haines Institute opened its first building on the nominated property in 1889. The school closed as an institution in 1949. Its beginnings were associated with the Presbyterian Church, though sometimes the church supplied little more than moral support. Haines offered educational opportunities that did not exist in public schools of the time.

According to *Historic Black Resources: A Handbook for the Identification, Documentation, and Evaluation of Historic African-American Properties in Georgia*, "among the richest resources of the black built environment are the buildings of religious, educational, and social institutions." Federal assistance to black schools through the Freedmen's Bureau lasted only from 1865 to 1870. The support of all levels of schools and colleges became primarily the work of white religious societies, such as the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen. Schools also relied on other private philanthropic donations, because state and local funds for black students and their teachers generally ranged from less than ten percent to about 60 percent of per capita allocations for white students. Black education became a community responsibility, and the facilities themselves usually had to be constructed by volunteer labor. As such, they were generally modest buildings.

The Haines Normal and Industrial Institute was founded to educate economically disadvantaged children, and covered the primary grades through high school and the first year of college. It also included education in the trades, a nursing school, and a "normal" department for training teachers. The school had 34 teachers and approximately 900 students by the time the Cauley-Wheeler Memorial Building was constructed to house the primary grades. Its name commemorates the benefactor (known only as Mrs. Wheeler) who funded the building in honor of her nurse Mary Cauley, a graduate of Haines' nursing program. Other buildings on the campus, including Marshall Hall (1889), the McGregor Hall Administration Building (1906), and Freeman Memorial Hall (Boy's Dormitory) were all demolished by 1951. Education for African-Americans during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries was a hard-won struggle, and the historic resources that remain tell the story of the achievements of many individuals against almost overwhelming odds.

The building is also significant in women's history, because it represents a major educational accomplishment in the 50-year career of Lucy Craft Laney at the Haines Normal and Industrial Institute. According to "Georgia: A Woman's Place" (statewide context on women's history), teaching was one of the few occupations considered acceptable for females in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Laney was a determined and accomplished woman who went beyond teaching to raise funds, administer programs, supervise teachers and students, and engage in community and social causes to advance women and blacks. In dedicating her life to education, Laney also defied many of the stereotypes of African-American women as only fit for domestic service or menial jobs. The Cauley-Wheeler Memorial Building was an important part of her life's work, and perhaps the last tangible remnant of her contributions.

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

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**National Register Criteria**

The Cauley-Wheeler Memorial Building is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the statewide level of significance under Criterion A in the areas of education, black ethnic heritage, and women's history as the last remaining building of the Haines Normal and Industrial Institute. The institute was founded in 1886 by renowned black female educator Lucy Craft Laney (1854-1933), and remained very important in the education of African-Americans in Georgia until it closed in 1949. The building is also eligible under Criterion B with the same three areas of significance, for its association with the professional life of Lucy Craft Laney, who led the Haines Institute for 50 years as founder, principal and teacher. Laney is the first (and so far, the only) black female to be honored with a portrait in Georgia's state capitol. While Laney's house is listed as part of the Laney-Walker North Historic District in Augusta, the Cauley-Wheeler Memorial Building is the only extant building strongly associated with her career, and therefore it represents her accomplishments as no other resource can.

**Criteria Considerations (if applicable)**

N/A

**Period of significance (justification)**

The period of significance begins with the construction of the Cauley-Wheeler Memorial Building on the campus of the Haines Normal and Industrial Institute in 1924, and ends with the last graduation from the Haines Institute in 1949. The ending date was also the year that the property was leased to the Richmond County Board of Education for educational use, and construction began on the Lucy C. Laney High School.

**Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)**

The Cauley-Wheeler Memorial Building is the one contributing building. There are no noncontributing resources.

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

The following two sub-sections are based on information provided by consultant Glenda G. Gunn, including excerpts from an essay entitled "The Composite Documentary of Haines Normal and Industrial Institute," on file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division as part of the "Historic Property Information Form" for the nominated property.

Early African-American Education in Augusta

Once blacks could be legally educated in the state of Georgia, Springfield Baptist Church in Augusta was one of the institutions that took the lead in the push for educational opportunities. The Augusta



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Section 8--Statement of Significance

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Baptist Institute was founded at Springfield in 1867, and this became the foundation for Morehouse College, which moved to Atlanta in 1879. Public schools, especially those at high school level or above, had some difficult beginnings. State legislation provided that separate schools be set up for blacks and whites. Richmond County elected its first Board of Education in 1871. Soon thereafter the county had eight primary schools for whites and four for blacks, four intermediate schools for whites and three for blacks, and two grammar schools for whites and one for blacks. In 1873 there were 40 teachers in the county, ten of whom were black. Some early progress was made because of teachers and facilities provided by the Freedman's Bureau, but this was short-lived. The Board of Education did secure the services of the first black teachers certified by the state board, Augustus R. Johnson and Lucy Craft Laney, who had graduated from Atlanta University Normal School.

School administrators often accommodated white schools and left African-Americans behind, while many still believed that blacks were not capable of mastering secondary levels of education. In 1878 William J. White of Harmony Baptist Church, along with 24 others, reminded the Board of Education that a sufficient number of black children had progressed through the grammar school level and were ready for the next step. In 1879 the board voted to start Ware High School, named after Edmund Asa Ware, president of Atlanta University and former official of the Freedman's Bureau. Ware High School was the only black public high school in Georgia in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Springfield Baptist Church became the sponsor of Ware High School, which was located just down the street from the church. It began with 36 students in 1879, but was closed in 1897 over objections from the black community. An unsuccessful lawsuit (Cummings vs. the School Board of Richmond County, Georgia) eventually made its way to the U.S. Supreme Court, but in the end the case opened the way for even less equality of segregated schools in the South in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Another school of higher education for blacks in Augusta was the private Paine Institute. It was launched in 1882 by the Methodist Church South in order to educate leaders for the Colored Methodist Episcopal (C.M.E.) Church. The name honored Bishop Robert Paine, founder of the church. It opened in a rented room on Broad Street with around 30 students, and soon moved to a more spacious campus in Woodlawn. Later known as Paine College, in contrast to Haines, there was no trade training because Paine graduates were targeted to continue on to even higher education at the masters and doctorate levels. Many Haines Institute alumni went on to Paine to continue their education.

### The Haines Normal and Industrial Institute

The beginnings of what would become Haines Normal and Industrial Institute were in 1883 when Lucy Craft Laney began teaching six children in the basement of Christ Presbyterian Church on the corner of Telfair and 11<sup>th</sup> streets in Augusta. The primary school was first intended just for girls, but Ms. Laney reportedly could not turn away the boys who showed up. The intention was to provide a more holistic education than what was offered in the public schools. By the end of the first year, enrollment was 75, and by the end of the second year, it was 234. When the school outgrew these quarters, it moved temporarily to a rented frame building on the 800 block of Gwinnett Street, and then to a two-story building at 505 Calhoun Street. Ms. Laney's first helper was Cora Freeman of Framingham, Massachusetts, who succumbed to typhoid fever in 1888. The school was also beset

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

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by fire and floods in its first two locations.

By 1886 the state of Georgia had chartered the school, which was also sanctioned by the Presbyterian Church. It was named after Francine E. H. Haines, president of the Women's Home Mission Department of the Presbyterian Church, and an early benefactor of the school. Lucy Laney had traveled to Minneapolis to the General Assembly of the Northern Presbyterian Church to present her case for funding that same year, but this appeal did not have immediate financial results. However, the school did manage to get some support from Mrs. Haines and her friends, and soon from other philanthropic families in Pittsburgh and New York. Eventually the mission board of the church did pay some teachers' salaries and maintenance expenses. Students who could afford it paid minimal tuition, and some boarding students were taken in by community homes.

The first curriculum was intended to offer education to those who needed skills in the trades, as well as those who needed the foundation for higher personal, social and educational goals. It was also intended for those whose opportunities were limited by financial constraints and/or the color of their skin. This even included a few of the Italian and Chinese immigrants who arrived in Augusta during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries to work on the railroad and in industry. As the school grew, it included all grades through high school, and eventually some first-year college courses. With a varied and intensive curriculum at all levels, the school also had highly regarded athletics teams for girls and boys, debating teams, dramatic groups, and choral clubs.

A parcel of land owned by David W. Marks became available in a residential area at Gwinnett Street (now Laney-Walker Boulevard) and Roberts Street. The purchase of this land in 1889 was made possible by a \$10,000 donation by Thomas and Emma Marshall Bell. The Bell's contribution also helped build Marshall Hall, the first building on campus, named after Mrs. Bell's mother. This large three-and-a-half-story building housed the girls' dormitory, administrative offices, dining room, library and classrooms. The new campus was filled with pecan trees that became a small source of income for the school.

Haines Normal and Industrial Institute set a high standard of excellence in both education and community interaction. Haines offered the first kindergarten, and by 1890 also had the first kindergarten teacher training in Augusta. That same year several epidemic diseases raged, and Haines was responsible for forming a nursing training class, the predecessor of the Lamar School of Nursing. Haines also functioned as a social and community center for African-Americans in Augusta, and had various programs to assist needy families. By 1895 Mary C. Jackson was associate principal, and served in that role until 1916 when she moved to Charlotte, North Carolina with her husband Dr. Henry L. McCrorey. Mary Jackson McCrorey served with distinction on the National Commission on Interracial Cooperation from 1920 until 1944.

The second building on campus was McGregor Hall, constructed in 1906 with \$15,000 provided by a benefactor from Detroit, Michigan. It housed the high school and chapel, and was also the new administration building. This three-story masonry building sat immediately next to Marshall Hall facing Gwinnett Street. Three years later President William Howard Taft visited the Haines campus to observe Negro Education Week. The school had over 30 teachers and approximately 900 pupils

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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by World War I. During this war, 178 Haines students enlisted in the military.

The Cauley-Wheeler Memorial Building was made possible in 1924 by a \$10,000 donation by a family that had wished to remain anonymous. Mary Cauley, a nurse and former Haines student, had made an impression on her employer, known only as Mrs. Wheeler of New York City. However, the school honored both women when it named the primary school building after them. Another of Haines' benefactors, Dr. John M. Gaston of the Presbyterian Board of National Missions, had corresponded with Southeastern Construction Company to try to get a slightly larger building than the one that was finally built. Records of the Beaumont Whitton Papers in Special Collections at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte have plans for a building that had an auditorium and a slightly larger footprint than the current Cauley-Wheeler Memorial Building. The four-classroom primary school had to function without the additional space and without restrooms in the building. By this time the campus had a number of cottages and frame buildings, in addition to the major facilities.

The school remained very much a part of the community. Haines Institute had several successful uniformed athletic teams, including girls' basketball and boys' football teams, which played other schools in the area in organized sports. The campus included a tennis court. In addition to classrooms and dormitories, the campus had a model garden, a model kitchen, and a carpenter's shop. Religious services, including daily chapel, were conducted. But mostly, Haines was recognized for its high academic standards. Numerous graduates of Haines went on to higher education and notable careers. One of the more well-known persons to study the normal school process (teaching) under Lucy Laney was Mary McLeod Bethune (1875-1955), founder of Bethune-Cookman College in Florida. After the death of Lucy Laney in 1933, Margaret Louise Laney was named principal, followed by the Reverend Augustus Cummings Griggs in 1935.

The elementary grades were dropped in the 1930s, and the program focused on high school course work plus one year of college-level work. During this time it was still common for blacks, if they were educated at all beyond the lower grades, to be pushed into vocational training. Haines resisted this trend and set high academic standards with a full liberal arts curriculum. Teacher training programs were intended to prepare pupils to enter good colleges. During the Great Depression, the Presbyterian Church withdrew its support, and financial backing was more difficult to find. Gradually the school declined.

In 1944 the Haines Alumni Association purchased the school property from the Presbyterian Church, and burned the mortgage. The last class graduated in 1949, which was the same year that the Alumni Association leased the land to the Richmond County Board of Education for educational purposes. The Haines campus became Lucy C. Laney High School in 1951, and the Cauley-Wheeler Memorial Building was the only Haines building that was not demolished. The school used Cauley-Wheeler for a number of years, and in 1974 several alterations were made for Junior ROTC use. Lucy Laney High School was greatly expanded and modernized in 1996-1997. The Cauley-Wheeler Memorial Building is still owned by the Haines Alumni Association, which uses it for meetings, tutoring, and exhibit space commemorating Haines and the Lamar School of Nursing.

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

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Lucy Craft Laney (1854-1933)

Many articles have been written about the life of Lucy Craft Laney. The following except from *The New Georgia Encyclopedia* is quoted in its entirety, because it is concise and the source is academically respected. The author is Professor Kent Anderson Leslie, and the original is found on the web at <http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org>, entitled "Lucy Craft Laney (1854-1933)":

The founder and principal of the Haines Institute in Augusta for fifty years (1883-1933), Lucy Craft Laney is Georgia's most famous female African American educator. She was born in 1854, one of ten children, to Louisa and David Laney during slavery. Her parents, however, were not slaves. David Laney purchased his freedom about twenty years before Laney's birth; he purchased his wife's freedom sometime after their marriage. Laney learned to read and write by the age of four and could translate difficult passages in Latin by the age of twelve, including Julius Caesar's *Commentaries on the Gallic War*. She attended Lewis (later Ballard) High School in Macon, which was sponsored by the American Missionary Association. In 1869 Laney joined the first class at Atlanta University, graduating from the Normal Department (teacher's training) in 1873. Women were not allowed to take the classics course at Atlanta University at that time, a reality to which Laney reacted with blistering indignation.

After teaching in Macon, Savannah, Milledgeville, and Augusta for ten years, "Miss Lucy," as she was generally known, began her own school in 1883 in the basement of Christ Presbyterian Church in Augusta. The school was chartered by the state three years later and named the Haines Normal and Industrial Institute. Originally Laney intended to admit only girls, but several boys appeared and she could not turn them away. Laney began her lifelong appeal for funding for her school by traveling to a meeting of the General Assembly of the Northern Presbyterian Church in Minneapolis in 1886. She addressed the assembly but received only her fare home. She did, however, obtain the confidence of a lifetime benefactor, Mrs. Francine E. H. Haines, for whom the school was named. By 1912 the Haines Institute employed thirty-four teachers, enrolled nine hundred students, and offered a fifth year of college preparatory high school in which Laney herself taught Latin. Haines graduates matriculated at Howard, Fisk, Yale, and other prestigious colleges, where they reflected the confidence and pride that Laney and her staff had instilled in their students.

Haines not only offered its students a holistic approach to education but also served as a cultural center for the African American community. The school hosted orchestra concerts, lectures by nationally famous guests, and various social events. Laney also inaugurated the first kindergarten and created the first nursing training programs for African American women in Augusta.

In Augusta, Laney helped to found the local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) chapter in 1918, and she was active in the Interracial Commission, the National Association of Colored Women, and the Niagara Movement. She also helped to integrate the community work of the YMCA and YWCA. Her friends and students included Mary McLeod Bethune, Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Nannie Helen Burroughs, W.E.B. DuBois, Joseph Simeon Flipper, John Hope, Langston Hughes, Mary Jackson McCrorey (the associate principal at Haines from 1906 to 1916), William Scarborough, Martha Schofield, Madame C.J. Walker, Richard R. Wright Sr., and Frank Yerby. Laney died in 1933.

Lucy Craft Laney, the Reverend Henry McNeal Turner, and the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. were the first African Americans to have their portraits hung in the Georgia state capitol; they were selected by Governor Jimmy Carter in 1974. Laney's portrait bears tribute to "the mother of the children of the people," a woman who knew that "God didn't use any different dirt to make me than the first lady of the land."

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## 9. Major Bibliographic References

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National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 9—Major Bibliographic References

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):** (X) N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been issued  
date issued:
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State historic preservation office
- Other State Agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other, Specify Repository:

**Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** N/A

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## 10. Geographical Data

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**Acreage of Property**      Less than one acre.

### **UTM References**

Zone 17      Easting 408756      Northing 3703608

### **Verbal Boundary Description**

The nominated property is just the parcel of land that the Cauley-Wheeler Memorial Building sits on, indicated by a heavy line on the attached National Register Map (Augusta Richmond County GIS map).

### **Boundary Justification**

The boundary includes only the perimeter of the building itself, because there is no land associated with it. The remainder of the campus of the Haines Normal and Industrial Institute was demolished in 1951. The present setting is the more modern campus of the Lucy C. Laney High School.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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**State Historic Preservation Office**

**name/title** Denise P. Messick/Historian  
**organization** Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**mailing address** 34 Peachtree Street, Suite 1600  
**city or town** Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303-2316  
**telephone** (404) 656-2840 **date** March 2008  
**e-mail** Denise.Messick@dnr.state.ga.us

**Consulting Services/Technical Assistance (if applicable)** ( ) not applicable

**name/title** Glenda G. Gunn  
**organization** Gunn's Drafting Services  
**mailing address** 1817 North Barton Drive  
**city or town** Augusta **state** GA **zip code** 30906  
**telephone** 706-339-7294  
**e-mail** N/A

- ( ) **property owner**
- (x) **consultant**
- ( ) **regional development center preservation planner**
- ( ) **other:**

**Property Owner or Contact Information**

**name (property owner or contact person)** Rosalie N. Johnson  
**organization (if applicable)** Haines Alumni Association  
**mailing address** P. O. Box 896  
**city or town** Augusta **state** GA **zip code** 30903  
**e-mail (optional)** N/A



National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

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**Name of Property:** Cauley-Wheeler Memorial Building  
**City or Vicinity:** Augusta  
**County:** Richmond  
**State:** Georgia  
**Photographer:** James R. Lockhart  
**Negative Filed:** Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**Date Photographed:** April 2006

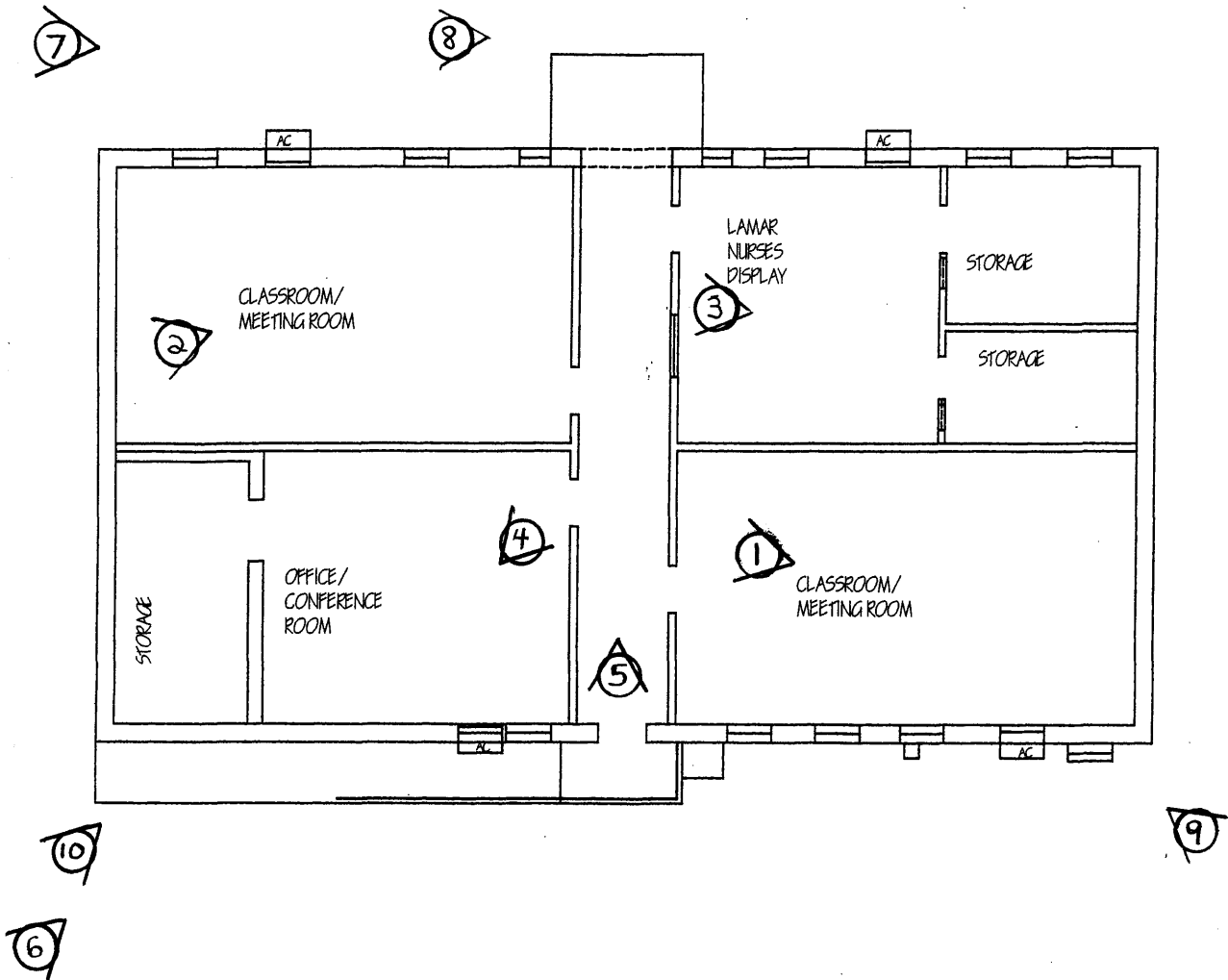
**Description of Photograph(s):**

Number of photographs: 10

1. View of northwestern classroom/meeting room; photographer facing northwest.
2. View of southeastern classroom/meeting room; photographer facing west.
3. View of display room (former northwestern classroom); photographer facing west/northwest.
4. View of office/conference room (former northeastern classroom); photographer facing east.
5. View of central hallway; photographer facing southeast.
6. View of northeastern exterior corner; photographer facing west/southwest.
7. View between Cauley-Wheeler Memorial Building (right) and Lucy C. Laney High School (left); photographer facing northwest.
8. View of main door and entry awning between Cauley-Wheeler building and Lucy C. Laney High School; photographer facing northwest.
9. View of northwestern exterior corner; photographer facing southeast.
10. View of northeastern exterior corner; photographer facing west/southwest.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)





**CAULEY-WHEELER MEMORIAL BUILDING,  
 AUGUSTA, RICHMOND COUNTY, GEORGIA  
 FLOOR PLAN/SKETCH MAP/PHOTO KEY**

SCALE: NOT TO SCALE      NORTH: ↙

PHOTOGRAPHS/DIRECTION OF VIEW: ↻  
 SOURCE: DRAWN BY GLENDA G. GUNN